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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 34)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
Tailer Congress
At Copenhagen
Ends Sessions

Two cablegrams were received by General Secretary Ab. Baroff from President Schlesinger who attended together with Vice President Leftkoff the international congress of the needle trades organizations at Copenhagen.

The first cable was sent from Paris and is dated Thursday, Aug. 13. It is as follows:

"Arrived in Paris from where we are proceeding to Copenhagen where the international garment congress will soon begin its sessions."

An August 18 message was received from President Schlesinger. This cable which came from Copenhagen reads as follows:

"Delegates from seventeen countries are present at the international congress of the needle trades organizations. It opened in Copenhagen on Thursday, August 13th."

The Jewish Daily Forward also reports that the Copenhagen correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward, who attended the opening of the congress, states that the resolution in favor of the establishment of the week work system, and the abolition of piece and contract work was adopted. A resolution was also adopted to found an international bureau of the needle trades organizations in America.

Outside of President Schlesinger and Vice President Leftkoff, Americans who represented the American Garment Workers’ Union, Local 20, and the Manufacturers’ Association were present.

The congress opened on August 1st and negotiations for a new agreement were going on.

The workers presented no demands for higher wages or better working conditions for the observance of legal holidays on the part of the employers. An agreement between the Union and the Association was reached regarding the rights of employers granting the new provisions asked for by the workers.

This amicable settlement of the differences between the workers and the employers in the raincoat industry is another tribute to the good faith of the Raincoat Makers’ Union, Local 20.

Raincoat Makers’ Union
Renews Agreement with Manufacturers

As was already reported in “Justice,” the agreement between the Raincoat Makers’ Union, Local 20, and the Manufacturers’ Association expired on August 1st and negotiations for a new agreement were going on.

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Embroidery Workers
Score Great Victory

Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, Local 66, Win All Demands After One Week’s Strike.

The general strike of the Bonnaz embroidery workers ended this week with a complete victory for the workers. After a strike of one week the manufacturers have capitulated and the strikers are entitled to a wage increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

Before the expiration of the agreement on August 1st, numerous conferences were held between the Bonnaz Embroiders’ Union, Local 66, and theManufacturers’ Association. A new agreement was signed on August 1st, and the manufacturers had no other resource than to declare a general strike.

The workers have demonstrated that they mean business, and the manufacturers without waiting for a general strike are ready to make concessions.

A new agreement was signed on August 1st, and the manufacturers are ready to make concessions.

The workers are now organized into a union of their own. In the past they were met with the slogan of the strike committee and Ossip Vollinsky, manager of the local, contributed a great deal towards the wiping out of the strike.

Seidman Heads
Union Campaign
In Baltimore

According to Brother Seidman there are about twelve thousand ladies garment workers who are not yet organized and who work under the most degrading conditions in the various branches of the ladies’ garment trade, such as waists, dresses, blouses, children’s dresses, skirts, coats, etc.

This presents a wide field for the organization work and Brother Seidman will double his efforts to establish a strong, flourishing organization which will make it one of the most energetic and foremost looking locals in our International.

The out of town organization campaign is proceeding with its usual efficiency, and it is expected that the results of the campaign will be recorded in the next issue of “Justice.”
Labor, the Allies and Russia

Outsiders of Russian labor has been regarded as the backbone of the European Left. When the British government continued its reckless military adventures into the Middle East, the labor movement would force its government to stop its war on Russia.

There can be no doubt that the "stand of British labor in the present crisis is of revolutionary significance. The Council of Action of the British workers is practically dictating the foreign policy of England. Practically all of the labor and trade union executives in England have agreed to bar all labor and trade union meetings in support of the Council of Action, which was authorized to call for any and every form of protest. All situations may require in order to secure "an absolute guarantee that (1) labor in Britain will not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, or any other Russian military or national for the Soviet Government. (2) Withdrawal of all British labor pressure against the Soviet Government, and (3) National Government and establishment of unrestricted trading and commerce in Russia and Ukraine." The resolution of the British Labor Conference, held last week, is a call for the Council of Action to call for "any and every form of withdrawal of labor in Britain" in order to forestall any situation that may require to give effect to the forgoing policy, and called upon "every member in good standing in the union to establish an end to war and interminable threat of war."

