The Ladies’ Garment Worker, Volume 8, Issue 10

Description
First published in April 1910, The Ladies’ Garment Worker was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. The Ladies’ Garment Worker was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, Justice.

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, The Ladies’ Garment Worker, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States, English, Italian, Yiddish, Jewish

Publisher
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU)
CONTENTS.

The Trouble With the Operators' Local No. 1—B. Schlesinger

Our Educational Committee at Work—Report of S. Lieberman

The American Labor Movement in the Present Crisis—A. Rosebury

Local News and Events—M. Danish

The Case of Local No. 1 at Our Boston Meeting

My Neighbor (Story) — Abraham Reisen

Children of Old Russia—Mary B. Lear

Intent and Purpose of Our Educational Committee—Fannie M. Cohn

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
31 Union Square, New York
Directory of Local Unions

Local Unions

1. New York Cloak Operators ........................................ 857 Broadway, New York City
3. New York Piece Tailors ........................................ 9 W. 21st St., New York City
4. Baltimore Cloakmakers ........................................ 1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
5. New York Embroiderers ......................................... 144 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.
6. New York Embroiderers ......................................... 133 2nd Ave., New York City
9. New York Cloak and Suit Tailors ................................. 228 Second Ave., New York City
10. New York Amalgamated Ladies’ Garment Cutters ............... 7 W. 21st St., New York City
11. Brooklyn, N. Y., Cloakmakers .................................... 1701 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Montreal, Canada, Cloakmakers ................................ 87 Prince Arthur, E. Montreal, Canada
14. Toronto, Canada, Cloakmakers ................................ 184 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada
16. St. Louis Cloak Cutters ......................................... Fraternal Building, St. Louis, Mo.
17. New York Reennakers ........................................... 117 Second Ave., New York City
18. Chicago Neck and Suit Pressers ................................. 1812 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
19. Montreal, Canada, Cloak Cutters .............................. 1178 Cadieux, Montreal, Canada
20. New York Waterproof Garment Workers ....................... 20 E. 13th St., New York City
21. Newark, N. J., Cloak and Suitmakers ......................... 103 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.
22. New Haven, Conn., Ladies’ Garment Workers ............... 83 Hollock St., New Haven, Conn.
23. New York Shirtmakers .......................................... 231 E. 14th St., New York City
25. New York Waist and Dressmakers’ Union ..................... 16 W. 21st St., New York City
26. Cleveland Ladies’ Garment Workers .......................... 314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
27. Cleveland Dress Makers ......................................... 314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
29. Cleveland Neck Pressers ........................................ 314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
30. Cincinnati Ladies’ Garment Cutters ........................... 411 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio
32. Bridgeport Corset Workers .................................... 444 Warner Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
33. Bridgeport Corset Cutters ...................................... 444 Warner Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
34. New York Pressers .............................................. 228 Second Ave., New York City
36. Cleveland Neck Pressers’ Union ............................... 314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
37. New Haven Corset Cutters ...................................... 12 Parmele Ave., New Haven, Conn.

(Continued on inside back cover)

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS’ UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN M. COBIB, Pres. CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec’y-Treas.
THE TROUBLE WITH THE OPERATORS' LOCAL No. 1

By Benj. Schlesinger.

To all our sisters and brothers working in the cloak trade of New York and to all the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York and other cities of America.

I address myself to you as your elected officer. You have conferred upon me the honor of serving you as your representative. Unanimously you have given me your confidence to transact your business and look after the welfare of our splendid organization. Permeated by a sense of the earnestness of my duties, I claim your attention regarding the present controversy between Local No. 1 and our entire organization. I address these words to all of you, sisters and brothers in general, and to the operators of New York in particular.

Close upon forty years our people have been streaming into America from Russia, Poland, Galicia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Roumania. During the forty years these immigrants have built up large industries. Gradually and slowly they have been building labor organizations. Our labor movement has attracted considerable attention throughout America and the entire world, and our organizations reflect honor and glory upon the fair name of our people.

Our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is the largest and most conspicuous of its kind in the clothing trade in any part of the world—an ornament for the people of the various nationalities composing it.

Recently a dispute has occurred in our family, occasioned by a sinister desire to jeopardize the very existence of our extensive organization. As an insidious disease threatens the essence of a man's life, so this trouble aims a blow at the very heart of our union.

What is the heart of an organization? It is the unity, the order, the discipline within.

Naturally we do not mean the kind of order and discipline forced on the people with the lash and the sword of a Czar or a Kaiser. Our order and discipline is based on equal rights, on the vote and voluntary co-operation. These principles are the foundation of all free republics and—of every union.
One member has as good a right as another—one voice and one vote, neither more nor less. Every question is taken to a vote, and we abide by the decision of the majority.

As to the minority—it has the choice of further agitation, the right to preach, to reason, to explain; and it often happens that in this way the minority becomes the majority and has its wish fulfilled. But so long as majority rule is accepted, the minority bows to its will as a matter of duty, even though it cannot agree with the decision. Everyone composing the minority feels the necessity of submitting to majority rule, because it is the only means of preserving the power of unity.

It is a pleasure to fight for one’s opinions, but it is equally pleasurable to submit to the other side after a vote has been taken and the other side won a victory.

All this applies to every point in a union’s constitution, to the entire system of rules and rules by which a union is governed. If a matter has been voted upon, the members must submit until the question is legally reopened and again submitted to a vote. This is the meaning of order and discipline.

This is the sum and substance, the soul of organization. Without this there can be no order, or harmony, or unity, or power.

All this is simple and clear that it may be easily understood. Yet we have seen here this A, B, C, of organization as if it were a new proposition.

Let us apply this to the case of Local No. 1.

Local No. 1 had certain claims, and the International proposed to investigate those claims, give a hearing to all parties and render a fair and just decision in the best interests of our organization. But the International required that, pending the determination of the dispute, the Local must remain loyal to the organization, its system of order and its constitution. This, Local No. 1 refused to do, defying our constitution and scorning our system of order. The local assumed the role of an independent state, and demanded to be dealt with as such. I am using here the word “state” because it reminds me of the secession of the South in President Lincoln’s time.

Lincoln maintained that the South cannot keep up a separate existence from the North and must abide by the Constitution of the United States. The entire North ranged itself on Lincoln’s side, and the great Civil War gave the victory to the principle of unity, discipline and order. Had Lincoln yielded to the South, the Republic of the United States would have been split up into separate parts.

Had we yielded to the demands and wishes of the executive of Local No. 1, contrary to our constitution, contrary to fairness and logic, the entire foundation upon which our organization rests—the foundation of unity, discipline and order—would have been undermined.

Thus far—the principle of the question; now as to the details.

* * *

Our constitution provides that in cities where two or more locals exist in the same trade (cloaks, suits, reeferes and skirts are regarded as one trade)
they must form and belong to a Joint Board, whose duty it is to call, conduct and settle strikes or lockouts. Local No. 1 deliberately and wilfully violated this provision of our constitution, this essential principle that holds together all the locals in our International.

We were all amazed, four months ago, when we heard suddenly that the executive of Local No. 1 had decided to sever its connection with the New York Joint Board and run its affairs separately—open separate offices, appoint its own business agents, call and settle strikes and sign agreements with manufacturers on its own account.

This executive board of Local No. 1 is the same body against whom charges were brought months before that it had been elected by illegal and fraudulent methods, and the charges were borne out by indisputable evidence. Although, to uphold the dignity of our International, we endeavored to avoid coming in contact with these local officials, still, upon receiving information of their strange and unruly decision, we got into communication with them and warned them against taking this step. We tried to convince them that the step must lead to the worst demoralization in our ranks, and, perhaps, to the disruption of our Cloakmakers' Union. We reasoned with them and used persuasion, but it was of no avail. To all our contentions and arguments they gave one answer: "Local No. 17. If you want us to re-enter the Joint Board," they said, "you must first see to it that the Joint Board shall give Local No. 17 no special privileges." (Local No. 17 is the local of children's cloaks and refemakers, which has been in existence for thirteen years, and which has a membership of 2,500.)

We tried our best to ascertain from them the nature of the so-called special privileges that Local No. 17 was alleged to be receiving from the Joint Board. But from their replies we saw that they did not seem to be clear in their own minds regarding their claims, and that their cry of Local No. 17 was merely an issue to cover their disruptive work. Nevertheless, to prevent injury to the union; in order that the effort and self-sacrifice of 60,000 cloakmakers during the last seven years should not be destroyed, we noted all their complaints and assured them that we would investigate and settle them immediately following their re-affiliation with the Joint Board.

They have resorted to this method of creating unfounded issues each time they were caught in the act of committing some spiteful deed against the union. When some months ago the General Executive Board ordered Local No. 1 to have a re-election of its executive board because it was proved that at the previous election fraudulent methods had been used, these very people raised the issue that our International Union is not sufficiently democratic. "You want a new election, then give us democracy," was their clamor. The cry simply jarred upon the ears; it produced the same impression as the cry of a band of profligates claiming to save and preserve the religion of the fathers; but this did not deter them from their purpose, so long as they succeeded in creating confusion in the members' minds, with a view to evade a re-election.

One Saturday afternoon, I spent four and a half hours at a meeting of their executive board; but the more I reasoned with them, the more I
assured them that their complaints regarding Local No. 17 would be immediately acted upon, the more they realized that the president of the International had put aside all his important duties and spent four and a half hours at their meeting, the more their stubbornness was aroused. It seemed to them that the International was afraid of them, and in that case then—to the attack on the International!

I shall never forget the cynical speeches and poisoned shafts hurled against the Joint Board at that meeting. I cannot imagine that Sulkess, the scab herder and organizer of a union of scabs, should have poured out such vitriol against our union. Several times, while at the meeting, it seemed to me that I was sitting in Judge Tompkins' court at Brother Sigman's bench and hearing the so-called testimony of the scabs Pollar and Levin.

I left the meeting before it had concluded. But the same evening, Mr. B., the financial secretary of Local No. 1, informed me that as soon as I had left, a fight broke out between Rubin and Ruderman, which led to the abrupt closing of the meeting.

That evening the Joint Board met and waited for the final answer of Local No. 1; and the answer was that the Executive Board of Local No. 1 stood by its previous decision and persisted in conducting its affairs separately. Thus the conflict between brother and brother was fanned into flame.

Several days later an advertisement appeared in the daily Yiddish press that Local No. 1 had elected its own business agents, had opened offices in various parts of the city and urged the operators to disobey the orders of the Joint Board.

An indescribable confusion arose in the cloak shops. As under last year's agreement with the manufacturers, the workers retain the right to strike, and the Joint Board is frequently compelled to call strikes in certain shops, Local No. 1 started calling strikes on its own account, and a series of double-barreled strikes ensued—those called by the Joint Board and those called by Local No. 1. This confusion proceeded so far that in some shops, where the Joint Board had called strikes, some operators, inclined to justify the scabbing practice, remained at work, pretending that their local executive board had not sanctioned these strikes.

This state of affairs continued for about a month, while we were negotiating with the manufacturers' association for an increase of wages. Our members must easily imagine what was passing in our minds while we were at these conferences. Occasionally the manufacturers would read to us translations of the Local No. 1 "proclamations" issued to the operators by M. Rubin, the local secretary, and hinting that they did not fear our union because they were aware of the division in our ranks.

If not for these conferences with the manufacturers, the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board would have been held a month earlier and would have ended the confusion in the shops at that time. But this we did not regret. We feel certain that the executive board of Local No. 1 then, too, would have refused to obey our decision. Thus it would have become necessary to revoke its charter while the conferences were in progress, and
we feel convinced that in that case our request for an increase of wages would have proved futile.

As already indicated, both the union and the shops were, during those weeks, a veritable babel of tongues. Small wonder that when the General Executive Board announced the date and place of its quarterly meeting the Joint Board and all its affiliated locals immediately elected special committees to wait on the meeting and urge the General Executive Board, the highest body of the International, to put an end to the dangerous, disgraceful and deplorable condition of affairs.

A few days before the Board met, several old and devoted union men members of Local No. 1, took the initiative of calling a meeting of Local No. 1 members (and those present were mostly shop chairmen). At this meeting the action of their executive was considered and it was decided to send petitions praying the General Executive Board to terminate this dispute. The petitions were signed by 2,500 members of Local No. 1. The meeting also elected a committee to attend the sessions of the Board and lay the petitions before the meeting.

