Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 40)

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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.
Members of our International will learn with little surprise that a strike of 11,900 Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25. This local union has never locked, even in most harmonious times, sharp and acrimonious differences of opinion. The present situation is, however, of a most acute nature.

As the readers may learn from the signed statements given below by members of Local 25 and the Brooklyn branch of that organization and addressed to the special meeting of the General Executive Board, held in New York City during the past week, the Executive Board of local 25 was charged with willful violations of the constitution of the International. These charges have received careful consideration from the General Executive Board at a special hearing before which the entire Executive Board of local 25, as its executive officers were summoned to do, and to state their case. The General Executive Board, consequently rendered a decision upon these charges, which we reproduce below, together with the signed statements by the members of Local 25 in order to afford our readers an opportunity to form a comprehensive judgment regarding the entire situation.

The following is the letter addressed to the International by members of local 25:

To the General Executive Board,
Greetings:

"We, the undersigned members in good standing of Local No. 25, beg to call your attention to a matter of grave importance, which requires your immediate attention and action.

At the recent meeting, the Executive Board of Local No. 25, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of New York, failed to charge the members of that local a proportion for the transfer of the legislative and executive power of the affairs of the local to a group of shop stewards, vesting the last-named group with authority for the selection of an executive board for the local and for acting with full authority upon all vital matters concerning local No. 25.

"This action, even if sanctioned by the vote of the members, is in clear violation of Section No. 6, Article No. 6 of our Constitution, which provides that all officers of the Union shall be elected through ballot by the members of the Union; and of Section No. 7 of same Article, which provides for the holding of regular members' meetings for the transaction and control of the affairs of the Local.

"Under the Constitution of our International Union, no executive board, and no local, has a right to abdicate its powers in favor of any group of members, and has no right to deprive the members from the control of the affairs of the Union.

"We trust that you will see the danger of this basic infraction of the laws of our organization and will take steps to rectify this violation immediately.

Signed,

Harry Weissblum
Louis Feinser
Bruno Weinert
Bertha A. Kaplan
Hyman Koyeisky
Isaac Brenneman
Mark Carmack.

A signed letter with similar contents was received by the General Executive Board from a large group of members of Local 25. In this statement the identical charge is made that a plan is being hatched by the general membership of the organization of its voting power and to transfer the same to a group of shop stewards. The signers of the protest call upon the General Executive Board to take an immediate hand in the situation.

The General Executive Board has thereupon directed the matter a most searching investigation; forwarded the following decision to local 25 on Sept. 28, 1929.

"To the Executive Board and the Officers of Local 25, of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 25, I. L. G. W. U., General Executive Board.

"The General Executive Board, in special session assembled on Feb. 1, 1929, and at the annual meeting held on Sept. 26th, 1929, having heard the charges presented against the Executive Board, and the organization containing allegations of transfer of the legislative power, of the local union, to a group of shop stewards and the defense presented by the promoters and members of the local union, has given due consideration to every argument presented pro and con and in the situation thus created, and has rendered a decision which is embodied in the following resolution:

The General Executive Board fully recognizes the right of every member of the International, and of every group of members to make themselves heard and to advance such arguments as they honestly believe to be the best arguments and for the advancement of their own interests within our organization. The General Executive Board will not only not challenge such a right, but will encourage by every means in our power, independent discussion and the promotion of ideas and plans of organization, no matter how novel or unusual.

"The General Executive Board, newly elected for the organization of a new body of legislative authority within Local No. 25, namely, the shop stewards' body, which is to be vested with the power of selection of an executive board for the local and of acting with full authority upon all vital matters concerning this local, as is in direct and direct violation of our constitution, infringes upon the rights of the individual members, if allowed to remain, will destroy the very principle of democracy upon which our constitution was founded and which has made it vigorous and influential.

"In pursuance of Article VI of our constitution provides explicitly for the election of executive committees and other committees by the "Local Union." Under our constitution and if the course of International Aids in Drive to Elect Hillquit and London

General Secretary Baroff has forwarded to all our locals in Greater New York a stirring appeal to our membership to keep a wide collection of funds in every ladies' garment shop in the city to help elect the Socialist candidate for this fall, and particularly to urge the count of votes on Election Day in the 12th and 20th Congressional Districts in New York where Meyer London and Morris Hillquit are running.

It looks like a waning year for the Socialist candidates. The atmosphere is one of protest, and the criminal stupidity of the Assembly's act has added impetus to the wave of resentment and disappointment with the old capitalist twin parties and their minions.

