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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 42)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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*.}

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FOSTER IN CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL LOCALES

ACQUAINTS THEM WITH 8 SITUATION IN STRIKE ZONE

Walter Z. Foster and a number of representatives of the New York locals of the International at the Broadnaeay Central Hotel, Broadway & 39th St., on Thursday afternoon, October 30, to discuss the means of aiding the steel strikers financially and morally. Mr. Foster thought it was proper to acquaint the representatives of our locals with the actual situation in the strike. He dwelt on the vast length on the campaign of lies and slander maintained by the press in the interest of Gompers' corporation, and presented a number of striking facts, which prove that the so-called strike districts are either totally paralyzed or badly crippled. He cited figures showing the high cost of railway strike bills--carrying materials to and from the steel plants showing that the out-put in plants reported by the press as running full blast is at best 10 per cent of the normal production numbers. According to careful tabulations of the strike committee there are nowhere between 50,000 and 100,000.

So far as the morale of the men is concerned the strike is in a splendid condition. The strikers are determined to win their right to organize and bargain collectively, and to delverk Kaiser Germany its need of financial aid from outside, however, is urgent. It goes without saying that regular strike benefits cannot be paid to all the strikers. This would require millions of dollars every week. What the strike committee is doing is to relieve the need of the strikers is supply the needy ones with what is a well-organized and efficient machinery for food distribution in the various strike centers. So long as the work may be kept up, more funds are needed.

The representatives of our locals who were elected from among themselves a committee of ten to promote the work of our locals among the members of the International. The following are the names of the committee: W. H. Stockton, J. E. Seeberger, D. Rapier, J. H. Kehr, T. E. Anderson, G. L. Johnson, J. E. Finkenbein, J. D. Goodson, J. H. Hunt, and H. B. Keyes.

Barth's, a leading dress manufacturer, is one of the leading dress manufacturers in the country. It is a large, well-organized and efficient machinery for food distribution for the workers in the various strike centers. So long as the work may be kept up, more funds are needed.

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Barth's, a leading dress manufacturer, is one of the leading dress manufacturers in the country. Mrs. C. H. B. Sheflbricht, the candidate's father, on the stationery of the International, where the writer expressed his high regard for Mrs. C. H. B. Sheflbricht and his appreciation of the eminent jurist's courage, prudence, and decision, would not fail to stand by the candidate. For who can stand in the noble's defense of the Rand School and not have the spirit of "Bolivar" at the head? Who would dare oppose the theatrical manager, or what is the issue of the strike movement in this country? And if the union has shown that they fully understand the value of labor unity and solidarity, we have always known that the Labor Movement is one of the great big chain consisting of the whole of the unions, parts and divisions of this mighty chain are strong and bound together.

Do not forget that the 350,000 steel strikers are opposed by the capitalized Capitalist, by the greatest combination of Wall Street, and that their defeat will encourage every labor-hating and Union-baiting employer to defy and trample upon the rights of their workers.

Work to get at once. Call a special meeting of your Local Union and decide immediately upon the question of raising the sum of $20,000 to the International Steel Strikers' Fund. As the first step, it would be urgently advisable to forward $10,000 per member for this great undertaking, which will open the road to the organized labor movement of America that we are in act as well in word, bone of their bone, (Continued on Page 8)

ELECTIONS IN WAST & DRESSMAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 25 to ELECT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Ladie's Waist and Dressmaker's Union Local 25 will soon hold its election for its Executive Committee. The elections of members to this committee will begin next Thursday, Nov. 6, and will continue up to and including Saturday, Oct. 8, so as to give an opportunity to all the members to take part in these important elections.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that upon the choice of proper members to the directing body of the Waistmaker's Union depends the degree of the future of this great organization and of each of its members. The Executive Committee elections are and should be considered as of vital importance and interest to every member of the local. It is to be hoped that the members both by their numbers and intelligence will give every member of the local. It is to be hoped that the members both by their numbers and intelligence will give every member of the local Union at heart.

FOSTER'S PERSONAL LETTER USED WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE

TO BOOST THE CANDIDACY OF IRWIN UNDERMAYER IS QUICKLY SUPPRESSED. MR. UNDERMAYER APLOGIZES FOR ACTION OF HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGERS.

