

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT UNION

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

Vol. IV, No. 31

New York, Friday, July 28, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

ALL CLOAK SHOPS AT STILL IN GREATER NEW YORK

GENERAL STOPPAGE AND STRIKE SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION OF THE JOINT BOARD OF CLOAKMAKERS' UNION—ALL WORKERS OBEY CALL OF THE UNION TO CEASE WORK ON TUESDAY MORNING

SAMUEL GOMPERS AND PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER ADDRESS CLOAKMAKERS ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT WEBSTER HALL

The great masses of the cloakmakers in Greater New York, the thousands that compose the locals of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, have fully grasped the significance of the general stoppage ordered in the industry on Tuesday, July 25th, at ten o'clock in the morning. At the appointed hour, the workers left the shops to a man and marched down to the halls assigned by the Union.

On Tuesday morning last, when the cloakmakers in the Greater City were on their way to work, each of them received a circular in three languages, English, Jewish and Italian, which contained the following message:

THE "SWEAT SHOP" AND "CORPORATION SHOP" IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY MUST GO!

Every shop in the cloak industry must be a place where the members of our Union shall be able to work under decent conditions! Each shop must be registered! The Union must know for whom each sub-manufacturer is working and to whom the manufacturers and jobbers are sending their work. The petty "sweat" shops and "corporation" shops that have five or six machines are parasites that suck the life-blood of the cloakmakers and should be abolished.

In order to establish, once for all, order in our industry and to make it possible for the 50,000 cloakmakers of New York, to work in shops that deserve to be called by that name, the International Garment Workers' Union, the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union and the Executive Boards of all the thirteen local unions in the cloak trade have decided to declare a

GENERAL STRIKE AND STOPPAGE

In the Entire Cloak Industry of Greater New York and Vicinity

Today, Tuesday, July 25, 1922, at 10 O'clock in the morning sharp

Today, Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning, you must stop from work and, together with the other workers in your shop, march to the hall assigned to you by your shop chairman. Leave the shop orderly; don't argue with your employer or foreman but march straight to your meeting hall.

This General Strike and Stoppage

is the most important and biggest undertaking of our Union. It is an undertaking to abolish an evil from which our workers suffered during the last few years. So long as the "sweat-shop" and "corporation" shops exist, our workers are not secure with their bread and butter. Let each member of the Union greet therefore this general strike and stoppage with joy and enthusiasm.

With fraternal greetings,

Joint Board Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

And so, indeed, it was. The great masses of cloakmakers have acclaimed this call with joy and enthusiasm and young and old, men and women, Jew and Gentile, they have poured out from the cloak shops and marched down to the various halls assigned to their shop chairmen. Those who have witnessed the great stream of working humanity which stretched for miles along the streets and avenues in the cloak district, watched their solid compact ranks and their determined quiet faces, could see clearly how close is the bond between

the leadership and the membership of this powerful labor union and how thoroughly the masses understood the meaning and the mission of this general stoppage in the industry.

That the stoppage was general, there could be no doubt. Every cloak, skirt and reefer shop in the Greater City became empty on Tuesday morning last and not a wheel was turning in the industry after ten o'clock. The shops of the Protective Association, of the American Association, the independent shops, as

(Continued on Page 2)

International Cables Lenine Request for Amnesty

In conformity with the resolution adopted at the last convention of our International at Cleveland, calling upon the Soviet Government of Russia to liberate all Socialist and trade unionist political prisoners who are languishing in the jails of Russia because they had dared to have different political and economic views from the party in power, and also the release of the Socialist-Revolutionists now on trial at Moscow, President Schlesinger, acting in conformity with

the decision of the General Executive Board, forwarded the following cablegram to Premier Nikolai Lenin of Soviet Russia on July 27th. Honorable Nikolai Lenin, Kremlin, Moscow, Russia.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an organization of one hundred fifty thousand wage earners, which has always supported the Soviet Government of Russia in its de-

fensive struggles against foreign oppression, urgently asks the release of the Socialist Revolutionists now on trial at Moscow and the complete amnesty of all Socialist and trade unionist political prisoners in Russia so that the Russian Soviet Government may not seem more intolerant and vindictive than the bourgeois governments.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President.

Pres. Schlesinger Chosen for Cloak Wage Commission

Last Thursday, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union had a special meeting during which final arrangements were made for a general strike and stoppage in the cloak industry of New York, which began

last Tuesday morning. Vice-President Feinberg reported on the organization of the general strike machinery and his report was enthusiastically approved.

A second outburst of enthusiasm

occurred a little later when the problem of electing a representative of the Union on the Cloak Wage Commission came up and President Schlesinger was unanimously elected by the Joint Board to that post. The ovation given to President Schlesinger, when the mandate of being the Union's spokesman on that commission was handed over to him by the Joint Board, served to testify of the supreme confidence which the cloakmakers' organization has in him and in his ability to represent their interests.

Local 15 Will Hold Outing Next Saturday

The annual picnic of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers, members of Local No. 15, one of the best-known events in labor circles in the City of Brotherly Love, takes place this year on Saturday next, July 29, at Maple Grove Park. In spite of the twenty-six weeks' strike conducted by this valiant little army of fighters during last winter, their spirits are not in the least daunted and they are going to have as glorious and joyous an outing this year as they used to have in former years.

Moreover, they have issued a challenge to their fellow workers in New York City to the effect that as far as readiness and ability to have a real good time goes, they, the Philadelphians, in spite of enjoying the reputation of people who appreciate a good and substantial nap, can and will outdo the New Yorkers in seven different ways. It is now up to the New York folks in the waist and dress industry to take up this challenge and come out and measure strength in this rather pleasant field.

Remember, with Philadelphians and New Yorkers, the affair is next Saturday, July 29, at Maple Park.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

STRIKE BREAKING BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

PRESIDENT Harding's order to the coal operators to reopen the mines and resume operations was followed up by telegrams to the governors of twenty-eight coal-producing States to give operators "assurance of maintained order and the protection of lawful endeavor," in the resumption of mining, and assuring them of the "prompt and full support of the Federal Government whenever and wherever you find your agencies of law and order inadequate to meet the situation." The President here calls upon the Governors to help break the strike, by using the State troops to guard the scabs, the operators may succeed in getting, and in case they prove "inadequate," the Federal troops will at a moment's notice be ready to take over the job.

Only Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, refused to co-operate with the President on the ground that Government interference in labor disputes was unwisdom. The rest of them, 27 in number, pledged support to this plan. Some, however, are aware that the President's proclamation may be perfectly good in all respects save one, it cannot dig coal. In other words, it is perfectly useless for the purpose it was intended. They therefore urged the Chief Executive to make another effort and try to settle the strike through a conference, a commission, or something which would make the striking miners return to work. Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, the loyal representative of the coal barons and steel kings of that state, urged the appointment of such a commission. A committee of Mayors in five cities in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania made a similar plea. And a few days ago, A. M. Ogil, President of the National Coal Association, a combination of the bituminous operators, has petitioned President Harding for the appointment of a "non-partisan, fact-finding tribunal" to investigate the coal industry with a view to settling the strike. The coal barons seem to agree with John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, that the miners "cannot be coerced into submission to terms and conditions that are repulsive to them," that it is "idle to talk about driving them back into the mines."

But the operators and the Government are not yet prepared for a commission which would be acceptable to the miners. They are consequently for the present rattling their sabers and pounding their mailed fist. For the first time since 1902, units of the National Guard have been placed on strike duty in Pennsylvania. Trains filled with troops, horses and machine guns are being dispatched to different coal centers. But they cannot not mine coal. It was therefore decided to import coal from England. The Emergency Fleet Corporation chartered forty steamers to transport coal from Wales and the east coast of England, and it boasts of placing a sufficient number of vessels to guarantee the importation of coal at the rate of 500,000 tons a month. That is, if the English miners who are 100 per cent organized will be willing to help the American Government to break the strike.

The present dig-coal-despite-strike scheme has two phases. There are production and distribution. Responsibility for the former has, for the time being, been placed upon State executives. The Government, the Interstate Commerce Commission and Secretary Hoover, are retaining responsibility for the latter. Attorney General Dougherty has declared this plan in accordance with the laws of the land. So the distribution end of it seems to be all right except for the lack of cars due to the shophen's strike. Granted the distribution machinery will function, the question arises where they get coal. The State executives, who are responsible for the mining of coal, are no better than the Washington chiefs. They cannot dig coal by decree.

The miners are confident of winning the strike because of the justice of their demands and the solidarity of their ranks. The wholehearted support of the rest of the labor movement which is magnificently exemplified by the \$100,000 contribution to their fund by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is a clear proof of the invincible power of labor.

RAILROAD "COMPANY UNIONS"

RAILROAD companies are following the advice of the Labor Board in their attempt to organize their own "unions." Statements are published at short intervals reporting the "gratifying" results in this organization campaign conducted by the companies. According to a statement by L. F. Loree, chairman of the Eastern Executives' Conference, all dangers of a tie-up of the Eastern roads had passed with the recruiting of great numbers of strikebreakers.

Whatever the number of scabs, the situation on the railroads is daily growing worse. The Senate Commerce Committee is receiving increasing reports of "bad order" engines and rolling stock because of lack of experienced shophen. A committee of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods also lodged complaints that engines and cars were getting in poor order and possibly in a condition dangerous for the trainmen to operate. But the companies are determined at any price to break the unions.

Last Saturday President Harding summoned Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, to Washington with a view of working out plans for the settlement of the strike. Cabinet officers murmured confidentially that "adjustment was in sight." The press hailed the governmental wisdom. Conferences between the President, Ben Hooper, Secretaries Hoover, Weeks and Dougherty, and some Senators were held during the greater part of the day, with the only result apparently, that the President gained "the fullest information possible in regard to the strike situation." As far as the Labor Board is concerned "no further action is contemplated."

It may be expected, however, that the Government will soon hatch out a plan for running the railroads similar to its coal-digging plan. Meanwhile, it is watching the railroad companies recruiting scabs and when the "emergency" arrives it will assume "control" over the railroads.

Bert M. Jewell declared that the three principal issues now preventing a possible settlement which are found in the refusal of the companies are: First, to discontinue contracting out work; second, to establish a national board of adjustment; third, to continue seniority rights of employees who suspend work.

At this writing there is no outlook for a settlement. The companies bolstered up by the Government are of course expected to conduct a bitter

fight against the unions. What is despairing is the desertion of the other railroad unions in this life and death struggle of organized labor against the ruthless extermination of capital.