Morris Hillquit, for years a member of our International, we are glad to inform our readers has returned to active life and leadership in the labor movement, after a forced retirement of about two years on account of ill health. He will make his first public appearance on Election Day, October 10, at the Lexington Opera House, Meyer London, Joseph D. Cohan, candidate for Governor and Justice Panken will also address that meeting.

Alexander Fichandler, New Head of the Educational Department.

Every true friend of adult labor education may be gratified, indeed, with the splendid choice of director of the educational work of the United Workers Union, as made by the International, Dr. Alexander Fichandler, who assumed his new post at the beginning of the current week, comes to our Educational Department with an equipment, experience, and tried ability in the work of organizing in the greater educational field in the Greater City.

Under the leadership of Dr. Fichandler, the formation of the faculty of teachers and lecturers has been made in the various Unity Centers throughout the city. These lecturers have already prepared the outlines for their respective courses, each of which bids fair to surpass in comprehensiveness and interest anything undertaken so far in the field of adult education in this city.

One of the most important courses on Contemporary Labor Problems, to be given by A. L. Wilkofsky, will be a series of lectures under the following titles: The Right to Organize; The Right to Voluntary Association; The Right to Strike; Free (Continued on Page 7)
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By M. D. Danish

THE IMMIGRATION CHAOS

For several years, men of foresight and intelligence have urged the necessity of some control for the distribution of immigration. Ever since 1914 it has become more and more apparent that the war would bring a great tide of immigration to America, yet up to the present time no steps have been taken to cope with it. Moreover, present conditions at Ellis Island and in other places are testifying to our failure to prevent the record immigration before the war.

During the last few weeks, the conditions at Ellis Island have become well-nigh unbearable. The number of people being detained in quarters with sleeping accommodations for 1,500 persons. The result was a tempestuous exodus of those who could live down those of the long lines. Many literally slept on their feet. So slow were the admissions and discharge of the new arrivals, that their friends and relatives did not know where to weary interest on the part of the various shops and stores. The only thing to do was to go and take part in the affairs of the local. The General Executive Board, therefore, is in a position to understand and assist in the formation of a committee to deal with the matter of the evictions by a majority of the members elected by them by a majority of the members as a supplementary body and as such the General Executive Board, in taking the rights of legislation and elections in an advisory capacity and in the present time of the the members of the shop committee, as illegal and null and void according to the present interests of all the branches of the local should be called forthwith, at which time the General Executive Board be made and carried through, under the direction of the General Executive Board is meant solely by the sincere desire to maintain the integrity of your organization, as well as the integrity and well-being of our International Union as a whole.

The International is at present devoting its principal activities to the organization of the local and the improvement of working conditions in your local in order to accomplish it, however, concerted action and the aroused interest of the membership is absolutely necessary. We call upon you to eliminate whatever differences that have arisen within your local and to assume leadership in the beginning of the spring campaign and truly democratic conduct of affairs of your organization.

On behalf of the General Executive Board.

General Secretary-Treasurer.

The Kent Session at Albany

The much advertised union has brought forth a mouse. The extraordinary session of the legislature at Albany called by Governor Smith for the purpose of passing a bill in regard to legislation and incidental, to embarrass the Republican majority in both branches of the legislature on the eve of a general election, and re-elected its Socialist members, is said to have been prepared to cope with the new arrivals.

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A bill providing for the creation of a permanent State Housing Board as one of the administrative state department was defeated, alongside the passage of various other measures such as the bill to pass the 1910 tax relief and other measures in order to give the State greater control over housing conditions in the state. Meanwhile, the merry race between one section of the city and another in sending out their apartments sky-high is continuing, and whatever hopes there were raised by the board presented as state administration to relieve this abominable situation, have been disappointed. For instance, the apartments of the people of the State of New York, particularly in the cities and towns of the state, are in the grip of over-producing landlords.

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We took hope from them last summer, and the present Fall season was very definitely held out to us by the weather, and our clearer leaders as the peak of high prices after which things will go to a depression and normal era will be ushered in.

Small wonder that the trade is still in a state of semi-starvation out of doors of cheer on the part of our manufacturers, lower prices. National elections are at hand, and anything that will tend to keep the workers of the land, away from the terrible burdens of the wages system, is being skillfully manipulated and with flashed forth to delude, to pacify and to poison.

Side by side with these declared "reports" there are trickling through the laboring industry, falling wages and an increase of the unemployed. The laborers of the other States are equally as bad off. The State Employment Bureau shows a decline in wages except for domestic servants, larger numbers looking for work and general expectation or more unemployment. The accounts are not furred up on the front pages of the metropolis, not enough to give the true register of the tense industrial situation, and they augur a very hard winter for the working classes times. The organized workers can benefit by no illusions fed to them by the riches who can not understand what the "capers" press. They should rather look facts straight in the face, stand on their own feet, march out of their own forces to meet the emergency.

