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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 19)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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NEW YORK ORGANIZING
CAMPAIGN WELL UNDER WAY

The International Office is at present carrying on a very extensive campaign among the unorganized workers in the historic garment trades in New York City proper. It is conducted in a systematic and planned manner through the distribution of well-written and appealing appeals prepared by the General Office. These appeals are being given out to the thousands of workers, men and women, in the numerous non-union shops in the historic garment trades. The appeal is made that they join the respective unions of their trades and improve their working standards and conditions.

This campaign is but an additional chapter to the out-of-town organizing work which was conducted by the International in the course of the past several months. It has become apparent that right here, in the Greater City, there are literally hundreds of shops and thousands of workers who have not yet been enrolled under the banner of International Commercial Workers. Where there is a pool in the small towns, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to organize the workers in New York and thus end the Internationals' problems there.

The New York Department of the Union has made an investigation of the non-union shops of the city and the agitation work is now being systematically carried out on the basis of this information. The work is being done as follows:

There is, let us say, a building in the garment district which houses a number of shops and of their trades. Most of the shops in that building are, of course, union places. There are, however, two or three non-union shops where waiters, blouses and other work are being done.

President Schleissinger replied in the name of the entire conference committee of the Joint Board. In his address, he declared that the conference committee of the Protective Division had been elected by the local unions. His speech made a profound impression, and it was listened to with expected attention. As there were about 40 persons present on both sides it was decided that it would be best for each party to select a sub-committee and empower these sub-committees to make negotiations for the association and the union. These sub-committees will have the responsibility of making negotiations for the association and the union.

The first conference held in New York City

Injunction Plague Still Raging

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANNISH

THE CLOTHING UNIONS IN THE SENATE

LET us not, whoever the thanks are due, forget. The illustrious lights of the United States Senate have neither been dimmed, nor the great organizations, the garment workers' unions. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, in his resound resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the clothing industries conditions in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, including the "purposes and activities of the clothing workers of the Union. Along with this resolution Senator Moses has issued to the press the following statement:

"The Amalgamated is distinctly ailing at the taking over of the clothing industry for the benefit of the workers. "Their declaration of principles parented of the competition of workers along the lines of the lines of the clothing industry. It should be understood by the clothing workers' union filed recently by the lawyer for the clothing bloom, workingmen for five months ago and are now seeking to defeat the union through the courts."

Somehow or other, we are not a bit hopeful that this investigation will actually materialize. A couple of months ago a similar resolution was introduced in the New York legislature. It was investigated and was dropped. The conditions in New York, and, strange enough, the resolution has died a peaceful death. We believe to be a distinct blow for the movement. It is now a few months old and are now seeking to defeat the union through the courts."

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE SEAMEN

At a result of the failure of negotiations for a new wage and working agreement on all American vessels, the seamen, Mobile, Ala., Galveston, Texas, all vessels in the Florida coast and on the Pacific coast have gone on strike. The seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout of the marine workers has begun on Monday last. The Seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout. The seamen have announced that their men have refused as a unit to accept the new scale of wages in the contrary to an agreement with 6,000 seamen and about 45,000 unemployed men are affected in the New York harbor alone.

The strike order has been obeyed at all the principal seaports of the country. That no seamen, Mobile, Ala., Galveston, Texas, all vessels in the Florida coast and on the Pacific coast have gone on strike. The seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout of the marine workers has begun on Monday last. The Seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout. The seamen have announced that their men have refused as a unit to accept the new scale of wages in the contrary to an agreement with 6,000 seamen and about 45,000 unemployed men are affected in the New York harbor alone.

The negotiations which were conducted through the Federal Shipping Board have lasted for several weeks. Finally, on Saturday last, Admiral Benson, Chief of the Board, ordered a reduction in wages. On behalf of the seamen and marine workers President Arthur Farnsworth of the International Seamen's Union stated that the wage-seekers will not accept such an unwarranted cut in wages. The seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout of the marine workers has begun on Monday last. The Seamen's strike is expected to complete the walkout. The seamen have announced that their men have refused as a unit to accept the new scale of wages in the contrary to an agreement with 6,000 seamen and about 45,000 unemployed men are affected in the New York harbor alone.

This cut applies only to employees on the so-called government ships. The private ship owners who have not been organized by the seamen have not been expected by the Shipping Board to accept the example set by the Board. In the course of the lockout, the men of the privately owned ships have been hired by the docks. The Secretary of War's Department of Labor and Commerce has issued a report which will mediate this strike, the conflict promises to lessen to develop into an obstinate and stubborn struggle, and the men have determined not to accept this decline in wages at all costs.