The broadening of the British workers is a revolutionary act, recognized by the congresses of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee of the Soviet Union affirmed that the formation of this Council of Action, which involved the trade unions, the power and influence of the council was "a desperate and dangerous movement," but the working class, including the farmers, said that "the situation is so desperate and dangerous that action through the ballot box would be futile if it had not been for the desperate and dangerous methods can cause a victory. These resolutions do not mean a strike. Do not make any mistake. They mean a challenge to the whole capitalist system to try."

Robert Smillie of the army organization, went as far as declaring that, "If France and General Wrangel cut off Russia's coal supply, they may not have enough to supply much with France, if British miners and railwaymen cut off France's coal supply, then it will be the start."

A committee of British workers consisting of William G. Adams, chairman of the British Labor Party, in the House of Commons, and Harry O'Grady, of the trade union, was in Paris last week with a view to

argue upon the workers of France the necessity of opposing by direct action the policies of the French Government in carrying on war against Soviet Russia.

The French workers have applied to the French government to take a definite stand against their government, which is supervising the war against Russia. The French government has decided to take no action against the government of the United States.

The Seattle Central Labor Union, by unanimous vote, voted against the extension of aid to Poland. A telegram has also been sent by the Socialist Government asking him to call the executive council of the A.F. of L. to define the conditions of American organized labor toward participation in the conflict. The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing over 100,000 workers adopted a similar resolution calling for an American organization of workers if the government should decide to give military aid to Poland. The American Federation of Labor will be in the present crisis.

C. F. U. To Be Dissolved

At the meeting of the Central Federation of Labor, of New York, Thursday, this Federation voted to dissolve the United Labor of New York and Brooklyn is in charge of Hugh Frank, general organizer of the New York Federation. On September 10th, a conference under the chairmanship of Samuel Gompers was held where the new federation will be formed.

Abraham Lefkowitz, of the American Federation, and Hannah, chairman of the C. F. U. led the progressive element against this order for its dissolution. But the teacher and longshoremen delegates who were for the complete reorganization of this body were in the majority and their view prevailed.

The official of the C. F. U. was read at the meeting to the effect that the executive council had dissolved the federation and that it dissolved in the New York central body two weeks ago, and that the Federation will assume charge of the labor movement, the "bonds side trade unionist" and will witness the American Federation, and the "strike of the right wing of" the labor movement.

Governor Calls Extra Senate Legislature

Governor Smith issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature. The Governor also announced the passage of the five Socialist Assemblies who were ousted by the Republican Assembly. The new legislature is to act on the housing conditions in New York. The Governor also declared Governor Smith, is more houses, and nothing short of a "massive" housing program on a large scale will bring about adequate relief. Governor Smith has said that the extreme need for more houses. But is is far from certain whether this government can do anything toward relieving the housing situation. This question was also a bone of contention of the Legislature as it is now. But the Albany lawmak- ers are not only in the norther- ly "goal" of the five Socialist Assemblies, The Governor is determined to put all power in the hands of bourgeois men it is too good a politician not to utili- this opportunity of dealing a blow to the Republican party.

The Socialist Party has under- taken to elect the five ousted Socialist Assemblies. Republican and Democratic candidates are to be put up to put up candidates in the field. In some counties the old Socialist organization has already af- fected union agreements.

The Socialist Party is planning to send from New York to Texas, to the state campaign within the next five weeks. It is reported that the Socialist Party was called for August 25th in Beethoven Hall to help in this campaign.

Big Labor Conference To Help Socialist Campaign

The 25th of August, 1929, promises to be an eventful day in the history of organized labor in the United States. On that day some 200,000 organized men and women in the Greater City are expected to be represented by their delegates at a conference called in the name of the Socialist Party of New York.

It is high time for American labor to gather at such conference. At this hour of unrighteous war. To our solidarity, the workers of the United States must and should take some steps to further a way out of their industrial and political difficulties. The workers across the seas have done this many years ago. In England today, the House of Parliament, the Prime Minister, and all other public statesmen shape their utterances to suit, or at least, please organized labor.

The Italian Throne trembles whenever labor protests. Germany becomes strengthened. Russia is under their absolute control.

In the United States alone, the labor movement is the largest. The workers are daily faced with new restrictions on the economic field, restrictions which were against picketing, and the incorporation of labor officials.