Quite a stir has been created on the East Side by a trick of Mr. Irwin Undermayer's campaign managers who circulated a copy of a letter written by Benjamin Schlesinger to Mr. Samuel Un- dernayer, the candidate's father, on the stationery of the International, where the writer expressed his high regard for Mr. S. Undermayer and his appreciation of the eminent jurist's courage, prudence, and decision. For who can stand in the defense of the Rand School and not have the spirit of "Bolivar" at the head? Who would dare oppose the theatrical manager, or what is the issue of the strike movement in this country? And if the union has shown that they fully understand the value of labor unity and solidarity, we have always known that the Labor Movement is one of the great big chain consisting of the whole of the unions, parts and divisions of this mighty chain are strong and bound together.

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Topics of the Week

It is now practically certain that the coal miners will strike to enforce their demands. The average tonnage of coal mined in a single week in the strikes pays little attention to reports of new impending strikes and hardly approves the fielding of a general strike of coal miners.

The fact alone that 300,000 workers may be idle as a result of the strikes justifies its placing in the forefront of the country’s affairs.

But a strike of the miners means vastly more than that—it means the fact that we are losing the pulse of the industrial life of the country. If it will last but a few weeks and lead to the new production of 2,000,000 cars, new street cars will cease operation for the lack of fuel and millions, not in the thousands, of workers will be thrown out of employment.

Why do the miners insist on a strike? To enforce the union formula—higher wages and shorter hours. Yet the formula is not exactly the one the miners demand something novel in the history of the labor movement—a 6 hour day or 30 hour week, or a 60 hour week. Extravagant demands, one may think. But in the midst of a depression in which the miners work are taken into account, their demand of the 6 hour day is neither revolution new nor extravagant. To work 6 hours a day underground, with no sunlight or fresh air, in the constant danger of a catastrophe is far from a “cliche”. And when we remember that there are enough miners to supply the country with coal by working an hour less the demand becomes not only just but socially necessary.

The demand of higher wages extravagant. True, the miners demand a 60 per cent increase, but their wages have been stationary for the last two years while the cost of living has more than doubled. Employers concluded an agreement with the coal operators which was to be binding until 1913 or the outbreak of war. But since the war came to a virtual close on Nov. 11, 1918, the employers’ association in Cleveland decided that the contracts with the employers should be renewed, and were submitted on Nov. 1, 1919, and if no new agreement is arrived at before that date of general strike should be called.

All attempts to effect a peaceful settlement have failed. Secret conferences have met, but no one has dared to avert a strike. But both sides are embroiled. The coal operators are attempting all the miners’ demands to arbitration, pending which, the miners are closing down the country’s production, while the miners, though willing to negotiate their demands, are looking to the question of hours and wages to arbitration.

President Wilson issued a statement on the coal situation, in which he abounds that the coal strike is “a very serious matter” and that he is not the only one of the public officials for having failed to submit the question of a general strike to a referendum of the membership.

And finally he threatens to use all the resources of the government

The first blow the reactionaries are giving to the labor movement is a bill declaring a strike to a crime. It was introduced in Congress some time ago by Senator Cumnins of Iowa and it refers to the rail workers which will be enacted into law it will be a crime to call strikes of the employment of strikers. The bill introduces that it is a crime to obey the strike calls. That such would mean the end of the organized labor movement would hardly be pointed out. The railroads are soon to pass back of the independent trade unions and there are indications that the latter are planning a general strike. With such a bill the Cumnins bill enacted into law, the workers will be virtually debarred from using any amount upon their pay envelopes.

The railwaymen are fully cognizant of the true significance of the Cumnins bill and they made it plain that they would not obey the law. They have called the vote of the workers to obey the strike calls. They would not renounce their freedom without a fight. The court today has threatened to paralyze rail traffic of the country if the Cumnins bill becomes law. The railwaymen are ready to throw in the full strength of their numbers and resources into the field to uphold the right to strike. The leaders as well as the rank and file of the A. F. of L. realize that once strikes are declared illegal in any one industry it will not take long before they will be declared illegal in all industries; that the only effective weapon of labor in its struggle for a better existence this giant labor movement will be allowed to go to any length.

That the situation is alarming is evident in the fact that the heads of the 122 International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. pronounced a meeting to a conference to take place in the near future, where the crisis is being discussed. As some A. F. of L. leaders assure, preparations will be made for the conference to decide upon the organized labor in every industry of the land. The Cumnins bill for the time being is on the agenda. The Railway Brotherhoods are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and are ready to take up their struggle as the struggle of the entire labor movement.