THE PRINTER'S 46-HOUR WEEK

TWO events of importance have taken place in the printing dustry during the last week. The 44-hour week in the job and book binding shops of the trade has been brought to a near affective, throughout the country on the 1st. In some parts of the country, however, is not expected to be brought by the employers, regardless of the fact that the national agreement called for the introduction of this measure on the above set date. In these places it is likely to be carried out or step up to and hold the employers all over the country according to the terms of their contract.

The other important event is the increase in wages of 10¢ an hour, a sum of 15.50, a week, affecting 7,000 workers in the printing shops of New York, who is embodied in the agreement as prepared by the arbitrators in the, the wage controversy between the employers and the printers, the employers had proposed a wage reduction of 25 percent to become effective April 1st. The unions came back with a counterdemand for an increase in wages varying from $7 to $19 an week, with which the cost of living had not materially decreased and that the condition of the industry would not permit the employers to permit themselves to be stranded into a state of helplessness and the result would really strengthen the encroachments of that unholy combination—the manufacturer, the landlord, the worker, the public.

THE INNOCENT MIDDLEMAN

The innocents of the week have been the high wages for the prevail high cost of commodities that have been charged to the workers without number during the last few years by employers and their friends. The public is perhaps a little slow to the sighs and price gouging for the last five or six year's testimony that would be six year's testimony that would not look quite so prettily on paper. So it might, after all, be found least to the drop the whole matter as it was dropped in the New York Assembly.

WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS, ATTENTION

On Saturday evening, May 7th, at 7:30 o'clock the Waist and Dressmakers' Union will have the pleasure of meeting together of the year. This gathering will be in the form of a concert and entertainment to be held at the Settlement Center, 809 East 20th Street.

A musical program consisting of Russian and Yiddish folk songs by Mrs. Rose Haber, violin-vocal of the Morris Kirstein Symphony and Rand School dancers and by the students of the Center, will be fol led by dancing and refreshments.

All members who wish to make sure of seats should apply, hurry, before the Educational Department of the Local, Room 3, 16 West 21st Street.
A WOMAN LEADER OF 700,000 WORKERS

BY MARION LUCAS

Special correspondence to "Justice"

Boston, April 9, 1921.

During sixteen years of twenty years' existence as a labor organization, the Women's Industrial Union has grown from an original membership of 100,000 workers, which was subsequently increased by a tremendous reserve energy. I interviewed her in French, which she spoke fluently and which she offered recently established by the organization in the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor in Rome. The main office of the Union of Agricultural Workers is located at Bologna, as it has been for 16 years. Ruggero Italian strength typi-

fies this remarkable leader of the women, who has nothing of the vitality of the worker of the earth, the peasant, in spite of the fact that since the age of 18, an organizer and executive, she was sent by the Federation of Italy to work for the admission of women to the Socialists Party. But none of this organization, she is energetic, quick of motion, articulate and graceful in gesture.

"I have to have the energy of a man," she exclaimed, as one of the many important visitors who interrupted our interview, blushing at her attention.

"She is better than a man," commented the General Confederation of Labor, who accompanied the interview.

"My hair was black when I first began work with the organization," said Signora Allibelli, running her hand through it, which has grown gray with service. I am impasioned with love for the workers of the earth. I love all peasants. They have their faults, which perhaps more than any other person, know. But I accept them as they are, and I love them and I love the earth they work. Whatever little ability I have, I want to use it, and I want to spare my energy. It is all theirs.

"It was born in Lodola, in the district of Novara. At the age of 18, I became a Socialist organizer. I lived in harmony with the peasants, and it is quite natural, that when the agrarian movement began to grow, I should have been called upon to help in the work of that association. During my work with the union, I have had children, and lived the ordinary woman's life. Nothing in my personal life, however, has ever interfered with my work."

"The agrarian movement in Italy began at Mantua in 1864, when the hope of a free Italy was the first stroke. After the beginning in Mantua, a large agrarian movement spread over the country, even reaching Sicily. In 1894, the agrarian movement in Italy was stifling all economic movements for a long period of time."

"The movement went through various stages, but it was sometimes growing, until 1892, when a tremendous growth was caused by the agrarian legislation of 1894. In 1896 followed a period of reaction and was partially, perhaps, the beginning of the 1900 the first combative organization of the working class."