The Victory in Italy

The remarkable industrial situation in Northern Italy brought to a head the necessity of the seizure, occupation and operation under Government control of the factories, the most novel and effective method ever used. Western Europe, was confined to the city of Turin and the neighboring district of Piedmont, and involved about 165,000 workers employed in the steel plants, automobile manufacturers, rubber works, chemical factories, leather, shoe and textile shops of the country. The army of workers who had raised the red flag over several hundred factories, threatened to surmise their plants until their demands were conceded in full by their employers.

To understand fully the background of this highly dramatic situation in Italy, it is essential to state the three main factors of the situation. They are for a wage increase of 4 or 5 cents an hour, the long period of unemployment, and the increase of workmen's insurance. The workmen are trying to work for themselves instead of their masters, and the Government is desirous of participating in the future management of the industries. The wage increase is the most important, and the employers because Premio Gotti, in his effort to prevent the unionization of the workers, was threatened with an agitation which was threatening to engulf all Italy, insisted upon it. The whole control has been left to a committee

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On behalf of the General Executive Board.
A Rejoinder by William Feigenbaum

Editor, "Justice.,

My letter in "Justice" for July 30th, concerning the Farmer-Labor Party, has aroused the healthy interest that I had hoped it would provoke. I had intended to rest the case of the Socialist Party, and then the American Federation of Labor, but a letter (Mr. Abraham LeFkowitz and another by Max Hayes, Jr., which appeared in the June Journal, added to the arguments for the Socialist Party, as the organization that most American workers should support rather than the newly organized party.

Both are worth while, as well as the editor of "Justice" in an editorial about a month ago, make the same point, a point that I think can be disposed of in a moment. They likewise mention the fact that I saw fit to bring up the Socialists—a personal matter or two—and then Mr. LeFkowitz makes what I believe is the final point on his side of the discussion.

All three writers seem to consider the Farmer-Labor Party to maintain what they call an aloofness, thus making (they say) this party a political or social action impossible. Mr. LeFkowitz, brushes aside my statement of the Socialist principle that the Labor Party in three elections challenged the Socialist Party for what it was worth, and then announces the Socialist Party for refusing to enter into a co-operative arrangement with the United Labor Party in New York. The answer to Mr. LeFkowitz's point is very simple.

The Socialist Party exists; it has existed in New York in one form or another for nearly fifty years; the Socialist Party is the Labour Party of New York. The great unions of the Empire State, just those that have made such a magnificent fight for industrial and social justice, have been identified with the Socialist Party from the beginning. There has never been competition for electoral and reciprocal favors, as the editor of "Justice" in his editorial comments makes out. The Socialists are with and for the unions all the time; and these unions have been and are the Socialists. By that co-operation, the Socialist Party has grown to its present proportions in New York.

At the last election, in spite of service to study methods, and the industrial barons of Italy will accede to the question of pay for the three weeks the workers have been reduced to. All this was fought out at a conference at Milan. The employers are fighting a strike that cannot be prolonged because such payment would amount virtually to a recovery of all the wages the workers have been reduced to. The workers left the factories. The remarkable display of solidarity and a united front, which characterized the industrial workers of Italy has, however, stunned the manufacturers. It has cost an arm and a leg, and coupled with the fact that the present Italian Cabinet would not risk military intervention for fear of a workers' revolt, it has been able to be safely predicted that the employers will yield on the most savage persecution in all American history, the Socialist Party has not been reduced to one vote in New York City, and nearly 250,000 votes in New York State. Mr. LeFkowitz's candidate for Governor, Joseph D. Cannon, a man who is known by all workers, is as brilliant and devoted labor leader of the most advanced type. But the question is, is there any chance that if those who claim that their sole desire is to unite the working class will not do just what they said, they would not organize a new party in the same territory where a party already holds strength already exists. There are between twenty-five and thirty thousand members in New York, where the Socialist Party is either first, or a good second, or third and among the labor leaders. It seems to most Socialists that here there is a pretty good, pretty efficient labor party, and that the nomination of candidates for Governor against Joe Cannon (who, it is conceded, will not make a very serious run at all, and possibly half a million) is not in line with the announced policy of the party. There is something against the workers upon the political field.

The Socialists want to see the working-class unite. They will sacrifice much to secure that unity. But they will not voluntarily fall aside having built up this great strength in New York, in order to try something which has been attempted in Philadelphia, in Denver, in Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, and many other cities in the State. There is a very strong hypothesis that a new party that has not yet passed through a single struggle will not be able to get a larger vote than the Socialists.