Federal and state laws are absolute disfranchisement, as was the case of the 100,000 in the five Socialist Assemblies; New York, and the 60,000 in the Fifth Congressional District sent to jail for ten years in jail, that your organization as a whole does its place. A Debs stamp on your union card - a pledge. Forward to the conference! Onward to work for the campaign! Onward to victory!

MORE PEOPLE IN CITIES

For the first time in the history of the United States the 1920 census will show that more people are living in the cities and towns than in the ruralterritories. Census officials, state that the drift to the cities and towns has been rapid during the past 30 years, and that the cities have finally passed the towns.

The population of the cities does not grow of itself as rapidly as that of the rural territory. The pro- portions remain much the same, except that the urban communities is smaller than in the country, and city fa- milies are usually smaller than those as those in the country. The greater part of the urban gains ordin- arily come from alien immi- gration and migration from rural territory.

OIL WORKERS FEDERATE

At a meeting in Port Arthur, Texas, organized oil workers of south Texas and Louisiana formed a district council. The purpose of this council is to secure unity of action in establishing working conditions.
The Boat "Crema" With Red Flag Appears in the Port of New York

An Interesting Banquet Tendered to Its Crew and Captain by the Italian Chamber of Labor.—The Striking Crew of Calabria Is Present.

The appearance of a boat with a red flag in New York recently put fear into the hearts of some New York residents. Some imagined that the "Crema," suddenly swooped upon New York and will have all its inhabitants controlled. Nevertheless, it is true that the Italian Consul addressed such fears by his statement that the boat with the red flag belongs to an Italian Steamship company under the name of "Garibaldi." The Red Flag was a signal for the inquisitive reporters of the press why the boat has chosen the red flag. In fact, the Italian Consul said that Garibaldi was dressed in red during the battles that he led, and that, due to the color of the flag, the steamship line has chosen red. The innocent reporters were satisfied with this explanation.

However, as a matter of fact, the full story about this boat was not told, and it is the same with the Italian Socialist party exercising a great influence over the boat and the people who work on it. The Italian Socialist party with the Federation of Italian Seamen was formed for the purpose of strengthening the cooperative movement by entering the field of transportation on a cooperative basis. The men wanted to dispose of five boats which were captured from the French before the Franco-Prussian War. The Italian Seamen knew that these boats were used by them for freight transportation on a cooperative basis, but not for passenger traffic. These boats are directly operated, owned, and controlled by the Federation of Italian Seamen, which is affiliated with the Italian Socialist party. The line is operated on a purely cooperative basis and was organized in order to live decently and build on the two classes that are absolutely essential, which they believe are the socialist and the capitalist classes.

The penetration of the Boat "Crema" will be a test of their movement among the unemployed. The workers and farmers dedicated to the socialist party will be able to have their program explained by its leaders. Shall that task be accomplished by giving a better understanding of the socialist party and its theses about the Bolshevik movement among the workers and farmers dedicated to the socialist party? It is a question that cannot be answered by the representatives of the various New York local unions, who inquired about the "Crema." They indeed requested the presence of the Boat "Crema" at the Italian Socialist party "Crema" at the Italian Socialist party in New York. The Italian Socialist party agreed to send the Boat "Crema" to New York.

The Boat "Crema" arrived in New York on Saturday, August 18th, at Buena Vista Hotel, Bath Beach. The boat is not in its original form in its characteristic form. The presence of the striking crew of the Calabria contributed to the enthusiasm and for the coming of the Boat "Crema." A word of explanation about the Calabria strikers will be added right here.

The S.S. Calabria came from Italy to New York two weeks ago. While in the port of New York, the crew was notified that the company was out of money and that the ship would be abandoned. The crew strike was formed and went on strike. The daily press of New York City were rather slow in learning these news and finding out that the crew of the S.S. Calabria did not know anything about it. The crew remained on the boat, but on Saturday, August 18th, the crew was ordered off. The Italian Chamber of Labor invited the workers to the Italian Consul to discuss arrangements for their lodgings. Mr. Salvadorino Nilo was the representative of the Calabria crew to discuss the arrangements for their lodgings. The Calabria crew was invited to the Italian Consul to discuss arrangements for the Italian Seamen in the United States. The Calabria crew left for the United States but only one of the eight members of the crew was entitled to be credited with saving the lives of the Calabria crew and to be received as workmen.