"The organization was called the Lega di Migranti, later renamed the Movement. This began and grew especially in the regions of Piemont and Venetia, and later formed the nucleus of the present federation."

"The first congress of the agricultural workers of Italy was better an historical event because it was the first gathering of the proletariat of Italy."

"The organization is thebourne of the bourgeoisie, for the purpose of extending an organized movement of workers. At this congress, under the name of the women's congress, the large agrarian leagues were represented, with a combined membership of 180,000 members from the whole territory of Italy. At this congress were discussed all the most important problems, like the lowering of rents, the invasion of the soil, the national emigration, tariff, workers' contracts and agrarian legislation."

"The women of this Federation have been very influential in the state of the country, and have been very active in the work of the Congress, especially the women of the Northern Federation of this Federation."

"From its beginning, the federation wished to have an explicit class character, with its members from the working class, the proletariat. It represented the interests of the agricultural proletariat in the country. The Federation spearheaded the formation of the growth of the national federation of the Congress, the national council, the Federation of the Congress, the secretariat and the referendums."

"From the moment when the formation of the Federation was completed, the organization began its struggle to elevate the miserable condi-

WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS BOARD

(Mission of Meeting, Friday, April 13, 1921)

BY M. K. MACKOFF

Brother Harry Berlin presided.

Sister Krehbeldt stated that she received notice from Local No. 25 very recently that they were expelled from the Joint Board of Local of No. 25 and believes that it was an unjustified effort on the part of the Board. Upon motion it was decided to request Local No. 25 to give a hearing to Sister Krehbeldt.

Brother L. Rabinowitz was then called upon to make a report of the Joint Board that they elected an Election Committee to supervise the election which was held by the International Board. After the meeting of the International Board was then held and that Local No. 25 be given a limited time to carry out this election. Upon motion it was decided to give the Joint Board a period of time to hold the conference with the committees of Local No. 25 in order to carry out the elections properly.

Local No. 19, in reply to the communication of the Joint Board, ask-

ing it to substantiate another business agent for Brother Wider, replied that they would keep the matter in abeyance. Since Brother Wider is granted a proper trial.

An application was received from the House Dress and Kilmore Work- er's Union, Local No. 41, applying for membership in the Joint Board. This application was referred to the same committee which was appointed to act on the application of Local No. 50.

A communication was received from Local No. 22 in which they re-

quired the Board to arrange a conference between Locals 22 and 25 as soon as possible in order to adjust the present difficulties caused by the dressmaking shops controlled by Local 23 to the jurisdiction of Local 22. Upon motion it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Brothers Antonelli, Hochman and Leavitt to make an investigation of the conference at the office of the Inter-

national at an early date.

Sister L. Matyas reported on beh-

alf of the Unity House Committee that Sister Silver agreed to take charge of the Supply Department of the union and that the committee had decided to open the Unity House in the near future. She reported that the charges this summer will be $15 per week for members of the International, and $25 for outsiders. The children between the ages of 3 and 9 should not be admitted in excess of ten at a time, and that the charges for such children be $12 per week. Sister Matyas also reported that extensive arrangements are being made at Unity House and that the Unity Committee needs $5,000 to complete its arrangements in full for the coming season. The Joint Board approved the report of the committee.

Brother Halpern, the General Manager of the Joint Board, found during the first week in office, that the order of business was very busy, but not always the work was quite busy. He stated that it, in his opinion, a great deal of the work was Federation. He recommended that the Investigation Department should be opened so that he could have the benefit of the reports of some of the staff who are working there, and that the Organization Department should be opened to the supervision of Brother Hochman.

He also reported that he visited the offices of the Association and that the Workers' Committee were business agents, as well as the deputy clerks of the Association. He also reported that the Board of Directors under proper dispatch and efficiency to the work on hand, and that he expected to see improvements in the future. He urged that business agents make it their affair to visit the shops more often in order to have the relations with the agreement are lived up to properly.

Brother Halpern also reported about difficulties with the Jobber's Association with regard to examiners, and requested the Board of Directors to take action.

Brother Halpern also reported about some shops which are still on strike and advised that none of them be disbanded. The Board of Directors took the matter under advisement and decided to refer this matter to the office.