When the sessions of the General Executive Board opened on August 15, at the United States Hotel, Boston, Mass., they resembled a convention. Almost every New York local of cloakmakers had sent a deputation. Committees also attended from other locals in reference to various local matters. Altogether over 100 persons, including the members of the Board, were present at the sessions. The only people who were conspicuous by their absence and ignored the meeting were the executive members of Local No. 1. They who loudly clamored against the Joint Board and Local No. 17 did not put in an appearance.

The General Executive Board was determined to prevent the dispute from being protracted and telegraphed to the executive board of Local No. 1 for a committee to answer the charges against them.

Two days later there appeared in the hall Meyer Rubin, A. Padover, L. Friedman and—my old acquaintance, Ab. Bisno—all representing the executive board of Local No. 1.

In the twenty-seven years that I have known Bisno I have seen him under various guises. But I did not believe that Bisno would appear in the role of an advocate of union breakers. For a few months previously Bisno had been manager of the New York Waistmakers' Union, and it so happened that three days before the meeting of the General Executive Board the Waistmakers' Union forced Bisno's resignation. As Bisno was left jobless, and the executive of Local No. 1 was looking for a "fighter with a reputation" (Dr. Isaac Hourwitch not being considered sufficient) Bisno was picked up and was made its manager.

The General Executive Board devoted four full sessions to this Local No. 1 affair; two sessions to hearing the committees and two sessions to deliberation upon the question.

All the committees—from the Joint Board, from the locals and the committee that submitted the petitions—were called before the Board and they
all spoke angrily of the demoralization in the factories that Local No. 1 had brought about by its secession from the Joint Board. They all stated to their knowledge and conviction Local No. 1 had seceded from the Joint Board because some of the executive members of the local coveted paid positions while the local was affiliated with the Joint Board, they sought to bring about the union altogether. But, as they claimed that they were fighting on principles, the committees requested the General Executive Board to hear and welfare of the union as a whole.

Accordingly we called the representatives of Local No. 1 before us and one after another were given the floor. They began with the complaint that the General Executive Board was not carrying out the International constitution. The constitution, they said, provides that in no one city shall there be more than one local in one trade, while in the operator branch of trade in New York three locals exist side by side—Local No. 1, cloak operators; Local No. 11, Brownsville cloakmakers, and Local No. 17, reefermakers. They demanded that the charters of these three locals should be revoked and one local established.

We informed them that the General Executive Board is not responsible for the existence of these three locals, as they have been in existence for many years, and that the General Executive Board can revoke the charter of such a local which fails to comply with the laws of the constitution, otherwise charters may be revoked only by the convention. We also asked them why they had not demanded the revocation of these charters from the last convention in Philadelphia or from the previous convention in Cleveland. Finding no answer, they fell back on their list of grievances against the Joint Board and Local No. 17.

They alleged that the Joint Board permitted Local No. 17 to sign separate agreements with manufacturers and to have their own office, under a separate management. They further alleged that Local No. 17 refused to allow members of Local No. 1 to work in the shops under its jurisdiction without transferring their membership, and that the prices of garments made in the shops under Local No. 17 were adjusted on a lower basis than in the regular cloak shops, resulting in harm to the workers of the trade.

It would take up too much space to give here in detail all the questions put to the committees by the General Executive Board and the questions that the committees asked each other. For instance, the committee from Local No. 1, having denied the truth of the charges against their local, asked Mr. Bisno whether he had himself investigated the prices in the shops under Local No. 17 and found them to be really lower than in the regular cloak shops. Bisno answered that he was the manager of Local No. 1 only four days and could not engage in such an investigation, but that he had heard the statement made by Rubin, Padover and Friedman.

The committee from the Joint Board denied that Local No. 17 enjoyed special privileges, or that the local was signing separate agreements with the employers, and asked Bisno how it was that, five years ago, when he
had been the manager of the Joint Board, and Locals Nos. 1 and 9 had raised the Local No. 17 question, he had taken the part of Local No. 17. To this Bisno could find no answer.

The matter was discussed from every angle. Each committeeman was given the floor without any restriction, and was permitted to speak his mind freely. The General Executive Board was keenly interested in all that anyone had to say on the subject, for it wished to arrive at the whole truth, first, in order to end the controversy, and secondly, to ascertain whether it was not really possible to have one local instead of three locals. This was the first time that the present General Executive Board heard these various opinions in the Local No. 17 question. In the last three years, since the change of administration in 1914, the question has never been called to its attention.

Before the committees left the meeting room they again appealed to the General Executive Board to adjust the differences satisfactorily to all the workers in the trade. Each committee assured the Board that its local would accept as final any decision arrived at.

But the four committeemen from Local No. 1 alone stood unmoved and unconcerned. Each of them impudently declared that not even the General Executive Board or the International would unbend them from their determination not to reaffiliate with the Joint Board before the General Executive Board has eliminated Local No. 17.

To prevent us from making any mistake as to what Local No. 1 intended to do, in the event of our decision being in any way contrary to its wishes, Bisno, "the fighter with the reputation," stood up and warned us that after the following week street fighting would take place between the members of Local No. 1 and the members of other locals.

For two days the members of the General Executive Board discussed the question among themselves. Every statement by the committees, every argument advanced, was carefully weighed and impartially considered. Although the committee from Local No. 1 had by no means proved the correctness and justification of its charges against Local No. 17, still we felt that these charges must be investigated and dealt with accordingly. Five years ago a committee of the American Federation of Labor investigated these very charges against Local No. 17 and decided in its favor, but to us now, five years later, that was not sufficient ground for refusing to reopen the entire question, considering that the character of the cloak trade has considerably changed.

We looked carefully into the complaint of Local No. 1 that the reefer-makers did not permit cloak operators to work in the reefer shops unless they transferred their membership to Local No. 17, and notwithstanding the clear evidence that Local No. 1, in the person of "M. Rubin, secretary," was acting toward reefer-makers even worse—excluding them altogether from the cloak shops—we took the said complaint into account and decided to abolish transfers between these two locals, permitting their respective members to work freely in all the shops.
One thing, however, was clear as daylight to all of us, that by its withdrawal from the Joint Board and break with the other locals in the cloak trade, the executive board of Local No. 1 had intentionally and in an aggravated form not only the constitution of the International, but also the fundamental principles of trade unionism and labor solidarity. We say "intentional and in the worst form" because we know the personnel composing the executive board of Local No. 1; we know how capable they are of spiteful, malicious previous action.

The General Executive Board has long considered the demoralizing effect such action must have upon other locals, upon their mutual relations and their relations to the International. Instead of composing their differences as union men as brothers, by reasoning and mutual understanding, every local, believing itself aggrieved, might resort to an ultimatum and threats, in the nature of "you must do our bidding or we shall secede!" Such a practice would mean abandoning the principle of organization. Once permitted, the very spirit of organization is automatically broken.

We have also carefully considered to what extent the action of Local No. 1 has already morally harmed our prestige before the world, and especially in the eyes of the manufacturers against whom we must wage a continuous struggle to maintain intact our united front; and how much more harm it was destined to bring us should the General Executive Board do the bidding of Local No. 1 executive board! To eliminate Local No. 1 without investigation and without trial would amount to this: that if the action of Local No. 1 had made our organization feel as if one of its arms was cut off, the decision by the General Executive Board to do the bidding of Local No. 1 would make the organization feel as if its head were chopped off.

So, the General Executive Board has sought, first of all, to save the prestige of our organization. It behooved us, first of all, to demonstrate to the employees that, whatever our internal disputes, our organization remains as ever, intact. After two days’ deliberation our General Executive Board rendered the following decision:

First, the Local No. 1 should call off all strikes called without the consent of the Joint Board, withdraw all separate agreements concluded with manufacturers and reaffiliate immediately with the Joint Board in accordance with the laws of the International constitution.

Secondly, a committee consisting of the president of the International and of the Vice-Presidents H. Schoomian and S. Koldofsky shall fully investigate jurisdictional and other controversies between the workers in the cloak and reefer trades. The committee should present its report and recommendations to the next meeting of the General Executive Board to be held in October.

Thirdly, the members of Locals Nos. 1 and 17 respectively should be allowed to work in all cloak and reefer shops without transfers until final disposition of jurisdictional and other controversies.

But upon Local No. 1 refusing to comply with this decision, our General
Executive Board had no alternative other than revoke the charter of the local. This was done on September 15, 1917.

* * *

Controversies are a natural phenomenon in the life of organizations. Differences of opinion are bound to arise. But they should be adjusted not by disruptive methods, but in a manner insuring the good and welfare, and integrity of the organization; otherwise the powerful American unions would have been disrupted long ago.

For this reason the General Executive Board took up the claims of Local No. 1 in a friendly and fraternal spirit. Furthermore, the Board took the claim as to the transfers for granted, and immediately suspended their operation. However, where the obstinacy of the Local No. 1 executive threatened a fundamental principle of our constitution—the main plank holding together all our locals within the framework of our International—there the General Executive Board remained firm.

We, your elected representatives, would not be worthy of your confidence if we were to trample under foot your decisions, your constitution, because of the caprices and wilful stubbornness of a group of people who covet more power than all of you collectively.

If we cannot maintain order and discipline we are not an organized entity, but an object of public scorn.

Our International has been in existence for seventeen years. It has weathered many storms, but has not been torn asunder. Let us prove once more that our organization has the element of permanence and is as firm as a rock.

The operators have been and remain union men, our union men, members of our International. The cry that we have expelled the operators is a fabrication, a meaningless cry, got up with the aim of inflaming the passions and confusing the minds. We have taken away from the executive of Local No. 1 our charter, by means of which its members have tried to break up our organization. We have also deprived them of every other weapon which they have used in their disruptive efforts.

The cloak operators remain union men: their union cards are valid, provided that, instead of going to the office of the disrupters, they come with their union cards to the legally constituted offices of our International, to the offices of the Joint Board.

We ask you to sustain with enthusiasm your International and its constitution. Long live the principle of unity! Long live the Solidarity of Labor!

CONQUEST

White women in the houses
And strange men in the street.
Muddy horses in the fields,
Trampling down the wheat.
And so they took the village
Whose men were all away.
Women screamed and soldiers laughed.—

It was a glorious day!
But over on the hill-side
Up which the foot path led.
There was a town they could not take—
The village of the dead

H. W. Holbrook.—"The Masses."
Our Educational Committee at Work

The Educational Committee was formed by resolution of our last convention in Philadelphia for the purpose of organizing a general campaign of educational work. The following report contains a comprehensive plan for systematic educational work on a large scale, and deserves to be read with attention.

The question of education for our members occupied prominent place in the discussions at our last convention. The report of the Education Committee which recommended the working out of a systematic program for our members under the supervision of an Educational Committee of the International had the support of the entire convention. There seemed to be a general recognition of the need of special labor education within the ranks and of the importance of making provision for its immediate inauguration. In this spirit the convention provided for the appointment of an Educational Committee and voted the sum of not less than $10,000 to be placed at the disposal of this committee.

The committee has held several meetings and at last, after various delays, has organized itself and has worked out a plan of educational activities which it presents here-with and proposes to put into immediate operation. This plan has been prepared by myself, chairman of the Education Committee, and Julie M. Stewart Poyntz, Educational Director for Industries. In considering this program which is extensive and broad, it must be borne in mind that any scheme of educational work of the labor movement must be from the very nature of the situation, experimental in character and gradual in application. The scheme as outlined here is a general constructive plan which may not be carried out all at once, but which is necessary as a guide in the working out of details and in the determination of policy.

The field of labor education is so new that a careful consideration of policies, aims and purposes, is necessary in order to give it significance and effectiveness. The first consideration in elaborating an educational program is the purpose to be achieved. The aim of all educational activities within the labor movement must be twofold, the development of the individual worker and the strengthening of the organization. The problem is not merely to spread knowledge for itself, but rather that knowledge which will lead to a realization on the part of the worker of his position as a social factor and thereby to a strengthening of the organization.

In working out the method of organization in our educational activities we lay emphasis on two principles: first, the importance of keeping a close connection between the work of education and the other activities of the organization; secondly, of preserving and encouraging local initiative in educational work. From this standpoint it is desirable that the educational activities shall be carried on in the same center as the organization activities, shop meetings, etc., a conclusion which is fully justified by the success of a similar educational experiment conducted during the last season in the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25. This extensive connection of education and organization work has hitherto been impossible for lack of suitable headquarters. However, this obstacle has been overcome in the educational work of Local 25 through the use of public school buildings, and we have reason to believe that with proper efforts the use of these buildings could be extended to all locals. It is needless for us to point out the significance of the acquisition of such extensive facilities for our purposes which in fact make possible for the first time the carrying out of a broad, far-reaching and effective program of labor education.