Indeed, the experience of the Socialist Party in Chicago tends to the conviction that the nomination of labor candidates (lawyers and other professional men) in opposition to the Socialist candidates (who are working men and women) tends to split the labor vote, to benefit the Republicans and/or the candidates of people who otherwise would have voted either the Socialists or the Republicans. Mr. LeFkowitz, the editor of "Justice" and others have called attention to the supposed effort of the Independent Labour Party of England and the Labour Party, and they hint that such an arrangement might be set up in this country. Socialists reply that if the Labor Party had confined itself to nominating candidates in those places where there are no Socialists, instead of where the Socialist Party was weak, and then proceeded to work for united action in the strong places in such an arrangement might be considered.

There is just one argument that was made by Mr. LeFkowitz that has any foundation in reason. It is the argument that the word Socialism, and the word Socialists, thanks to our subsidized press, churches and schools, have come to mean which the workers fear and despise, such as war on religion, free love, divorce and all that sort of bunk." Mr. LeFkowitz feels that he wants to go out and organize the workers, and if he calls himself Socialists, he is afraid that the name will prejudice the minds of the people against him; he wants to get to them undisturbed by the prejudices that is likely to be used by the "improper name."

Let us see. There is nothing whatever horrible about the word "Republican." Yet sixty years ago when Abraham Lincoln was running for the Presidency as a Republican, it was suddenly discovered by the enemies of freedom that Republicans stood for "war on religion, free love, divorce and all that sort of bunk." When Mr. LeFkowitz spoke of the word "blood-curdling in the words "Non-partisan League," but if Mr. LeFkowitz will himself look, north and west, he will find that the enemies of the farmers have identified those same and meaningless words with "war on religion, free love, divorce and all that sort of bunk."

In other words, Mr. LeFkowitz, you cannot fool the capitalist class. You call yourself a Socialist, and the Socialist Party covers that the word connotes something dreadful. Lou change the word to "Non-partisan League" and they see you as a fool. They are not quite as simple as that. No matter what you call it, you have already committed yourself by the name. It is useless to say that you call yourself a Socialist, if you stand for opposed to plunder and robbery and the production of war, but also knows this better than the members of the I. O. G. U., who have again and again declared that this demand for little better wages and a little cleaner shop, meant Bolchevism, and stamped all men who have minds of the capitalist enemies. And at the same time, Mr. LeFkowitz, you can only get a chance to get anything you want and get away with it, if you are not fighting the enemy.

"The struggle for the world," said Mr. LeFkowitz, "is the struggle between the Negro and the white people."

The struggle for the world, said Mr. LeFkowitz, is the struggle between the Negro and the white people. Clearly Mr. LeFkowitz is not afraid of the struggle between the Negro and the white people, that is what Mr. LeFkowitz and the American Federation of Labor are now afraid of.
EDITORIALS

YEARNING FOR THE PAST

Our garment manufacturers, of various hues and shades, have of late begun sincerely to yearn for the good old days of the piece-work system. We can fully understand why a return to that system should appear so alluring to our employers. We can assure them, nevertheless, that their daydreams, bring back the tack system in the garment trades, will be never realised. The garment workers will always be stronger than they were in those less-garments days. The manufacturers know full well that they can never again, without fear of reprisal, demand the same reductions of wages. The workers will refuses to consent to that. It is only a matter of time before they will return to the accursed system of piece-work.

Their employers are raising a continuous cry that the garment workers are not producing enough work, hence there is a demand for their return to the system. We assume that in raising this cry they have in mind quantities and hours, not quality. Can it, however, be honestly maintained that production under the piece-work system is any indication of a quantitative sense, a healthy and comfortable condition? I know! Had it been so, the piece-work system would still prevail in the garment shops and the whole cause of that system overtaxed and underpaid. If anything, the average worker to-day is better paid and less liable to disappear after years of ceaseless effort.

The week-work system under which the garment workers normally has come to supplant it, and our manufacturers really in earnest; there is no doubt that they would bring back the scheme that the workers into the gar- ment shop! Can it be that a moment believe that they could accomplish this?

We will say that the true attitude of the workers with regard to work and their employers who seek to secure them that their efforts are in vain, and that work has to come to stay. Moreover, the men and women in the garment shops are feeling the realization that the industry in which they are engaged owes them not only a weekly wage, but an all-year-round sustenance. The manufacturers will, very likely, raise another grumble against such an "unheard of" demand. We are confident, nevertheless, that the industry will be met, in one way or another, in the course of time. The prepos- terous claim of the garment workers that their family are entitled to a living not only during the busy season, but also during the slack season as well, and that the work produced by him in the industry in the course of the year is the source of his living and support all year round is gradually becoming the firm conviction of our men and women.

