Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 29)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
A strike in one of the waist shops of Schenectady, N. Y., has created a situation of the utmost importance to all the 6,000 workers involved. The firm of Max Kurzok runs a large shop in Schenectady under the name of E. & L. White Shop, and as usual in small and medium-sized towns the workers are greatly exploited. The two unions which have established the shop had put up with miserable wages and a severe discipline agreement with the employers on the part of the management. The scheme of wages in the shop was as follows: The girls were started on $7 a week and continued on this extravagant salary for as long as they were able to endure them. Then the wages were raised to $10 per week. The maximum wage in the shop was $13 a week, and only a few of the waist makers paid the wage. The firm made it a practice to fire all the young girls, old and hiring new seven-dollar-a-week slaves. In some instances between 30 and 60 girls were paid on $6 and $8 a week. The shop, of course, was not organized, and the girls knew what was going on there.

Things would have continued in this blameworthy state but for a circumstance which resulted in the dismissal of the foreman of the shop who looked up Thomas J. Purcell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and told him of the conditions in the "E. & L. Shop." He was fired immediately, and thirty of them had the courage to come. At the next meeting their number increased to 60. In the meantime the girl got wind of it and placed one of its trustees outside the meeting hall to take down the names of the girls who dared to go there. The result of this espionage was that on July 14, the day following the last meeting, 20 girls were discharged. This time 400 of the girls stood up for their rights and the entire force went out on strike.

Schenectady is a factory town and has a large number of labor organizations. The latter became interested in the strike. They made an offer to the workers to accept the working conditions in the "E. & L. Shop" and found them to be horrible. They were fired, or else they received full support, moral as well as financial, to the strikers, and to show their determination they made an initial contribution of $500. Mr. Purcell proposed to the workers that they accept the disputation of arbitration. This was accepted.

Even the mayor of Schenectady declared that it was necessary to urge arbitrators to strike the workers' heads with none of it.

The strike is now directed by "the Federation in conjunction with the International. Miss Jennifer Majeske of Seattle was sent here to organize the waistmakers as a local of the International. The public opinion of Schenectady is wholly on the side of the strikers, and the firm will either yield or go out of business.


"Will there be a general strike or will a peaceful settlement be reached?" This is the question which every employer and employee in the waist and dress industry in Chicago is vitally concerned about.

It will take a few days before this question will be definitely answered one way or another. It all depends upon the action the manufacturers will take within the next two days. In the meantime local 100 is making final arrangements for a general strike.

The strong girls of local 100 are sparing no energies in perfecting the strike machinery so that in the event of a strike they should not in any way be behind their fellow workers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport and other cities.

The letter which President Schlesinger sent out to the waist manufacturers of Chicago has resulted in the birth of two manufacturers' associations, each of which has notified the Union of its willingness to go into conference with committees of the Union if they are willing to enter into collective agreements with our International.

One association calls itself The Chicago Skirt and Dress Manufacturers' Association and consists of a large number of manufacturers who have their shops in the Loop district. The other association goes under the name of United Ladies Garment Manufacturers and consists of a considerable number of manufacturers operating in the North West Side. The first conference between the Union and the Skirt and Dress Manufacturers' Association was held on Monday at 10 A.M. and with the U. L. G. M. on Tuesday 1 P.M.

At both conferences President Schlesinger set forth the demands that had been prepared by the Executive Committee of Local 100. A friendly spirit prevailed at both conferences. The manufacturers expressed that since the last strike two years ago their opinions about trade unionism changed radically. Many of them came to realize that it is wiser and safer to spend additional money to improve the conditions of the workmen than to hire strike-breakers and unscrupulous lawyers and to sue out injunctions.

"At the present moment it is hard to tell whether a strike will be averted or not. It all depends on the reply the manufacturers' associations will make to the demands of the Union. The demands include the preferential union shop, an increase in wages and a machinery to adjust differences. The associations were to make their reply on Friday. If it was made in a conciliatory spirit a peaceful settlement is quite possible. But should the reply of the manufacturers not be satisfactory to the workers the shirt and dress industry of Chicago will be tied up within a few days.

A certain lawyer named Jacobson who, by means of vile slander upon our Union, succeeded in securing injunctions against the strikers and in having 1500 arrested, is now also on the job. He organized an association of 6 manufacturers to fight the Union and he notified its representatives of his intention to procure an injunction against it. This contemptible individual, who is hated by all the people of Chicago, does not like our Union because it consists mostly of Jews, and he is urging the manufacturers to discharge their Jewish help. But so far he has not succeeded in harrassing more than 6 or 7 of them. Most of the manufacturers shum him like a pest.