The threat of a general strike has not yet been made official, but by the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L., but it is an open secret that the strikes are already underway. Certain it is that if the rank and file of the American unions will to a man answer the general strike call it is only a question of the day when the strike will not be called officially it will take place none the less, it should be necessary to defend the right to strike.

Those who know Gompers and his history will realize that it was more than a mere phras when he said to the employers’ group at the Washington conference: “We will again meet in conference and then you will have no choice but collective bargaining.” The militant spirit of the head of the A. F. of L. undoubtedly expresses the temper of the rank and file. After the stormy session of the present stand of the employers’ group at the Washington Industrial Conference the Cumnins bill is the drop that will cause the overboard. America is naturally apprehensive of the capacity of the American worker,
At the Meetings of the Executive Board

By S. Yanofsky

II.
The jurisdiction question in the Cleveland Local is a matter of prin-ciple, opposed to such guarantee, considering them disadvantageous.

It maintains that conditions in Toledo are quite unlike those in other cloack centers. As the Cloak Finishers' Local was denied by the Board, but this only after a thorough thrashing of the question both as to the general aspects and its specific application to the Toledo cloak trade.

Very serious attention was given by the Board to the question of registration of a committee of Toledo cloakmakers that the International authorize a campaign for the week work in Toledo with a guarantee of a certain number of months' work during the year.

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EDITORIALS

IMMEDIATE AID TO THE STEEL STRIKERS.

It is difficult to imagine a condition and much pride that we note the results of the conference of the Executive Board and their little one, New York locals of the Interna-
tional, called by the General Ex-
ecutive Board to discuss the means of raising the $250,000 pledged by the Board to the strick-
ing steel workers. The conference has failed to make any decision within this sum within a very short time and one of three of it will be sent to the stock of a committee that has not been done so already.

The above mentioned confer-
ce is another indication of the slender sums spread by the enemies of the Uni-
on that the plan for “shifting” when it pledged too large a sum to the steel strikers, that the strike intended to cover the extravagant promise. These lowly creatures will now be al-
enced to raise the balance of the solidity fund.

We are glad to learn that the American Federation of Labor will not lag behind in the great task of furnishing im-
mediate aid. There are hundreds of thousands of work-
ers fighting for their freedom. In times like these all old, scowls must be forgotten. The steel strike is the cause of all American in-
bet. The conference must see that the poetical power of the weapon of Steel— star-
vved death—be not put into play. Cruel and savage as the reign of terror instituted by authorities of a bygone age, are, man is, it will not break the strike, but rather spur the strikers on to further action. This movement that can conceivably break the strike is privity and misery of the American laborer. William Z. Foster is particularly interested and made the strikers happy in reporting of the spirit of solidarity with which the North Jersey Steel Workers did their work.

The meeting at Cooper Union, where Foster told a sympathetic labor audience how the strike was a genuine inspira-
tion to this brave leader of the brave workers. It is a cruel disappointment to their hun-
dreds of thousands if New York labor failed to furnish the relief the strikers count upon.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Perhaps there were some optimis-
ists or naivé souls who really believed that the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson to make peace and harmony between capital and labor. As to our judgment we did not believe that such would be the case. We were certain that the fundamental an-
archists and labor could not be removed by rhetoric, however fine. Yet we thought it foolish to talk things over, for if no other reason, because it would dis-
prove the false hopes of the optimis-
ists.

Now are we sorry that the In-

dustrial Conference was shuttered on the rock of collective bargaining, a principle which has proved the possibility of an adjustment between capital and labor. Now that the labor groups no longer intend to concede the right of the work-
ners to bargain collectively it is plain that America can only prevent the destruction of labor by the J. W. W. or to deal with a question of national importance led by the A. F. of L. Only fools will now fall to re-
SI. The CONFERENCE was not created to pass and to such a great extent, as far as the employers of the country are concerned. Once of the employers are the danger of any such conference. When we say that this is to be destroyed the A. F. of L. When we say that the employers are so much less than the care of Bolshevism and I. W. W.

And it is all the more regret-
table that he is himself the author of the bugbear of Bolshevism to scare the employers. Is it not possible that they themselves created the condition which now exists when using in their crusade against the common rights of labor? So won-
er the employers took the lit-
tle heed of Gompers’ warning and replied rather pointedly that he need not fear them about Bolshevism. Of L. W. Of these they could take care with the aid of the courts, the police, the weapon of guns, if necessary.

The real menace to the rule of their class resides in the organization which it is this that they seek to destroy.