(Continued on page 7)
JUSTICE

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Published every Friday by the Industries Garment Workers' Union, 549 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
R. SCHLESINGER, President
A. TANDOPOULOS, Editor
W. BARMOTT, Secretary-Treasurer
Max E. DANISH, Managing Editor
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Friday, May 6, 1921

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EDITORIALS

The Right Spirit

It is, perhaps, too early yet to forecast the end of the conferences between the workers and the employers in the cloak industry. Nevertheless, we are inclined to hazard the hope that we should have used the word "conciliation" hadn't we desired to be particularly careful, that the controversy may end in a peaceable manner.

Is not our frame of mind, perhaps, influenced by a natural wish that a conflict in the cloak industry be averted, if possible? Is it not a fact that in many cases the wish is father to the thought and that we could consciously, or unconsciously, ignore in our conclusions the many factors that would tend to a conflict? Perhaps, it is partly so. Nevertheless, having had the pleasure to be present at that first conference, and having followed attentively the course of the negotiations, passing from the employers' side, from the representatives of the "Protective Association"—and the tone in which they were uttered, we feel entitled to our belief that the employers came to the negotiations with the weights of peace on their lips and war in their hearts, these negotiations are a forerunner of a permanent adjustment in the industry.

The atmosphere of the conference, with such a spirit, are confident that the union will not place any obstacles in the path of peace. The aftermath of the dark years of the war has brought in its train its own problems, problems which these employers, perhaps thought, neither can or should be solved by the workers alone. For, it was said, "The work is different, the effect of both sides is required." It appears that both sides understood it in this light and the logical sequence of such an understanding is that the union, if it is to continue its existence, must fight for a peaceful settlement. The new relationship in the cloak agreement must be of such a nature that will permit of no victors and no vanquished in the industry, as one of the employers aptly remarked.

Yes, the spirit at the conference was a very harmonious one, seeking a middle ground and neither wanted to "put something over" on the other side. It appeared as if earnestly interested negotiators had come together to consider and work out a solution to the current conflict in the cloak industry of New York. In such a spirit and with such a will for conscientious cooperation, this controversy, it seems to us, can end but in a complete and mutual understanding.

International Scores in Injunction Fight

We may expect now that the injunction storm which has raged during the past few months over our International is about to subside. The dove that forecasted the end of the deluge is the form of a decision from the Appellate Division dismissing the temporary restraining order granted by the lower court of Mr. Pierpont & Company against our union. This injunction was issued against the International on the basis of a devious argument originating in that inventive mind of that fine lawyer who scored a clean victory. The Appellate Division has rescinded the injunction.

We should be guilty of too much optimism were we to say that the struggle is at an end and that the workers are safe in the cloak industry. It is, indeed, too difficult to prognosticate in these matters at all. Each court in America is a little principality of its own, and there are still judges aplenty who would come into the picture for issuing injunctions against a labor union. Nevertheless, the decision is of considerable importance.

The One Day General Strike

Last May Day the world of labor was at a standstill. The working classes of America, not unusually given to celebrating May Day, stayed away from shop, factory, mill and mine with marvellous glee. A one-day general strike had been proclaimed and obeyed throughout the industries of the land.

The miracle has happened. Let us lift the veil of mystery. The order to cease work was given, not by organized labor, but in the name of that Old Revolutionist of a score of centuries ago, the Carpenter of Nazareth.

Last May Day fell on Sunday.

Economic Laws, the Public and Wages

We read frequently in the capitalist press that there exist certain inexorable economic laws which can be changed by no amount of political or social legislation. This is true in every single case, in every situation. We hear such arguments not infrequently even from some intelligent employers. They tell us: "Your philanthropy will not change the laws of the market. Wages are governed by iron-clad economic laws, and if these demand that the laborer work for lower wages, nothing can prevent against them." We are very recent hearers of a story which consisted of a new ally, in the form of the dear "public." We hear it stated by employers that it is not they, nor the workers, who determine wages, but "the public, the market," all the iron-clad economic laws, and if these demand that the wages of the worker are to be cut, its ultimatum must be obeyed.

The public, in many cases, has been an unfortunate blunder and the efforts of organized labor, to raise their living standards, would remain futile. The living standards of the workers only can be raised by a spate of economic laws and the precious "public," the workers are getting higher pay for their labor today than even a few years ago. Regardless of the fact of these economic laws and the "public," the hours of labor have been materially decreased. It would appear, therefore, that these laws and this "public" are not quite as almighty as some would have us believe; that the worker conscious of his own rights can become conscious of his power; that his power is the cloak industry of New York. In such a spirit and with such a will for conscientious cooperation, this controversy, it seems to us, can end but in a complete and mutual understanding.
In the early days of the agitation for women's suffrage, a common argument was that shorter working hours would usher in a new period in the life of the worker. We were commonly asserted that with the acquisition of more leisure, the worker would be better able to pay more attention to the injustices of our merciless social order; that he would be in a better position to analyse the causes of the present economic system and would come more class-conscious and revolutionary.