HYLAN, HEARST AND GOVERNORSHIP

MAYOR HYLAN has been clamoring for months that William R. Hearst is the logical candidate on the Democratic side for Governor of New York State. Hearst has been no less vigorous in his assertions that Hyman was the "logical candidate." This has been a clear demonstration of political self-abnegation for the sake of serving the people of the Empire state.

Events in the last few days, however, tend to show that either Mayor Hyman has proved himself to be more persuasive or less fit to be Governor, for Hearst, though not officially, allows political delegations to urge him to run for Governor. Soon after a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, last week, political bosses of twenty-two up-State counties, called on Hearst to ask him to assume the leadership in the fight of this Fall. The Democratic forces are rallying around the Hearst banner as its State convention approaches. Although there are "independent" Democrats who are out for such men like Al Smith the Hearst forces are gaining confidence from day to day.

GERMANY SURRENDERS SOME MORE

IN accepting Allied supervision of her finances the German Government has practically abdicated in favor of France and England. Henceforth the Allied Guarantees Committee will have full access to all matters connected with revenues and expenses of Germany, two delegates being accredited to the Finance Ministry, one dealing with receipts and the other supervising expenditures.

The German Government undertakes to acquaint the delegates, at the same time as the measures are presented to the Reichstag, with the budget estimates for the coming year; all bills pertaining to financial measures; all requests for additional credits, etc. These two delegates, representing France and England, will actually administer the finances of Germany.

The French government has also completed a broad new plan for the industrial exploitation of Germany which is to come up for discussion at the conference between Premiers Poincaré and Lloyd George in London next week. According to this plan the French seek complete and effective control of German steel enterprises in the Rhineland and the Ruhr. Adrian Dorici, President of the Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, who is the father of this scheme, points out that France's occupation of the right bank of the Rhine makes such control an easy matter.

Standstill in Cloak Industry

Continued from Page 1
well as all the cooperation and social side became silent and vacant.

The Union has made complete preparations for the fight against the "social" shops. A General Strike Committee with numerous sub-committees, the same as the Cloakmakers' Union has always employed during great industrial struggles, has been organized and is performing its duties in a thoroughgoing manner. There is a Headquarters with Vice-President Heller as its chairman and Brother Shane as Secretary; there is the Picket Committee with Vice-President Joseph Breslaw as its head; there is, of course, a big Organization Committee with Brother Sol Metas as its chairman and Brother Slutsky as the Secretary; there is already at work the Settlement Committee with Vice-Presidents Israel Feinberg and Harry Wander in charge.

Even the Law Committee, with its old chairman, Vice-President Lefkowitz, is on the job. All the commit-

tees work in complete harmony and with the same loyalty and conscientiousness as the work of the parts of this huge fighting machinery has been carried on in former years whenever the situation called for it.

GOMPERS AND SCHLESINGER ADDRESS CLOAKMAKERS

As we go to press, Webster Hall is crowded with thousands of strikers who have gathered to listen to the addresses by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived specially from Washington to speak to the cloakmakers, and President Schlesinger who will deliver his first talk to the strikers in this conflict at this meeting. The meeting will also be addressed by Vice-President Feinberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board and presided over by Brother Werbachsky, the Hall Chairman of Webster Hall.

A Sacco-Vanzetti Speaker Deported

That the prosecution of radical foreigners continues unabated was brought home forcibly to the Workers' Defense Union, in their attempts to come to the assistance of Filipe Perrone, Italian agitator, held on Ellis Island. The officers of the Union have been on the lookout for Perrone for over a week since they heard from his attorney, George Vanderveer of the Legal Aid Bureau of Seattle. Perrone reached Ellis Island, after a trip again to New York City. He was worn out and in a highly nervous state from the terrible conditions of the trip. Insane aliens, dog fiends, bootleggers, syphilis were herded together promiscuously. They were not permitted to either shave or bathe during the thirteen days' trip. On the train they were crowded together in upper berths, two in a berth, though lowers were empty. Passengers were warned not to talk to them because they were dangerous criminals. Perrone has been here twenty

years, and was particularly well known among the Italian miners. He was on a speaking trip for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti at the time of his arrest, and has reached Seattle, where he spoke at a picnic on May 1st. He was forthwith arrested by Detective Bianchi, of the Police Department there charged with "general snarling"; and held for deportation. After a brief hearing he was ordered deported by Immigration Agent Darling.

He had only \$8.00 and practically no clothing and requested the unions to assist him financially. Perrone, however, was rushed from Ellis Island to Pier 86 at West 36th Street to the ship "Giugliano Piere" and started for Italy. A messenger was rushed by taxi to the dock and presented \$25 to a ship's officer who gave a receipt for it and promised it would be delivered to Perrone. The Union will communicate with the Italian Unions in an effort to check up on his safe arrival in Italy.

An Unemployment Fund in Our Union

By BERNARD SCHANE

Many of our members might ask why we think it worth while taking up our time with an unemployment fund which admittedly cannot be materialized immediately. They might tell us that we have big problems before us demanding immediate solution, namely, the long slack seasons in the industry; the evil of the small shops and of the so-called "social" shops, and in addition the conferences with the employers, the outcome of which is not as yet quite certain. Wouldn't it be better business to concern ourselves entirely with these paramount daily problems rather than discuss such faraway subjects as an unemployment fund?

To these the writer of these lines will say the following: It is true that the above enumerated problems come first in our consideration, and, as a matter of fact, our New York local unions have been giving most of their attention to these matters. It, nevertheless, is worth while to think of matters that not only concern us immediately, but of problems which must eventually be solved and are of supreme importance to the organization in general.

There can be no two opinions that the Union must have a complete control over its members, and know where they work and what wages they receive. Many methods have already been proposed for the checking of the evil of constant wage reductions which take place when workers change their places. It is a matter of general knowledge that as long as a worker holds his job in a shop, the Union will not permit him, even if he should want it, to reduce his wages. And it is equally well known that as soon as one changes his or her job that they lose ten, fifteen, and not infrequently twenty, dollars of their weekly wages. The Union has not succeeded until now to control such wage reductions, and it is hardly possible that it can ever stop it, which causes competition, between shop and shop and between worker and worker.

It happens very often that in the same shop ten old workers get the wages they were receiving for the last three years, whereas five new workers receive much lower wages. Of course, this creates a permanent competition between the workers in the same shop—as naturally the labor of the first ten is much costlier to the employer than the labor of the other five. To overcome this difference, the employers seek, by every means they can to get rid of their older workers, and often succeed. And those employers who cannot carry out this plan usually give up their inside shops and become "jobbers."

This state of affairs must be changed. The Union must have complete control over the wages of each worker in the trade, and this can only be realized through the establishment of a labor bureau. There seems to be generally conceded that this is the only method for checking the wage reduction evil, as the experience of the past has taught us that there can be no labor bureau in the trade without an unemployment fund. A labor bureau without an unemployment fund is like an automobile without an engine.

Which, of course, brings the question of an unemployment fund sharply to the front. The question arises,

is it at all possible to introduce such a fund in an industry like ours, an industry of short seasons and long slack periods?

We believe that it is possible. Let us present my view in substance. It occurs very seldom that our workers would look for new places in times of slack, when work is scarce and jobs are impossible to obtain. During that period no member, of course, should be entitled to unemployment benefit. The only time when our members seek to change their jobs is either at the beginning of the season, or before the season ends, and it is during these periods that they would be entitled to unemployment benefit. In other words, if a member is compelled to wait for a job during the season or before the season is over, he suffers a positive loss of earnings, and is entitled to benefit that would at least meet his immediate necessities. Our Union, I believe, is strong enough to provide our members with relief during such unemployment, and it would be possible to engage the co-operation of the entire membership to cover the carrying charges if such a fund.

To make this point clear. Our plan is to pay an unemployment benefit during the season, which as a rule does not last more than eight months in a year. A member that would be without work in the course of that stipulated length of time would be entitled to a sum of, let us say, ten or twelve dollars a week benefit. No members holding permanent jobs should be entitled to benefits. Each member of the Union should contribute ten dollars a year to this fund and a special committee be organized to administer this unemployment fund. Of course it would be necessary to make investigation of the good faith of the members who apply for relief but these are minor matters that can be taken care of in the future.

We hope that this question will invite an all-around discussion in the columns of JUSTICE. It is our belief that such a fund be administered by the Joint Board, but it seems that it is hardly possible that such a plan would find favor with the Joint Board, at least in the near future. Consequently, it would be advisable for Local No. 1 to be the pioneer in this field and carry out this plan on its own account. Should it prove to be a success, we are confident that the Joint Board would eventually take over this fund for all the locals.

Moreover, it is our firm opinion that as soon as this unemployment fund will begin to function, the labor bureau will come into existence as a natural and logical sequence.

What have our members to say with regard to this proposal?

ARMY GETS SWOLLEN AP. APPROPRIATION OF NEARLY \$3,000,000

The big army people have won out again, and nearly \$3,000,000,000 of the people's money is to be spent on the army, which will be very handy to crush organized labor and farmers for their attempt through orderly processes to secure economic justice. A large appropriation for the army to celebrate the winning of the war to make the world safe for democracy merely proves how scared the profiters and other financial interests of the nation are over the growing industrial and agricultural unrest in the nation.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

The Reparations crisis, caused by the dramatic fall in the value of the German mark, has reached the acute stage. Although the Reparations Commission in Paris has recommended a deduction of 17,892,492.30 gold marks from the next instalment due from Germany on July 15, this scarcely lightens a situation brought about by her inability to pay anything at all. M. Poincaré's refusal to entertain Signor Schanzer's proposal for a meeting of the Supreme Council may not govern the situation, for it now seems probable that the expedited meeting between the British and French Premiers, now to take place almost immediately, will be followed by a full meeting of the Supreme Council.