The good thing about the In-

dustrial Conference is it is not that the strike off interlaced capitalism. Now it stands before the world in all its naked ugliness. Now it shows that there is no longer need in deceiving even the naive and gullible with their hypertro-
phied socialism about industrial peace and harmony. And under these circumstances it is sheer insanity to make a move towards the fusions of labor to continue their wrangles and petty strife. The Industrial Conference has tangled labor a lesson, and both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. ought to benefit by it. They ought to bury their hatchets and with united hands make an effort to the mobilized forces of cap-

itlist.

LOCAL 28 ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS.

Elections of Executive Board members of local 25 will take place in a few days. As usual in such cases a lively election campa-

ign is on. We do hope that the entire membership will take part heartily. The Execu-

tive Board play a vital and de-

termining part in the affairs of the district, and up to the choice of fitting members to the Board depends to a very large extent the strength of the Union. We hope that the members realize that the noise-makers and phrases are not by any means the best candidates for the important and responsible office, calling for discretion and sound judg-

ment. Executive Board members need and necessarily be glib-
tongued, but rather experienced, level headed members loyal to the union and solicitous of its wel-

fare.

STOP ORGANIZING LABOR.

By W. B. RUBIN.

For a long time, the townsmen, says Mr. Lincoln, were constantly delve in the "science" of perpetual motion, and it is well known that the lunatic asylum is filled with perpetual motion "crackpots" who try to make motion perpetual. Their brains, as well as those, who are only belated by the ever resisting facts of friction. It is true of physical science, and likewise true of social, economi-

science. While we still prattle about our "social democracy" and try to make something of this, our individualistic society, yet everything about us is highly and exquisitely correlated. Everything is correlated, the food supply, the clothing supply, the house supply— in fact, everything that man needs is now so highly organized that each constitutes a monopoly in law and the fact is true that only that is still in competition is man’s appetite— with his ability to sat-

We are now living in an age speeded up by the recent war. The difference, where labor, in self de-

fense against organized supply as well as organized demand, has its place in the organization which it is also necessary, which it is necessary, to organize and organize rapidly, with the shackles of chains, if necessary.

The one patriotic organization, the one stable attempt, the one most successful in assimila-

ting all our period of war, and in this, our reconstruction period, has been, and is, the PENALTY of its ignorance and vice.

Either RECOGNIZE Labor in the industry, or society WILL PAY THE PENALTY of its ignorance and vice.

A fattening of the goose makes a feast for the epicure, but he pays in the end for his banquet by suf-

mering the consequences, for Gorging is not healthy, and is no longer fashionable. Obesity is not a sign of health or strength. Capitalist grasping at too much is but shortening his own life.
THE STEEL STRIKE AND ITS LEADER

Impressions of William Z. Foster and his description of the strike.

BY J. S. P.

Sti ll wa ter s run d eep

"The workers who give their whole lives to industry should have at least a chance to say about its management as the employers who give nothing and get everything. They deserve a whole lot further than that." The young man who spoke these words in a small, run-down town in Pennsylvania carries the burden of the steel strike. An American with a nasal twang and a crooked, humorless straight forward, mild-mannered man is William Z. Foster. He is no great orator, but he can speak right out of what he does know. His countenance speaks faith and courage — frank blue eyes, firm mouth and lofty forehead. He is a man whom one could trust, could give a confidential talk, could trust to sell oneself, seeking only the welfare of the workers and the principles of organizing.

To those whose conception of a revolutionary labor leader is a fire-eater of free speech and freedom is a surprise. He has been trained in a school of labor organization, to speak in action and not talk. He is a general of an army not a demagogue. And that the more feared and hated.

"They do not love me in Pitts- but I do not care. The only thing I see is for a chance to frame me up. They are only waiting to decide on where to put me. I don't know what you read that dynamite has been found in my house. I have told you it is a frame-up. They want to see what they did to Tom Mooney, and that's what they're trying to do to me." So speaks the calm young man and quietly goes about his duty.

A STRIKE WITHOUT MEETINGS

But the steel strike need not continue, as it is now. It need not continue so long as there are no meetings. The steel strike has no chance to meet with all the old hucksters, the old hucksters, and hucksters, with speakers to tell him the latest news, with a concert once in a while, with a few good meetings. Such luxurious strikes have not been heard of in Pennsylvania. Their leaders have little to hovel, fearful even to venture upon the street. Nor is he secure even within his own four walls. Some day he may look up to see the state constabulary, man and horse, riding into his kitchen and dragging him forth to prison.