Within the next two or three days the Chicago situation will be decided. A peaceful settlement will be arrived at, President Schlesinger will be at his desk in New York the next day.
The WEEK
By S. YANOFSKY

THE WAR BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK AMERICANS: DAWNING
A NEW FIERCER

Whether it is merely a coincidence or not, it happened just as we predicted last week. The armed conflict between the whites and blacks in Washington. We wrote: "The question is what happened in Washington this week will recur in varying forms throughout the country." And it has. The conflict has been going on during the whole of this week, and up to the time of writing, on the night of July 30th, 28 dead and hundreds of wounded are reported as the casualties.

Also in Chicago, the slaughter started over a trifl. A few negroes and a few whites found a beach near the city of New York. The whites were eating and drinking, one of the negroes got into a fight, and the whites beat him to death with stones and stones at the back. The negroes retaliated with stones and stones, but the whites threw stones of a larger size, which was still raging.

It is not worth noting that most of the people in this area are of negro origin. This means the whites go to the attack the negroes and burn the negroes because they can. The method of warfare employed by the white men against the negroes is shuffling. Here is an instance: A negro was riding a bicycle and a white mob attacked him, rid- ing down the negro on his bicycle with a dead body in khaki and set it on fire. The police succeeded in arresting the men, but no one was arrested.

It is good without saying that the beach incident was merely a pretext. The cause of the strife is something else. We may have an idea of the conditions existing between the whites and the black people throughout the country. The discussion is that many negro workers arrived at Chicago during the last few months and are competing against the white workers. Opinion is prevalent that the cause is political, but it is economic one. Others see in it the result of Bolshevik propaganda. Type of propagandists, agitators against the whites and the latter are compelled to discredit them- selves in the eyes of the world because they cannot indeed per- mit the negro to go too far, for he may begin to think that he is the equal of the white man.

It also happened that a strike of 15,000 car and elevators em- ployees broke out in Chicago, during the same time. It is reported that it was conducted under the heads of the labor leaders; that several hun- dred radicals were sent to the union in the unions and would not listen to reason. This at least is what the experimental car and el- evated companies said. The former union adherents went and asked the strikers to join the strike. It is reported that the strike situation is, it added, fine. Hundreds of thousands of dollars cannot get to their place of business. Dozens of workers are crowded with pedestrians who are only too eager to join in the spirit of Hungarians. The Chicago police have been unable to cope with the riots. An- other aspect of this week's police have finally succeeded in

getting the situation under con- trol, but there is no telling what may happen.

The sentiment of the negroes is well exemplified in a meeting that was held in New York last Saturday. Most of the speakers were proud of the fact that Washington had dared to stand up against the whites. One of the speakers said: "The Negroes of Washington will follow the constructive work of the negroes in Washington. We will not sit as we did in the old days, we will not sit as we did in the old days, we will follow, we will follow with much applause for expressions like the following: "Don't stand by, don't plow your rights, even force!" "Don't de- mand your rights, take them!" "Make radicalism the very essence of your propaganda!" If a million men are to die for the cause, fight like hell every one of them will be worth a thousand others.

It seems that this is the senti- ment not only of the speakers, nor not only of the negroes in New York but of all the negroes in the country. One of the speakers said to the white people: "We would conduct ourselves properly if we would follow the example of other whites for the cause they began something that they would not be able to stop.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE IN AMSTERDAM

There, at Amsterdam, Holland, real peace is being concluded. Representatives of various coun- tries, including the United States, were met last week for the first time in five years. It cannot be said that they extended to one another the hand of brotherhood. The hat- red that has been raging for the last five years has not yet died out. Erstwhile enemy camps still exist and white men are as likely to see the mass slaughter. They are still dazed by the smoke of battle and hating one another. So much so that when one of the delegations, in an attempt to ex- press the friendship of the other country, said that it was capitalism that has brought on the war, Mr. Tobin, of the United States, jumped up and in an impassioned speech defended capitalism. He said that though the workers may be accused of having been indifferent, of hav- ing been too much engaged in having per- mitted the jingo's to fight, but no one will say that this was unjust.

This cannot be said even about the German workers. We may say, of course, that militarism is to blame for the war, but not for all. How can they be blamed if they had no real power in any of the belligerent countries? The workers are not the men of capital, and if the workers may be accused of having been indifferent, of hav- ing been too much engaged in having per- mitted the jingo's to fight, but no one will say that this was unjust.

The question of the responsi- bility for the war has so far tak- en up the meeting. If this is true, the right to ticket peacefully and Judge Dennis Sullivan has senten- ced to go to jail for 30 days each because they violated his injunction. The court ordered the speech of the strikers, and they will be heard before a jury. A friend Baroff put up, the fund will be raised by selling telegrams, of which 500 will be raised before long. A friend Baroff put up, the fund will be raised by selling telegrams, of which 500 will be raised before long.