Some light is thrown on the issue by a distinct change of tone in the Paris Press, which seems at last to be recognizing the inevitable. While "Liberte," the Nationalist organ, still shrieks "Let us exploit the left bank of the Rhine! Let us drag out of Germany and the Germans all we can get!"—"L'Ouvre," the Liberal organ, states the position frankly, and adds: "The Treaty of Versailles is bankrupt, and M. Poincaré is unwilling to substitute anything for it." But it is the "Temps" that has shown the most remarkable change of opinion. "Cancel the inter-Allied debt!" it demands, after showing what economic havoc in this country at least, been demonstrating for some time past, that the principal obstacle in the way of a Reparations loan being negotiated by the bankers is the continued existence of the inter-Allied debts; and it calls for their cancellation without reference to what America may do about hers. Only a short time ago, Mr. Lloyd George had answered a question in the House of Commons, that there was no intention of cancelling France's debt to us, as we could not do without the interest on it. But, the day before yesterday, in reply to a similar question, he implied that so knotty a point could not be dealt with in this way, and that the events of the next few days might make a statement on it possible. Clearly, the ruin, not of Germany only, but of Europe is involved in the continued refusal to face the plain fact that Germany unaided cannot pay the enormous sums demanded of her. For, side by side with her economic plight is her political existence, now threatened by Monarchist plots that would not have a dog's chance but for the encouragement given to them by the failure of the Allies to recognize her financial condition and their apparent desire to crush her completely.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten by Labor everywhere that an important element in the German situation is the evident desire of some German capitalists to break the World Government and to trade with foreign capitalists; and it is possible that the

anxiety of these selfish exploiters to break the present united front of progressive parties in Germany, by spreading panic financial reports, is one cause of the fall in the mark.

The Parliamentary Labor Party made it clear in the House of Commons, which has just ratified the undertakings passed by the Washington Conference, that they regarded the limitation of the navy as only a step towards disarmament and that the next step must be an attack upon the growing power of air armaments. Meanwhile, the revelations of the Army Estimates with regard to the enormous increase in our expenditure on poison gas research and experiment, do not convince any common sense pacifist that there is any real desire for world peace on the part of our present rulers. If the "No More War demonstrations" to take place on July 29, in London and throughout the British Isles, and in most European countries and in the United States, were to rest on no surer foundation than the half-hearted pacifism of old-world diplomats who happen for the moment to be war-weary, it might as well be scrapped at once.

Ireland

In Ireland, the Free State Government seems to have got the rebellion of the Republican minority well in hand, although the latter are putting up an obstinate resistance in some provincial centres, where the late excesses of the Black-and-Tans have caused the hatred of England and a belief in lawless force to take firmer root than elsewhere. But what will finally conquer the Republican Party is not the military supremacy of the Free State leaders but their wise attitude towards the rebels. They have already shown this wisdom in their mild treatment of those who fall into their hands, releasing most of them at once, and in their reluctance to use force until pushed to the last extremity. The funeral procession that followed Cathal Brugha, one of the most gallant of the Republicans, to the grave included those of both Parties, who became for the moment common Irishmen. In this spirit, Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith will conquer the Irish nation, if it still needs conquering.

Minor Matters

Minor events of the week have been a trifling defect of the Government, again over the Teachers' Bill, in which they were outvoted on a Labor amendment; also the defeat of the so-called "Kill-joy" party in the London County Council on the subject of Sunday games, which was to be allowed in the London parks. The Shillee Centenary, last Saturday, was celebrated by a ceremonious meeting in a London theatre at which his Socialism was at least not accentuated, and more fitly in Labor circles where he was always remembered as a man as well as a sport—"A pioneer teacher," as George Lansbury said in his tribute to him, "of that nobler philosophy of life, Socialism."

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Clothing Factories in Berlin

By GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.

(Special Correspondence to Justice.)

While visiting several clothing and cloak suit factories in Berlin in company with the State Factory Inspectors, I was struck by the fact that every place we visited, as soon as the owner was introduced and told the nature of our visit, he immediately sent for the "Betriebsrath," who invariably accompanied us throughout the inspection.

As is known, the "Betriebsrath" is an employee elected by the workers to represent them in shop affairs. However, nowhere during my inspection in other cities and countries did the workers' delegate seem to have so much respect and consideration as in Germany, where he seems to play a definite and considerable role. He was the one who answered my questions as regards wages, etc., and he seemed to be held in respect by the employer. I was told by a number of factory owners that the Betriebsrath system is working well, that as a rule only decent, experienced and well-balanced employees are selected by the workers to represent them, and that very rarely does the demagogue get a place in the system.

The Betriebsrath has no real power, cannot order anything, but must act through his influence with the workers and with the employers. He may make complaints to the Factory Inspectors, who, I noticed, have greatly changed their former arrogant attitude to the workmen. In some shops I was told that the shop representatives have more power than the trade union delegates, who are usually not workers of the same shop.

There are few very large men's clothing shops established on a system of efficiency like ours. The several men's clothing shops and the large cloak and suit and general shop of one of the oldest Berlin firms, Herman Gerson, which I inspected, presented rather an antiquated appearance and had very little to boast of in comparison with our clothing shops.

To begin with, the factory buildings themselves are usually old and consist of a number of buildings haphazardly joined and utilized as the business expands. There are very few special lifts and factories constructed for the purpose of manufacturing clothing. The shops of Herman Gerson, a 90-year-old firm, consists of over a dozen buildings connected and converted to various uses. There is not one, but a dozen or more separate shops, each branch having its separate floor or part of floor with its separate management. The fire protection is not of the best, fire sprinklers absent, stairs wooden and unenclosed, doors leading to dark and complicated corridors and the people undrilled. They have once a year a so-called "Fire Commission," which convenes and deliberates on fire protection, but without evident results. Of course, the buildings are not more than five stories high, nevertheless, a fire would probably be quite disastrous with the many thousands of employees huddled in the separate co-op-like shops.

In the shops visited the machines used were the individual foot-power type and but in one I saw a row of electrically driven machines. Most of the sewing is done by hand, tailors sitting on the table, in the ancient tailor fashion, bent over their work. Cutting is done by hand or in some places by hand saws. I saw very few circular machine cutters.

Ironing is invariably done by irons heated in ovens separately located and the pressers lose a lot of time walking to and from the iron ovens.

I asked the Betriebsrath whether he does not think that this is a waste of time, but he denied it and said that while the production may be less it gives more exercise to the pressers who vary their work by the occasional walks to and from the iron ovens. The employer disagreed with him, of course, but shrugged his shoulders with an air of "what can one do?"

A large number of women are employed in the clothing shops. These not only do the sewing, but also ironing, and in some places even cutting—this mostly in the women's lighter garments. The women are of all ages, some as young as fifteen and others as old as seventy. One of these ancients told me with pride for the last fifty years. Most of the women are pale, rather slim and do not look very robust or healthy. There are a number of women and men, or rather, boy and girl apprentices. These are indentured for three years and receive miserable wages while learning. In Gerson's shop I was told by the manager that some of these apprentices get 40, 60 and 90 marks a week respectively for two and three years.

The wages of the workers are established by the tariffs collectively agreed upon by the respective trade unions and employers' organizations. The tariffs are not weekly, hourly or piece wages, but vary according to age of worker, size of his family, etc. As a rule in the clothing and cloak and suit (Mantel) shops the present tariff is based upon a 9 to 15 mark per hour for women and 24 to 29 marks per hour for men. Pressers get from 900 marks per week for women to 1200 marks for men. A 5,000 mark per month wage is common for men—for women much less.

In certain trades, such as the building line, the wages are much higher due to the fact that this trade is quite busy just now with the erection of many delayed public and private buildings. It was told that in the building trade a skilled worker gets as high as ten and twelve thousand marks a month and demands a rate of fifteen and eighteen thousand. When we remember that sixty thousand marks a year is a minister's salary and that many a Regierungsrat and Geheimrath get no more than forty or fifty thousands per year, we may understand why the bureaucracy and middle class in Germany and other European countries complain so bitterly, comparing their miserable salaries with the wages of skilled workers, who are so much better paid and who do not have to present the front the official is compelled to present.

In respect to wage conditions it is interesting to cite the latest tariffs for technicians and skilled workers in the building industry just collectively agreed upon after a bitter strike. The tariffs are as follows:

Apprentices: 500, 725, 950 and 1300, first, second, third and fourth years, respectively.

Assistant: 2450 and 2700 first and second years, respectively.

Class A: Under 20 years of age, 5380; under 20 years of age, 4125; under 30 years of age, 5060; over 30 years of age, 5400.

Class D (Engineers, etc.): 4750, 5980 and 7100 for under 26, 30, and over 30 years of age.

To these wages are added various Zuschläge, so called "Soziale Zuschläge," thus: For the housewife, 250 per month extra; for every child under 10, 125.

Generally there is a race between the rate of wages and the cost of liv-

ing, with the latter always ahead and far ahead. Thus during the last months, city and other officials demanded and got an increase of 40 per cent to their salaries, but it has been clearly shown that the cost of living has increased 80 per cent, and thus there is a constantly growing reduction of standards of living and a growing impossibility to make ends meet and keep body and soul together.

On the part of the employer, there is, of course, a constant cry that the main cause of trouble is lessened productivity due to the enforcement of the eight-hour day and 48-hour weekly law. (In the tailoring trade the weekly work is but 45 hours per agreement.) The eight-hour law is, according to the employers and their spokesmen economists, the cause of all trouble and the only remedy is the return to a 54-hour weekly work, at least temporarily during the economic crisis. Indeed, the demand for abolition of the eight-hour law is growing tremendously and in some countries, as, for instance, in Switzerland, has already resulted in the lately announced promulgation of a 54-hour weekly work law for the next three years. Here in Germany the cry for it is great, but there is very little likelihood for its fulfillment. The trade unions have, in their con-

gress in Leipzig, being held at present, expressed themselves against any increase in the length of the working week, and the influence of all the Socialist parties (except the so-called "Christlichsozialen") is against an increase of hours of work.

Germany, however, is rather hard up. The present industrial boom cannot last very long. Already many of the factories have reduced their forces. For the fall a further large reduction is promised. As soon as the present orders are filled and raw materials previously accumulated and purchased are used up it will be absolutely impossible for Germany with its lowered values to buy new raw materials cheap enough to be able to compete with others, with the result of further stagnation of industry and trade and further lowering of the value of the mark. Meanwhile, the cost of living rises, wages have a tendency to decrease, unemployment is on the increase and the economic condition of the country is in danger of rivaling that of poor Austria. Meanwhile the American "Allrightnik" continues to live here on the fat of the land, for with the dollar at 375 marks he can afford to laugh at all the Zuschläge and exorbitant prices charged to Americans by the exasperated German and laugh in his sleeve to boot.

Everybody Can Help

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee will run a series of fifteen benefit All Star Super Vaudeville Performances from Friday evening, August 4th, to August 13th, at the National Winter Garden, Second Avenue and Houston Street. There will be Special Matinee performances Saturdays and Sundays. It is planned to make this series of Super Vaudeville performances an international affair and many of the best known performers of the English, Jewish, Russian and Italian stage will participate.

In order to stress the serious purpose behind these performances prominent speakers will make short addresses.