Curriculum and Activities

In the arrangement of classes the following curriculum is suggested based on the general principles previously set forth and worked out with a view to the cooperation of the locals and the International.

Local Courses

In each local certain educational activities should be organized and conducted by the local itself, the purpose of which should be to make the workers better acquainted with the conditions and problems of their own local organization and better fitted for general participation in its activities. The local courses should consist of the following:
1. History of the Local—History of growth, agreements and strikes, etc.

2. Organization of the Local—Composition, management, government: Problems of administration and organization.

3. Relations with the employers—Principles, provisions and enforcements of present collective or individual agreements.

4. The industry and its problems—Economic conditions, markets, seasonal variations, problems of production, labor market, etc.

5. Parliamentary procedure.

The responsibility for organizing and conducting all shop meetings in the school buildings as well as miscellaneous social activities and special educational circles for reading, debating, singing and dramatic purposes, shall rest upon the locals.

International Course

A general educational course shall be provided by the International for the use of the local and should include subjects of a more general character than those provided in the local courses under the following general headings:

1. Labor Movement:
   a. History, principles and tactics in various countries; problems of industrial and political democracy.
   c. Labor Legislation.
   d. Industrial and political organization of the labor movement in various countries.
   e. American labor movement; history and problems.

2. Economics, applied and theoretical:
   a. Industrial facts, principles and history; Industrial revolution, industrial development in various countries; organization of industry, national and international; principles of industrial development and operation.

3. Science, theory of evolution, synthesis of science:
   a. General scientific ideas and theory of progress, natural and social.

4. Art:
   a. Literature, lectures and readings on the literature of various countries.
   b. Art, illustrated lectures, visits to museums, etc.
   c. Music, lectures.

5. English language and American Institutions:
   a. Classes in English specially adapted to the needs of the workers, American History, industrial and political, civics, etc.

6. Systematic publication of pamphlets on important problems of our organizations.

Method of Organization of the Educational Work

The education plan of the International and locals should be organized and administered in cooperation, as follows:

1. An education committee of three should be appointed from each local.

2. These local committees should work in close cooperation with the General Education Committee of the International.

3. The general supervision of the educational work of the international should rest with the General Education Committee, while all local educational activities and social and organization activities in connection therewith should be conducted by the education committees of the various locals.

4. This educational program shall be carried out through the use of public school buildings as centers of organization and educational activities.

Finances

A financial scheme should be worked out whereby the International and the various locals should cooperate in bearing the expenses of this educational plan. The use of the public schools both for shop meetings and for general educational and social purposes is entirely free. The only expense, therefore, will be that of supervision and instruction. To defray this, the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. The expense of the general course to be covered by a special contribution from the treasury of the International together with a fund provided by the locals in proportion to the size of their membership.

2. Each local to be entitled to seats according to its contribution to the general fund, additional seats to be charged for individually.

3. All expenses of the local course and the organization and administration of all local education, social and organization activities shall be defrayed by the local.

We believe that by adopting this educational program, we have met the sentiments of our convention, and that with the hearty cooperation of our local and General Executive Boards, we will succeed in laying the foundation of an institution of which our International may well be proud.

Elias Lieberman,
Chairman of Educational Committee.
The American Labor Movement in the Present Crisis

By A. Rosebury

Manufacturers' Old Bid for the Open Shop

Early last year representatives of some of the largest manufacturing interests of the country, met on the Council of National Defense to consider the proposal for a joint agreement between the employers and employees for the prevention of strikes and lockouts, compel both sides to maintain existing conditions of open shop or closed shop and establish a board for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes occurring in connection with war production. The manufacturers' deputation represented the real aim of their mission: Their aim was to establish compulsory services and deprive the workers of their freedom to go out on strike when the employers ignore peaceful overtures.

It is easy to see through the tactics of the manufacturers. The population of this country, engaged in gainful occupations, numbers something about 3,000,000, while the organized workers, men and women, number about 300,000. Only some organized industries have strong unions that exercise a controlling influence in the factories by means of the union shop. The workers in the largest and richest industries, as, for instance, the coal and iron trades throughout the country, are very poorly organized. So the astute manufacturers are eager to tie the hands of the great majority of the workers and prevent them from joining the labor movement or put forward demands for a union shop.

The war brought in its train a strong clamor to restrict freedom in various spheres of national life. Gradually certain liberties were taken away from us on the excuse that the "war for democracy" demands such sacrifices. The result of this wave of restriction will be that before seeing a ray of democracy in Europe we shall, in the meantime, lose the measure of true freedom that made America the freest country in the world. And so the manufacturers of the country have seized on the idea that now the moment is favorable to restrict the workers' freedom to strike or make demands for a union shop.

A "STRIKING" ANSWER IN THE WEST.

If the Council of National Defense should listen to the request of the manufacturers and deprive the workers of their freedom of action, industrial unrest would be intensified. Russia has furnished an example. Far-sighted people can see that restrictions on labor and failure to restrict profiteering would cause something like revolutionary outbreaks. This alarm is shared in by no less a person than Herbert C. Hoover, U. S. food administrator. At the recent convention of the Chamber of Commerce in Atlantic City he uttered the following warning:

"If we fail (to give public service) we will have given impulsion to these demands (radical claims as to the necessity of socializing our industries) and ground for their complaints. One looming shadow of this war is its drift toward socialism, for with the gigantic sacrifice of life the world is demanding a sacrifice of property, and we will surely drift to that rocky coast unless we can prove the economic soundness and willingness to public service of our commercial institutions.

Mr. Hoover has, perhaps, not thought of the workers when he made that statement. But the war is like a double-edged sword, striking the laboring population with one sharp edge of large profits, which drive up the cost of living, and seeking with the other edge to cut down the liberties of the organized workers. Mr. Hoover's warning had only an outward effect. In their inner hearts most employers of labor will remain callous. They will not change until the entire system is changed.

In the meantime the best and only answer the workers can give to the profiteers and exploiters is to strike for their rights.

ORGANIZATION WAVE IN KANSAS CITY.

The manufacturers of this busy center ignored the mounting cost of living and continued underpaying their workers. Interesting developments are reported by the
The report says in part:

Twelve weeks ago the unorganized box makers employed in the four largest box factories in this city, finding it impossible to live decently on their miserable pay, went on strike. This was the beginning of the greatest series of strikes and the greatest boom in organization among the unorganized workers that has ever occurred in this city.

The street railway employees, also unorganized, were the next to astonish the citizens of this city by going out in a body and tying up the town for nine days and then organizing the largest local union ever in Kansas City, 2,500 strong.

Then things began to happen; the Grain Elevator Employees and the Radiator Workers struck and won their demands. The stationary firemen and engineers followed, demanding the eight hour day. The mail and baggage men at the Union Station struck and then the Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks in all the big railroad freight houses went on strike. These men have now been organized and are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Next came out some 500 girls employed in the candy factories, followed by the workers in the soap factories, and all joined their respective unions. The express drivers of the Adams and Wells Fargo Express Companies brought up the rear of the striking army of labor in Kansas City.

This is a good illustration of what is passing in other centers of industry. It furnishes the best reply to the demands for legalizing the open shop, to the clamor for curtailing the right to strike and to the unrestrained grasping greed of profiteers and exploiters. The light of unionism is dawning on the minds of the unorganized, giving a new twist to their lives.

THE STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO

As yet the seething unrest and strike outbreaks in the copper regions of Arizona, in the mines of Tennessee and Kentucky and the ship yards of Seattle have not cooled down, when strikes on a large scale have broken out in San Francisco and nearby places on the Pacific coast, involving the skilled metal workers and machinists employed on government contracts, amounting to $150,000,000 in value. The machinists walked out simultaneously from thirty-one steam laundries, the moulders struck in sixty shops, the boilermakers stopped work in twelve factories and the workers engaged on military apparel were reported to have followed suit. In addition, a strike of some 3,000 carmen was in progress. All these strikes involved about twenty-five different unions.

The Federal government immediately got busy, and Mr. Hurley, the chairman of the Shipping Board, proceeded to San Francisco to stem the tide of industrial revolt and try to restore normal conditions.

Later President Wilson himself took matters into his own hands and appointed a committee of investigation, headed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. At this writing a report circulated that the workers have returned to work pending the board’s investigation and promise that their grievances would be redressed.

RADICAL SPEECHES AT FARMERS’ CONFERENCE

While the world war has been raging and engrossing general attention there has sprung into existence in North Dakota as its central point the Non-Partisan League—a live, vigorous organization of farmers and small business men. As its name implies, the league pins its faith to none of the official political parties, aiming, instead, at assembling the farmers and producers under a new banner to wage a battle royal with the trusts, profiteers and oppressors of the people.

Last month the league held a conference in St. Paul, Minn., and suggestions for lining up the farmers with organized labor for the protection of the producers were openly made.

The opinion of the leader of the league, A. E. Townley, is interesting. In his speech to the conference he said in part:

"The exploiters, the privileged classes, the men of steel and coal and flour, now appear in the disguise of war profiteers, and as ever the profits are to be squeezed from the toil of farmer and laborer. They fixed the price for the farmers’ product. This conference has been called, not to protest against that price, but to protest against the failure to fix the price of the things the profiteers dealt in."

And again:

"In this time of world crisis you are criminally negligent if you do not keep in touch with your representatives and make them do your will."

An alliance of this league with labor, if brought about, could do things, no doubt.

A FEDERAL UNION OF 600,000

An important item of labor news last month was the fact that a union of 500,000
federal employees is being organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Here to organize federal unions in existence. The present government, as well as its predecessor, has been opposed to the unionizing of government employees on the ground that a man cannot serve both the government and the Federation of Labor, whose weapon is the strike.

The new play of the government is openly attributable to President Wilson, who is anxious to conciliate labor during the war. The President has agreed to the formation of the new union.

Fifty dollars from various government offices held a series of meetings with the purpose of organizing the Federal Employees' Union. The new union has sixty locals already and an effort will be made to bring in all the civil employees of the government.

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT WOMEN WORKERS

Miss Marguerite Pinchot, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, is the chairman of a committee, connected with the Committee of Women in Industry, the aim of which is to safeguard women workers, and those taking men's places. The activities of the committee are, so far, confined to the State of New York. Beside well-known members connected with the Women's Trade Union League, the committee includes Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. Josephine Goldmark, joint author with Judge Louis D. Brandeis of a standard work, "Fatigue and Efficiency."

The committee will attend to various problems relating to women workers. Violation by employers of the fifty-four-hour law and the old labor law will be strenuously fought by the committee.

A CHECK OF THE SWEAT SHOPS

The rush of completing contracts on army uniforms has revealed a state of affairs which has return to the worst sweatshop conditions of former years. George A. Hall, secretary of the New York Child Labor Commission, recently reported that his investigators had found in these shops the following conditions:

Wherever they went they found army uniforms piled up on dirty kitchen tables, with the remains of the last meal, or beds in bad-smelling, dark bedrooms, under tables amid filthy floor sweepings, or spread out upon floors. These tenement dwellers had their usual unhappy quota of sore eyes and summer complaint, skin diseases and venereal.

To check this evil Secretary of War Baker appointed a Board of Control of Labor Standards, consisting of Louis E. Reinstein of the Filene store, Boston, Miss Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Captain Walter F. Kreusi, to take such steps as to enable the quartermaster-general to enforce sound and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories and ensure proper standards and just conditions

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

Not a year has passed in which this important institution in the cloak and suit and waist and dress industries has not extended the field of its usefulness.

Aside from its annual and semi-annual inspections and reinspections of the shops and factories, setting of sanitary standards and installing fire-protection systems, the board has caused an investigation to be made into the health conditions of the workers. Its medical department examines the members of Locals Nos. 9, 23 and 35 in connection with their sick, relief and consumption funds. There is a medical clinic that attends to sick members from any cause. It has a dental clinic, which does all kinds of dental work for the members with the latest and most modern methods at cost of the work and materials only. The report for 1917, just published, is full of facts and figures concerning the useful labors of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and can be had on application to its office at 31 Union Square, New York.