Espie Liberi, in a brief talk, congratulated the boat crew and sailors. The speakers thought that returning the Port of New York would be a gain for the workers of other countries. The crew ought to be proud of their efforts in saving the lives of all the members of the crew. The crew was entitled to be credited with saving the lives of the Calabria crew and to be received as workmen.

It is also added that all present that the Italian Socialist party was the only Socialist party in Europe that voted against a law that would make the trade unions illegal.
JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS—A PARALLEL

The Bolshevik Government is to all appearances very weak. Fired by the spirit that is seizing the government machinery without consulting the bourgeoisie, the former nobility, the great landowners, or even the peasants. Second, because it rules with an iron hand. Anyone who attempts to wrest its power is immediately shot and the organization and machinery of government, which are everywhere in Europe or America is ruthlessly suppressed. Spies and traitors are also being hunted down. Electric utilities are in the hands of the government, and the government is responsible for their proper operation. Take for instance our own government, it seems to be the master of the situation. Yet there is a real threat, because they are saying that the government is protecting the capitalist system. Those who work for the government are as likely to be capitalists as they are to be communists. What is going on in the other countries. Bertrand Russell, whose articles have been widely vaunted, has accused the Bolshevik government of being a dictatorship because they have the power to arrest people. However, he neglected to say that the government has the power to protect people from arrest by the capitalists.

The same holds true in the other free countries. Bertrand Russell, whose articles have been widely vaunted, has accused the Bolshevik government of being a dictatorship because they have the power to arrest people. However, he neglected to say that the government has the power to protect people from arrest by the capitalists.

But it is not our purpose to draw parallels between the Soviet and other governments. As a Socialists and workers' government it should have been far in the lead. That is why the situation of Bertrand Russell, whose honesty cannot be questioned, is far from being negligible. We were distressed. We were particularly hurt by the fact that the government employed the tactics of cheap politicians to dazzle, to invite the masses. To the British Labor MInister in order to gain his good opinion, taking care not to lose the reverse side of the medal.

We do not belong to those who are so frightened when the Bolshevik Government is compared to other governments. We are not afraid to speak the same as the people, the facts. We, on the contrary, declaremand a strict account of a government which claims to change the economic foundation of the Soviet order.

To say that we cannot but draw a parallel between the Soviet and other governments. Our readers will recall the splendid speeches of President Wilson during the war. His main contention was that we have no quarrel with the German people who are innocent, that the war is directed against the autocratic German Government. This claim was greatly contributed to the overthrow of that government by the German people, who were expected that the Allies would now help to establish the true state of peace among the nations, not as a result of the war itself but in the hope of a better future. When George Bernard Shaw, the famous English dramatist, expressed in one of his articles the belief that the Allies, when victorious, would bequeath and plunder the Germans, we regarded him as a hopeless cynic who could not understand the genius of our people.

But the outcome of the war is known to all. The cynic was right, not because he was a cynic, but because we were. The German people were dealt with in such a manner that it is impossible to pay the indemnities imposed upon them they will have to remain in bondage to their victors for generations to come.

That is the way our free government dealt with defeated Poland.

Is the Soviet Government planning to amoldish Poland, wipe out her culture, and destroy her? After all, Poland had started the war against Russia, a fact which is admitted by Lloyd George! The conditions of peace proposed by the Bolshevik government contain nothing of the sort.

Does it want some of the Polish territory, a few inhabited villages? Does it perhaps want an indemnity, big or little? No, nothing of the sort.

No, all the terrible Bolshevik Government wants is to reduce Poland to the condition of a divided, small, and isolated state. And here we have a few more of the peace terms which, if carried out, would mean the destruction of mankind proposed by a victorious nation to a defeated one.

1. Free land should be given to the families of those Polish citizens who have fought for the Allies against the Bolshevik Government. 2. Polish workers should be allowed to elect their own representatives to the soviets of the Polish proletariat.

Strange, isn't it? That bloody, inaccessible, savage and Russian Government demands nothing from Poland for its own killed, wounded and maimed in the war. Not even for the Russian towns and villages plagiaged and destroyed by the Polish armies. It only demands free land for the families of the soldiers who went to kill and pillage the Polish land in the war.