But for Labor and its protests Sacco and Vanzetti would long ago have been

dead. But the struggle still goes on and money is desperately needed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to continue the fight for the lives of these two innocent victims. With the coal strike, the railroad strike and various smaller strikes and general depression all over the country it has become harder to raise the money to wage this fight on behalf of labor. So the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee decided to see if they could not get the workers of New York City to come once again to the assistance of this case. From the support that has already been forthcoming for these Super Vaudeville Performances, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee feels that the workers of New York City are still behind this case. They will not see Sacco and Vanzetti go to the electric chair.

NO MORE WAR!

In ten countries of Europe men and women have united on the Anniversary of the Great War to voice their demands that such a tragedy shall not occur again.

Men and Women of New York City!

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Parade and Mass Meeting

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Saturday Evening, July 29th, 1922

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Send your name and address to Parade Secretary, Women's Peace Society

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The Plague of the Sweatshop in Chicago

By MORRIS SISKIND

We have two big unions which belong to one and the same industry and are consequently affected by the same evils.

They are the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Both unions are troubled today, more than at any other time, with a number of industrial ills. There is idleness among the clothing workers and there is unemployment among the ladies' garment workers. Both are seasonal trades—one more than the other—yet both are, on the average, affected equally by the changing seasons, styles and other factors which place both these industries under similar conditions. Just at present, there has developed in both these industries a new plague which is commanding the attention of active union workers and leaders.

We refer to the "outside" shops, the shops under the control of firms owning "inside" shops and, as a rule, considerably removed from the latter. In other words, it means the following: The bigger firms in both these trades appear to be anxious to run away from the large industrial centers where the workers are strong. They go to small towns and open up shops there with the aid of foremen from the big cities and a few experienced workers who teach the girls of the small towns and the farmers' daughters how to make garments. These small-town workers, naturally, know little and care still less about unions and are contented with small wages and long hours. As a result, there have sprung up in these small towns a number of cloak and clothing factories and it is against the "outside" shops that the Unions are compelled to wage a vigorous campaign.

In the cloak trade the workers have of late been suffering a great deal from these shops in the small towns and in the men's clothing trade the workers are almost as badly affected. These outside shops receive the full support of the local authorities and make it frequently dangerous for an

organizer to come in and to attempt to organize the workers. The unemployment which prevails in both trades in the bigger cities has only helped to increase this evil. Some firms have been selling whatever work they have had to these places, and a number of cloakmakers and clothing workers who had lost their jobs in the bigger cities were forced to move to these small towns, after which it is found very hard to get them back into the union, which, as they later complain, could not supply them with jobs.

Both these big unions have decided, at their last conventions, to spend big sums of money for an organization campaign in these unorganized localities. The Amalgamated Joint Board of Chicago has now organizers in Rock Island, Aurora, Hammond, Ill., and other small places where their manufacturers have opened shops and where they make the work formerly made in Chicago, under the protection of the local chambers of commerce, the police, and employers' associations. In these towns interference with union activities is carried out as part of the "open shop" campaign. The Chicago Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union is doing similar work in the small localities in the neighborhood of Chicago where cloak firms have opened shops.

An older, and yet an ever-new evil from which both trades are suffering, is the contracting system of which the garment industry can hardly rid itself. The reason why this evil is now felt stronger than ever before is practically the same that has driven so many workers out of town to seek jobs in the non-union shops opened by Chicago cloak and clothing firms. Unemployment drives many workers to do anything to make a living. The first best thing that a worker in such a case is likely to do would be to go to his firm and offer to make whatever work there is to be had at a lower price than what it costs the firm to manufacture. These new contractors usually move to the small towns under assumed

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names and make work for many Chicago union firms in violation of their agreements and the Union is frequently helpless to find out how this is being done.

This contracting evil has now become a real cancer in both these trades and has eaten into the very heart of the Union. Naturally the officers and the active leaders of the organizations are doing everything in their power to exterminate this evil, but they have a difficult task ahead of them as it has spread to every city and section in the country. It is nevertheless to be hoped that both Unions will come out on top in this fight. It is only important that the great membership of these Unions watch these organizing activities closely and be on guard to help fight this evil.

The members indeed can help a great deal in this fight against the contractors in the small shops if they keep their eyes open and watch that union rules are strictly carried out. They have to watch the work that is coming in and out of the factory and watch the buildings where the shops are located. In Chicago proper there is a great deal of non-union work being done in tenement houses, on the top floors, and in the rear buildings. Part of the work is being made by contractors in these hidden places and is later sent into the Union shops to be finished. Of course, the workers in such cases can stop these abuses, if they only care to.

I have pointed out the evils from which both trades suffer and which both can combat, either individually or united, if they are to carry on their work economically and with success. I wish now to point to one other evil from which the cloakmakers are beginning to suffer very much and which

in time may develop into a grave problem. As stated above, fashion is one of the principal factors in these trades, particularly in the ladies' garment industry. It is now becoming the vogue for men's clothing manufacturers to make coats and sport coats for women. The coat and suit manufacturers are beginning to feel strongly this competition, though the new industry is still in its very early stages. It is fast becoming a perceptible factor and it shows signs of steady increase. And should the demand for such coats, which the clothing manufacturers can produce cheaper and better than the cloak and suit manufacturers continue, there is no power on earth that can stop the clothing men from capturing the coat market.

The men's clothing manufacturers make these women's coats on the same basis and system as they make men's clothes. They sell it on the basis of the cost production without much regard to the fashion factor which is so prevalent in the ladies' garment industry. The clothing manufacturers feel that they are quite safe with the marketing of these women's coats and sport coats because it is not unusual for a woman to go into a men's clothing shop to buy a coat of that sort. On the other hand, the ladies' garment manufacturers do not expect men to go into women's wear stores to buy men's clothing and they cannot manufacture men's clothing in competition with the clothing makers. This new problem is a very important one for the cloakmakers because it creates a situation highly favorable for the men's clothing manufacturers who are better prepared to compete with women's wear firms on the basis of their more systematized production methods and machinery.

The Leaders of 1,000,000 American Strikers

By J. CHARLES LAUE

How comes it that the largest number of workers ever on strike in the new basic industries of America can be out so long without any serious public upheaval? There must be something in the national psychology that tempers the clash of capital and labor, for, despite the incidents of Herrin, Ill., and the recent shootings in West Virginia nothing so far has occurred to attract attention in any striking manner to the fact that over 1,000,000 American workers have laid down their tools—the miners for four months and the railroad shop men in their second month.

If nothing more, it is a great tribute to the law-abiding character of this vast army of tailors and to their leadership, as well as to the spirit of confidence which has characterized this mass of workers in the "knuck down and drag out fight" in which they are engaged. The public will begin to feel it actually only in the month of August, for the miners, particularly the hard coal miners, have already lost their "fall season's" work if we can use the term so familiar in the garment trades. If these men do not work it means no anticline next winter. Then will come again the old joke about the "coal diamonds" so high will be the cost of

the fuel that supplies the eastern cities. So far the railroad rolling stock, which the shop men repaired so efficiently in the last month's rush before the inevitable strike, has been holding up fairly well, but from now on delays, derailments and more serious accidents will increase on passenger and freight trains at a period when there is the greatest need for efficiency in transport. Heavy demands of the farmers to ship fruit and grain while the homeward bound vacationists still have available car will tax the roads to the utmost.

That these two big strikes should have come about in this way, the one helping the other in the war of attrition (which according to the dictionary is a slow wearing down process), is to a large extent due to the inevitable. But for fully three months before the break came the leaders of both masses of workers began to talk alliance if nothing more. In one of these conferences the necessity of crippling the more important coal-bearing roads was discussed and the proof that something practical resulted from these talks is the recent breakdown of the key lines that were carrying coal from non-union West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama in the last month and

the revival of war-time legislation to avert a full crisis.

The leader responsible to a large degree for the efficiency of the railroad strike is Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. He is a "doer" rather than a "talker" and he reminds one, in his small quarters in Chicago, rather of a high school teacher than the leader of more than 400,000 skilled mechanics, whose gnarled and mutilated fingers wielded hammers, run the lathe and the power machines in the big railroad shops. He looks like an intellectual, although he is an ex-blacksmith and a good one when he was employed in the works of the Atlantic Coast Line.

In appearance he is a marked contrast to the six presidents of the various international unions that compose the Federated Shop Crafts, who, when it comes right down to it, are the actual commanders of their various groups—the boilermakers, blacksmiths, car builders, electrical and sheet metal workers and machinists that compose the co-operating unions now out on the railroads of the United States. That he speaks and acts for all of them is a great tribute to his tact and ability as much as is his work as a negotiator before the United States Railroad Labor Board and his efficient preparation for the detailed work of handling a widespread strike from a single head-

quarters. The two big unions that are helping most, owing to their large resources, are the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Jewell works about sixteen hours a day including Sundays and there is little prospect of his getting a rest for some time to come.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America with more than 600,000 men involved in the West as well as the only general coal strike that has ever been declared in this country has a striking appearance. He is above the average height but so broad-shouldered and deep-chested from swinging the pick in the mines that he looks short until you get close to him. He has thick chestnut colored hair and wears it long so that his fingers are tucked in to his hair. He is the sort of man that can never lose himself in a crowd.

Although he rose from the pick and shovel school he is among the most

(Continued on Page 12)



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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE "SOCIAL" SHOP

The history of the Cloakmakers' Union is a history of fighting against all the ills and evils in the cloak industry; a story of fighting against the atrocious rule compelling workers to supply their own sewing machines and sewing cotton; a story of fighting against inhuman, long hours; a story of fighting for the elimination of the pest-holes used for "factories," where the workers would inevitably fall the victims of the "white plague" after a few years of toil; a story of fighting against piece-work. All these monstrosities the Union has, by this time, successfully swept out from this industry. In New York and in most other cities where the cloak-makers have strong union, these industrial iniquities exist only as ugly and evil reminiscences.

It took years, many years to slay this many-headed hydra in the cloak industry. The collective will of the workers, the united strength of the Union has, nevertheless, carried the day. A cloakmaker does not have to carry today his own "music-box" from job to job any longer; he no longer has to work in a dark bedroom where his lungs would become affected after a few work-seasons; he does not have to work any more night and day to the point of exhaustion; he does not work any longer under the piece-work system which has kept him constantly at swords' ends with his fellow worker and made practically impossible a spirit of true unity between man and man in the shop.