The argument was effective in so far as it served to make appreciable advances in the direction of enlightenment and idealism. As far as our own workers are concerned, we remember well that in the early hours of the work week, they were practically unlimited, we had comparatively a greater amount of spirit...
LETTERS FROM STUDENTS

Dear Editor:

If the workers were educated things would be different from what they are today. In other words, every worker would feel competent and capable of being his own supervisor.

An illiterate worker cannot take advantage of the many opportunities that are offered in this great world. An educated worker comes in contact with different people and learns of occurrences in the outside world. A worker who possesses knowledge does not feel inferior to his employer, or to his superior in general, and consequently does not carry the feeling of inferiority.

Education is in itself become man's life. If it is not coupled with physical exercise, here we see again the good results of the gymnastics classes, containing the gymnasium class which provides for our physical exercises as well as gymnastics. The enthusiasm of the participants in the gymnastics class will tend to prove that these exercises are an aid to mental health.

In conclusion, the prime objective must appeal to the material and human interest of the great masses of people, not against, but with the great forces of evolution.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

THE Y. W. C. A. INTERESTED IN OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Among the other activities conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association is a department devoted to the training of young women for the work of industrial secretaries, managers, etc.

This department is interested in the educational work of the Y. W. C. A. and the International, and last week Miss Cohn, our Vice-President and Secretary of the Educational Committee, was invited to address their industrial class, Miss Cohn, Miss Oka, and Miss Cobb, were conducted on a tour of the factories and shops, and the interested in the educational work of the Y. W. C. A. and the International.

The interest of the class was very marked, and the visit of the representatives of the Y. W. C. A. was eagerly awaited.

[Signature]

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively
A Declaration to the American People

(Adapted by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor In Washington, D.C., on February 12, 1917)

(Conclusions)

This conference calls for public and worker support and recognition of:
- The right of the working people of the United States to make and enforce the trade union laws for the protection of their rights and interests.
- The right as a practical corollary of collective bargaining by trade unions through representatives of their own choosing.
- The right to work and to cease work collectively;
- The right to the exercise of collective bargaining for the furtherance of the welfare of labor.
- In the conference proposes and urges public support of:

- An amendment to the national labor laws through the medium of legislation by Congress, with the approval of the President, in the interests of the working people of the United States;

- An amendment to the unions of all industrial laws, labor and restrictive and coercive laws, including the so-called "open shop" law, in order to reduce to a minimum damages for the unlawful acts of others.

- We urge upon the unorganized workers the importance of joining the unions of their trades and callings, their haven of refuge and protection.

- We call upon the workers everywhere to resist the efforts to destroy "the open shop," the usurped authority of courts through writs of injunction, or otherwise.

- We call upon the trade unions for a closer holding together, a greater solidarity and unity of purpose.

- We call for united support in the prevention of standards of wages and conditions already gained and we support the workers in their continued efforts to increase the consumption power, and to increase the conditions of life and work.

- We call upon the workers and all the people to protect their efforts and their combined strength of righteous purpose to this end, a people's general and general work for the restoration of the spirit and the letter of that great declaration which was written to guarantee to all the workers the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and freedom from the crushing hand of the wrongs of the industrial war.

- To the above declaration and appeal the officers and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor in the executive council of the trade union of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C., February 12, 1917, pledge ourselves and them whom we represent.

WITH THE WAIST JOINT BOARD

(Continued from page 8)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEET.

ING, MONDAY, APRIL 30

Brother Nathan Bliss in the chair. A representative of the Denver Consumptive Aid Society appeared before the Board and requested the issuance of a letter of instruction to the shop chairman in the waist and dress shops to enlist the interest of the workers in the construction of new buildings for the patients cared for by this society. This request was granted.

Brother Horovitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that in the course of last week the adjustment machinery maintained by the union and association ceased functioning for a while, owing to the failure on the part of some members of the association to live up to the clause of the agreement covering the discharge of women. Due to the negligence of the part of the association in not instructing its members properly to that effect. At present the machinery is again at work, but is still creaking in some cases.