ENGLISH EMPLOYER FAVORS 6-HOUR DAY

Manchester, England.—Lord Leverhulme, large soap manufacturer, has declared in favor of the six-hour day and suggests that two shifts might be worked—one from 7 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast, and the other from 1:30 p. m. to 8 p. m., with half an hour for supper, the workers to take each shift in alternate weeks.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER
Local News and Events

(In this department, which is a regular feature of this journal every month, local life and movement is being reported for the information of our members and readers.)

Compiled By M. D. Danish

PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS’ UNION, LOCAL NO. 2

Secretary L. Neubauer writes:
“Our union will be ten years old this month, and the fact should be recorded in this journal.
“For the last ten years we have gone through various trials and tribulations. We have had bad times and good, and we now rejoice in being able to say that the basis upon which our local is founded is such as no power on earth can break. The twenty-six weeks’ fight of 1913, though unsuccessful, has proved this fact. The faith of the members in our organization was not undermined by defeat, and we have emerged from that strike stronger than before. Six months after that strike had been called off we already talked about a new fight and we were getting ready for it. Our employers, however, had already tasted the bitterness of a strike and soon afterward we won a victory, without a strike, which entitles us to maintain that our local is second to no other organization of our International.

“There is hardly any work in the Philadelphia shops to-day. There has been little work right throughout the season, but wherever there is work our members are making a living and are satisfied. We have settled with many employers on the basis of week work, and the innovation is causing satisfaction. The biggest manufacturers have practically ended their season and the smaller shops expect some work on city orders. Our workers had hardly any fall season at all, in spite of the fact that there was no superabundance of cloakmakers in the city, as many of our men have been working on military uniforms in this city right along. However, we hope for better times in the near future.

“We are again undertaking general organization work in the trade. There are still a few shops which are only partly organized, and we are trying to make complete union shops of them. We already had shop meetings with these workers.

“We have a special organization committee to take care of the contracting and sub-manufacturing shops, and in watch carefully that the same conditions shall be observed in the outside shops as in the inside factories.

“The ten years of our existence have taught our workers the importance of a union. It has given us courage in the work of enlightening our masses to the great truth that it is time that they enjoy, at least in a degree, the fruits of their labor.”

WHAT THE BOSTON CLOAKMAKERS LOCALS 12, 24, 56, 73 HAVE WON THIS SEASON

General organizer, A. Snyder, writes
“In June the Joint Board of Boston addressed a demand to the cloak manufacturers for an increase of 20 per cent, on the earnings of both piece and week workers, and that the increase should become effective on the 15th of July. Soon after this we began a strong agitation among our members to prepare them for possible events, so that in case our employers refused to grant our demands, we should be in a position to call strikes as soon as the season would begin. On July 15th none of our workers received their demanded increase. The employers ignored our demands in the belief that the union would not push them strongly. Some employers openly declared that they would not make any concessions, and threatened to give up business, or to move their shops out of Boston. They apparently regarded these threats as sufficient to discourage us from further activity.

“However, they soon learned that they had been mistaken in their calculations.
The Boston cloakmakers are not the kind of people to like to bow their heads when their demands are being rejected, particularly as present times, when the high cost of living makes it next to impossible to provide for one’s family with his scanty earnings. When the time for the settlement of prices came, our employers learned their mistake. The piece workers demanded a raise on the prices of the previous season, and in order to insure these raises all the locals in the city decided to have representatives of the local office present at the settlements, which, of course, spoiled the designs of the employers to coerce our workers into taking lower prices on the garments. This plan produced excellent results and the workers are fully contented with the price settlements.

The week workers received an increase in their wages. All pressers and cutters who had received a gold scale of $27 per week, are now getting a minimum of $30 per week, and some cutters are even getting a few dollars above the $30; some pressers are receiving as high as $33 per week. Trimming cutters and under-pressers also received raises ranging from $1 to $3. Some trimming cutters receive as high as $26 and $28 per week, and none of them receive less than $25. Some under-pressers get as high as $20 and $27 per week. All other week workers, such as the button sewers, skirt trimmers and basters, received raises from $3 to $2 per week.

Thus the Local Board did its best for the members of the Boston locals, and when we consider the fact that we are dealing with the manufacturers as individuals—not as an association—the results are quite satisfactory. There are still a few shops in Boston where the week workers did not receive any increases; and this was due to the fact that they had not yet begun work at that time. There is not much work in Boston during this season. Many of our workers are employed in shops where military uniforms are being made, otherwise we would have a number of idlers.

Local Autonomy Restored

The last convention in Philadelphia deprived the Boston locals of the right to elect their own officers. This was adopted at the request of the Boston delegates who regarded this move as the only and best means of saving the Boston locals from the awful condition of mismanagement into which they had fallen.

The locals were placed under the direct supervision of a committee of the General Executive Board, consisting of Brothers Baroff and Lefkovits. This committee appointed all the officers, among whom Brothers Hurwitch, Kravitz and Sayvetz were the paid officers. All the officers worked together in perfect harmony and earnestness, and we succeeded in accomplishing the work set before us by the International, and the General Executive Board has now returned to us our local autonomy. All the officers will now be elected by the locals direct. We have already called special meetings and made nominations for officers. Even the Pressers’ Local No. 14, which was quite impatient about this matter and had election of officers before our autonomy was restored declared their election void and made new nominations. At this writing we are having elections for officers.

The Boston cloakmakers should appreciate the difference between a clean workers’ union and the union that they had under the regime of the old clique.

The present union is capable of achieving the best results for the local cloakmakers. We appeal to the workers to co-operate with and place full confidence in the newly elected officers and maintain the organization in a flourishing condition.

The ‘Corporation’ Question in Boston

We have had in Boston for years the evil of the so-called corporation shops. The origin of these shops is usually as follows: A few operators, pressers and finishers get together, open a little shop and try to compete with the inside shops. When the seasons were long, no one ever paid any attention to them. This season, however, we were compelled to notice these little shops, as they were doing injury to the workers in the inside shops and we declared war on them. We succeeded in driving out one of these pests—one that was known in Boston as the Commonwealth Shop. We compelled the firm that supplied work to this shop to enlarge the inside factory and to take the old workers back. This was our first step against this evil, and we are determined to put an end to these shops in Boston within the next few seasons.”
TORONTO CLOAKMAKERS, LOCALS NOS. 14, 70, 83 AND 92

Vice-President Koldofsky reports:

"Nothing of exceptional interest has happened since my last report. We had here Brother Saul Metz, who spoke to our members on Sunday, September 9th, and was received very warmly.

"We have now two evils to combat in our trade. The first is the result of the unusually bad fall season. Manufacturers are using this as an excuse for oppressing our members, and some of them want the work made for next to nothing. Some employers even attempt to ask for reductions from settled prices. Our offices are flooded with complaints which have largely to do with unjustifiable discharges and unequal distribution of work.

"The second trouble is the sub-manufacturing evil which is rapidly spreading here. We try our best to defeat it by not allowing our members to work in such shops. If there were more work in the shops we would have no difficulty in carrying out our plans, and the workers would abstain from going to work in these sweat shops, but, under the conditions of this season, this is hard of accomplishment. During the last three weeks I have attended thirty-two shop meetings and we are all endeavoring to keep our organization in good fighting shape."

THE CLOAK TRADE OF CLEVELAND, LOCALS 26, 27, 29, 37, 42

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein writes:

"Here in Cleveland, the cloakmakers are neither better nor worse than the cloakmakers of other cities. After the failure of the general strike of six years ago only an occasional shop strike has been won, except during the last few months. The demoralizing conditions surrounding the trade in Cleveland are not favorable for unionism or for the building of a permanent organization.

"The manufacturers are, on the average, bigger and richer than the employers in such cities as Philadelphia and Chicago; they are absolutely opposed to dealing with a union, and enemies of everything that smacks of a workers' organization. In the case of the Sunshine Cloak Company, for instance, which has been in business for eighteen years in Cleveland, even when all the workers were organized, this firm has never settled prices with the price committees, but with individual workers.

"It is true that when the workers were organized the prices in the shop were pretty good, the workers received the benefit of the union indirectly, but they have never received direct recognition of their organization. For several years the trade has had no organizing activity. The manufacturers had time to fortify their position. They took a great number of women into the shops, installed new systems, giving the women more or less favorable conditions. But there are a few thousand men in the trade, and for these men, indispensable to the shops, a spy system which probably has no equal in any city in the country, was organized by and is under the supervision of the secretary of the Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Philip Frankel. This spy bureau contains a record of every single worker in the trade, his demands, his behavior, and the means through which he could be reached when necessary. Some workers are influenced by larger bundles in the shops, and some are starved out. As soon as the local organization succeeds in gaining influence over a number of workers, the spy bureau of the Association gets to work and either drives these workers out of the trade or reaches them in other ways.

"The workers in general live here differently from the cloakmakers in other cities. As soon as a cloakmaker saves $100 he buys a little house. Of course, the house usually costs $3,000 to $5,000, and he invests his $100 and undertakes to pay weekly interest on the mortgage. In addition to that, he usually borrows some money from the bank on weekly payments and becomes so tangled up financially, that when he has to strike one week he is either madly demanding strike benefit, or is strongly tempted to scab. This is the reason why at shop meetings of Cleveland cloakmakers they have no heart to complain of their conditions, no matter how little they earn, as they are afraid to risk the slightest thing. The manufacturers knowing these handicaps, have put their screws down on their helpless workers very tightly.

"Under these circumstances we began organizing the Cleveland cloakmakers three years ago. Our plan was to organize a
union and try to come to a peaceful understanding with the manufacturers. The difficulties of organizing without even shop strikes may well be imagined. After having spent considerable sums of money and an enormous amount of energy, we succeeded in enrolling about 1,700 members. The manufacturers refused to deal with us, and the only means left was a strike. Owing to difficulties in New York, this proposition was abandoned, and the organization began to falter.

"Six months afterwards, I started putting matters into shape again. We began to organize for a general strike but the lockout of 1916 in New York again interrupted our plans. We then decided to wage single shop strikes, and it appears that our efforts hurt the manufacturers to the bone, so in retaliation, as soon as the slack periods came, they began to send down our men involved in the strikes; still we went on with our work.

"The result was that wages rose in all the shops. In some shops we even succeeded in having settlements of prices through committees. The secretary of the association, Mr. Frankel, began moving heaven and earth to have all of Cleveland, but all these efforts did not avail them.

"The long slack periods checked our efforts. As soon as our hopes were aroused by local successes the slack period would compel us to discontinue our work. However, the obstinacy of the association were beginning to crumble and the daily strike occurrences in the shops were affecting the very foundation of the local trade. We felt convinced that if we should go on with this work for some time, the Hungarians of the proud manufacturers' association of Cleveland would either have to go out of business or come to the union and talk agreement.

"We laid our plans in advance to demand higher wages, and, in the event of refusal, to stop the trade. The demands were sent to the manufacturers, and higher wages were claimed in practically every shop. But in order to make certain these gains, the shop committees had to be organized and recognized in the biggest shops. A strike was necessary. However, owing to a number of reasons this was impossible. We decided, therefore, to take groups of shops down on strike. About twenty large and small shops were called out, and we raised the prices on garments to the extent of from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. in all the shops of the trade. The shops called out on strike were organized about 60 per cent., and in some we received a certain degree of recognition, but the sudden slack entering the trade hampered our movement.

"The work invested in Cleveland and all the pains and difficulties of a number of persons connected with this work, are at last beginning to show some results. Our policy of guerrilla warfare with the manufacturers is bringing fruit. Another big effort and the manufacturers will not dare to ignore us when we come to talk to them about an agreement. I am even inclined to think that they will be the first to take this step, for these strikes affect the trade immensely and cause great loss to the manufacturers."

ST. LOUIS CLOAKMAKERS, LOCALS NO. 78 AND 16

Brother Ben Gilbert, organizer, writes as follows:

"The conditions of the St. Louis locals are better than they have been in a long time. Our members are, however, disappointed because the International Office could not assist us in concluding an agreement with the employers, which, in our opinion, was an easy matter to accomplish at this season. Our hopes were raised pretty high by the occurrences of last month, when we had strikes in two of the biggest shops of the city, which belong to the members of the local employers' association. These strikes, in the shops of Frohlich Cloak & Suit Company and the S. & S. Cloak Company, of which Mr. Strauss, who was our bitterest enemy in the strike of 1913, is the head, were won in four days, and resulted in an agreement which included the recognition of the union. You can imagine the impression which this victory created on our cloakmakers here. The local cloakmakers realize that they will have to be patient, and, as good union men, wait for the next season to accomplish what we have failed to get during this season."