The union's record in abolishing these abominable industrial conditions is so remarkable that even its bitterest enemies cannot begin to contradict it. Nevertheless, there are still some ills left in the cloak industry that must be eradicated, if the steady improvement in the living conditions of the cloakmakers is not to be halted or diverted from its course. It is upon one of these ills, which at present constitutes a real danger to the cloak industry and to the cloakmakers' union, that the Union has declared war last Tuesday and is firmly determined not to lay down weapons until it emerges from it as victorious as it has emerged from all previous battles.

The evil which menaces the cloakmakers' organization and the work standards it had gained for the workers during the past decade, is the so-called "social" shop. What a misnomer! We do not know who it was who first baptized this type of shop by the euphonic name of "social" shop. The shop we have in mind is anything but "social." It is anti-social to the core, and has every sign and earmark of the old-time "sweat-shop." It exists because it works against the collective interests of the workers. Its fine-sounding name, however, could not deceive the Union for a minute. The workers immediately recognized in it an enemy and have now declared a fight to the hilt against it.

It is not as easy an undertaking, as some may imagine. The "social" shop may be small, puny and insignificant, but everybody knows that it is often easier to fight a lion than a thick swarm of mosquitoes. We must keep in mind that the cloak industry of New York, which employs only 50,000 workers, is scattered in almost 3,000 shops, which presents an idea of how difficult it is to have complete union control over it. It is a fact that there are dozens of shops in the trade that employ only two or three workers and it is not difficult to visualize how lax and irregular union conditions may be in such "shops." In these petty places, they work, we are informed, like in the good old days, horrible long hours, by the piece, and for wages that spell ruin and misery to the rest of the workers in the industry.

We stated in the last issue of "Justice," and we don't mind saying it again, that this "social" shop is a creature, on the one hand, by the unconscionable manufacturer and, on the other hand, by the brainless and often jobless worker. There could not have been any "social" shops if the employers refused to give work to such shops, or, as they term it, "buy" cloaks from such shops because it costs a few cents cheaper per garment. There could not have been "social" shops, if all cloakmakers refused humiliating scab labor in these pest-nests. Such a shop would have been unthinkable if the bee of becoming a boss, a petty employer, would not have been constantly buzzing in the bonnets of some of our cloakmakers. It is the manufacturers and the jobbers on the one side and the workers themselves on the other side that tend to create this ugly creature which passes under the name of the "social" shop. The Union has decided now, once for all, to make this type of shop go. The industry has been placed at a standstill, and now the process of elimination, of separating the regular legitimate shop from the "social"

shop has begun. The operation to make an end of this industrial iniquity is under way and every ounce of strength and energy will be used in the direction of its complete abolition.

Of course, it is easier said than done. The leadership of the Union does not delude itself into thinking that it is a very easy matter. The Union knows that the petty shops, whose existence is threatened by this campaign, will leave no trick unused to stay alive. The Union knows, too, that there are workers who, even though they carry union cards in their pockets, are backward enough to oppose it in its undertaking. This type of worker regards the "social" shop where he can earn a few dollars during the slack season, even though they are earned at the expense of his regular work during the real season, as a life-saver. Some of them are, on the quiet, even "partners" in these shops. The work of eradicating this pest will therefore not be an easy task. The Union knows that it cannot clean these Augean stables in a day but it is ready for a long siege, as long as the fight will make it necessary.

And what about the workers who have heretofore been employed in these shops? What will the Union do with them? The answer is simple. They will be sent to work in the legitimate shops, in shops where union terms are safe and secure and are honestly lived up to and where room will have to be made for them. One thing is certain, cloaks will have to be made in New York City, and if the small sweat-shop is out of existence, the manufacturer will have no other alternative but to make the work in his inside shop.

This would have been the just and logical course, had this campaign been undertaken even against the will of the legitimate manufacturers in the industry. At present, however, the legitimate manufacturers themselves have come to realize what a plague the "social" shop has become in the trade. They will not hinder the Union in its fight against the "social" shop, but will rather help it. And the way to help the Union in this fight is to make room in the inside factories for all the workers heretofore employed in the "social" shops.

The Union, however, must not be overconfident that the manufacturers will necessarily act in accordance with dictates of logic and equity, no matter how compelling the motive of the hour may be. The Union, of course, will welcome aid, no matter from what quarter, but it must ultimately rely upon itself, on its own strength and have confidence in its own ability to carry out this campaign. It must not rest contented until the "social" shop, like all former plagues in the cloak industry, is a distant, ill-savoring memory.

ORGANIZING WORK OUTSIDE NEW YORK.

As we contemplate, from time to time, all the ills the cloak industry is heir to, we cannot escape a feeling of amazement how it ever was possible, in the face of all drawbacks and hindrances, to build up such a powerful union in this industry. Indeed, it was nothing short of an organizing genius that could form and maintain a labor union among men of whom not an insignificant number is constantly obsessed with the idea of becoming employers themselves.

Is there anything, indeed, as easy as becoming a cloak manufacturer? One has to save up a few hard-earned dollars, hire a bit of space, fit it up with a few sewing machines, and one is at once a cloak manufacturer. If workers in New York are a little too unruly, or want "too much money" for their labor, why, there is the wide outdoors outside of New York, where one can get women to make cloaks at one-third the price and dodge the control of the union.

It is against this evil that the union has been waging a strong campaign during the last two years in the so-called out-of-town districts surrounding New York. This work was carried on with particular vigor during recent strikes, when some New York cloak firms attempted to move their "plants" into the various cities and towns in the vicinity of the metropolitan district, in the hope that the union would not discover their whereabouts. Experience, however, has taught the Union that in order to make it impossible for employers to run away from union control, it is not sufficient that the union follow them up and engage in a fight with them after they are discovered. What is important is for the employers to find a local organization of the workers wherever and whenever they come to these "havens of refuge." In other words, the union decided upon a comprehensive organizing campaign outside of New York so as to cut off all avenues of evasion to these union-dodging cloak bosses.

An energetic campaign has been set on foot. Under the management of Vice-President Halpern a group of able organizers and workers have been placed in the field by the Cloakmakers' Union of New York. We can assure the prospective and present owners of these run-away out-of-town cloak shops that they will shortly be face to face with the activities of the union no matter where they may be or where they intend to go.

Our union knows its antagonists and is familiar with every one of their tricks. It has taken steps to guard against all possible dodgings and evasions, and simultaneously with its campaign against the "social" shop in New York City, it is watching out that these "social" shops be not moved to any other place outside of New York, where they would perpetuate themselves, and continue menacing the cloak industry in general. Only after the cloak trade is centered in the regular, legitimate shops run by responsible employers, and the puny leeches which have infested the industry for years have disappeared, both the cloak industry and the union will be on a firm and healthy foundation.

This and That from Cleveland

By AN OLD FRIEND.

WORKING ON MAY FIRST

Some time before the Convention was held in Cleveland last May, the Cleveland workers decided to celebrate the event by abstaining from work on the day of the opening of the convention, May first. The greatest majority of our members faithfully lived up to the decision. A number of workers, however, in the shop of Kompfen Bros., obeyed the firm instead of the Union and worked on that day. Subsequently, these workers were fined by the grievance committee five dollars each. But they refused to pay the fine, relying on the firm which assured them that the Union can do nothing in this matter.

The case was turned over to the Impartial Chairman, Dr. Hollander, and after a hearing, the case was bitterly fought for and against by the representatives of the Union and the Association. The Impartial Chairman rendered a decision that workers belonging to a union must carry out the decisions of the union and that, in case of disobedience, the union has a right to discipline such workers, and in case of continued disobedience, the firm must cease to employ them. As a result, the firm was instructed that in the event the workers fined by the union will not make good until the 17th of this month, that their employment be terminated in general. The decision, as rendered by Dr. Hollander, is a distinct gain for the Union.

OUR LOCALS HAVE A FINE INSTALLATION MEETING

For a while, a few of our locals have forgotten the woes of unemployment,

ment, standards of production and the "points." Points go hand in hand with standards; a "point" means a minute; in other words, a garment which takes an hour to make is called a "sixty-point" garment, and so on. That there is very little love wasted by our workers on these standards is, I believe, generally known.

Since these standards have come into vogue, one hears nothing but "points" on all sides. A "point" here and a "point" there and "points" everywhere, without end—until one gets fairly nauseous with them. The same is true even in the shops where they work piece-work. The workers complain that they are being driven and rushed to death, that they are working even harder than under piece-work and make less money. The truth is that the Cleveland people want no standards and are not enthusiastic for week-work either; what they really want is piece-work. If they were to get piece-work, plain and simple, with a guaranteed minimum wage, they would want nothing better.

Again the unemployment conditions, the reduction of the number of guaranteed shops and other things have made the situation here far from pleasant. And notwithstanding these three of our locals, the Operators' Local 26, the Skirmakers Local 27 and the Sample Makers Local 94 have decided to let all troubles go for an evening and arranged for an installation of officers meeting with refreshments and entertainment. So we spent a real evening together with songs rendered by a chorus of our own, and mind you, the conductor of our chorus was a "left"—while all the participating company was "right."

The unanimous decision was that it is worth while to spend an evening of that sort in friendly intercourse, and amusement rather than to "keep on discussing" "points" and "standards" without end.

THE ONLY BUSY SHOP IN CLEVELAND

The only honest-to-goodness busy shop in Cleveland is the shop of Prints-Biederman, a non-union shop where from five hundred to six hundred girls are employed. The firm sends out a lot of work to the outside shops in the various country towns around Cleveland proper. We have not yet succeeded in organizing this shop. We are, however, determined to make it a union shop and while we know that this is a very big job, we are confident that we will carry it out.

It is not often that one gets a gift in our shops from his fellow workers in recognition of hard and loyal work in the interests of the Union. This rare occurrence took place last week when the workmen of Kompfen Bros. presented their shop chairman Brother Portman, with a loving cup and a watch-chain.

The former chairman of our Joint Board, Brother Levine, and the former chairman of Locals 26 and 27, Brother Katofsky, who is now the chairman of the Joint Board, were honored by their organizations with gifts for their fruitful and hard labors in behalf of our Union. These two young men, Potofsky and Levine, have fully earned these tokens of recognition.

SHALL THE UNION BUY AN AUTOMOBILE?

The Joint Board decided that in order that the outside shops be better controlled and that they be visited

at least once every two weeks, giving, at the same time, the officers entrusted with the task, time for attending to complaints and organizing work—that an automobile be purchased for the use of the Union.

Well, we have cooked up for ourselves a fine automobile problem! Our people know only that we have little money and that the assessments are quite big. In the tumult, the purpose of the decision of the Joint Board, which is proper control of the shops and effective organizing work, is completely forgotten.