The second demand that the Polish proletariat be armed is still unmet. Apparently the Bolshevik Government does not fear that when the Polish revolution breaks out it will attack Russia. It is firmly convinced that this war is conducted by the Polish proletariat. It demands that the Polish people be protected from the exploiters at home.

Has ever a victorious nation dealt thus terms to a defeated people? Russia has bowed down before the civilized nations like our own and France do not want to have any deal with. Did any one ever hear of a government having a spark of humanity or a sense of monotony? No, we cannot recognize the Soviet Government as a true factor in world politics in his recent Russian message, because we are the best friends of Russia.

This message would have had its effect on the Russian people, people are not dumb, they understand and feel much in love with the Bolshevik Government. But such messages are ridiculous and silly and are only addressing to the German people. The Russian people, with pride, would have rejected the idea of giving love to a government in the way of commerce.

We can only repeat that the workers believe that industry exists for the people, and that the workers must do everything in their power to effect this change in the future, when the workers should cease to be its tools and victims.

OVERTIME WORK AND IMMIGRATION

At a recent meeting of the Joint Board of the USWA it was decided that a committee of the executive board of Local 9 appeared with the demand that the conditions of overtime work should be declared for the workers in the steel industry for the future and for the future. It was agreed that it is unfair for the workers to work overtime work at the same time as the workers are working overtime, and that they should be entitled to overtime pay. The overtime work must not only be abolished during the time of slack, but even more during the busy season. When this will be the determination of the workers, the manufacturers will have to begin their season a month or two earlier. The manufacturers have not done so because they did not think that they would have their work done anyway. The abolition of overtime work would mean a lot of immediate benefit not only to the workers but also to the manufacturers.

But there is another important reason for the abolition of overtime work.

Our organized workers were always staunch friends of immigration. We were never in agreement with the general labor movement of the country with regard to the question of immigration.

Our highly praised the government of the workers not to forget that they were themselves working in the country by doing so. For the new immigrants who are driven to sell their labor power because of the depression, working overtime would undermine the achievements of our unions!

We have admitted that our unions have thus far failed to do anything to relieve the situation. They have been content with collecting fees for the immigrants from making an honest living. Such an attitude is not only inimical to but dangerous. It threatens the very existence of the immigrant worker.

Our position must be thoroughly revised. If we declare our workers for unrestricted immigration, as we do, we must provide for the new immigrants a place
Since 1918 our International is carrying on vigorous campaigns at the state and local level for the Federation of Labor for the need of labor education. Our delegation to this convention is so organized as to be prepared to urge upon the Federation the adoption without further delay of the policy of the American labor movement to establish its own educational system, to meet the needs of its own educational system. It was our contention that if we are not to be contented with the mere acquisition and enjoyment of a minority, the great majority, the toiling millions, the denizens of cheap amusement places which are devastating their communities, the dominants of destroying their higher aspirations and arousing their lower instincts.

Another thing we are going to do, is to point out to the workers whom we claim to represent shall realize the need of our own labor, the need of our own educational system. The workers cannot be expected to draw their knowledge and skill from the same sources as our employers. We have failed to stand the test of experience and unbiased investigation. The problem of dealing with industrial problems, have been largely influenced by a superficial understanding of the conception of the laws and principles of political economy and industrial relations.

It would be helpful if all affiliated international trade unions would correspond with the Federation in response to the suggestion of encouraging educational tendencies among organized labor to: investigate the strength of the demand for a central labor university which may be developed among the affiliated international unions, to encourage education, courses and scholarships, which would make the facilities of high-grade educational institutions more accessible and to consider the practical questions of administration and finance.

"Those of us who are interested and believe in the establishment of labor education, and their development may congratulate ourselves on the success of our attempt, not only from the standpoint of what we have accomplished in our own organization, but upon the influence we exercised upon the American Labor Movement and the labor education and recognize that there is such a thing as class consciousness, that we have no right to entrust our education to those classes which are not our equals. The labor movement will have to develop its own educational institutions of higher learning.

Realizing that our movement is getting in closer touch with national and international problems, and "Whereas, the workers will be compelled in the face of economic and social problems of the greatest significance for the future," and "Whereas, if labor is to be effective in the leadership of the working classes, it must establish an education of intelligent leadership and knowledge; it be reconciled with the purposes of the A. F. of L."