There is an interesting back ground story in connection with the yearning of our manufacturers for the flesh pole of the piece system. They have neglected to tell their workers that they do not know how true they are — that the great consuming public, which had bartered paid fancy prices for garments with murmur, is becoming more economic. This feeling is growing daily, and the demand for less garments remains. The manufacturers know full well that any lowering of prices in this region will stimulate the purchasing of clothes. But who shall pay for this lowering of prices? Of course, not the manufacturer, not the storekeeper.

Our employers, obviously, did not have the temerity to come out in the open and say that they would not pay, and still longer for fear of the consequences. We assume that in raising this cry they have in mind that the consequences have been a farce. Can it, however, be honestly maintained that the consequences have been a farce? I know! Had it been so, the piece-work system would still prevail in the garment shops and the whole cause of that system overtaxed and underpaid. If anything, the average worker to-day is better paid and less liable to disappear after years of ceaseless effort.

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ON THE WRONG TRAIL

We would gladly agree with the press and the detectives that the explosion in Wall Street was not an accident but the work of a discovered anarchist. But how can we! Is it not a commonly known fact that anarchists have been deported quite some time ago? To attempt to say that revolutionaries were responsible for the explosion is as absurd as to accuse our sleuths, Mr. Palmer and the entire Department of Justice, of criminally derelict in their duty.

We are to adopt the supposition that the explosion in Wall Street was the work of an anarchist, we would have had to accept as a fact that the investigation of all dangerous "reds" has been neglected quite some time ago! To attempt to say that revolutionaries were responsible for the explosion is as absurd as to accuse our sleuths, Mr. Palmer and the entire Department of Justice, of criminally derelict in their duty.

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regulation with the ultimate pur-
pose of complete elimination of
home work.
of the movement by Dunas,
France, was accepted to the
effect that laws of various coun-
tries, both European and Ameri-
can, National organizations collect
documents and data with refer-
cence to the International Bureaus,
to the International Bureau, which shall then prepare a general
draft for the International Bureaus. To date, there has been no
action of the international organiza-
tion in this matter. In recent years
enlist the cooperation of the legis-
late bodies. Wherever necessary
legal talent should be engaged.

Resolution on Wages
For a long time the Consultative
Army of Germany reported the
following Resolution on Wages
without the consent of a unanimous
vote:
The International Congress of
Women workers, who, it appears,
decides that time wages are the
best form of compensation for la-
bor and the workers of all coun-
tries should therefore strive to
be working for wages instead.

Speaking upon the resolutions,
Dumas notes that the workers in
Germany and Austria ladies
tailors (custom work) are paid by
the yard and the hours. In the
made clothing, men's and wom-
men's, are paid by the piece. New
salaries were met by increases in
the Unions. Formerly they were
determined arbitrarily by the
employers but are now fixed after
found-week-best for the
workers. The same was said by
the French delegates.

Resolution on Industrial Form of
Organization
The following resolution, advo-
cated by the delegation of Union
of the International, was intro-
duced to the German delegates and unanimously
adopted:
The International Clothing
Workers' Congress stands upon the
principle of the industrial forma-
tion and recognizes the neces-
sity of the inclusion into one or-
national, as well as inter-
national, of the several branch-
es of wearing apparel, such as
clothing, tailoring, washing, la-
erers, furriers and hat makers,
et c. It is our aim to combine small
tailors with large organizations
in large and efficient bodies.
The Conference calls upon the
national conventions to make a
resolution to the same effect.
It also directs the Interna-
tional Bureau to enter into nego-
tiations with the Unions of the
Bureaus of the Fur Workers, Hat
and Cap Makers, and others, with
the object of consolidating among
one united organization both na-
tionally and internationally.

Resolution on Hungary
The following resolution on Hungary was adopted by a unani-
mous vote:
The International Clothing
Workers' Congress, which organizes
workers of all the world in the
condemnation of the Hun-
sary, a means of the white terror,
murdered thousands of workers
and their leaders, and is keeping them
outside the borders of others languishing in
prison, and permitting them to

Installation of New Local at Hackensack
The installation of the new local of the International at Hack-
ensack, N. J., Local No. 134
This installation meeting was also of great interest and many people
came to headquarters and in view of the fact that organiza-
tion in the local had been started here
four weeks ago this is highly en-
couraging.