TOLEDO CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 84

Brother Frank B. Rupp, secretary, writes: "Vice-President Pierce was with us during
the end of last month and helped win our demands for more pay, to the satisfaction of all our members.

"After several conferences with the manufacturers of Toledo and meetings held with the executive committees of the local unions, he managed to adjust the differences to the satisfaction of both sides. The following is what was attained, which covers the conditions in all the shops of Toledo:

- All cutters receive an increase of 20 per cent.; fifty hours constitute a week's work; time and a half for overtime; equal division of work during the slack seasons; complaints to be taken up by the firm through the shop chairman.

"In the name of our local, we thank the General office for sending Brother Pierce to help us."

BOSTON WAISTMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 49

Vice-President Fanania M. Cohn, writes:

"If there are some who still doubt the ability of young women to keep up and manage a fighting trade union, I should advise them to attend a few meetings of the Boston Waistmakers' Union of the International.

"Many of these girls are still in their teens. Under a different form of society, based upon the welfare and personal happiness of its members instead of greed for profits, girls of their age would still be attending school instead of working in shops. Yet the wonder of it all is that after long days of work in the shops, these girls attend the meetings of their union, and discuss trade questions. All this business is transacted oftentimes even in the absence of the manager of the local, Brother Jacobson, who takes particular pride in this fact because it always has been his aim that the members of the union should develop enough business ability and independence to be able to manage their own affairs.

"At one of the meetings of the local Executive Board, at which I was present, a committee of the Cutters' Branch of Local No. 49 appeared and complained that the cutters were represented on this Board by four members, while the girl operators were represented by eighteen members, so that the decisions of the Board regarding the cutters were made sometimes by the votes of the girl operators. After a long discussion, the Board decided that the cutters be permitted to act on questions concerning themselves, independently, provided their actions are in accordance with the provisions of the agreement which the union has with the manufacturers' association.

"The Question of Settling Piece Prices

"At present the prices on garments are settled by a committee of two, one representing the workers of the shop and the other, the employers, and in case of disagreement an appraising committee, composed of one representative of the union and one of the association, is added to it. If this committee also disagrees, then the price of the garment is decided upon by two workers of the shop, selected by the shop chairman and the employer, and after the test is made, the minimum price of 25c per hour is paid to waistmakers and 50c per hour to skirtmakers. It had been proposed that the test system be introduced instead of the appraising system, but after discussion it was decided to retain the appraising system and to appoint a permanent committee of three expert workers to represent the union in cases of disagreement.

"The machinery for enforcing the agreement is at present in the hands of an impartial chairman, who is called in in cases of disagreement between the clerks of the union and the association, to interpret difficult points.

"There is a Joint Board of Control, but its powers are conciliatory only. Its function is to see that the provisions of the protocol are enforced and that sanitary conditions prevail in the shops. For instance, when the union demanded an increase in wages, the demand was first submitted to the Joint Board of Control for arbitration, and the Board decided to increase the wages of the machine operators 10 per cent., and to give a 20 per cent. increase to week workers,—hand trimmers, waist operators, ironers and finishers. There had also existed an understanding between the union and the manufacturers that as soon as the New York waistmakers procured a forty-nine hours working week, the Boston workers would be granted the same condition. This understanding was fully carried out when the waistmakers of New York received a forty-nine hours week. This fact shows clearly that the gain of the workers in one city benefits the workers everywhere.

"The thing that impressed me chiefly during my stay in Boston is the practical and
constructive work of the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union and their ability to form a practical organization. This only confirms the old saying that responsibility is the best character builder.

"In order to make their union really strong the members of Local No. 49 must create a fund by paying a $5 assessment upon each member, to be used in time of emergency, and it is also very important that their educational work shall be extended."

The local has raised its dues recently and its meetings are conducted in English.

CHICAGO WAIST AND WHITE GOODS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 100

Vice-President S. Lefkovits, has been preparing for this event practically since the last convention in Philadelphia. It was then decided to amalgamate the three former locals—Local No. 38, of New York; Local 65, of Brooklyn, and Local 30. After the last decision of the Board of Arbitration, particularly on the question of back pay, did not satisfy all the workers of the trade. The decision was given out early this month, and it was understood that the increases amounting approximately to from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. were to take effect as of July 1st. However, Judge Mack, the presiding arbitrator, did not clearly indicate how this back pay should be given to the workers, and that caused dissatisfaction.

"The cloak trade is not busy in Chicago. The raincoat makers are all busy earning pretty good money. Local No. 34 is a small but active and wide awake local."

NEW YORK LADIES' AND ALTERATION TAILORS, LOCAL 90

A correspondent writes:

"The fall season is late this year in all our trades. Likely the dress shops, which employ the largest portion of our workers, have become busy. The conditions in the shops are much better than before the first strike, and the workers know that they have to thank the International for it. The employers expect a second strike, and for that reason they are trying to please the workers. Our meetings, women, however, are not deceived by this—they know that the Chicago manufacturers have not become kind-hearted employers over night because they want their workers to make a living and work shorter hours. As soon as the employers learned that the International is not yet through with the Chicago situation, they changed their tone. They will soon begin making speeches, promising their workers the best conditions without a union. All these maneuvers are accomplishing very little, as the Chicago waistmakers understand this game pretty well."

"At present there is enough work and not too many workers in the trade. No doubt, the workers will be ready to respond to the call of the union. The cost of living is so high that most of our people are getting along on half-starvation rates. A strike would mean only a little more privation for a while, and I am convinced that they are ready for it."

"We are enrolling new members into the union at a rapid rate, even from those elements that did not respond to the call of the last strike. If we conduct our campaign in a systematic way, we shall be successful. The employers in these trades are organized, and our workers, even the most backward, can see that they, too, must be organized."

"The employers expect the International Vice-President S. Lefkovits, has been preparing for this event practically since the last convention in Philadelphia. It was then decided to amalgamate the three former locals—Local No. 38, of New York; Local 65, of Brooklyn, and Local 30. After the last decision of the Board of Arbitration, particularly on the question of back pay, did not satisfy all the workers of the trade. The decision was given out early this month, and it was understood that the increases amounting approximately to from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. were to take effect as of July 1st. However, Judge Mack, the presiding arbitrator, did not clearly indicate how this back pay should be given to the workers, and that caused dissatisfaction."

"The cloak trade is not busy in Chicago. The raincoat makers are all busy earning pretty good money. Local No. 34 is a small but active and wide awake local."

NEW YORK LADIES' AND ALTERATION TAILORS, LOCAL 90

A correspondent writes:

"On Thursday, September 20, our local, with the sanction of the International, declared a general strike in all the ladies' tailoring shops in New York and Brooklyn. Our local, under the management of International Vice-President S. Lefkovits, has been preparing for this event practically since the last convention in Philadelphia. It was then decided to amalgamate the three former locals—Local No. 38, of New York; Local 65, of Brooklyn, and Local 30, Alteration Tailors. This amalgamation was effected soon after, and since then we have been turning over a new leaf in our local history, conducting a vigorous agitation among the workers and doing all we could to crown our movement with success. In our circular to the employers we stated in part as follows:"

"During the past two years the ladies' tailoring industry has been in a chaotic con-
OCTOBER, 1917 21
dition. There have been no regulated wages or hours, and this resulted in an abnormal trade competition.

At the same time the cost of living has risen very high; and to come up to the present conditions of living the workers must get an increase in wages. The abnormal competition and inequality in wages have, however, led to a lowering of pay.

We asked for a union shop, a minimum scale of $30 for a week of forty-eight hours and an increase of 20 per cent. for piece workers, and we informed the employers that we were willing to treat with them about details. We expected a reply on or before September 19, but the employers seem to have imagined that we did not intend to call a strike and ignored our requests.

We thought it well to give them two warnings before calling the strike. One warning was our very enthusiastic meeting at Webster Hall, presided over by Brother Lefkovits. The speakers—Secretary Ab. Baroff, of the International; Jacob Panken, candidate for judge; Max Pine, of the United Hebrew Trades, and I. Goldstein—all stressed the necessity of the ladies' tailors building up a strong union. The speakers did not actually agitate for a strike; they left the question to the decision of the workers; and the workers felt instinctively that there is no other way of improving conditions than through a general strike. A secret ballot was taken there and then, and the strike was decided on almost unanimously. This was the second warning.

The response of the workers to our call was far better than we expected, and since September 20 our Settlement Committee has been busy having agreements signed by employers. While writing the strike is in good shape, as is shown by the fact that the firm of Stein & Blaine, one of the largest in the trade, has signed with the union.

BOSTON LADIES' TAILORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 36

Secretary J. Brisson writes:

"We began to organize last fall. We succeeded at first in organizing some of the biggest shops in Boston, including the Hickson establishment. We had to face lock-outs from the very beginning, and as a result we very soon had a strike in the Hickson shop, which was a failure, as we had no means with which to carry it on. The season that followed was an unusually bad one, and a number of our members drifted into shops where military garments are being made, and various other trades.

"To-day the season is again beginning and our members are coming back to the local. We expect a revival in the activities of our local, and we are looking forward to the International coming to our assistance, so that we may improve our condition."

BRIDGEPORT CORSET WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 33

Secretary Miss Mary Gould, writes:

"Conditions look much brighter now than for some time past. While many of our girls have left the trade and have gone to work in the munition plants of this city and others have become indifferent to our meetings, yet, last week has shown us that our union rests on a sound foundation.

"Brother Pierce attended a good meeting here on September 7th, and gave us good advice, which put new life into our local. We have had several applications for membership during the week, and when I visited some of the factories the dues were more promptly and willingly paid than on previous occasions. Brother Pierce started an agitation here, which, I am sure, will make our local stronger than ever. The members have had time to learn what the union means to them. We expect a large attendance at our next meeting, when Brother Pierce will again speak to us.

"We feel that the International has placed his services at our disposal when we were most in need of some encouragement. There is much to be done in our industry in the State of Connecticut, and organizing work is bound to produce the desired results.

"Our local sent three delegates to the convention of the State Federation in Danbury during the first week in September, where we presented a resolution, which was adopted, to have the state organizer assist us in organizing the corset industry throughout Connecticut. Our local also had the honor of having one of our delegates, Mrs. Grace Cannon, elected a vice-president of the Federation. She is the recording secretary of our local, and we are confident that she will hold her new office in a thoroughly competent manner."
LOCALS NO. 101 AND 170, BALTIMORE

Miss Anna Mary Storrs, organizer, writes:

"The work of organizing the women in the white goods and millinery trades in the city of Baltimore, in which I have been engaged during the summer months, is now showing improvement, and results along these lines will undoubtedly show up even more in the number of recruits to our ranks as the winter season approaches. A number of our women workers entered on lines of work during the summer season and their absence from the union was a considerable handicap in my work. The retention of these women to the trade, particularly the white goods workers, gives us renewed assurance that things will soon take on a brighter aspect in organization work. We are looking forward to a general organization movement also among the men workers of the Baltimore locals, particularly among the ladies' tailors, and ways and means of carrying on a campaign of this kind are being discussed now on all sides.

"Brother M. D. Danish, of the International Office, called us on Monday, September 10th, and attended a mass meeting of the Ladies' Garment Union, Local No. 101. He also attended a meeting of the Joint Board on Tuesday, September 11th, and met with the Executive Board of Local No. 72 on the same day at which plans, looking to improvements in all branches of the trade, were discussed.

"We hope in the near future to combat the old feeling of antipathy to organizing which obsessed most women wage-earners when the question of joining the union is put up to them squarely. Organizing women in the white goods and kindred trades here in Baltimore is made particularly difficult by the fact that most of the women in the trade are those who are entirely uninformed about the union, their parents not having worked at any organized trades, and a lot of effort will have to be put forward to get the desired results.

"Patient effort and assistance from the workers of the other locals, will afford us results that will enable us to write you a good account in your next issue."

LOS ANGELES LOCAL NO. 52

Brother Sam Tauber, the local secretary, writes:

"We have effected a settlement with the manufacturers. After being four days on strike, the manufacturers called us to a conference, and we arrived at an agreement, the main provisions of which are as follows:

"All employees actually working in the shops of the employers, parties to the agreement must be members of Local No. 52.