The result was that the Montreal Convention of the A. F. of L. adopted a resolution, supported by our delegation; "Resolved, by the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, that the public school system which it did much to establish and develop, a new and improved system of education for organized labor; that the A. F. of L. be as legitimate and have at least as important functions in the management and the control of the system of education which came from any other private source. But there must be an adequate organization of administration and finance which will require careful study. Your committee recommend that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to appoint a committee of representatives of the various national organizations of organized labor to: investigate the strength of the demand for a central labor university which may be developed among the affiliated international unions, to encourage education, courses and scholarships, which would make the facilities of high-grade educational institutions more accessible and to consider the practical questions of administration and finance."

We must make the workers believe that the time when the unions were a sort of abortive work-day and an increase in wages, has passed. That we must realize that the workers are living in a new social order which shall give them the fruits of their labor, and that the workers are the people of the full enjoyment of life, and that to this we must be prepared.

Hoping for the coming 20 years under the sun, we must see that the efforts of our forerunners, our competitors and our brothers and sisters in our common battles for the great cause.

We must concentrate all our energies to meet this question. The most effective means to the abolition of overtime and the gradual shortening of the working time so as to supply work to the newly arrived immigrants.

A WORD ON THE AFFILIATION OF LOCALS 3 AND 80

The affiliation of Locals 3 and 80, which was the result of discussion at the convention of the Boston Convention. Although it has taken a few years for the result of this convention to come into reality, no one was sorry for this unusually long delay. Had this agreement been consummated 10 years ago it would have been done perhaps against the wishes of some members. Now this step has been taken with the full realization as to its necessity. All members of these two locals are now in closer touch with the other Locals andulled toward greater effectiveness in the union. We heartily commend the action of the two Locals and urge upon their voluntary affiliation into one body.

By FANNIA M. COIN
THE WEEKS NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The question of our affiliation with the Joint Board having been seriously discussed, we are trying to bring the minds of the officers and the active members of the two branches of the Waist and Dress Branches, and the Joint Board. A meeting was held on the 3rd of this month, at which it was agreed that from the one of the weakest links in the industry they became the most successful. The Strike of 1918, the Waist and Dress branches played the main role. This, however, was not the case with the Miscellaneous Division. They were able to attain the success that it deserved. Under the management of the Miscellaneous Division, the shop orders are so much inferior to those prevailing in the Waist and Dress Branches, that the men from the Miscellaneous Division would tend to deteriorate stand in the Waist and Dress Branch.

The Executive Board is at all times charged with the responsibility for the Miscellaneous Division, which immediately preceded the Waist and Dress branches for the promotions of the Joint Board and the officers realize that such reforms are necessary. A few months ago letters were sent to the Executive Board, and the men thus informed that the Executive Board would be in charge of the work for a certain extent.

The course, the amalgamation of the two divisions does not carry with it the free access to the Waist and Dress shops for the members of the Miscellaneous Division, for the Executive Board and the officers realize that reform is necessary. A few months ago letters were sent to the Executive Board, and the members of the joint Board realize that the solution to the problem would be the sub-division of the Waist and Dress branches.

The first of March, 1916, a separate staff of officers was elected for the Waist and Dress branches, not only concerned with the actual information which they would supply but also be interested in the sort of social environment.

Our delegates emphasized again and again that it is necessary to have well-defined, worked-out plans as to what kind of education, and what kind of social conditions, the workers should look forward to in the future, considering that labor education within the trade union movement is becoming more and more experimental. One thing, however, is certain, if labor education is to be successful, the effort must be continuous, as a whole will have to cooperate in this field. Just as it is necessary for the branches to cooperate for the betterment of its economic conditions, so will it find it necessary to cooperate educationally.

We must remember that the class that possesses culture and higher education is the class that ultimately controls our life. No mistake or hindrance should discourage these of us who have strong convictions as to this necessity.

From the Federal Board for Vocational Education, addressed to Business Manager Shenker, with a view to having service in the army and who are being trained at the government's request in the cutting trade. The Executive Board instructed the secretary to call the meeting to order on the 18th of this month, and we are at all times willing to cooperate with the officers in helping to solve the problem to a certain extent.

The attention of the Claska and Shop committees of the Waist and Dress branches is immediately drawn to the publication of the present number of the "Cutting Journal," and to the way in which the problems of the small shops and the large factories are to be solved. The joint Board, in which all shop chairmen of cloth, suit, skirt and reefer shops are requested by our union to take care of the cutters in their respective shops in the same manner as in the rest of the country.