A PECULIAR INTERPRETA- TION OR SELF-DETERMINA- TION OF NATIONS

A few months ago the Hun- garian government brought a Soviet form of government under Russian influence, with Bela Kun as its head. It is a dictatorship of Lenin and seems to be the man for the job. But it is for this reason that the government surren- ders in the eyes of the allies. They charge him with having way to conduct the army and the arm- forces in having conducted war- rants against "Checho-Slovakia" and "Other allies," and believ- ing that he was not the attacker but the attacked. The troops of the two countries are expected to conduct war with the border line fixed by the allies in the terms of the armistice.

This would perhaps be a good thing if the U.S. reserved this sort of heart of the allies. But he is not. He is a Bolshevik. His govern- ment is a coalition government. The economic system he proposes to establish is a communist one. But Bela Kun is not wanted by the allies.

And for this reason the allies went to note that Bela Kun was not a universal enemy and the allies, that he might have to conduct the army and the arm- forces in having conducted war- rants against "Checho-Slovakia" and "other allies," and believ- ing that he was not the attacker but the attacked. The troops of the two countries are expected to conduct war with the border line fixed by the allies in the terms of the armistice.

Whether the Hungarian people will be able to maintain the unity of the allies remains to be seen. Perhaps hunger will compel them to do so, or perhaps they will be compelled to do so by the words of Lenin that for the sake of the revolution they will have to conduct the war with the border line fixed by the allies and the present government and establish a gov- ernment of the same armistice.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND

A very important meeting of representatives of radical union and other workers was held at the Rand School last week to discuss the ways and means of raising a hundred thousand dollar fund for the purpose of combating the forces of reac- tion that are endeavoring to crush all radical and progressive. About 80 organizations were represented at the meeting. Brief addresses were made by Charles Ervin, editor of the Call, Algeron Lee, alderman of the city, Joseph Scholsberg, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated. Also present were secretaries and treasurer of the A. G. W. U., Le- mer, secretary of the S. P., the present writer, and others.

Unions Will Fight in Judgment Edict

Chicago: The Chicago federal labor has voted to stand behind the Plaist and Organ Workers' Congress. The United States supreme court is set to decide a dispute by the Illinois judge. The appeal can be prohibited by an in- junction.

Six months ago Superior Judge Smith of this city com-manded striking piano and organ makers to obey the order of the New York & Healy Piano company. The strikers were violated the order of the judge, and the New York & Healy Piano company to obey the order. President Dod and six other members of the un- ion were arrested and charged with contempt of court. They were sentenced to 30 days in jail and Dod was fined $250. The company was fined $500. The decision was car- ried to the state supreme court where it was upheld. One of the state judges said: "Even though the injunction is ruled Smith was too drastic, but if the strikers workers any right to violate any part of the injunction."
Labor-Unions Congressmen

By R. MEYMON

II.

HON. JAMES S. MEADE

Having visited Congressmen Cooper from Ohio, Republican, and J. E. Jones from Washington, D.C., Mr. Meade from New York, also a union man, but a Democrat by party, to whom I was introduced by the speaker, Mr. Meade is a young man for his office — only 35 years of age. He comes from a family containing quite a number of young men, but Meade is the youngest. Young men of the type of Mr. Meade were not seen in the House of Representatives, but now age no longer means so much in the political office. Even our Senate contains a number of relatively young men. Generally speaking, it is not a bad thing. Young men are better fitted to represent new times, are in more touch with present day realities than the old political fogies. This, we say, is generally true. But the young men in our Congress are far from being progressive. The contrary seems to be the case — the young men in Congress appear to be rather conservative than their elder colleagues.

Young as Congressmen Meade is, he has had experience in law making, having been a member of the New York legislature. He tells me that he was in charge of labor bills in the Assembly.

The presence of Congressmen Meade in Congress produces a very favorable impression. He is direct. His face bears witness to intellect and refinement. He looks more like a son of a lawyer than a lawyer. He speaks in a rather low voice and chooses his words very carefully.

In reply to my question whether he was still a member of a labor organization, Congressmen Meade answered with pride.

"Yes, sir. I am the post-presi-
dent of the Switchman's Union Local 62, of the Electrical Union." And as if to corroborate his statement he produced a checkbook and a dues receipt of recent date.

"This is your passport," I re-
marked smilingly. He cast a side-
long glance at me to see whether I intended the remark as a jest. Meade is a new Congressman and he is not acquainted with my political views. He is not sure of my tone of voice and ignores the remark about the "passport." I see in it another instance of his caution—a rather praiseworthy trait in a young man.