"Employers have the right to engage new employees, and keep them on trial for two weeks. If retained they shall become entitled to all the benefits of the agreement. All new employees must become members of Local No. 52 within two weeks, except felling-hand, or shall be on trial for eight weeks and join the union immediately after.

"All employees shall be employed by the week.

"The working day shall not exceed eight hours.

"A sanitary board is to be established, composed of two persons representing the employers and two representing the workers. These shall select an impartial chairman, preferably a physician. This board shall look after the health conditions of the workers, and its decisions shall be final and binding on both parties.

"Equal division of work in the slack season during a period of not more than two weeks.

"A minimum scale of wages for all workers is provided for, and all workers whose wages are now equal to or above the scale shall get an immediate increase of 7½ per cent.

"The employers conceded the workers' demand for a shop chairman, who is permitted to carry out his union duties, but not during working hours.

"No employee shall be discharged for stopping or refusing to work on holidays or refusing to work overtime, or stopping work on account of sickness.

"No employer, designer or foreman shall do actual work on cloaks and suits during slack seasons.

"Compressed air irons shall be installed in the shops within six months.

"Inside or outside contracting is strictly forbidden.

"An arbitration board with an impartial chairman is provided for, but sections 1, 2, 3 and 18 cannot be arbitrated.

"The employers' right to discharge is subject to review by the board of arbitration.

"No shop strikes or lockouts are permitted except for violation by the employers of sections 1, 2, 3 and 18.

"The agreement is to be in force until August 29, 1918."
The Case of Local No. 1 at Our Boston Meeting

The General Executive Board Devoted Four Sessions to This Controversy—Committees and Communications From all the Locals of the New York Joint Board—Claims and Contentions of Both Sides.

The committees appearing in the case were as follows:

For the Joint Board—M. Sigman, M. Kimbilefsky.
Local No. 1.—Meyer Rubin, A. Padover, A. Bisno and I. Friedman.
Local No. 3.—B. Fenster; Local No. 9, H. Fisher; Local No. 10, Max Goernstein; Local No. 11, H. Brodsky; Local No. 17, D. Nisnevitz, M. Jacobinsky, J. Heller; Local No. 23, B. Pinkowsky; Local No. 35, H. Braslowker.

President Schlesinger read the following resolutions transmitted to the General Executive Board by the locals:

Resolution of Joint Board.
Whereas, Local No. 1 has isolated itself from the Joint Board contrary to the constitution of the I. L. G. W. U., after defying a decision of the majority of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board; and
Whereas, this isolation is detrimental to our union, undermining the foundation of our entire International Union,
Resolved, that the General Executive Board of the International, the second highest body to the convention, is requested to take action immediately, that Local No. 1 shall abide by the decision of the majority of the locals or that the local shall be entirely reorganized.

Resolution of Piece Tailors' Union, Local No. 3.
Whereas, all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Unions are greatly hindered because Local No. 1 refuses to submit to majority rule; and
Whereas, the constitution of our International provides in Article 12, Section 6, that "the primary object of the Joint Board shall be, to call, conduct and settle strikes and lockouts in the local unions composing the said Joint Board in which they shall be engaged. The decision of such Board in all such disputes shall be binding upon all locals"; and
Whereas, Local No. 1 has acted contrary to the wishes of the majority of the locals, and scandalously and defiantly withdrew from the Joint Board, defying the constitution of the International, disregarding the interests of all affiliated locals, and calling strikes on its own account, and such malicious action if allowed to continue would tend to destroy the influence of the Cloak Makers' Union for the protection of our workers,
Resolved, that we the Cloak and Suit Piece Tailors' Union, Local No. 3, protest vehemently against such chaotic conditions prevailing in our industry, and request the General Executive Board to exercise its legislative powers, and either force Local No. 1 into the Joint Board or call a special convention with a view to reorganizing Local No. 1.

Letter from Cutters' Union, Local No. 10.
To the General Executive Board.
The Executive Board of Local No. 10 has decided to bring to your attention the state of affairs that exists in the cloak and suit industry, with reference to the recent actions of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local No. 1.

This organization having seceded from the Joint Board of New York, has been conducting its affairs through its own officers, without respect for the rights of other organizations, and with absolute disregard for the harm it is causing, and the chaos that follows its action.

Local No. 1 has adopted a policy of calling strikes indiscriminately, often times without proper justification, thereby inflicting a great and unnecessary hardship upon our members who are obliged to lose time on that account.

There have been instances where the Joint Board has sanctioned and called strikes for legitimate reasons and Local No. 1 refused to call out its members in support of said strikes.

It is needless to point out the state of disorganization that must eventually follow, when one of the component parts of the union withdraws from its affiliation with the main body, that has absolute jurisdiction, particularly in the matter of strikes.

We feel that if this state of affairs is permitted to continue, disruption will be sure to follow, with the inevitable result that the gains and betterment of trade conditions which we have secured through years of struggle and sacrifice will gradually slip away and become but a dream of the past.
We expect that the General Executive Board, at its next quarterly session, will take whatever measures the circumstances will warrant to restore harmony in the ranks.

Letter from Phœnix Union, Local No. 35.

To the General Executive Board,

The fact that Local No. 1, comprising the cloak operatives of our trade, has withdrawn from the Joint Board and is conducting its affairs independently, has a demoralizing effect upon all the other locals in the cloak trade.

This situation has now reached a stage where action must be taken immediately, otherwise the entire organization will suffer.

Our members have been trained for years to recognize one another and consider the interests of members working in all branches of the cloak trade as equal. But at present we have two distinct unions operating in the same trade; the unity of our members is divided and complete chaos prevails.

The General Executive Board is the supreme body of our International, vested with power to act in this matter and to remedy conditions to discipline the disobedient local and event it from wilfully ruining the interests of all the others.

Our Local has directed Brother Joe Braslaver, manager of our office, to appear before your board and explain verbally the needs for special action in this matter.

Resolution of Local Cloakmakers, Local No. 48.

Whereas, the attitude of the Executive Board of Local No. 1, in severing its affiliation with the Joint Board, has created great trouble in our industry, and has placed our affairs in a chaotic state, that it continues to keep officers and members of our unions in deep warfare with the manufacturers; and

Whereas, the withdrawal from the Joint Board, is not contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the I. L. G. W. U., but also places it in a position to call or call off strikes, which action in many cases has been dangerous to the interests of our members, and the state of affairs is leading to the demoralization of our union, for which our membership has sacrificed so much during the last seven years of its existence,

Resolved, that the General Executive Board, put Local No. 1 or its executive board under charges and, if proven guilty, to reorganize the local under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

The Executive Board of Local 48 feels, that if the General Executive Board will fall in courage, it will not have performed its duty to the membership, and the International will suffer in sacrifice.

Resolution of the Cloak Buttonhole Makers' Union, Local No. 64.

Whereas, our local being the smallest in the Joint Board, and as each member of our local works in four or five shops, we feel all the more the tension of the fight between the Joint Board and Local No. 1,

Resolved, that the General Executive Board of the International try to solve the controversy under all circumstances.

Resolution of Shop Chairmen of Local No. 11

Adopted at Stuyvesant Casino, New York.

Whereas, we deeply regret the separation of our local from the Joint Board of New York: and

Whereas, this disharmony causes much harm to our members in the shops, and unless peace is restored, sad consequences must follow for the union.

Therefore, we urge the General Executive Board, the Joint Board and the affiliated locals to aid in bringing this dispute to a speedy end.

We also appeal to the president and vice-presidents of the International, in whose power it is to decide this matter, to have in mind the integrity of the Cloakmakers' Union and endeavor to arrive at an honest and impartial decision.

Letter from Local No. 1.

President and Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers—Section 4, Article 11 of the Constitution of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reads:

"No more than one charter shall be granted to any branch of the trade in any city or locality without the consent of the existing Local Union."

We ask you, therefore, to reorganize the three local unions in New York City, namely, Locals Nos. 1, 11 and 17, into one local.

The following facts have been gathered within the last five or six weeks showing the difficulties that our local labors under:

Local No. 17 estimates prices for labor on the basis of a body for its standard. They charge for a body constituting a coat front, back, collar, sleeves, pockets and cuffs, $1.45. Now we understand they have raised it to 50c, while in our case the cheapest body is priced 50c. However, we figure 60c a body in no more than ten per cent. of our shops, while in the 90 per cent. of the shops we charge up to $1.45 a body.

In the main we do not figure on the body at all, but on 80c per hour for continuous work of the average operator, and we find
that the prices for labor for operators differ in shops belonging to Local No. 17, beginning with 20 per cent, less in their best shops, and in some shops 50 per cent.

Local No. 17 has the authority granted by the Joint Board to settle prices for labor in their so-called shops, independent of Locals Nos. 1 and 11, so that their different and lower standard is under the rules of the Joint Board legitimate and proper, but, it affects injuriously the interests of our membership, and has deprived our local of the opportunity to protect the interest of our members, even when we were affiliated with the Joint Board.

We have therefore withdrawn from the Joint Board, so that we may not be governed by it when supporting the action of Local No. 17, and not be obliged to work under the authority of the Joint Board in competition with the different standard which was authorized by the Joint Board, and is practiced by the authorities of Local No. 17.

If you find that you need the authority of the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union before you can reorganize Locals Nos. 1, 11 and 27, we would suggest to you as an immediate remedy that the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makemes' Unions of New York be instructed to have all shops of Local No. 17 controlled directly by the Joint Board; that the power to sign agreements with employers be lodged only in the Joint Board, and that Local No. 1 be given the privilege to send price adjusters to all shops where its members are employed to settle the price for labor.

ARGUMENTS.

Substance of Brother Sigman's Remarks.

Brother Sigman, manager of the Joint Board, said in part that at the beginning of last season, when the question of election was being discussed by the Joint Board, the board decided to have local elections of business agents instead of general elections. Upon the decision being referred to the locals for approval, they rejected it.

The Joint Board must carry out the decision of the locals, but in this case the delegates of Local No. 1 announced that their local would not abide by the vote of the locals to have general elections, but would proceed with separate local elections, and the executive board of Local No. 1 followed that course. They told us officially that they did not care about what the majority of the locals had decided, and that they would do just as they pleased.

We warned the local of the serious consequences that might follow their refusal to abide by the decision of the majority of the locals. We postponed the election for a week to give Local No. 1 an opportunity to meet and reconsider the question, but without avail.

Just recently they brought up the new issue—an old jurisdiction grievance against the Children's Cloaks and Reefer Makers' Union, Local No. 17. In this the representatives of Local No. 1 have found a loophole of escape—an excuse for their undisciplined stand in the matter. The Joint Board promised in good faith to investigate the entire question and give them justice, but the local executive launched into irresponsibility and refused to accept our promises.

We then proposed to extend the autonomy of the local to correspond with that enjoyed by the Cutters' Union Local, No. 10, although for many valid reasons the cutters cannot be compared with Local No. 1, but the representatives of the local wanted autonomy in everything—the right of calling strikes without the consent of the Joint Board—yet making the Joint Board responsible for conducting and financing such strikes. To this the committee of the Joint Board could not agree.

Local No. 1 is now separated from the Joint Board. Such a condition cannot be permitted. Its members are working side by side with members of other locals, and to permit Local No. 1 to continue this practice will prove destructive to our union.

Hundreds of Local No. 1 members are coming to the Joint Board requesting us to take care of their interests, and we urge the General Executive Board to intervene in this matter. I am positive that the great mass of Local No. 1 members are absolutely against the action of the local executive board. They wish their local to be represented in the Joint Board, convinced that their interests can be taken care of more efficiently when they are a part of the great Joint Board. It is for this reason that we have turned to the General Executive Board.
for action. We cannot wait any longer. The General Executive Board is in duty bound to bring order and discipline into the organization.

Local Committees—Fenster, Local No. 3; Fisher, Local No. 9; Gorenstein, Local No. 10; Brodsky, Local No. 11; Heller, Local No. 17; Pinkowski, Local No. 23; and Braslover.

Local No. 35, in support of the charges made by Brother Sigman and called on the International to take action and bring unity and order into the local.

Brothers L. G. Solomon and Mazur, representing the chairman and workers of Local No. 17, before the board a petition bearing 2500 signatures which read in part as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of Local 1, L. C. W., would request you, the supreme body over our affairs, to take up immediately the controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skimmerakers' Union of New York and our local.