No, there are no meetings in the steel strike. For Pennsylvania, as in all the state's one sort on earth that is unsafe for democracy. The only thing you can do is to get a man who dare take out a union card or even attend a union meeting. This was done. Among the iron and steel workers there were as yet five thousand; but the movement gathered momentum. Then the meetings were held in the open on hand owned by the workers and driven right up to the gates of their plants and clubs. The survivors who remain in their hands are men and laborers who were held in $3,000,000 and over and are fixed and imprisoned for "inciting to riot." The TRAGIC DEATH OF FANNIE SELLINS

Fannie Sellins was a light burning in the darkness. Through her efforts in various trades an entire district was united and organized. Then she threw her strength into the steel strike. Her energy and magnetic personality brought together and the mills of Vander- grift, Beaverdale, New Ken- nington, Ironton and Aliquippa were organized. But she had com- mitted the deadly sin. She had threatened the "honor of the corporation." And she was marked for destruc- tion.

The mill had blood between the deputy sheriffs and the min- ers in the plant of the Allegheny River. Fannie had been out to "get" them. Loaded with drink and shot guns they rode into town down the main street. Encountering some strikers they began to shoot wildly. Fannie Sellins was near. She saw children in the danger. The woman's instinct (she herself was a grandmother) she rushed to- ward the children to guide them to safety and was shot down before their eyes. She fell and they shot her again — and again. One of the shots hit a pillar of society. He seized a gun and with the handle crushed in the skull the 29-year-old worker woman. The man who murdered Fannie Sellins is out on $2,500 bail and capital justice finds the decessal "killed in a riot by per- sons unknown." She had loved the workers not wisely but too well.

HOW THEY WON FREE SPEECH IN DONORA

In the great steel town of Donora for example the steel strikers have threatened every phase of life. The workers were driven only to buy a couple of lots, so that they might have a place of their own to meet. Everything was done to keep the workers away. Counter attrac- tions were offered in the drills, halls and ball games. Then the meet- ings were picked by foremen hired to terrorize the people and drive them. But still they came! Then the workers decided to get even with Donora. Bill Foley, president of the organizer, was a mine worker. At his request the miners of the neighboring steel towns went to Donora. The merchants watched their sales going down. One after another stores shut down. Then the tradesmen sent a plea to the miners. "Please come to Donora," they said, and the miners replied "Not until there is free speech in Donora". And soon the halls began to open to the steel workers.

THE WEAPON OF THE DISCHARGE

The Steel Trust has a worse weapon than club or gun. That is a discharge. A man who dared take out a union card or even attend a union meet- ing was discharged. This was done. Literally thousands of steel workers were so terrorized as the work of organization. Steel workers and men and spines were lined up before the open halls. But while taking note of all who attended. And with bi- dolecular cruelty the corporation al- ways picked out for discharge those who were least able to en- dure it, the old, the fathers of families, the weak. There was the case of Charlie Seeger. He could not read nor speak. He could not read nor speak. Yet through years of patient effort he had worked himself up to a well-paying job. Then the work of organization be- came his. Charlie Seeger could not hear but somehow he received the mes- sage of solidarity, and joined the union. The discharge was his. Re- discharged. Where could he go, deaf mute that he was? What could he do? He had no one to get him to his family. For weeks he wandered around night and rain, till the company fired a great deal of reduction for him to the manager and secured his reinsta- tion. Thousands of other dis- charged workers were faced with the man who had no one to help him.

In an article last month in our reactionary enemy, revo-
The Raincoat Cutters have secured the full holiday with pay. The Child-

ren's Shop Filler, Wrapper and Kimono trades observe half of the holiday with pay. The former, however, are working under the agreement to 12 o'clock noon, and are to receive pay for one half. The cutters of the Branch should bear in mind that a picket line will be posted at all stations in the various districts and those found working on the time mentioned will be liable to punishment.

Cloak Men To Nominate Officers

The Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reerer and Raincoat cutters will hold their regular meeting this Monday, November 3rd, at Arlington Hall. The purpose of the meeting, aside from the usual order of business, is to nominate officers for the ensuing term of one year. The candidates to be nominated are: manager, 1 business agent; 2 executive board men, 2 local organizers. Of course, this issue will be found a notice of the meeting as well as the qualifications, it must be borne in mind, do not apply to paid officials of any local of the International, or of the International itself.