We pass problems and a flows, which, in my opinion, constitute the problem of the labor movement. We both have had a view of gaining a good clear idea of what the workers may expect of this Congress, by way of supporting progressive labor legislation.

"We are just in the very beginning of the campaign to organize a labor party in America," was my first question.

"Yes," said Meade, "if I were elected on a labor party ticket, I would represent labor, I would not be a Democrat; I would be a Republican." The answer was direct, crisp, and to the point.

"First of all, I must add," Congressmen Meade, "we, working men, must be genuine Americans. It is true we are workers and we all have the interests of labor at heart, but they are not the first. And this means that our representatives in Congress must work for the interests of genuine American parties. We have two parties in America. One is the Republicans, and the other is the Democratic party. Everybody knows that the Republican party represents the working masses by the power of the rich. The Democratic party, on the other hand, represents the people. It stands for the labor party simply means to divide our forces and become that much weaker in our efforts to gain improvements for labor. A labor party at the present time will do labor much more harm than good."

I call the attention of Congressmen Meade to the fact that the workers of America decide the labor party and that they have, by their own power and influence, a great deal more force than any handful of people.

To this the Congressman replies that he is not well acquainted with the constitution of the Democratic party, but he is sure that in this country a separate labor party would have to be formed in order to be effective. He remarks about the big interests in our country, which choose side and are trained to work against them. These are mostly corporation lawyers who know how to divide the labor forces and defeat them. We workmen, the plain, the less trained elements of the people, must not divide our forces. We must adhere to the method of punishing our enemies government ownership.

To put it briefly, Congressmen Meade's program is identical with that of the American Federation of Labor. We must come with our platforms to both political parties, at their conventions, and set forth our program and adopt our program must get our vote. Being himself a Democrat, Congressmen Meade believes that the Democratic party can adequately represent the interests of labor. "Organization is the order of the day, and the more labor do, the better we do, in order to get the law changed."

The Congressman also indorses the prohibition policy of the A. F. of L., with the only exception that he would desire a referendum on the question, "Let the people judge for themselves". The Congressman Meade's views on government ownership are not clear. He seems to be brooding in the dark, though he is loath to express his opinions, and he has given much thought to this question and that he has his definite opinions on it, but I must confess that I was unable to ascertain them. It seems to me that Congressmen Meade is not very enthusiastic about government ownership. He says, for instance, that "honest competition is the best; let them go for it; it stimulates business. But when a trust grows too large and tight, it becomes so powerful that it becomes selfish the government industry." He dwells at some length on the cost of a trust and it is "too large," but he refused to state at what precise stage a trust becomes too large.

When I asked him which industries in his opinion should go for government ownership, Congressmen Meade pointed out the interests of the miners, the interests of the mine workers, the interests of the marines, that is a whole, and should be operated by the government. He adds that the merchant marine is a factor that will enable our country to compete successfully with the rest of the world. We are in sore need of foreign transport and to gain foreign contracts we need a great commercial fleet.

Asked whether he intended to vote for any of the bills, Congressmen Meade replied that he had not been in the Congress long enough to be asked for, thus forcing the tailors to strike. The defendants are out on bail pending trial. The charge of selling stolen property can be watched with much interest, as the freedom of the press is involved.

It is hardly conceivable that a court, even in Los Angeles, will hold copies of a newspaper containing an account of a strike, and yet Congressmen Meade has remained in the House, while the strike continued. This position is very strange, and I am not acquainted with any record in the New York Assembly but at least his work in the Congress will bear little, if any, fruit.

LABOR ITEMS

VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF LABOR PLACES A COLORED MAN ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The action of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at its recent convention at Alexandria in electing a colored delegate as a member of the executive committee of that body, has brought the colored question very much to the front in that state at the present time, and from all reports has caused quite a divergence of opinion as to the wisdom of doing at this time; and is quite a departure from its past record.

SCHOOL TEACHERS THREATEN STRIKE IN PORTO RICO

Unless the legislature makes provision for an increase in teachers' salaries, Porto Rico is threatened with a strike of 2,500 school teachers. Commissioner of Education Paul G. Miller put the question to teachers' salaries up to the legislature.

"If the legislature takes the view that there is no money at the present time to pay the teachers, the answer is that the legislature is the only agency in the Government that can put the treasury by proper revenue measures," said Commissioner Miller. "It is high time that teachers should have an addition of real cash rather than mere words of praise."

ARRESTED FOR SELLING UNION NEWSPAPER

The anti-picketing ordinance, passed by the city council of Los Angeles in 1919 in an effort to break the metal trades strike, has come into effect in time in an unexpected manner.