Everybody discusses the automobile question. Some say that they wouldn't have it altogether; others insist that if a car is to be purchased, that it be a regular car and not a flivver. It is being discussed in the office of the Union, at street corners and even at meetings. The chairman is often interrupted by a question, What about the machine?

However, after all is said and done, the Union will, of course, have a car. We cannot tell whether a flivver or a regular car. I suppose that will have to be decided upon later.

In order to give our people reports more frequently upon all that happens in the Union and to have them prepared for the coming December, when the agreement with the manufacturers comes to an end, the Joint Board decided to have the last Friday of each month a general member meeting. In addition to reports, prominent leaders of trade unions will be invited to these meetings to address the members on the important questions of the day.

The first meeting will take place on Friday, July 28th, at the Engineers' Auditorium. We expect to have as our guest at this meeting our President, Benjamin Schlesinger. Our shop chairmen will meet for this purpose also regularly every month.



OUR FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRIKING MINERS

We desire to record with a feeling of genuine pride the fact that shortly after the representatives of our New York locals had decided, at a joint meeting, to contribute \$100,000 to the fight of the miners, \$50,000 has already been forwarded to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

Let us shout and pour "revolutionary" phrases. The cloak-makers and other ladies' garment workers of New York prefer acting to phrase-mongering. They give as much as they can and oftentimes even more than what they can afford. To be sure, from the tens of thousands of our workers in New York City we have, up to date, heard only one lone protest against this voluntary tax for the miners. This protest came from one who is not opposed to aiding the miners, but who believes that the cloak-makers have been taxed too much for such purposes during the last few years; they have been taxed for the steel workers, for the

war sufferers, for the famine sufferers of Russia, and now for the striking miners.

To this protestor we wish to say the following: As long as our union will act in this generous and liberal manner, it will endure and keep on growing spiritually and materially. It is because we are generous and liberal that we are strong. We give, not because we are charitable, but because we are actuated by the spirit of working-class solidarity. This spirit grows stronger every time we go deep into our pockets to aid our fellow workers. It makes for a stronger sense of unity; it creates a firmer bond of solidarity; it makes us even more invincible against all possible danger and attack.

Let us bear in mind that in the days when we could not afford to give, when we looked for aid from others in the labor movement, we were weak, helpless and spiritless. Giving freely, liberally, generously is not an index of weakness, but a sign of strength, health and an augury for an even greater and more promising future.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

MONOPOLY IS SCORED

Monopolistic control of industry through overcapitalization is the greatest cause of present "industrial disease" declared Senator La Follette in a speech in Milwaukee. He said predatory wealth in this country has reached undreamed-of proportions and dominates congress.

To overcome monopoly he proposed that the government take back control of natural resources and maintain a strict leasing system to give all manufacturers an equal opportunity. He said the government would not have to fix prices under this system. The senator declared that our idle merchant marine, costing millions daily, is about to be sold to private individuals "for a few cents on the dollar."

LABOR LOSES LONG FIGHT

After a campaign that lasted two and one-half years the constitutional convention of this state has rejected organized labor's proposal to insert in the organic act of Illinois a declaration that labor is distinct from property and that injunction judges are prohibited from interfering with the normal activities of the workers, acting through their trade unions.

MAKING MERCHANTS SELL

Governor Allen's "can't-strike" law is being pushed to its logical conclusion, and is now used against merchants who refuse to sell to railroad strikebreakers. It is stated that Adjutant General Martin, who is in control of the state troops at Parsons, has announced that any merchant refusing to sell goods "to men employed at the railroad shops" will have his store closed by the troops and not permitted to do business. When the Allen law was being jammed through the legislature amid a whirlwind of manufactured public opinion, labor warned business men that the act was a two-edged sword.

DISCUSS WAGE RATES

Does a post office department wage report foreshadow attempts to modify postal clerks' rates which they have secured after long delay?

The report was made to the postmaster general by the comptroller of the post office department and includes the significant statement that wage increases to employees approximate one-fourth of the postal revenues. The report cites three specific acts of congress giving relief to these workers. To emphasize this statement the report estimates that \$450,000,000 has been spent in this manner.

Nothing is said of the fact that these employees worked for 10 years without wage increases, and in the face of steadily and rapidly mounting living costs. Neither is reference made to the continuous and unjustifiable attacks of employees by the department during this period or of the public fulminations of Burleson against employees' efforts to secure relief.

"DOCK" TEXTILE WORKERS

At a meeting of organized textile workers of North and South Carolina, it was reported many mills "dock" workers on the slightest pretext. One mill, which manufactures gingham, is making enormous profits because of market conditions. To block a wage increase, it is using the "docking" system to decrease wages. As this holdup is against the law, the textile workers have arranged to secure indictments against these mill owners.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in New York state factories increased 2 per cent over June, according to reports received by the state Department of Labor from 1,514 representative manufacturers employing over 440,000 workers.

44-HOUR WEEK GAINS

In its latest bulletin the International Typographical Union announces that 512 typographical unions have established the 44-hour week in their jurisdictions, representing a membership of approximately 41,641. This, together with eight mailers' unions, with a membership of 1,087, which have established the 44-hour week, makes a total of 520 I. T. U. affiliates with a membership of about 42,728 operating under the 44-hour banner.

18,367 NATURALIZED IN U. S. THIS JUNE

During June, 18,367 aliens were naturalized in the United States, Richard K. Campbell, solicitor of naturalization of the Department of Labor announced today.

Of this number 2,420 were Austrians; 2,436 Russians; 2,983 British; 1,929 Polish; 1,927 Germans and 1,070 Italians.

WITH BIG WHEAT CROP, NORTH DAKOTA IS SHORT OF LABOR

With the greatest wheat crop since 1916 nearing harvest, North Dakota is confronted with a serious labor shortage.

Approximately 1,000,000 bushels of wheat alone will be harvested this year unless hail prevents.

To meet the extraordinary labor demand, railroads today announced from St. Paul a \$5.00 fare to any point in North Dakota from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior, effective August 1 to 15. Parties of five or more must apply in a group to secure the rate.

LUMBER PRICES GO UP

The price of lumber products is high and will go higher, while the lumber owners will attempt to make the 10-hour day general, declare officers of the International Union of Timber Workers.

"Wage increases have been few and far between. The employers realize that the workers are practically unorganized and that they are the ones who are in a position to dictate wages and working conditions. In some places in the northwest they have gone back to the 9 and 10-hour day. This condition can also be charged to the lack of organization on the part of the workers."

Officers of the International Union of Timber Workers are making heroic efforts to interest these workers in organization. This work has been retarded by the chloroforming company "union," known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

STARVING RUSSIA'S NEEDS

An urgent appeal to doctors here to assist starving Russian doctors has been issued by the British Medical Association.

Mr. Laurence Webster, after a ten months' administration of the Save the Children Fund relief work in the Volga valley, has returned to England, and brings the news that if favorable conditions continue the harvest will yield a six month's supply of corn for the people.

POISON GAS COSTS

Two years ago, the British Government was spending \$53,870 2s. 2p. per annum on preparing gas warfare. This year, after the decision of the Washington Conference, it is spending \$169,700.

FRANCE

A PLEA AGAINST POISON GAS

The Reduction of Armaments Commission of the League of Nations met in Paris. It instructed a sub-commission to draw up an appeal to the scientists of the world, begging them to publish their discoveries concerning poison gas, in order that the probability of their use in future wars may be reduced to a minimum. Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French C. G. T., declared that the main preoccupation of the masses and all peoples was peace. The economic equilibrium of France could not be restored, nor could the amelioration of working-class conditions be achieved, until the menace of new wars was diminished and armaments were everywhere reduced.

CANCEL INTER-ALLIED DEBTS!

The Temps declares that the financial crisis in Germany cannot be dealt with by the Supreme Council, as advocated in London, or by a conference of European financial ministers. The principal stumbling block to the raising of a reparations loan, it argues, is not the intransigence of France, but the existence of the 'inter-Allied debt. If the inter-Allied debt were promptly abolished without waiting for the United States to cancel Europe's debt to America, the loan would be forthcoming. "Then cancel the inter-Allied debt!" concludes this organ of the French Foreign Office.

GAS SHELLS IN CHANNEL

One hundred and seventy tons of gas shells a day are being dumped by the French at present in the English Channel as the best manner of getting rid of them. Ever since the war ended these shells, some 80,000 in number, and most of them British, have been lying in a depot in North France and have been regarded as no small menace to the people of the district.

How to destroy them was a great difficulty. The French have decided to ship them twelve miles out to sea off Dunkirk and drop them gently to the bottom, which is a deep layer of soft mud. There will be no danger of any being washed up by the tides and if poison gas escapes it will do no one any harm.

SIBERIA

IDLENESS IN VLADIVOSTOK

Unemployment in this district is menacing. More than 20,000 persons are out of work and practically on the verge of starvation. The Town Council is doing all that it can to relieve the situation, with little success. Emigrants in large numbers are making their way to the north to Kamchatka and the Okhotsk coast in the hope of finding employment.

Petitions for permission to go to Soviet Russia have been sent the Government by 145 workmen, who wish to take their families with them. Stories of prosperity rivaling the Klondike in the gold rush days are an added lure to those who consider going to the Okhotsk district, where gold fields and other mineral deposits are being worked.

CANADA

PREMIERS TO DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

Invitations have been sent out by the Federal Government to the premiers of the provinces for a conference on unemployment. The date will be decided when the convenience of the various provinces has been consulted, although it is not expected that the conference can be held until late in August at the earliest, or perhaps in September.

It is likely that other subjects will come up for discussion. Among these, it is understood, will be the various draft treaties and recommendations which have been made by the international labor conference under the League of Nations.

PALESTINE

PALESTINE LOAN PROPOSED

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, announces that the British Colonial Office has agreed to allow Palestine to raise a loan for a sum not mentioned for the development of public works and agriculture, the population of the country to be allowed to subscribe to it.

CHINA

HIRE CHINESE SEAMEN

Local trade unionists are wondering how sincere the United States shipping board is in its claims for an American merchant marine. This question is asked because one of the board's vessels—the President Jefferson—operated by the Admiral line, is now manned by Chinese seamen, with Chinese unable to speak the English language in the engine and steward departments.

This action of the Admiral line is in direct violation of the La Follette seamen's law.

Educational Comment and Notes

Should the Workers' University Meet in Our Own Home?