Underwear Cutters To Ask for Raise

The recommendation of the Underwear cutters, made at their recent meeting to the effect that the Executive Board request the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association to increase, at Arlington Hall on the Tuesday meeting of the Board, was decided that a letter be written to the International, through whom the request will be forwarded to the Association.

While it is true that the major- ity of the cutters in this trade are receiving a raise in wages above the minimum, nevertheless, if the cutters are to hold on to their gains the minimum must be kept. Their present wage, that is $31 per week. This, under present economic conditions, is far below the needs of the workers, and makes it necessary to increase the minimum.

Discharge of Pattermaker Held Illegal

The discharge of a pattermaker, who was employed in one of the association shops, was held unjustified by an impartial chairman and the wife of the shop owner took the case.

The facts of the case, in brief, are as follows: The pattermaker filed a complaint with the association to the effect that a new dress pattern was being printed and that members were discharged after working in the shop for days without pay. Upon investigation it was found that the discharge was one for union activity. The union based its argument on the fact that the firm em- "ployed a non-union staff building some time previous and success-

ed in having the boy discharged; that a shop meeting of the cutters was held where they were in-structed not to permit any learn-ers to come in. The next day following this meeting the pattermaker in question found one of the cutters making pat- terns and that employee was dis- charged. On another occasion the case was taken up before the impartial chairman, the firm brought time-cards to show that the pattermaker was in the habit of coming in late. The union easily brought forth proof with patterns and time-cards that the worker stayed in longer to make up for tardiness. With these as evidence the remaining lines to show that the patter-

maker was guilty of an error. This also was the charge brought by the firm that the mistake was originally made by the stock clerk in the firm's employ. The united employer brought up was waved aside by the union as insufficient proof, and locked this up with proof. That the union proved the discharge of the patter-

maker to be for union activity is quite evident. The union and the members adhered to their agreements and to their charter. That is why the union acted in the manner. The firm must obey the law and respect the contract according to which it is a member.
THE UNION

LOCAL 35, I. L. G. W.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

Irring Place and 16th Street

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 80.

Our union will celebrate its latest victory with a

CONCERT
& Musical Evening

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 8 P. M.

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The following will participate:

The talented singer, Anita Love.................. Soprano
The popular tenor, T. Langten.................. Tenor
The famous violinist, Morris Nitke............... Violinist
The well known pianist, Mollie Berenstein........ Pianist
The popular organist, Homer Emerson Williams.........Organist

Speakers:

Honorable Judge Jacob Panken.
Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-treasurer of our Intl. Elmer Rosenberg, first Vice-President of our International.
Fannie M. Cobin, Vice-President of our International.
Vice-President Samuel Leftuwits, who was in charge of our successful strike will preside.

Tickets free to every member in the offices of our union: 725 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. City, and 99 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Claymont Waits, 15 West 30th St.
Mack Kanner & Milin, 33 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waits Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewal Dress Co., 16 East 32nd St.
Regina Koffler, 350 Fourth Ave.
Doetz & Ottenberg, 2-16 West 3rd St.
Snappy Dress, 310 Sixth Avenue.

Italian Branch, Local 25,
Favors a Separate Italian Local.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Italian branch of local 25:

Whereas, a certain group styling itself the Welfare and Propaganda League has issued a leaflet in which instinations were made against the Italian Leaders of this branch who favored the establishment of an Italian Local,

Whereas, the demand of the Italian Local was made unanimously and without a dissenting vote from the Italian mass at every meeting and this demand expresses the wish of all the faithful Italian Unionists,

Whereas, the establishment of the Italian Local will not be considered as a nationalistic aim, but a means of organizing the Italians and training them in the International struggle of the workers,

Whereas, a above named group is making this an issue of the coming elections of the Executive Board,

The Italian Branch assembled on this 25th day of October, 1919 unanimously

RESOLVED

1. To protest against the action of this group and their insinuations against the Italian Local, and to demand a fair election to the Union.

2. To express the confidence in the Italian leaders who, instead of being demagogues as they are called in that leaflet, are the sincere defenders of the wishes and expressed by all the Italians at their different meetings.

3. To accept the challenge of the issue for the coming elections.

4. To send this resolution and protest to the Executive Board in order that this protest be embodied in the records of our Union.

SALVATORE AMICO,
Sec. Italian Branch.
Two Special Meetings of All Branches

Two special meetings of all branches of the union will be held within the next few weeks at which questions of importance will be taken up. One meeting, which will take place Wednesday evening, November 5th, at Arlington Hall, will take up the question of levying a $2 assessment on the membership fund to provide for the needs of workers. The second meeting will take place on Monday evening, November 12th, at the same hall. At this meeting a vote will be taken on the city where the next convention of the International is to take place.