One woman and two men, members of the Marine Freightmen's Union, 75 members of which are on strike for an increase in wages were arrested for selling copies of an extra issue of the Citizen, the paper owned by the radical labor leader, Henry G.矢s. The woman and men are charged with violating the anti-picketing ordinance because an account of the strike was and was sold in front of a clothing store which refused to grant the in-

Statement of Dissolution

State of New York
Office of the Secretary of State
The undersigned, hereby certifies that the Cloak & Skirt Makers' Building Association, incorporated, has filed in this office on the 4th day of June, 1919, a true and complete Statement of Dissolution of such corporation under section 291 of the General Corporation Law. It appears that such corporation has completed all said business, and therefore, it is dissolved.

 Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State.

(Signed) Secretary of State.
WHAT OUR INTERNATIONAL ALD HASE DONE FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport was an inert town. Though a great industry, it has no labor movement to speak of.

One might have thought, judging by the calmness of the workers, that Bridgeport was a labor paradise, where wages were particularly high, hours particularly short, and the cost of living particularly low. But the workers here have no more ideal conditions in their shops and live a life of ease and comfort than anywhere else. This was far from being the case. Whatever the cause may have been, the men of Bridgeport apparently had no realization that they could love their labor movement if the Labor movement skipped the Bridgeport workers.

But our International came to Bridgeport and established two locals of laborers. It was a hard fight for the International to organize these localities. It took much patience, much hard work, and much personal sacrifice and devotion to the cause to organize the laborers in a city where trade-unionism is practically unknown, where the population is composed chiefly of immigrants, where a strike is considered nothing short of a revolution, and where strike-breaking is so well organized that the hard task before it the more eager and persistent it is in tackling it. The efforts of our great organization finally bore fruit. As strike men, the local leaders of the Warter-Corset Co., Wellcome and Trask, then became leaders of the movement. The strike men were the first to organize, and the executive board of the International and the local leaders in Bridgeport are eagerly fighting for the present victory.

THE STRIKE OF THE RAIN-MAKERS IN N. Y.

The raincoat makers of New York organized as local 29 of the International of labor unions. They were not out of work, in which their strikers were not.

This is the case with New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, and many other towns. We don't doubt that they will be heard from in the near future. And all this will be due to the great spirit of enterprise of our International and of the local leaders in Bridgeport, who are fighting for the present victory.

It is superfluous to say that the strike is directed by competent and capable men, that it is conducted with the intelligence and tact which is characteristic of all the strikes conducted by the International. A. Barlow, secretary and treasurer of the International, brother Hal- l, and Affl.—a man whose name and Fannie M. Cohn constitute a material addition to the able leadership.—

If the raincoat manufacturers expect to have their work made outside of N. Y., they made the proverbial blunder.

The men will fight for the cities and towns and cities where raincoats are made, in addition to raincoats, and it is at all improbable that a general strike will be declared there, if it is not actually happening there.

All things considered, it is obvious that the manufacturers have no choice but to concede the demands of the workers. They are at the receiving end of a storm of protest and strike. All their efforts to make their work unprofitable will be in vain. It will be the work of the union to see that they act wisely.

We can hardly believe it. Even if the strike was a mere money squabble, they surely have enough common sense to realize that by so insulting unorganized workers, they are sure to arouse the latter against themselves and not be able to make any头y. They surely realize that since the last strike in Chicago quite probably ruined thousands of men and that the methods of two years ago can no longer be applied.

When they are of such a frame of mind the strike will be settled peacefully. The workers are relatively strong, and it would be to their interest to settle it on the best possible terms."

The situation in Chicago

Will the Ladies Wash-Makers' Union of Chicago, Local 29, gain in the last interviews, submitted to the Chicago Wash-manufacturers, without a struggle? This is the question which we cannot as yet answer definitely, but one thing is certain, that if a struggle should be made, the workers and not the union will be to blame for it.

A. Barlow, secretary of the International, in his letter of warning to the manufacturers does not bend words with them. He states clearly that the workers have had no such experience with the manufacturers of the past, but that a long struggle will cause their workers to submit and that a strike will be a most material and possibly fatal blow to the manufacturers. The manufacturers cannot and will not be an exception.

This victory had the effect of an electric shock which stirred the rest of the Bridgeport workers out of their inert state. Hitherto thousands of machinists went on strike demanding a 44-hour week, higher wages, and a voice in the management of the shop as far as it affects the employees. But the chief workers got it in line with other industrial centers of America. The period of struggle is over.