The conflict is injurious to the interest of the workers and the trade as a whole, and in order to lose what we achieved in so many hard struggles, a stop to the controversy must be made at once. Our salvation lies with you.

Brother L. G. Solomon and Brother Moser assured the Board that the great majority of the workers would stand by the International, ready to do what is right to restore order. The latter presented an affidavit of Harry Paver, the effect that Secretary Rubin of Local No. 10 had sent him and the rest of the operators back to work, advising them to be by machine, in a shop where the Joint Board had declared a strike.

Brother Solomon, speaking in behalf of the 2500 signatures of the petition, appealed to the General Executive Board to act speedily and also take up the dispute between Locals Nos. 1 and 17 and arrive at a just decision. He appealed to the delegation of Local No. 1 to abide by the order of the General Executive Board for the sake of peace.

At this point the proceedings President Schlesinger called for the committee of Local No. 17 to state their case.

L. Friedman, one of the committee, took objection to the remarks of Brother Moser and asserted that the dispute with Local No. 17 was the reason for all the troubles. The committee of the two locals appointed by order of the convention had met a number of times but could not adjust the differences. Soon there arose the question of transfers which aggravated the dispute. He asserted that in about 90 per cent, of the shops of Local No. 17, originally a reefer makers' union, regular cloaks are being made and cloakmakers engaged in work on them are not permitted to work unless they transfer to Local 17. The Joint Board failed to take up the complaint; this created bad feeling between their representatives and the Joint Board. They insisted on local elections because they wanted their interests cared for by efficient and capable persons. They offered to agree to general elections on condition that the Joint Board take up and settle the question as to Local 17, but the Joint Board did not seem willing to adjust their claim. He stated that it was impossible for his local to work in harmony with the Joint Board so long as the workers in the shops of Local 17 were permitted to remain under the control of that local. He explained the larger earnings of Local 17 members by the fact of their getting larger bundles.

Meyer Rubin for Local No. 1 complained that when last January they came to the Joint Board all committees had been elected. It appeared as if this had been done to spite them. The Joint Board and its officers had persistently put off dealing with all questions as between Locals Nos. 1 and 17. They co-operated with Brother Sigman when he came into office as manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, but urged again and again the adjustment of their complaints against Local 17. At one time President Schlesinger himself proposed a committee of which he agreed to be one. They had agreed with the decision that until the settlement of the dispute with Local 17 the transfer question should be laid aside, but this did not work. Local 17 forced Local 1 members working in their shops to get transfers. His local was willing to re-affiliate with the Joint Board, but they ask that Local No. 17 should get no special privileges.

A. Padover representing Local No. 1 urged as a solution of the trouble the formation of one union. Local No. 1 would not rejoin the Joint Board until the question as to Local 17 would be settled.

A. Bisno representing Local No. 1 said that Local No. 1 wanted peace as well as
the other locals, but they want the other locals to listen to its complaints and claims. They were suffering from the effect of having two unions in the same industry in one city. Finishers and operators having to fight with the employers for prices and conditions in the shops was a very unhealthy affair. They were repeatedly told that in the shops of Local 17 garments are being made cheaper than in other shops; this undermines the standards of the cloak shops. He did not think that Local No. 1 had the right to secede from the Joint Board, but sometimes conditions force one to act in a rebellious manner, though he did not believe it was justifiable, but in order to bring the officers of Local No. 1 round to this view they must make conditions workable for them. The latter were working under great stress and could not simply submit to decisions, leaving the competition as before.

On a question by Vice-President Metz, Bisno admitted that he had not investigated the shops to verify the complaints as to the lower standards of Local 17 members; yet he said in answer to Vice-President Ninio that his local wanted the Local 17 question settled at the sessions of the General Executive Board.

Brother Sigman reiterated that the grievance against Local 17 was not the real cause of the strife. This was only a cloak to cover their refusal to abide by the decision of the locals in regard to the elections. From every standpoint the Joint Board was ready to prove that the whole question was one whether the majority or minority should rule the organization. It would be wrong to take up the question of jurisdiction before Local No. 1 lived up to the mandates of the Joint Board.

Bisno replied by saying that Sigman’s remarks were not conducive to peace. It was wrong to picture it as a quarrel without foundation. There should be one local instead of three locals competing against each other. The Board should go to the root of things and end the fight.

President Schlesinger said that the proposition of week work was not new. It was the desire and decision of Local No. 1 and the union will put it into operation on a wage scale that will yield a decent living to our members. President Schlesinger further remarked that peace making was a pleasant task, but when undertaken we must see to it that it shall be a lasting peace. He would not attempt to settle such a weighty question without a thorough study of the situation. Our trouble did not come because of two locals. The fact is that most of our troubles came from the 1,800 sub-factories, and not from the 185 shops under the jurisdiction of Local No. 17.

Perhaps the solution was in putting the whole industry on a week work basis? Time may be required to settle the problem, Week work may be a speedier and more effective remedy.

Bisno’s analogy of rebellion is not correct because there is no cause for rebellion in this case. We have means of settling all our disputes peacefully. We cannot make decisions wiping out organizations from existence without good and thorough investigation and study.

Rubin said that his local will not return to the Joint Board if the Joint Board continues to give Local 17 special privileges. He demands that the Joint Board should control all the shops of Local 17. Local No. 1 should have the right to send its price adjusters through the Joint Board office wherever any of their members work.

After prolonged discussion the Board unanimously adopted a decision, the full text of which appeared in the September issue of the LADIES’ GARMENT WORKER. Our readers will find the substance of it in the editorial of this issue.

EXAMINERS, BEGGRADERS, AND BUSHLERS’ UNION, LOCAL 82.

Brother Samuel L. Sheinberg, manager of the local reports:

"On May 16, 1917, the International Union granted us a charter as Local 82, convinced that the Examiners’ local was fully ripe.

"On May 16, 1917, the first legal Executive Board was elected to lead the new organization along lines of progressive trade unionism, and the officers of the local have since then managed the affairs of the organization in a satisfactory manner. The officers were installed on the 9th of June by Vice-President Wander.

We are organizing individual shops and getting better conditions and at present are controlling the biggest factories in the trade."
My Neighbor
From the Yiddish of Abraham Reisen
By A. Rosebury

I had never seen my neighbor across the wall of my room. The door in the wall was barred and bolted on both sides. The person who lived on the other side was to me a mystery, I only know for certain that it was a man, for the landlady of the small private house, a puritan, rented out her rooms only to persons of the male sex.

In the hot summer days I complained to her that even in my room had three windows, all on one side, and my room was so hot that I could not do my work. I even told her that owing to the extreme heat I was not punctual in supplying the necessary quantity of ideas that I had undertaken to supply every week. I called her attention to the fact that my editor was already suffering from a shortage of ideas because many of the staff had left for the mountains, and that without my scanty ideas his sufferings would become aggravated. To clinch the argument I alluded to the possible loss of my position if my inability to pay her rent regularly.

The last argument visibly impressed my American landlady. After prolonged reflection she finally proposed to open the door dividing my room from that of my neighbor, so as to cause a draft from the opposite windows.

By nature I love solitude, especially when I have work to do, but in the hot days one cannot help entering into compromise, and after I consented to her proposal.

As soon as the door in the wall was opened a fresh breeze blew into my room. I became philosophic—the more open doors, the more fresh air, I cogitated. I was so enraptured with the novelty of the idea that my heart was overflowing with affection to my neighbor of the next room, whose door to my room had been heretofore barred and bolted. To my regret the neighbor was not in his room when the door was opened. He was probably perspiring somewhere in a day-town office.

It was not until the next morning that I saw him standing on the threshold of our common door.

He looked at me and I at him. Presently the look turned into a mutual smile. We reached out our hands to one another and became acquainted.

"Were you born in America?" I asked in English.

"No."

"Then where?"

"In Germany. And you?"

"I—in Russia."

At first we faced each other like two big question marks. How could we act in this case—two hostile countries.

I looked into his eyes. They were blue, serenely blue, and on his lips there played a good-natured smile.

Apparently, he, too, did not detect in my eyes any particular enmity to himself.

"A hot day," I finally ventured.

"Oh, very; terrible to live," he replied with earnestness.

"It was very good that we have opened this door," I said to my enemy, growing bolder.

"Oh, that was a glorious idea," my enemy assented enthusiastically.

We now regarded each other with friendlier mien.

"What city in Germany do you come from? if I may ask."

"From Dresden."

"Oh yes, I have heard of the place."

"And you?" he enquired in a tone as if nothing had happened in the world.

"From Minsk."

"Oh yes, I have heard of the place."

He began telling me of his birthplace and I told him of mine. We both affected and spoke with longing for the respective cities of our birth. I saw in his eyes no desire for the possession of my city of Minsk, and he could not have noticed in my eyes any eagerness to annex his city of Dresden.

So we stood on the threshold of our common door, smiling kindly to one another while a fresh breeze was blowing from the opposite windows.
CHILDREN OF OLD RUSSIA

By Marie B. Lear—(in The Call)

She was 14. Sitting with an open book on her lap she was weeping bitterly, when her mother entered the room.

“What has happened, Vera? What are you crying about? Has anything happened to you? For God's sake, speak out child?”

“How they tortured them, mother! How they tortured them,” the girl cried. “The best, the most noble souls they put into prison and torture. Oh, mother, when I grow up I shall give all my life for the great cause of freedom!”

“What are you talking about, child?” The mother was pale and trembling. “Who gave you those books? My little girl, do you know what will happen to you? They'll put you into prison; they'll send you to Siberia.”

“I shall be one of many, mother!” the girl answered.

* * *

Three years have passed. She was in prison. It was night, and her little cell was lighted by the flicker of a tiny lamp.

How gloomy was her cage. From the stony walls a numbing chill was breathing. She could make only five steps forward and back, so small was the cell. High in the wall there was a little, grated window. Many a time she would climb up the window-sill, press her face to the iron grating; only then she could see a little spot of the sky, and two or three stars. And with longing eyes she gazed into the patch of deep blue. There was freedom!

Behind the prison wall there was a river. It was spring, and at times she could hear the noise of a passing boat, the sound of the oars, human voices (how she longed for them), and even a lonely song. And every night she would spend hours on the window-sill with her face pressed to the iron grating; only then she could see a little spot of the sky, and two or three stars. And with longing eyes she gazed into the patch of deep blue. There was freedom!

Behind the prison wall there was a river. It was spring, and at times she could hear the noise of a passing boat, the sound of the oars, human voices (how she longed for them), and even a lonely song. And every night she would spend hours on the window-sill with her face pressed to the iron grating. For there was freedom! But behind her, in the silence of the night, she heard the distinct steps of the prison guards, and the clatter of their guns. From time to time a suppressed moan resounded—some one's heavy sigh—some one's hasty steps—and again the ominous knocking of the guns would drive her to the window-sill.

In the neighboring cell was Oless. She smiled lovingly when she thought of him, and her heart filled with hope. They would suffer together.

She knocked gently on the wall. “Are you asleep, Oless?”

“No,” came the answer. “I am not. Have courage, dear!”

“Oh, I am strong, Oless! Did you hear the song on the river? Do you remember how we two were rowing last spring?”

“I remember, dear.”

“I am strong, Oless! Aren't you with me? There is only a wall between us.”

“The wall is of stone, dear.”

“Of stone,” the girl echoed; “of stone,” and with desperate eyes she looked up to the little window with the iron grating. “Of stone, of stone,” she whispered.

* * *

She was faintly conscious of the enormous, crowded courtroom, the widely open windows full of sunshine, and the wave of fresh air, which intoxicated her. Her eyes, used to the dark cell, could discern nothing, when she entered the courtroom together with her six comrades and with a patrol of soldiers around them. She was dizzy from the crowd, the sunshine and the fresh air. She awoke when a soldier pushed her roughly to her seat, and she saw the wild glances of Oless' eyes.

“Be calm, dear!” she whispered. “Leave him alone!”

At first her eyes hungrily searched the crowd. She found many familiar faces who smiled to her and waved their hands. There were her classmates, students of the university, teachers, and many other sympathizers. Then her eyes fell upon the pale, withered face of her mother, who sat in the first row. How she had changed! Her hair was almost gray. A bitter pain seized the girl's heart; a lump rose in her throat.