The membership is, no doubt, familiar with the recent meeting of all Executive Boards of the city where the International's decision, rendered through its General Executive Board, to raise a quarter of a million dollars towards helping organized workers whose strike, was acted upon favorably. It is hardly necessary to go into detail as to the reasons for the strike, or the need to help the workers. The strike is making history in the fact that for the first time in American labor history a strike for the steel workers will strengthen the labor cause through out the country. In this, the strike of every cutter to attend the special meeting and pledge his aid toward a successful conclusion of the steel strike.

The next convention of the International will take place in February, and the task is to establish a more favorable vote of local unions to vote by means of referendum on the city where the convention is to be held. The meetings of the cutters' union at which the voting on the convention city is being discussed, and members are advised to attend in large numbers.

Four Trades Election Day

Four cutting trades within Local 10 observe Election Day, in satisfaction of those unions even as our French syndicalist fellow-workers have so successfully.

"Among the syndicalists the sentiment is strong and growing because, that their tactics are bad and that endeavors should be made inside of the A. F. of L; that is in the existing unions that the syndicalists must struggle without ceasing.

In a book on syndicalism published soon after his return in 1913 Fourier has an excellent account of the principles and practice of revolutionary trade-unionism. He is apparently now trying out his theories, and has achieved astonishing success in the packing industry and the steel industry, and has brought about the most quiet, and, and achieves his ends by clear thinking and fundamental organization. He puts the point that we are largely defeated because the steel workers with such heavy odds against them can win in the battle, but if victory is possible with any leader it is possible with William Z. Foster, as he has demonstrated with a past. But in the words of Oscar Wilde we will hope that he will still have the strength he displayed in his firm for him in the future.

That the strike of the cutters was held where they were instructed by the union in the case table; that a day following this meeting the patternmaker in question found some cause to continue his disparagement of the patternmakers; that on the following Saturday, he, the patternmaker was discharged.

When the case was taken up before the impartial chairman, the firm brought forth to show that the worker in question was in the habit of coming in late, and that he was fired aside with proof of the same time cards that the worker stayed in longer by taking his meals. The firm then brought along some shipments to show that the patternmaker was guilty of favoritism, and also was checked by the fact that the mistake was originally made by the patternmaker himself. In short, every circumstantial and partiality which is so necessary in the deciding of a case, Mr. Robins took the case, and in the end it was detailed to assist him in his work immediately after the decision of the impartial chairman. At last it is a close case. The chairman must determine whether or not the discharge was the result of actual insubordination, or was the result of some personal prejudice against the worker. In his decision, the Chairman has been guided by fairness and frank testimony on the part of a co-worker, only in the end is the firm with the past nine years. It may be mentioned that he is a relative of one of the members of the firm, and this fact is mentioned for no other reason but that it may stamp his decision with impartiality which is so necessary in the deciding of a case.

The Chairman cannot help but feel that consciously or unconsciously, the activity of Mr. Robins in the meeting has affected the result of the case, and considering the period of eight months of satisfactory employment which he has received in favor of the worker and is ordered reinstated with back pay.

TOILING WOMEN OF WORLD OPEN FIRST CONGRESS

Washington, D. C. — The first international congress of women workers was held in New York this past Sunday in the auditorium of the new National Museum here. Addressed by representatives of the National Women's Trade Union League, Luther Stewart, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, welcomed the delegates to America in the name of organized labor.

Cablegrams from labor and socialist organizations throughout the world were received, sending their greetings and felicitations to the congress. There were messages from the Central Board of Social-Democratic Women of Sweden, the Women's Federation of the British Labor party, and the Oeuvre Sociales Feminines Christienne de Belgique.

Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, said the chairman of the congress, in his address of welcome, said in part:

"What more fitting than the women of the world should choose this hour to accept and assume their full responsibilities? Women are builders of the race; to us is intrusted the protection of the future; we will fulfill the order must meet this challenge.

"There can be no compromise with the exploitation of women; even less with women's wages. There can be no compromise with unemployment or with poverty among women. Margaret Bondfield, delegate from England, who answered the challenge of the chairman, said that the behavior of the British delegation, said in the course of her remarks:

"Brave country, it is a brave city, and thinking of you today and think that the women of the world are going to help complete a new form of civilization. However little we are today, with the women of the world we can form to do constructive building in a conference like this at least we can form to do constructive building.