Brother Halpern, General Manager, reported that there are, according to information received, 176 open shops in New York, and 199 non-union workers in Brownsville. He recommends that the Board employ an Italian organizer to enforce privacy, work in that district. In the Bronx there are only 20 union shops and the much larger number of non-union, and greater activity is required in order to secure better results in the working shop that has been undertaken in these districts at present.

Brother Halpern further reported that at the request of President Schlesinger, a conference of all local managers in New York City was held recently in the General Office, where plans for an extensive campaign among non-union women workers were made. Sister Jennie Matyas was appointed to work for the international in that particular field in cooperation with the Board of the Waist and Dress Industry.

Brother Halpern reported that owing to slack conditions in other garment trades the number of members of various locals have been applying for working cards to the Joint Board. In view of the fact that no shops were visited and dressmakers were on strikes have been recommended to the signers and those workers had to be taken care of first by the Joint Board office, it was decided to notify a number of locals in New York City that the Joint Board is in a position to issue working cards to their members to work in shops under its central.

It was also decided to confer with Local No. 23 on the working card exchange proposition, and a committee consisting of Brothers Artstein, Hochman and Horovitz was appointed to that effect.

Private instructions by practi.

cial experts.

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courage you on this wonderful proposition.

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*215 Broadway

109 Lenox Avenue

895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P.M.

Eyes examined by the best specialists
The appeal against the first of the whole series of injunctions recently against the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry and the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

This legal victory is of the greatest importance and reflects the efforts of all other unions, as it will tend to put a damper on the zeal and haste of the judges in the lower courts in restraining orders and injunctions in labor disputes. The decision in the present case will establish a precedent in future cases of this sort.

The waist trade being at present very busy, the Joint Board has launched an intensive organization campaign which promises to be successful. It is estimated that the organization resort to the calling of strikes for the purpose of organizing the division of work in each case will be willing to sign up with the union.

The cutters in all these non-union waist shops are almost all union men, which fact is of great help in the organization campaign. (Local No. 10) working in open waist shops are urged to aid the representatives of the unions in their efforts to unionize their shops.

Business Manager Sam R. Shenker will render a detailed report on this subject and other matters at the next meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, which will be held on Monday, May 9th, at Arlington Hall, 53 St. Mark’s Place.

The slack season has set in at the Clock’s and Suit trade and the majority of our members are at present out of employment. In a few years, some of the unscrupulous employers will, in all probability, take advantage of the distress in the trade, to try and reduce union standards. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the union to keep the employers to keep in close touch with the union and to insist upon all violation of the agreements committed by an employer.

The union has reached a point in its existence when it must take care of the interests of the members in the slack periods of the year as well as in busy seasons, and let no member be afraid to inform the office of any grievances against an employer. Members of our union who are present, as usual during the slack period of the year, deal with unequal division of work with the work of the operators in the shops of the Delta Dress Co., 20 St. Mark’s Place. He is also charged with stating to the business agents in the presence of the firm that he does not need to belong to the union in order to work there. Brother Schulman denies the letter statement, and as to the first charge, he has already stopped distributing work and will not do so in the future. He was promised to obey in the future. On motion Brother Schulman was censured and the case was dismissed.

Max Silverstein, No. 1479, shop steward of the shop of D. Blumberg, 28 East 30th St., appeared. Brother Silverstein asks the Executive Board whether the case against him is still in effect. The腓ello of such complaints diminishes, they are still predominating at present. The union and its officers are paying special attention to complaints relating to equal division of work, owing to the fact that this practice has prevailed among the other work-ers in the industry ever since the General Strike of 1910. It has been in vogue among the cutters for the last three years, and it is still difficult for any of our members to get used to this change.

Some of our members still believe that they are “God’s chosen people,” and are entitled to work better while their co-workers are idle. Fortunately, the latter are very few in number.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

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**MAY-JUNE COURSES AT THE RAND SCHOOL**

1. **AMONG MY BOOKS—Six talks on modern English and American literature.** Algernon Lee

2. **THE POETRY OF YESTERDAY—Six lectures with readings.** D. P. Berenson

3. **INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM—Six lectures.** D. P. Berenson

4. **CLASS CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION—Six lectures.** Benjamin Glanzenberg

5. **ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS—Twelve lectures.** Arthur W. Calhoun

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**CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!**

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS**

**WAIST AND DRESS:**

- **Monday, May 9th**
- **Monday, May 16th**

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

- **Monday, May 23rd**

**GENERAL:**

- **Monday, June 6th**

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

At ARlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.