Since our educational activities were started, the classes of our Unity Centers have been meeting in public school buildings, and our Workers' University in the Washington Irving High School. This was arranged to suit the convenience of our members. Public schools are within reach in every district where our members reside. A great many of them are eager to acquire the language of the country in which they live, and we encourage them in doing so. We realize that this is to their economic and social advantage as workers. For this reason we organize for them special classes in English. The teachers are assigned by the Board of Education, but they co-operate with us and we do our utmost to help make the instruction most profitable to our members.

In our own building, 3 West 16th Street, we have two beautiful rooms, one larger and one smaller in size. Our Educational Committee, eager that our headquarters become the spiritual home of our members, de-

cided that, beginning with the coming season, the classes of our Workers' University, on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, should meet here and lectures should be given on certain week nights throughout the season.

We are fortunate to have our building so centrally located that it can be easily reached by all lines of transportation, elevated, subways and surface cars.

The Educational Committee is eager to have our members express an opinion on this matter. There are some advantages in meeting in the Washington Irving High School. The classrooms, even the seats are adapted for study purposes. We would appreciate if those of our members who attended our courses last year and who intend to join this year, and those who are interested in general in our educational activities, should express their opinion on this question.

They can address their letters to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

Excursion of Students' Council a Great Success

At eight o'clock last Sunday morning our members began to gather from different parts of the city, at Riverside Drive and 81st Street, where they were met by the Committee in charge of the excursion arranged by the Students' Council of our Workers' University and Unity Centers.

About nine o'clock, they boarded the boat where a soft-cushioned seat was provided for every excursionist. The crew under the command of our Arrangements Committee then started up the Hudson River. Soon joy and laughter mingled with the sound of the waves. Before long the seventy passengers that represented almost every local of our International Union, men and women, who were hardly more than strangers, made each others acquaintance and before long were sharing each other's delicious sandwiches.

The party rose to the occasion under the influence of the stimulating effect of the Hudson River with its most beautiful surroundings. They were transformed into children. Every new scene that the course of the Hudson unveiled to them was greeted with youthful joy and enthusiasm. Before long a group was dancing at one end of the boat to the tune of a record played on a victrola. In another corner, three persons previously unknown to one another formed an orchestra and played their mandolins accompanied

by a group singing folk songs. In still another part of the boat, a spontaneous chorus was formed which sang the most beautiful Yiddish, English and Russian folk-songs.

The Committee in charge was ready to serve and accommodate yet never "imposed" its management. Soft drinks were served to all resulting in the impression that every one present was a guest of the Committee.

After three and a half hours' sailing, we anchored near a beautiful, lonely beach where our members were refreshed by a dip in the Hudson. At the appointed hour every one returned, stimulated by the bathing. Again the boat began to float over the silvery water—homeward. The breeze from the river and the fresh southern wind greeted our group, and the dancing, singing, talking, reading was resumed. Laughter and joy rang out in the stillness of the twilight.

Nothing but words of praise came from everybody's lips on the splendid arrangements made by the Committee and which for \$1.50 provided our members with wholesome pleasure that a private company would hardly offer for twice the sum. And once again every one realized how much more they can get out of life, even within their meagre means, when things are arranged collectively, through the effort of their Union.

Joint Conference of Local Educational Committees

The first Joint Conference this season of the local Educational Committees of our International was held on Monday, July 17th. Despite the hot weather, and the fact that most of the members on the committees of our cloakmakers' locals were busy with other meetings, due to the situation created by the new agreement with the Protective Manufacturers' Association, it was well attended.

The meeting was very interesting. The plans of the activities of the Educational Department for the coming season were presented. These were seriously discussed by every member present. Many suggestions were made which will be very helpful to the Educational Department.

The following was decided upon:

1. That the members of the Local Educational Committees get in touch with the membership in the shops, at regular business meetings and at shop meetings, and familiarize them with the activities of the Educational Department and the effort of our International to give our members an opportunity of educational advancement.
2. That the reports should be on the order of business at the meetings of the Executive Boards of their respective locals so as to keep the members in touch with the Educational activities of our International.

3. That the business agents and managers of the Local Unions be requested to call the attention of their members to the activities of our Educational Department. This should be done at shop and business meetings, where a few minutes should be devoted to this subject at the opening of the meeting.

4. That all the literature prepared by the Educational Department be distributed among the members through the Educational Committees, the business agents, and the complaint clerks; and that the attention of the members be called to the Educational page in the "Growth" and the "Justice" where all the activities of the Department are recorded.

The delegates full-heartedly approved the following plan of the general Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U.:

1. To extend the activities of the

Extension Division, and arrange courses in Yiddish, Italian and Russian for those of our members who do not speak English.

2. To send lecturers in the business meetings of our local unions to discuss questions of interest to our members.

3. To establish Forums in different parts of the City where our members reside.

4. To arrange entertainments for our members and their families, which will consist of musical programs and talks given by some one connected with the organization, and "get-togethers" that will tend to develop sociability and comradeship among our members.

When the question of having the classes of our Workers' University met in our own building, instead of in the Washington Irving High School, was discussed there were diverse opinions. The predominant one was that the Washington Irving High School is probably better adapted for study classes, while the facilities that our own building affords could be used three nights a week, if possible, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, for courses of a few lectures or single talks on subjects of importance to our organization and of interest to our members.

When the activities of our Workers' University were discussed, it was decided that not more than two courses be given on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, instead of three courses each day, as we have been having, and that the other two courses be given on some evening to suit the convenience of three of our members, who will join these classes.

The meeting was very encouraging. It was inspiring to listen to the arguments and how earnestly every subject was discussed. It was decided that these meetings be held monthly and that it be left to the Educational Department to call them.

There was a sense of responsibility among those present for the work that our International is doing, and that will be of great benefit not only to our own members but to the Labor Movement of this country as a whole.

Alexander Fichandler Will Be With Us Again This Season

Mr. Alexander Fichandler who has been connected with our Educational Department since 1920, was invited by our newly elected Educational Committee to continue his connection, and we are glad to say that he accepted.

Which Is the Best Place For a Unity Center in Williamsburg?

Upon the request of a number of our members who reside in Williamsburg, we opened the first Unity Center in that district in P. S. No. 147. The success of it cannot be determined due to the fact that we started it late in the season.

As the population there is shifting one, it is not easy to decide upon the most suitable locality for our educational activities. We are very eager to develop for our members in Williamsburg a social and educational center.

We would appreciate if our members residing there would let us know

which public school, in their opinion, is the best suited for our purpose.

This information should be sent to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, at once, as the season is nearing.

The Announcements of Courses for 1922-1923

We are glad to inform our members that our preliminary Announcements of Courses in printed form will be ready within a week. A description of the courses and the names of the instructors will be given.

These folders will be available to our members free of charge. Those who are interested in our educational activities are advised to apply for them at once, at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

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

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of meeting, July 15, 1922)

Brother Berlin in Chair

The Board of Directors reported that on Thursday, July 13th, the first meeting of the Board was held and it was decided to submit the following recommendations to the Joint Board:

1. In order to have the meetings of the Board at a time convenient for all concerned, it was decided that hereafter the regular meetings of the Board shall be held every Monday at 6:30 P. M. sharp.

2. In reference to the request made by the Sacca-Vannetti Defense Committee to the last meeting of the Joint Board, upon motion the Board of Directors recommends that we purchase tickets for \$25, and that we put an announcement in the Labor Press, urging the workers in general, and particularly our own members, to patronize the arranged concerts at the National Winter Garden.

3. As to the referendum for the Manager and the General Secretary of the Joint Board, after a long discussion, the Board of Directors recommends that those who will be elected by the Joint Board should, 1st, go to the respective Local Executive Boards for approval; 2nd, the Locals affiliated with our Joint Board should call special meetings of their membership for the purpose of having the members vote upon the candidates, and 3rd, the Joint Board should appoint an election committee which should have charge over the elections, it being understood that those Locals which will have meetings, should notify the Joint Board accordingly, in order to enable the election committee to make the necessary arrangements. The Board of Directors further recommends that a time limit for the Locals to act upon this proposition is not later than September 15th.

In view of the fact that considerable change will have to be made in attending the various districts, as there will be a change in the number of business agents, the Board of Directors therefore decided to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors for Thursday, July 20th, and to request Brothers Hochman and Horowitz to prepare data, for the purpose of making the assignments for the business agents.

It was also decided that the newly elected Manager should be ready to submit the person whom he will recommend as the Assistant Manager, to the same meeting of the Board of Directors.

Brother Hochman reported on behalf of the Committee which was appointed to confer with the committee representing the Embroiderers' Association. According to the findings of our committee, it was found that no relations existed between the Union and said Association for a long time. However, the Union succeeded in dealing with a number of embroidery shops independently. At the same time, the Union brought court proceedings against the Association for damages sustained by the action of that Association, by abrogating the agreement, due to the arbitrary stand taken by this Association.

While, in conference, at first our committee met with many difficulties, as the representative of the Association were very stubborn. However, in the course of two sessions, our sub-committee learned that the Association is desirous of renewing relations with the Union.

Upon motion, it was decided to approve the report of Brother Hoch-

man, and the committee was instructed to proceed with the negotiations.

Upon motion, the report of the Board of Directors was taken up, wherein, the Joint Board approving the recommendations of the Board of Directors, with the exception of the recommendation regarding the referendum to be taken. According to the amendment, which was carried by the Joint Board,

1st, the referendum should be taken not later than September 15th, 1922;

2nd, the referendum should be taken at district meetings;

3rd, district meeting should be arranged by the Joint Board, and the members from the respective Locals composing our Joint Board should be notified through the proper channels, it being understood that the Joint Board will also take up at these meetings all important business concerning our industry at the same district meetings; and

4th, the Joint Board should appoint an election committee which should supervise the referendum.

The Secretary informed the Joint Board of the results of the elections, which were as follows:

Brother Mackoff elected as General Secretary-Treasurer.

Brother Hochman elected as Manager of the Joint Board.

A communication was received from the United Mine Workers of America thanking the members of our unions for their donation of \$700.00 to the struggling strikers.

Communications were received from Locals 25 and 89 approving the report of Brother Hochman of the Independent Department and promising their help to make the work of that department more effective.

A communication was also received from May Rosen, member of Local No. 25, in which she states that she was nominated as member of the Executive Board of Local 22 and that one day before the elections were to take place her name was mentioned among those endorsed by the "Freiheit" as one supporting Shop Steward movement. The letter reads in part:

"I wish to state that I do not belong to this movement, having nothing in common with them and am absolutely opposed to the disruptive work they have been carrying on in our union."

Upon motion, the communications were placed on file.

Brother Mackoff called the attention of the Joint Board to the communication received from Brother Baroff, General Secretary of the International, in regard to the affiliation of Local No. 50 with our Joint Board.