"In 1909, when the Homestead strike took place," said Tigue, "90 percent of the men working the steel mills were Americans. They struck against a reduction of hours, against the eight-hour day. A system of espionage was then established in the plants; there was an influx of foreigners commenced."

President Tigue read an adver-

MILLS OUST AMERICANS

The ending of American workers from the steel mills started the other day with the Homestead strike, said Michael F. Tigue, president of the Amalgamated Engineers and Iron Trades, in testifying on the steel strike before the senate committee.

"In 1909, when the Homestead strike took place," said Tigue, "90 percent of the men working the steel mills were Americans. They struck against a reduction of hours, against the eight-hour day. A system of espionage was then established in the plants; there was an influx of foreigners commenced."

President Tigue read an adver-
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Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-treasurer of our Intl.
Elmer Rosenberg, first Vice-President of our International.
Fannie M. Cohn, Vice-President of our International.
Vice-President Samuel Leftowitz, who was in charge of our successful strike bill preserve.

Tickets free to every member in the offices of our union: 725 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. City, and 99 McEllinen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80

Italian Branch, Local 25, Favors a Separate Italian Local.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Italian branch of local 25:

"Whereas, a certain group styling itself the Welfare and Propaganda League has issued a leaflet in which assertions were made against the Italian Leaders of this branch who favored the establishment of an Italian Local,

Whereas it is the understanding of the Italian Local was made unanimously and without a dissenting vote from the Italian mass at every meeting and it is widely expressed the wish of all the faithful Italian Unionists,

Whereas, the establishment of the Italian Local will not be considered as a nationalistic aim, but a means of organizing the Italians and training them in the International struggle of the workers, teaching them the responsibility of self government,

Whereas, the above named group is making this an issue of the coming elections of the Executive Board.

The Italian Branch assembled on this 25th day of October, 1919 unanimously

RESOLVED:
1. To proceed against the action of this group and their insinuations against the Italian Local, and local being a benefit to the Union.
2. To express the confidence in the Italian leaders who, instead of being demagogues as they are called in that leaflet, are the sincere advocates of the wishes expressed by all the Italians at their different meetings.
3. To accept the challenge of the issue for the coming elections.
4. To send this resolution and protest to the Executive Board in order that this protest be recorded in the records of our Union.

SALVATORE AMICO,
Sec. Italian Branch.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED OF OFFICE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN

Son & ABB., 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 124 E. 32nd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.
Mack Kraner & Millus, 155 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 153 East 33rd St.
Max Geller, 150 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Dress Goods Co., 15 West 32nd St.
Regina Kober, 329 Fourth Ave.
Dietz & Obergren, 15 East 32nd St.
Snappy Dress, 126 West 33rd St.
UTEERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS:
NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND NOMINATION OF OFFICERS:
CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH:
Monday, November 3rd.
DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH:
Monday, November 10th.
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH:
Monday, November 17th.
GENERAL OFFICERS: (Special Meeting)
Monday, November 24th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

ELIGIBILITY:
Practical Ladies' Garment Cutters who have
worked in the trade 4 months within the
year. 2 of the 4 months must have been put
within the 6 months preceding the elec-
tion.
Prospective nominees must be in good stand-
ing; they should not owe more than 12
weeks dues on the night of nomination. All
assessments and other obligations must be
settled. Only those who have been members
of the union for at least 2 years can run.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
* 215 E. BROADWAY
* 1700 PITKIN AVE. BROOKLYN
* 145 PROSPECT AVE. BRONX

RAINCOAT and MISCELLANEOUS CUT-
TERS OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION!

RAINCOAT cutters are instructed to observe
ELECTION DAY
November 4th, with pay.

UNDERWEAR, WRAPPER AND KIMONO
AND CHILDREN DRESS CUTTERS
are instructed to observe the half holiday on
Election Day, November 4th, with pay.
(Work must cease at 12 o'clock noon.)

Cutters of any of the above trades found work-
ing or going to work any part of the time
mentioned are liable to fine.

H. BERLIN, Pres.
E. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10 CUTTERS' UNION, ATTENTION!

A SPECIAL MEETING of all Branches will be held
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5th
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE
for the purpose of
voting on the $2 assessment in aid of
the striking steel workers.

By order of the EXECUTIVE BOARD
S. ROSENBERG, Pres.
E. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.