Our members will greatly facilitate this work by complying with the request of the joint Board to show the books and working cards to the shop chairmen and business agents of the branches.

The members of the joint Board will be expected to show respect to the shop chairmen as the representatives of the union in the factories.

Owing to the fact that the first Monday of next month is Labor Day and that the second Monday of next month is the Day of Prayer of the Catholic Church, it is advisable to consult with the officers of the joint Board.

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Chas. Bloom, No. 5713, appeared on summons, charged by Manager Shenker with having used insulting language to him when he refused a working card for the house of Ray-

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Our members will greatly facilitate this work by complying with the request of the joint Board to show the books and working cards to the shop chairmen and business agents of the branches.

The members of the joint Board will be expected to show respect to the shop chairmen as the representatives of the union in the factories.

Owing to the fact that the first Monday of next month is Labor Day and that the second Monday of next month is the Day of Prayer of the Catholic Church, it is advisable to consult with the officers of the joint Board.

A communication was received from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, addressed to Business Manager Shenker, with a view to having service in the army and who are being trained at the government's request in the cutting trade. The Executive Board instructed the secretary to call the meeting to order on the 18th of this month, and we are at all times willing to cooperate with the officers in helping to solve the problem to a certain extent.

Chas. Bloom, No. 5713, appeared on summons, charged by Manager Shenker with having used insulting language to him when he refused a working card for the house of Ray-
Deporting Indian Laborers

By DR. N. B. HARDIKER

According to newspaper reports of the past several weeks about 2,000 Hindusthani laborers now living in the United States are to be arrested and sent back to India. Thirty-nine had already been arrested, so far, when the Washington Post in South Bethlehem, Pa. They had been taken off Ellis Island to await deportation to India. Many have already been forced to leave this country, although the news of their deportation has not been made public.

When the report of the deportations reached the ears of Indians in New York City steps were immediately taken to investigate these proceedings. Through the efforts of a committee of Hindustanis, and with the assistance of the United States Labor Department, the 29 taken off Ellis Island were released recently, and nine have been taken back to the Philadelphian immigration station. But the interest 29 were obliged to leave the country on British steamers. A case has been started in Gloucester, N. J., in defense of the nine men who were taken back to Philadelphia.

The reason given for this round-up of the Indian laborers in the United States is that they violated the immigration law of 1917 which forbids entrance of Hindus, unless they be students, travelers, professionals, and licensed officers. If they enter the United States.

The investigation of the case by the committee revealed very soon the cause for the presence here of the laborers arrested. These men, it was learned, have been arrested entered the United States without the knowledge of immigration officers. They are Indian seamen who tired of their miserable and slavish life on British steamers, where they feel most bitterly the venom of the British masters, deserted their ships and settled in the United States to find freedom, peace, and happiness. In their stories they tell how they had lived, up to a few years ago, a life of forced labor, that the British would hunt them out and force them to return to their steamers. In this country they have had to struggle hard to make living comfortable, to any degree, but were assured of their safety and comfort of any other nation. Many of them made attempts to learn the English language, and to work in American agriculture. They learned and unlearned much, they gained a new conception of things, and, as a whole, were making fairly good progress here when the deportation proceedings began. Perhaps it is this change in their outlook that had encouraged the authorities to begin their persecutions. It is, from the investigations conducted, that British steamship companies have had their hand in forcing the men to return, and are, in fact, pressuring the deportations into service on board ship, without pay. Added to this is the even harsher treatment which is being meted out to these "miscreants."

We have personally visited the ships on which the deported men are sailing, and have seen with our own eyes and heard from them the tragic story of their miserable existence. They subsist on the poorest of food, eat the coarsest of quantities of food, and own nothing in this world but a few ragged clothes. Difficult as it is to imagine the struggle of these men in the United States, it did, nevertheless, result in comparatively decent shelter and food.

We are not making a plea for the deportation of these laborers. What we have been proved have violated the immigration law. The fact that the men have been arrested by the United States Labor Department, before the law was passed signifies that it is not only not just but unjust. They should be heard in the courts before they are forced to leave this country. We are gathering all possible facts relating to the men in this country and would be grateful to all who can furnish additional matter on these laborers. With the cooperation of the United States Labor Department we hope to be able to bring these men before the bar of justice, and to let them be proven guilty or innocent. We do not approve of deporting illegal entrants into the United States, but we do insist on a fair trial for the arrested men.