The interesting features of the
meeting were the fact that
some of the employees were there
for the first time and also that
the half, casting angry glan-
ces at the workers as they were
walking by to the (meeting hall).
The meeting was addressed by
Luigi Antonini, Secretary of Lo-
cal No. 89, and Miss Jennie Mat-
yas. After the speeches, many of
the workers joined the union.

The newspapers of Hackensack
made prominent mention of the
new local of the International in
their next day edition:
The Meriden Dye Co., the largest dye fac-

cilities, formed an agreement with
the union. The local now has a
membership of 100.

The following shops have al-
ready signed agreements with the
Union: The Bergen Knit Co., H.
J. Kersnik Knit Goods Co., R. & S.
Co. The situation in general is such that we have
never had so many agreements in a short time the ladies' garment
workers of Hackensack will be operating under the most

derstand and uniform union
conditions.

The Mt. Vernon Local is Growing
Brother L. Maggio, in charge of the
Mt. Vernon office of the In-
ternational at 52 So. 4th Avenue,
has a very encouraging report
this week.

New shops have been or-
ganized during the past week,
with the addition of 62 members.
This is in line with the continued
 grow by leaps and bounds. The
industry is registering a steady
increase in nearly every part of the

A big meeting is in preparation
for Thursday, September 30th, at
headquarters, at which Local No.
113 will be installed, and an Ex-
cutive Board elected. An appeal
to the workers of Yonkers, New
Boroughs, White Plains, Harrison,
Mamaroneck and Port Chester, to
come to this meeting, has been
brought to the attention of a large
tendency is expected from these
before unorganized localities.

Activities at Newark, N. J.
The last meeting of the Newark
Local, No. 115, took place on
Thursday, September 23rd,
headquarters of the Cooks' and
Waiters' Union on Washington
Avenue, and was attended by about
50 girls. At this meeting the elec-
tion of delegates to the Essex
County Federation of Labor took
place, and the following were elected:
Millie Messina, Fannie Swarts
and Beasie Simmons to the Trade
Council, and Fanny Sante and
Antius Einstein to the State Con-
vention which is to be held at
Work on October 4th, 5th and 6th.

Organizing work is proceeding at a steady pace, a number of circulars
and booklets distributed among
the workers. On several occasions
some of the girls have attempted to
intimidate Miss Aldrich,
local organizer, and have threatened
her with arrest unless she stops ap-
proaching their girl workers with
me and authority. We are happy to
say that the Essex County Trade
C Council are very particular in their
help in the organizing work of our
local.

WORK IN LOS ANGELES
by MAX GORENSTEIN, Vice-President
Matters are now quite lively in
the local cloak organization. All
workers are employed and the
business is good.

On Saturday, September 11th,
a special meeting of Local No. 53
was held at the Y.W.C.A., the
pay tax was levied on all mem-
bers in order to prepare for any
ruptcy that may be in the
future. We have had a conference
with the cloak manufacturer-
s, at which the question of the
supply of help through the local's
labor bureau was discussed. We
had considerable trouble in
die, for the purpose of straining
the labor organization right in the
camera and halt the onward march of
socialism.

The congress extends its sympa-
thies to the Hungarian workers
in their heroic struggle and ex-
expresses the hope that in all
opposition they will come out
victorious from this struggle in
the closest union in the cause on the
support of the International
Proletariat.

Resolution on the Ultimate Aim
of the Clothing Workers' International
The following resolution was
introduced by Ploog and Sabath
(Germany), Scholsberg (Amer-
ica), and Hager (Switzerland)
and was adopted unanimously.

The congress declares that the
organization shall always endeavor to
enforce upon this basis its
principle of the class struggle, and
that the organizing will satisfy the
demands by all industrial and po-
itical efforts.

The next Congress will be held
in 1923 either at Geneva or Luc-
terne, Switzerland.

After several appropriate
remarks by members of the Bureau
of the International, the meeting
on Monday evening, August 16th,
The Copenhagen Clothing Workers' Union and the Norwegian
Workers' Union, tendered
signal service to the Congress by
presenting the official interpreter
by translating the discussions into
Danes, German and French.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG,
BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER.
The next meeting of the Choke and Suit Division will be held on Monday, October 11th, at Arling- ton Hall, at 8 P.M. The meeting will be held during the holidays, both legal and religious, within the last few weeks, and the interest in it will dwindle sharply if held between the two dates. It is therefore of the greatest importance that all members attend the above meet- ing where the management pro- test will be made and the Choke and Suit situation at the present moment and also on the results of our previous labor with the Joint Board. This be- ing the only meeting before nomi- nation night, we again urge all members not to fail to attend. Owing to the fact that there is a great deal of smugness on hand for that night, the meeting will start at 7:30 P.M. sharp.