And so, the strike is not the outside boundary of the movement; there are many other towns in Connecticut, which we propose to put on the map of the Labor Movement. This is the case with New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, and many other towns. We don't doubt that they will be heard from in the near future. And all this will be due to the great spirit of enterprise of our International and of the local leaders in Bridgeport, who are fighting for the present victory.
III

"TINKERING" NOT A SATISFACTORY REMEDY

The changes involved in this recent legislation are not radical, but if unrest is to be prevented from assuming dangerous forms, they certainly should be given immediately to the workers that the whole problem is being handled on the basis of simple adjustments to meet the present demands of labor. It is not enough merely to tinkers with particular grievances or to get a few rights for organized labor by adjusting the system of direct negotiations on particular grievances instead of on the whole basis upon which our industry has been conducted in the past and to endeavor to find a substitution for the motive of private gain, some other motive which will make our industrial system a foundation of a democratic system. This motive can be no other than the public service which at present is seldom invoked save when the workers threaten to stop the process of production by哪种方式, and the public service should be the dominant motive prevailing throughout the whole industrial system. The problem in industry, at the present day is that of bringing home to every person in the community the feeling that he is the servant, not of any particular class or person, but of the community as a whole. This cannot be done so long as industry continues to operate on the basis of profit, and the widest possible extension of public ownership and service to the people is therefore the first necessary condition of the removal of industrial unrest.

Of course, that document has been treated in various ways, according to the point of view which reads it. That and other documents issued by trade union committees and labor leaders and others of some quarters of the capitalist press—no all. I am glad to say some of them are of the most legal and sanious, and some have given an integrative critical, which we are glad to say is stimulating and making use of—but a section of the press seems to think they can destroy that spirit, that irritant, that virulent abuse of the most violent character. They overdid it and there is a reaction. On the other day one of our weekly papers had a green attack upon Robert Smillie, who is probably one of the best beloved leaders in our country. He was called a Bolshevik and all sorts of things like that. This is what happened: I went down to a meeting in the East End and heard some of the best and the best of speeches. One said: "I saw in the papers today that Bob Smillie is a member of the British Labor Party and of Lenin's." Oh, said the other, "if Lenin is anything like Bob Smillie, we're in for it." The program on immediate reforms, of course, you probably know, is not along the line of Leninism. "Oh," said the other, "if Leninism is anything like Bob Smillie, we're in for it." The program on immediate changes, of course, you probably know, is not along the line of Leninism. The program on immediate changes, of course, you probably know, is not along the line of Leninism. The program on immediate changes, of course, you probably know, is not along the line of Leninism. The program on immediate changes, of course, you probably know, is not along the line of Leninism.

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The strike was called on Tuesday, July 3, and lasted for a period of eleven weeks, terminating on August 7, 1919. It was one of the most bitter and long-drawn-out struggles fought by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union. A number of months remained on strike for several weeks after the adjustment with the Dress & Underskirt Makers’ Association was reached, therefore the account of the strike could not be made before May 24, 1919.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL STRIKE at the
LADIES’ WAIST & DRESS MAKERS’ UNION, LOCAL NO. 25, I. L. G. W. U.

(On the following page the figures are given in dollars and cents.)

RECEIPTS

Received from Members—
Dues $ 98,858.40
Initiation Fees 7,931.65
Assessments, etc. 18,438.12
10 c. p. for the strike 213,070.00
Mineral Royalties 680.44
Coll. Wages
(fed. members) 1,167.67
Temp. Wages
(fed. members) 7,798.94
Drew from Harriman Bank (Special Strike Fund) 5,500.00
Loans from Locals of the Intl. and Other Sources 69,481.00
Re’d. from Int’l, Joint Board of Clks-tnakers, and other Locals of the International 131,000.00
Total Receipts 636,782.40
Balance—January 1 61,684.08

TOTAL $638,466.48

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Intl. & Central Bodies
Corr. Orders & Office & Admnistrative Expenses (Including salaries, etc.) 25,300.00
Current Orgrig. Expenses (Including Legal, Journal and Meeting Expenses) 46,114.64
Current Donations & Strike Benefit Expenses incurred in 1918 7,083.70
Refunds to Members (Initiation, Dues, etc.) 921.04
Ball Bonds (Money to be collected by the branches) 1,000.00
Revolving Funds (Money to be collected) 1,295.40
Local Bookable (Money to be collected) 807.00
Returned Checks (to be redeposited) 3,211.87
Miscellaneous 900.00
Loan to Workers’ Unity House 4,038.77
General Strike Expenses & Strike Benefit (details below) 511,343.25
Total Disbursements 606,200.00
Balance—May 24, 1919 32,160.82

TOTAL $638,450.83

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE LADIES’ WAIST & DRESS MAKERS’ UNION, LOCAL 25