Oless looked in the same direction. There, close to Vera's mother, sat his own mother. Here was the greater tragedy, for the father of her son was the head of the
There he stood, giving orders at the top, and while his voice was firm, his hands trembled. He could not understand. He, who had arrested so many criminals, had come to the same misery himself. Every boy was a political criminal. His Olcss, his dear boy! But the boy had not done any harm to anybody! Why were these children tried. With a sunken heart he looked up to, the seven victims. They sat, a girl of 17 and six boys, whom the oldest was 21.

For the first time in the course of his life the old man felt a doubt. Before, everything had been clear; he served the czar, who was the ruler of Russia and the servant of God. And he in the czar's service would arrest everyone who was against God and the regime. Those were criminals; he had seen so, and he believed. But when his Olcss was taken to prison, and he saw his wife weeping and wringing her hands, then a change came. And he stood with a broken heart. He was not a bad man at all. So only did his duty. And he could not understand. . . . By God, he could not understand!

The trial began. There was a long list of ceremonies, and Vera faintly answered "Yes," or "No," to every case might be. She was told to kiss the Bible, and she did so, repeating the words which she hardly understood. Her eyes turned with doubt from the face of the judge, who was a tall, stout man, with gray little eyes and a face like that of a wolf, to the jury, among whom she saw cold, heartless faces. For a minute her glances lingered on the face of their lawyer, who came purposefully from Petrograd for this session of the supreme court. He smiled at her, and she answered with a faint smile. The face of the lawyer was the only clear spot in the dark mass of enemies around her.

He was a kind man; his heart was bleeding for the country's victims of the cruel regime. But he was helpless; he knew well that they would be sentenced, and within his big, sympathetic heart raged a great store of flaming hate for the "butchers," as he called them.

They were guilty as a group of political criminals whose aim was to destroy the present regime. Olcss Krukoff and Vera Sharoff were the leaders; he, as the editor of a revolutionary magazine; she, as his secretary, and as the librarian of the revolutionary library which she popularized among the students. And the attorney added that it was better to destroy at once the kindling sparks of revolt than let them become red, burning flames.

Then came their lawyer's turn. "Gentlemen!" he said. "Gentlemen! Look up at the children who sit before you. Can they be criminals? The oldest is 21. The youngest, the little girl with the blue eyes, is only 17. Pure souls, full of idealism, for which Russia is renowned among the nations of the world. These children, noble and beautiful, were craving for higher ideals! And they found them in liberty! They wanted to relieve those who suffer. Was this a crime?"

He talked long, and he knew well that his words were useless and futile. Those who sat before him were servants of a regime that they obeyed blindly. They were indifferent to everything but their careers, and to make a career meant to sentence as many "enemies of Russia" as possible.

When at last the jury came back after an hour's discussion there was a dead silence in the courtroom.

"Guilty," a monotonous voice began to read. "Vera Sharoff, 17, sentenced for life to Siberia; Olcss Krukoff, 21, sentenced for life to Siberia; Michael Ivanoff, 20, for life to Siberia. The rest are free."

"Olcss! My only one!" a wild voice rang out of the dead silence. "Olcss! My son! Murderers! Give me my child back!" The unfortunate woman fainted in the arms of her son.

Vera kissed her mother. "Good-by, mother," she said quietly. "Good-by! Have courage, mother, dear! I am only one of many!"

The gray-headed woman listened silently and looked with eyes that saw nothing, and two streams of tears rolled down her cheeks. And in the corner of the courtroom a tall, old gendarme in a blue uniform stood near the door pale and trembling, not daring to look into the eyes of his wife and son. He could not understand, by God, he could not understand!
The educational work within our International Union is no longer a theory but a reality.

The Waist Makers' Union of New York, Local No. 25, made a start with its Unity House in the summer of 1916, followed by a Unity Center in the winter. The Waist Makers' union of Philadelphia, Local 15, followed suit with a Unity House this summer. This movement, though confined to these two locals, has accomplished a good thing in developing fellowship among the members. Large memberships in big cities make it uneasy, if not impossible, for the members to meet socially and make each other's acquaintance. I had the pleasure of witnessing how these Unity Centres unite the members who are scattered over the city.

Many a time we overheard this kind of conversation among our women members:

"Jennie, why don't you accept a nomination for the Executive Board?"

Jennie: "Let those be in the Board who are fit for it."

"But Jennie, you are an intelligent girl, you are better qualified to be a member of the board than those who accepted the nomination. Don't you realize that it is your duty to run for that office?"

Jennie: "But I do not care for it."

"It seems to me, Jennie, that you don't take an interest in the union at all. You give the impression as if it were the same to you whether the union is managed by capable and honest people, or by incapable and dishonest people."

Jennie, in anger: "What makes you think so. I am just as much interested in the integrity and strength of my union as any member of it."

Many of us shake their heads in despair, and consider Jennie, or even Jack for that matter, a useless person. Yet this is not correct. Our unions are now bigger than years ago, when we were first organized. When the membership was small, they were all inspired by the idealism of youth. Then every member was one of the builders of the union, either an organizer, executive member, secretary, etc. All of them, with enthusiasm and hope, carried the burden of laying the foundation of the future union, and we think of them with respect and admiration.

Our local unions have grown immensely. The number of their membership is so big that whole cities could be filled with them. The personnel consists of different elements, language, habits, and inclinations, just as the population of a big city.

Not all the tens of thousands of the members of a local union could be moved to engage in one and the same activities. In a civilized community, every citizen finds something to do for the good of that community. One, for instance, is engaged in advancing the artistic taste of his fellow citizens, another is engaged in politics, etc. So every member could utilize his energy and do something for the good of the union and develop his mind at the same time, if opportunity offered.

The truth is that although Jennie or Jack are intelligent they may be unfit to assist in the management of the union, but fit and useful for some other activity.

Then the question arises, why not try to discover the ability and fitness of every member and utilize it for the good of the organization? No member will be indifferent to the union if he or she could be made active in any capacity.

The possibilities of a trade union with its tens of thousands of members are unlimited, if we only have some vision, idealism and belief in these possibilities. A start was made in this direction by the Philadelphia Convention of our International, when the convention created an Educational Committee of five, and instructed the General Executive Board to appropriate $5,000 for educational activities. The General Executive Board at its quarterly meeting in Cincinnati appointed three vice-presidents to represent the Board on the Committee.

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Boston, a plan...
adopted by the Committee was submitted, and the need realizing that any plan of education must be gradually developed, and that a hasty and fast method will work, referred the plan back to the committee with the authortiy to act. The committee organized Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Education Director of the Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, as director of the International Educational Department. Miss Poyntz brings to the body, besides her intellectual and educational qualifications and experience for the job, a big task, enthusiasm, devotion and confidence in the possibilities of the trade unions.

As a member of the Educational Committee, I believe that this Educational Department should remain a permanent institution of our International Union, and that no efforts should be spared to make it a success.

Our members need to have a better understanding of the value of union movement, and one of the essentials of success is the development of a feeling of solidarity and fellowship among the workers.

To accomplish this we should attempt to bring together all the members socially, for the free discussion of different questions and exchange of opinions, and not only at formal business meetings. Both the more intelligent and the less intelligent members of our local unions still meet here on common ground and are developing fellowship. Such social gatherings will also serve as a medium of self culture. Every member could contribute something as well as get something out of such gatherings.

The function of the Educational Committee will be to develop activities within the unions that will bring together all our members and will make them come in touch with each other. It will give the Jennies and Jacks a chance to be actively interested in the cause, to express themselves and utilize their energies and their enthusiasm for the good of their local union.

Just as we are learning to collectively sell our labor power and get the best of it, so we could learn to use our consumers' powers to the advantage of the workers.

An attempt at this co-operatively was already made by the Educational Department of Local 25 of New York, and Local 15 of Philadelphia, the Unity House enabling thousands of workers to live together on a co-operative basis. Our Educational Department might tend to develop similar possibilities.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER
Official Organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Published Monthly
Address all Communications to:
LADIES' GARMENT WORKER, 31 Union Square, New York City
Telephone: Stuyvesant 1126-1127

Subscription Price:
10 Cents per Copy One Dollar Per Year
Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Benjamin Schlesinger, President
Ab. Baroff, General Sec'y-Treas.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., of the LADIES' GARMENT WORKER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1917. State at New York, County of New York 300.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. Danish, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Ladies' Garment Worker and that the following is true of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:
1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Square, New York City; Editor, Benj. Schlesinger, 31 Union Square, New York City; Managing Editor, A. Roscbury, 31 Union Square, New York City; Business Manager, M. Danish, 31 Union Square.
2. That the owners are: International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Membership over 100,000. Benj. Schlesinger, President; Abrahan Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagors, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.
M. DANISH, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of October, 1917.
(Seal.) HYMAN BARSKY.
(My commission expires March 30, 1918.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Union</th>
<th>Office Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40. New Haven Corset Workers</td>
<td>12 Parmelee Ave., New Haven, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. New York Wrapper and Kimono Makers</td>
<td>22 W. 15th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Cleveland Cloak and Suit Cutters' Union</td>
<td>314 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Chicago, Ill., Cloakmakers</td>
<td>1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Syracuse, N. Y., Dressmakers</td>
<td>913 Almond St., Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Petticoat Workers' Union</td>
<td>22 W. 15th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Denver, Colo., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>200 Champa St., Denver, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union</td>
<td>231 E. 14th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. New York Children's Dressmakers</td>
<td>22 W. 15th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Montreal, Canada, Custom Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>387 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Los Angeles Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Chicago Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>460 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Springfield Corset Makers</td>
<td>643 N. Main St., Springfield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Boston Cloakmakers</td>
<td>241 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Cleveland Waist and Dressmakers</td>
<td>381 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. New York Waist Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>19 E. 58th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Montreal, Canada, Cloak and Skirt Pressers</td>
<td>37 Prince Arthur E., Montreal, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. New York White Goods Workers</td>
<td>35 Second St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Cincinnati Cloakmakers</td>
<td>5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. New York Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>57 W. 21st St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. St. Louis Skirt, Waist &amp; Dressmakers' Union</td>
<td>Fraternal Building, St. Louis Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. New York Bonnaz Embroiderers</td>
<td>105 E. 11th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Toledo Cloakmakers</td>
<td>120 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Hartford Ladies' Garment Workers' Union</td>
<td>39 Canton St., Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers</td>
<td>194 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Chicago Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>2726 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Baltimore Dress and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>1623 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Boston Amalgamated Cutters</td>
<td>8 Lovering St., Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Vineyard Cloakmakers' Union</td>
<td>H. Miller, 801 Landis Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Waterbury Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>54 Burton St., Waterbury, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. St. Louis Cloak Operators</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Ladies' Tailors, Alteration and Special Order Union</td>
<td>725 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>900 N. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. N. Y. Cloak Examiners, Squarers &amp; Bushelers' Union</td>
<td>226 Second Ave., N. Y. City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Boston, Canada, Cutters</td>
<td>251 Augusta Ave., Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Toledo Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union</td>
<td>425 Parker Ave., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Cincinnati Skirtmakers</td>
<td>5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. St. John Ladies' Garment Workers' Union</td>
<td>St. John, N. B., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Custom Dressmakers' Union</td>
<td>Forward Bldg., 175 E. B'way, N. Y. City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Toronto, Canada, Cloak Pressers</td>
<td>251 Augusta Ave., Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Cincinnati Skirt Pressers' Union</td>
<td>5th St. and Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Chicago Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>1579 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Baltimore Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>3023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Montreal, Canada, Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>1108 Clark St., Montreal, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. St. Louis Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Ladies' Neckwear Cutters</td>
<td>6 E. 17th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Baltimore Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union</td>
<td>1023 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Cleveland Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>311 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Montreal, Canada, J. J. Ice' Waist Makers</td>
<td>147 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Newark Waist and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>163 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here Are Three Good Reasons

Why it is your duty as a member of your local union to become a regular subscriber to the

LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

1. Because you will read in its pages from time to time a report of your own local. Urge your secretary to send it in monthly.

2. You will read in its pages of the doings of other locals of our International, and so you will be fully informed of what is going on in all the locals.

3. You will read in its pages the reports of the general officers and organizers and other interesting matter.

You can subscribe by sending 25 cents in postage stamps for six months or 50 cents for one year. Ask your local secretary to do it for you.

Send this form when properly filled out:

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
31 Union Square, New York

I hereby enclose.............. cents postage stamps for.............. month subscription to the Ladies' Garment Worker.

Name..............................................................
Address...........................................................
City..................... State..................
Local No..................