The Wrist and Dress Bragel is a strike, as usual, going through a period of tranquillity, without any strikes on hand, which is a fortunate fact.

The strike at the West Point Wast Company, which lasted only for two days, of which we were only satisfied with the success of the union, the firm having paid a fine of $60 for indulging in it, we remind the manufacturers to assume such a defiant attitude.

The union is now calling meetings of the different shops in the industry where the entire situation is being explained to the members, and as soon as condi- tions will warrant the manufactur- ers to assume such a defiant attitude.

The following are excerpts from the executive board minutes of the Wrist and Dress Bragel.

Sun Silverstein, No. 3081, ap- peared on summons, charged by Dusseau, for violating the collective agreement by receiving single time for overtime at the house of Cohen & Bieder, 63 9th Street, and refusing to secure a working card.

He was charged with working on Sunday and Saturday; that during that period he worked for another house by the name of Inman, 62nd Street, and 17th Street.

Brother Silverstein admits to the charge of violating the agreement, claiming that he was not thinking of losing his job which he had just obtained, that he worked for a single time.

He further stated that he worked on a Sunday in order to get the single time at Cohen & Bieder's, not wanting to do it during the week, as he would then have to work two shifts, and at $1.25.

However, during the cross-examination, he admitted that he had worked overtime at the house of Cohen & Bieder, regularly employed at Shapiro & Silverstein.

Jacob Jacobs, No. 3510, ap- peared on summons, charged by Dusseau, for violating the collective agreement by working for a non-union boy the cutting house at the house of Herman & Co., 504 8th Avenue, and also charged with giving false testimony in the presence of Broth- er Silverstein, for stating that he was working there.

Brother Jacobs admitted these charges and states that the boy worked with him at the table for a full year. On motion a fine of $50 was imposed upon him.

Jacob Goldblum, No. 1776, appeared on summons, charged by Brother David Lipton, for not failing to receive the increase of $5 per week at the house of Core & Cowan, 44 East 35th Street, on the 15th of January 5th, per the decision of the Governor's Commission. Broth- er Goldblum admitted to the facts and states that owing to the fact that he suffers from asthma he could not bear the heat, and sometimes had to come in late and the firm did not deduct from his pay. Taking into consid- eration the state of Brother Goldblum's health, the executive board de- cided to fine him $10.

Lester Lieb, on application, ap- peared on summons, charged by Dusseau, for working on Saturday afternoon, Sep- tember 28th, at the shop, 33 East 32nd Street. Brother Settle found him in the shop at 2:25 P.M. Mr. Lieb states that he came to this shop at about 2:15 A.M., to get his job and that while waiting for it he was found by Brother Settle. He could not explain, however, why he had his job before that hour.

Leverett No. 3570 ap- peared on summons, charged by the employer, for seeking to inform a job- ber by the name of Silver that the firm of Brod & Friedman would not employ him. For more material for certain dreams, however, Brother Breiterman was censured by the Executive Board for his behavior toward a certain gentleman, and the case was dis- missed.

The Secretary was in- structed to tell the manager of the labor department of the above association, informing him of the result of the above charges.

ALEXANDER FICHandler, NEW HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Speech: Free Press; Free Assem- bly; Vigorous Enforcement of Women's Act; Legalization of Labor Under Sixteen; Reduction of the High Cost of Living; Reg- ulation of Immigration; Adequacy of Eight Hour Law in Gov- ernment Positions; Federal Com- mission on Immigration; Ap- peal of the Labor Pro- tected by the Consumers' Union, the National Consumers' Union; Courts May Not Declare Laws Unconstitutional That Are Approved by Congress and Non-in- tervention in Mexico."

Mr. B. H. Mantzer will offer a voice on the "Educational, Economic, and Political Problems." These lectures will discuss some of the most economic problems which face the worker as producer and consumer. Such problems are the following: Banking; Control of Credit; Production and Distribu- tion of Coal and other natural re- sources; Food; The Ownership of Land, etc. The discussion will show these problems to be due to changes in wages, working conditions, employment, profits and prices, and the balance of payments in the United States, which the labor movement has un- dertaken and will continue to im- plement, to solve the problems of these problems.