Fed. H. &amp; L. Committee 5,097.00
Brooklyn Committee 2,077.00
Brownsville Committee 4,365.95
Exeter Help Committee 2,176.36
Finance Committee 25.70
Hall Committee 7,619.76
Hall Remedial Committee 16,663.00
Information Bureau 194.53
Investigation Committee (including law- workers’ fees, fines, bail, etc.) 30,133.09
International-Women’s Union Meeting 2,041.16
Miscellaneous 11,102.06
Organization Committee & Picket Committee 47,881.92
Out-of-Town Committee 4,452.00
Postage 1,810.00
Printing & Stationery 7,417.00
Settlement Committee 401.00
Speakers & Entertainment 4,141.41
Strike Relief Committee 1,040.68
To International—
a-e Strike Expenses 2,000.00
Telephone 225.12
Total General Expenses $382,564.06

STRIKE EXPENSES

Out of Town
Jersey 4,100.00
Long Island 2,640.00
Plainfield 1,257.00
Newark 2,470.00
Mount Vernon 1,800.00
West Hoboken 114.75
Perth Amboy 4,734.00
Troy 2,627.00
Kingston 1,000.00
New Haven & Hartford 13,481.00

Total Out of Town 34,450.03
Harlem & Brooklyn 8,760.00
Brownsville 9,210.00
Brooklyn 6,700.00
City 209,415.50

Total Strike Benefit $328,639.26

Total General Strike Expenses $382,564.06
Total Strike Benefit $328,639.26
Total General Strike Expenses & Strike Benefit $711,203.32

This does not include the securities which are kept on a separate account.

The above statements are rendered after a complete and detailed audit of the receipts and disbursements of all money on hand in the local was made, and the correctness of the figures and items included in the statements are hereby certified.

Respectfully submitted,
F. NATHAN WOLF,
General Auditor,
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

PROBLEMS OF MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

Among the many problems that now confront Local 10 as a whole is the problem of raising the standard of wages that the Members of this branch have struggled to attain during the strike. This branch has control of the Wrapper and Kimono, Children’s Dress and Underwear cutting industry.

For one reason or another, the cutters in these branches of the women’s wear industry have always worked under conditions that are far below the standards which have been adopted by the other branches. While their hours have always kept pace with the other trades, wages and benefits have fallen far short of the others, in some cases as much as it hard for one to earn a decent living. Just as the minimum wage which is now being controlled by the Miscellaneous Branch is $30, so the branch meeting the men decided that if they were ever to earn wages which could cover their needs they must have wage increases which would have to demand an increase, despite the fact that they secured the $30 per week a couple of months ago. Accordingly, the Miscellaneous Branch was instucted to take this matter up with the various associations. The men seek a minimum of $35 per week.

So far Wrappers and Kimono cutters have secured the $30 per week. But for some trouble between the Children’s Dress Makers and the local, the association was not able to secure the $30 per week for the cutters of this trade would not likely secure the $35 by this time. However, the point at issue is quite a serious one for the actual needs of the men and the women.

As usual the Underwear industry proves the most reluctant to wage increases for however, the union will make all efforts to secure the much needed increase for the cutters in this trade. They are in dire need of it and must get it.

Reports submitted to the Executive Board indicate that the conditions in the Miscellaneous Branch show a much needed re-organization. The last General Meeting of this Branch has judged a plan that promises to lift some of the misadvantages. The men seek a three trades mentioned are subjected.

Many shops have been found to be mixing union cutters with non-union cutters, a demand that union cutters were available; the proportion of apprentices to members in various branches run as low as $14 per week. Many shops employ but one member and work at a salary of less than $31, and the rest are assistants whose wages are shamefully small.

MEMBERSHIP HOLDINGS GEN’L. MEETING

Last Monday, July 23rd, the regular meeting of all branches of Local 10 was held. Lack of space makes it impossible to recount all that has been taken up and acted upon. It will suffice to mention but one resolution that was adopted. This is the proposition of arranging a Victorion Banquet which will be held at the Steamer Canandaigua Thursday, August 2nd. Following the victories gained in all branches of the ladies’ garment industry the Executive Board thought it would be well for everyone to arrange some such affair at which the membership can exist, and a more social meeting.

An Arrangement Committee consisting of Brothers Elmer Benedict, Charles A. Bierman, Samuel LeWin, Harry Hacken, Sidney Rothenberg, Charles W. Serring, and Samuel Landau was appointed and pointed to proceed with the necessary plans. The time and place of the Banquet will be announced in these columns and friends are requested to watch for the announcement and prepare for the time of the event.