The Defense Fund of Local 20

By JOSEPH SERVINOSKY

At the general membership meeting of the Rainbow Makers' Union, Local 20, which was held on August 5, in Manhattan, the executive board of the Union recommended that the members be informed of the legal holidays for the fund which the Union is raising.

It was expected that after some discussion this recommendation would be endorsed by the members. A meeting of the local in the early days of the union was raised.

Today living on one's income is accepted in every industrial center of the United States as one of the methods of gaining a livelihood. Business men and women work for a living. Other men and women own for a living.

Workers are in most cases the humble people of the community. They live in small, run-down homes, eat the best food, wear the least elaborate clothing, or read, travel and enjoy the most of life.

The owners as a rule are the well-to-do part of the community. They derive much or all of their incomes from investments. The re-

PROPERTY INCOME

By SCOTT NEARING

If the possessor of property is to enjoy the full fruit of his ownership, he must be free to make from it whatever gains he can.

The present organization of economic life in the United States permits the wealth owners through their ownership to live without doing any work, upon the work done by their fellow. As recipients of income (rent, interest and dividends) they have a return for which they need perform no service—a return that allows them to "live on their income."

Civilization is built upon labor, and the so-called wealth of civilization is a labor-created structure. The clothes that men wear, the houses they live in, the books that they read were made by some human hands. The man who made them can only put energy to making things produces wealth, in exchange for which he receives the income that enables him to procure the objects of his desire.

The man who fails to act in productive-activity gives nothing of himself in return for the food, clothing and shelter which he enjoys—that is, he lives on the labor of others. Where some have sowed and reaped, hammered and drilled, he has regaled himself on the fruits of their toil, while never toiling himself.

Living off others' income is not a new social experience, but it is relatively new in the United States. The practice found a relatively effective expression in the feudal form of the manorial system, which has been brought to extraordinary perfection under the industrialism of Twentieth Century America.

Imagine the feelings of the early Mound Builder, as he gazed on the empires of civilization with which he has been brought to extraordinary perfection under the industrialism of Twentieth Century America.

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TO ALL SHOP CHAIRMEN IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT AND REEFER INDUSTRY:

CUTTERS’ UNION, Local No. 10, is now affiliated with the Joint Board. You are therefore requested to attend the meeting of the cutters in your shop in the same manner that you attend to the rest of the workers.

Kindly see that each cutter is in good standing and that he has a working card; the color of this season’s working card is green.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 10.

LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3 (FORMER LOCALS 3 & 50)

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING will be held Wednesday, August 25th, at 7 p.m. at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th Street where important Executive recommendations will be discussed and decided.

Executive Board, Local No. 3.

P.S.—Ladies Tailors and especially Sample Makers should take into consideration that the office of 9 W. 21st Street will be given up from September 1st and all business will be attended from the temporary office, 725 Lexington Avenue, until a more convenient place for the ladies tailors and for the sample makers will be obtained.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED STRIKERS AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST WORKING THEREIN:

CUTTING EMPLOYMENT VIOLENT.

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 53 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 13 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milius, 136 Madison Ave.
M. Stein, 83 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Dreassi Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kolber, 200 Fourth Ave.
Deuts & Oronberg, 9-10 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 610 E. 32nd Street.
West Point Waist, 110 W. 24th St.

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THE Boat “Crema” With Red Flag Appears in the Port of N. Y.

(Continued from Page 3)

Carlo Bossi, the captain of the Crema, also spoke. He thanked the Italian Chamber of Labor in behalf of his crew and the Cabala for its hospitality. He reminded the audience of the far-reaching consequences of the growth of a powerful cooperative movement such as that which he represented. He said that he considered such a cooperative movement as one of the strongest possible weapons for the working class movement.

In conclusion, he asked the audience to send a greeting to Giulietti, the Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who is president of the Federation of Italian Seamen. The audience responded gladly to the suggestion.

On Monday noon, in the presence of several friends, the bronze plaque representing Garribaldi, the revolutionist, was attached to the boat, and exchanging messages of solidarity, the group of friends parted with the Italian seamen and the captain of Crema.

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