Upon motion, it was decided to refer this communication to the Board of Directors.

Brother Stamen was granted the floor to bid farewell to the Joint Board, upon his leaving the office of Business Agent at the end of this week. After an elaborate speech, he pledged his support to our Joint Board, and promised that he will always be ready whenever called upon to render his services to the Organization, to the best of his ability.

Upon the request of Brother Berlin, that the delegation submit the names of the members on the various standing committees, the following were appointed:

On the Grievance Committee:
From Local No. 60—Brother Jasper.

From Local No. 60—Brother Bernstein.

From Local No. 89—Brother Tambo.

On the Appeal Committee:
From Local No. 60—Brother Goldstein.

From Local No. 89—Brother Egito.

On the Organization Committee:
From Local No. 60—Brother Katz.

From Local No. 89—Brother Milazzo.

On the Board of Directors:
From Local No. 89—Brother Colombo.

In view of the fact that Local No. 22 was not ready to submit the names of members from its delegation on the

Grievance, Appeal and Organization Committees, and also Local No. 66 on the Organization Committee, they were therefore requested to submit these names to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

Brother Antonini brought up the question to the Joint Board of the assessment levied upon the membership at the Cincinnati Convention, and the decision reached at the conference called by the International to help the striking miners, and as requests were made by the International to the respective locals to make payments, he therefore urged the Joint Board to take up the matter of assessment, in order to find means and ways how to collect that money.

Upon motion, it was decided to refer the problem of assessment to the Board of Directors.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH

Is the Day of the Big

EXCURSION

Arranged by the

Cloakmakers' Branch Socialist Party

The Beautiful Steamer,

"GRAND REPUBLIC"

Will leave Pier "A," South Ferry, at 2 P. M., for a sail on the Serene and Enchanting Hudson to Bear Mountain.

Price Per Ticket \$1.10

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: At all offices of the Cloakmakers' Union; at the Socialist Clubrooms, 184 Second Avenue; at the office of the "Forward," and at the Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106 Street.

UNIVERSITIES TEACH CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

In New York the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is pioneering in the field of co-operative education. It has instituted classes in co-operative marketing, the members of which are organized into various kinds of producers' co-operative associations. These associations conduct co-operative transactions on paper enabling the students to find out for themselves the actual problems and opportunities of the co-operative movement. At present the members of the class are organized as the Growers' Co-operative Backing Association. They have elected a board of directors from their number, have formulated by-laws, and are investigating practical questions of policy and methods of doing business. As soon as the members of the class acquaint themselves with this type of co-operative association they are organized into another with new directors and officers. Their reports and conclusions are carefully checked up by officials of real co-operative associations in the same field that they are studying.



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262 East Fordham Road
2313 Seventh Ave.,
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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

CLOAK AND SUIT

The General Strike in the Cloak and Suit Industry took place at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. The cloak makers, including the cutters, responded to the call of the organization. The committee which notified the cloak makers of the City of New York of the general strike was on the job early Tuesday morning. This committee consisted of all the Executive Board and Joint Board members and various officers of the Joint Board, who were stationed at different posts, handing out leaflets notifying the workers that the strike was scheduled to take place at 10 A. M., and where the shops of the different districts were to report.

The leaflet did not mention specifically that the cutters were to report to Arlington Hall. However, notifications were placed in the press that the cutters would have their own headquarters, as usual, where they would be registered.

The walkout was as orderly as could be expected of a trained army of soldiers, as the cloakmakers have proven themselves to be on numerous occasions. Our fifty thousand cloak makers heeded the order of the organization and stopped work at the specified time and began their march from the manufacturing district to the various halls throughout the city which were hired for the purpose.

General Man Dubinsky has been assigned by the Executive Board to be in charge of the cutters in Arlington Hall, and Brother Meyer Skluth, member of the Executive Board, will act as secretary to Brother Dubinsky. Aside from Brother Skluth, Brother Dubinsky has a number of others aiding him in taking care of the cutters.

The registration on the first day of the strike proceeded in an orderly fashion and only those who came out on strike from shops were registered. In view of the fact that quite a number of these are working in Protective houses, and since it is understood that these people are to return to work as soon as possible, the registration of these men was the first task.

The other cutters, who are unemployed, will begin to register by Thursday, in order to give an opportunity to those who are working in shops to lose as little time as possible.

It was not expected that any of our people would be able to return to work until Monday morning, July 31. It seems, however, that the efficiency of the Joint Board is such that the committees are placed in a position where their work is accomplished in as short a time as possible. In fact, they worked with such speed and efficiency that even on Tuesday morning they were ready to tackle the job of returning some of the workers to their shops.

As far as the cutters were concerned, all the former cutters and graders of the Protective houses were issued working cards and sent back to their shops, which is an indication that the rest of the cutters working in these shops went back to work by Wednesday or Thursday, so as to prepare some work for Monday, when the operations will come in to work.

The shops having been divided into three classes, A, B, and C, practically specifies the priority in which the shops will be settled. Class A consists of good union shops, with which the organization has no trouble, and up to date there are a few hundred American Association and Independent shops in this category that have been declared ready for settlement.

Whereas, the other shops, belonging to Class B and C, will be kept out until all discrepancies will have been straightened out with the organization. These shops naturally include such as did not employ a cutter, and aside from advancing additional security, will not be settled with unless a cutter is placed on the job. In all these cases the Manager will send up a cutter with a working card and it will be up to the cutters, themselves, to see to it that the gains which were expected to be derived from this trouble could be watching these shops.

The cutters are also expected, in cases where they were given working cards and were not placed to work or where they worked half a day or a day and were then told by the firm that the services are no longer required, to immediately report their working cards to Arlington Hall, so that the organization will be in a position to keep track of these houses. In addition to these precautions a special committee is sent up to each of these shops after settlement to see that union conditions are fully observed.

The interests of the cutters are being very well taken care of by the various committees of the Joint Board, such as the Settlement Committee, or, which the cutters are representing such as Sam Perlmuter, Benjamin Sachs, Julius Bender and Sam Kerr. Brother Ignatz Nagler is Secretary of the Picket Committee. There is also the Organization Committee, whose duty is, besides organizing the shops when sending them back to work upon settlement with the union, to also give final instructions to the people of the shop to see that all union regulations are lived up to, among which is that no boss can do his own cutting and that the operators are not to make up work cut by employees.

Brother Philip Ansel, chairman of our Executive Board, is secretary to this important committee, and besides him are such active members as Brothers Morris Steinberg, member of the Joint Board; Sam Linder, Israel Sass, member of the Executive Board; Louis Cankin, Delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council; Elias Bass, and a few others. We have also extended our activities to the outlying districts of New York. Brother Jacob Lukin has been assigned to take care of the interests of the cutters in Brownsville.

In the previous issue of this paper it was stated that an understanding has been reached with the American Association, whereby any member of that organization found to be doing his own cutting is to be fined one week's wages for this violation. The Executive Board, therefore, at its last session, sent a communication to the Joint Board, requesting that this clause be inserted in the agreement made with the Independent manufacturers. The Joint Board has acted upon the request and the following two clauses have been added to the agreement with the Independent manufacturers:

"As to cutters, when there is not sufficient work for all cutters employed in the shop, the available work shall be divided equally among them by the week.

"Should an employer or an officer, member, or foreman of an employing firm do any cutting work in violation of subdivision C of Clause 2 of this agreement, the employer becomes liable for and shall pay to the Union the sum of Forty-four (\$44) Dollars, representing one week's wages of a cutter at the minimum scale, as fixed, ascertained and liquidated damages, such sum to be deducted from the

security hereinafter mentioned. The employer agrees, in the event of such deduction, to make good the deficiency in the security within one week."

As is generally the custom in times of strike, all complaints will be handled from Arlington Hall, and no business will be transacted at the office of the union with the exception of business pertaining to the Finance Department and the Secretary's office.

Any member desiring information

will have to apply to the Hall, where he can secure same from Hall Chairman David Dubinsky or his Secretary, Meyer Skluth.

The cutters are also instructed to pay up all their dues and assessments to date before returning to work. They are further instructed that all working cards which were issued to them prior to the strike are cancelled and no cutter is to return to work unless he secures a working card in Arlington Hall.

American Strike Leaders

(Continued from Page 5.)

effective speakers the labor movement has. The ramifications of the coal industries, of course he knows by his years of intimacy with it but his singular good fortune in having been elevated to lead the miners after having been only a legislative agent for the union at Washington and after a brief tenure as vice-president has tended to obscure his real merit. Lewis has an alert facile mind and he is at his best when under fire at public coal hearings. He is supposed to be very conservative also but the fact that the miners after forty years have at last been able to call simultaneously a strike of all their membership on a "united front" goes to show that the effective working class action has been carried out practically by Lewis.

These miners' and railroad shopmen's struggles are vital to the American labor movement for the future of at least seven international unions of the American Federation of Labor is involved in it directly. They are sanguine of not only surviving this

great test of fire but of winning. The other labor organizations are confidently expectant that they will win.

But it has been the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union, the cloakmakers of New York, that came forward with the first big contribution from the outside union to help them win. It was this deed which has done more to strengthen the bonds of the international unions in the federation than anything that has occurred in years. And lest it be overlooked, the gift goes also to fellow emigrants for the preponderant majority of the striking miners are ex-Europeans and a large section of the striking railroad mechanics are also of recent arriving stock, the most important racial group in and around New York being the Italians.

But it still is singular how calmly the public and the labor movement at large accepts this greatest battle of 1,000,000 workers. It is probably due to the fact that they all have troubles of their own.

Save Your Children from Diphtheria

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease and kills many children.

You can save your children from getting this disease if you will call at your Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street and find out how they can be vaccinated against it.

Vaccination against small-pox was a wonderful discovery. Millions of lives have been saved by it. You had your children vaccinated to keep them

from getting small-pox. Now science has won another great victory. WE CAN NOW VACCINATE YOUR CHILDREN AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE YOUR CHILDREN CALL AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER, 131 EAST 17th STREET, AND FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN HAVE THEM VACCINATED WITHOUT ANY COST TO YOU.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General Monday, July 31st
Cloak and Suit Monday, August 7th
Wait and Dress and Miscellaneous Monday, August 14th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Beginning July 1st, 1922, new working cards will be issued. Cutters working on the cards secured prior to July 1st should change these for new ones. Cutters going in to work should not fail to secure cards and should not fail to turn them in when they are laid off.

Members failing to carry out these instructions will be disciplined by the Executive Board.