THE WEEK IN CUTTERS’ UNION—LOC. 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The thermometer has little effect on the spirit of the Unity House. Wet days cannot dampen the joy of the waiters and waitresses, nor can hot days cause the enthusiasm to shrink. In the worst of July the lake is a refuge, and the swimming pool is the favorite resort. And there is the tempestrar bar with a real, live soda dispenser to cool parched throats. Enterprising ones have discovered Lake Tamesin a short walk away, the second lake on the Unity estate, and rumors say that in the wee hours of the morning real nymphs can be found sporting themselves on its banks.

The evening is especially beautiful time at Unity. The twilight settles upon the lake and the moon steals out behind the clouds, painting everything with silver. The lake becomes fairyland at this magic touch and one waits for the elves to trip out on those silver banks and dance in the light fantastic. The spell is so strong that even the ringing of the bell can hardly draw us away. Finally the meeting comes together in the summer garden. What a pretty view light and color from the moonlight above the greenery around! Hedwig Reicher comes forward, the uncrowned queen of Unity House, and reads some beautiful poem or drama. Her beauty and nobility as well as her innate democacy have made a deep impression on the hearts of Unity girls. She is one with Unity. To her, she says, the Unity House is the greatest and most beautiful thing she has seen in America. It means more life and more love in the hearts of the workers. She watches with intense interest every move, every word of the workers. It is a revelation to her of a world of truth and sincerity. It is a vision of hope for the future. She speaks in eager, earnest tones of her plan of Workmen's Theatre where the worker may hear and see great drama unspooled by the money-making of the commercial stage. She tells of the wonderful accomplishments of the workers of Germany and other European countries who have built theaters of their own where drama of beauty and influence can be given. Why should there not be such theaters in America? Why should not the American workers have a Europe combine to build for them a new world of the spirit. These are the thoughts that run through Hedwig Reicher of the House and find their fulfillment in some small degree in the Unity House. Politics as well as art has interest to the Unity members. This week they listened to a lecture on the country of the Red, false millions in Ben Howe, one of the most active workers in the Labor Party. He spoke enthusiastically of the American worker's party which should do in this country the same work that the British Labor Party is doing in England. A vigorous discussion followed in which several Unity members upheld the importance of industrial organization as distinguished from political action.

The Unity House is full of capacity at the present time with more than 400 guests present. But the houses are so well arranged and the whole estate is so large that there is no sense of crowding. There is quiet and privacy for each member of the vast Unity family. Almost all the rooms have been taken for several weeks ahead, and those who wish to stay at Unity would therefore better register immediately while there are still a few places open.

Plutocracy's Commentaries

Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

Thou shalt not organize a party or faction for the purpose of helping thyself; thou shalt not agitate or dream of better conditions; for I, thy Boss will give thee what is coming to thee, and will not have any interference. See!

Thou shalt not speak disrespectfully of thy Boss; for I will fire and blacklist all who do so.

Remember every day I ordain, to about and dig up I command thee; for I will show thee where to spend thy money and when and thou shalt not talk back, thou nor thy wife, or thy son, or thy daughter, or anyone else who ought to know his place.

Honour thy Boss, and fight for him, or I will show thee, if thou dost not keep the world; for whoever opposes shall be barbed and ought to be killed.

Thou shalt not think.

Thou shalt not read, except what I tell thee.

Thou shalt not complain.
Next Time You Go to Rand School

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In this weekly magazine you may read the TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA. The cost is ten cents. It prints official news of all events in Russia, as well as comments by Americans and others who have traveled in Russia since the great Proletarian Revolution. Read how the treatment of the Jews in Russia has changed for the better under the Soviets.

No. 9—which is out to-day contains the following:

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M. PHILLIPS PRICE

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Italy Against the Russian Adventure
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and OPTICIAN

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SHOP CHAIRMEN
OF THE LADIES' WAIST & DRESSMAKERS' UNION

Beginning with AUGUST 1st, 1919, all members of Local 25, must make payments on the Green Card now being issued for the next half yearly period, August 1st, 1919 to January 31, 1920. This is a combination of a dues and working card, the color of which denotes the member's standing.

Only members bearing the Green Card will be considered Good Standing and they alone will be entitled to preference in employment.

Every chairman is therefore requested to instruct all members of his shop to immediately pay up their arrearages in assessments as well as dues as no one owing any assessments will be able to obtain a Green Dues Card.

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union
Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.
I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Sec.

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![Maimin Cutting Machines Ad](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10.

ALL BRANCHES

(General)
Monday, August 1st

CLOAK AND SUIT
Monday, August 4th

DRESS AND WAIST
Monday, August 11th

MISCELLANEOUS
Monday, Aug. 18th

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL,
23 St. Marks Place.

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