Every Unity Center in the country has assured the organization of Mr. Idaore Glatter, who had so splendidly conducted his Sunday lecture in the Bronx Unity Center, has been re-engaged, after considerable ef- fort on the part of the Labor Uni- tation of the Wastmakers' Center, and Mr. L. Martin, who was the originator of the Unity Center. The New York educational system, has been established for the high school class at the Downtown Unity Center, 120 E. 30th St. and 60 E. 29th St. a well-known instructor at the Brooklyn Manual Training Normal School, has been engaged to direct the Brownsville Unity Center. The Harlem Center will start itself at the end of this week, with W. D. O'Connell, an instructor, well-known instructor at the Brooklyn Manual Training Normal School, has been engaged to direct the Brownsville Unity Center. The Harlem Center will start itself at the end of this week, in the hands of Dr. Dr. O'Druchan, so ably demonstrated during the preceding term.

With a sense of the beneficent gra- tification the Educational Depart- ment is able now to inform the members of "Jewish Anti- Semites; Charles A. Beard, the distin- guished educator, has consented to act in an advisory capacity on our teachers' faculty, and arrange- ments have also been made for a select group of our students to attend a course on "The Role of the Jews in the Industrial Revolution," to be given by Dr. Beard every Wednesday, at the New School of Industrial Arts. In addition, it is also enter- ing to this class will have to be interviewed first with regard to their educational qualifications by our Director, Dr. Fichandler. The outline of this course promises to be an illuminating one. It is to be treated of this subject that it can hardly fail to attract our more serious students. Some of the propo- tions to follow: "Theories and facts con- cerning the origin of the state. The state of the early civilizations. The cultural stages of social development. The role of military con- trol, the rise of the middle class. Constitutional monarchies and the great array of political parties. Their role in the state. The rise of the industrial worker. Constitutional state (1) the state as a police- man; (2) the state as a beneficent parent; (3) the state as a force de mouvement. The role of labor movement as de- rived by syndicats and guild socialists. (4) state socialism; (5) the state of the state as a state of the state; (6) the state of the state."}

Meanwhile, in every Unity Ce- nter in the country, under the name of Students' Councils, are already being formed. As such committees is to bring to the fore- ward men and women students who desire to contribute to the problems of the United States, is to develop their political activities. In this manner they can gain an opportunity to develop their political activities. In each committee every intelligent member is required to join these committees are already being formed. As such committees is to bring to the fore- ward men and women students who desire to contribute to the problems of the United States, is to develop their political activities. In this manner they can gain an opportunity to develop their political activities. In each committee every intelligent member is required to join these committees are already being formed. As such committees is to bring to the fore- ward men and women students who desire to contribute to the problems of the United States, is to develop their political activities. In this manner they can gain an opportunity to develop their political activities. In each committee every intelligent member is required to join these committees are already being formed. As such committees is to bring to the fore- ward men and women students who desire to contribute to the problems of the United States, is to develop their political activities. In this manner they can gain an opportunity to develop their political activities. In each committee every intelligent member is required to join these committees are already being formed. As such committees is to bring to the fore- ward men and women students who desire to contribute to the problems of the United States, is to develop their political activities. In this manner they can gain an opportunity to develop their political activities. In each committee every intelligent member is required to join these committees are already being formed.
LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3
A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING
will be held on
Tuesday Evening, October 5th, 1920
at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street

The report of the Executive Board and other matters of importance will be discussed,
Every ladies' tailor, sample-maker and piece-tier must not fail to come.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3.
H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

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 requested to attend to the interests of the cutters in your shops 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 working card; the color of this season's working card is green.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local No. 10.

DR. BARNE T L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN
215 E. BROADWAY
156 LENOX AVE.
* Open Sunday until 9 P.M.*

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
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WHITE LILY TEA
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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
Owing to holiday there will be no branch meeting on Oct. 4.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, October 11th.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, October 18th.
GENERAL: Monday, October 25th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Attention of Dress and Wait Cutters!
THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED BY STRIKER AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EmployMENT THERE.
Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Scribner & Asch, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 35th St.
Mack Kemmer & Millis, 136 Madison Ave.
M. Stolow, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 136 Madison Ave.
Julian Weiss Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kasler, 320 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg, 2-4 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 33rd Street.
West Point Waist, 118 W. 24th St.

BOSTON LADIES TAILORS' GEN. STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Sentigman was instructed by the General Executive Board to further the realization of this plan during his present stay in Boston. There is a growing conviction among our members in Boston that a central organization will create a more solid foundation for the development and well-being of our local, and it is to be hoped that this plan will shortly materialize.

NATIONAL LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION

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ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED BY STRIKER AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THERE.

DRESSES WELLS & BURKE, 24 West 32nd St.
ARCHIES & KELLER, 137 West 31st St.

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912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st St.)

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

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