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

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CONFERENCES CONTINUE IN NEW YORK CLOAK INDUSTRY

THREE CONFERENCES HELD ALREADY—FOURTH CONFERENCE POSTPONED—PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER AND GENERAL MANAGER FIEBNER REPORT TO JOINT BOARD ON NEGOTIATIONS

Three conferences have already taken place between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Protective Association of America, and a fourth conference has been postponed. On Tuesday evening last, May 19, the fourth conference was to have been held, but at the request of the other side, it was laid over for the time being. The ways and means committee of the Protective Association has called together for Tuesday evening a meeting of the executive board of the association to decide upon definite proposals to be brought before the next conference.

Last Saturday the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union had an agreement which was considered of the greatest importance. The gravity of the hour was felt in every speech and statement made on that occasion. The moment, undoubtedly, is a very earnest one. Nevertheless, there seems to be no reason why anything wrong should happen among the officers of the union. The organization is well prepared for any emergency and could meet any challenge which may come from the opposite side. The Cloakmakers' Union is a well-disciplined army, tried and proven in a number of battles which it never lost. That explains the calm which prevails both at the meetings of the officers and among the rank and file of the union who are apparently awaiting further developments.

President Schlesinger and General Manager Feinberg reported in detail at that meeting on the negotiations with the representatives of the Protective Association at the conferences. Brother Feinberg spoke first and gave a general review of the negotiations attempted at the conferences. President Schlesinger dwelt in detail on every phase of the controversy, before the cold wind of the manufacturer have come to each conference with identical demands, regardless of the fact that the committee of the union had answered these demands in full at each preceding conference. The committee of the union pointed out to their employers that they cannot overcome any of their demands as that would not tend to abolish any of the evils in the industry, which the employers claim they intend to do away with.

Brother Schlesinger's speech made a deep impression upon the delegates and was received with a general applause and a rousing expression of the work of the conference committee and as a token of full confidence. We are not able at this time to publish this keynote speech in full.

As these lines are being written, it is not yet known what the executive board of the Protective Association decided at its last meeting and when the next conference will take place. Readers of "Justice" will probably have learned of it through the daily press in a few days.

THE UNION

The Unity House of Forest Park was more than once described in the columns of "Justice." The attractions of the place, however, were never yet given the exhaustive write-up that they truly deserve. We have already remarked at one time that the name "Unity House" is not quite appropriate for the place. It is more than a house; it is an entire estate consisting of a chain of houses and cottages which surround the principal building. These houses are equipped with a sky and a coach house and a city hotel. Had this splendid place belonged not to a labor union, but to an estate company, it would not have dreamed of spending his vacation there. As a matter of fact, the place at one time was a kind of a "select" summer resort. The rich industrialist of the industry used to send their families to Forest Park Hotel, while the workers could only dream of its existence. The only workers that would come to Forest Park Hotel were those who came there to serve the rich visitors.

As mentioned before, the opening of Unity House will be celebrated by an impressive entertainment, in which well known performers from New York will take part. Next week the program will be announced in the "Justice." A large crowd is expected to be present at this opening, it is desirable that those who have not visited the hotel at 16 West 21st Street, Room 6.

LOS ANGELES CLOAKMAKERS AID AMALGAMATED STRIKERS

Loyal union men, no matter where fate forces them to find a haven of refuge, always remain good union men.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Los Angeles, Local No. 53, is no big organization. The reason is simple: There are not very many cloak shops in Los Angeles. But so far as the local can do it, they are trying to do a lot. They are members of the union and the trade in that city is organized 100 per cent. The local is an active and live body and responds warmly to all its duties and obligations.

This union has now compiled with the decision of the General Executive Board, calling for a donation of a two-hour tax for the Amalgamated strikers. This donation was given with the same good nature and generosity as the cloakmakers of New York have demonstrated. This small local has forwarded to the office of the International $106.73, which is an act of honor and real achievement for Local No. 52.

Bro. Jacob Laneh, of Montreal, Canada, who for years was an officer of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of that city, and was well known and respected by the rank and file of the Montreal cloakmakers, has left for Los Angeles. The reason for his departure appears to be a case of illness in his family. He picked the balmy climate of Los Angeles as best fitted to facilitate the recovery of his wife and child, whom he is accompanying. On his way to Los Angeles, Brother Laneh stopped over at New York, visiting the general office and the territorial office of the Protective Association and bade good-bye to all his friends and acquaintances.

President Schlesinger has given Brother Laneh a letter of introduction to our Los Angeles members and to the organized labor of the Pacific Coast in general, asking him to investigate the wage, dress and skirt shops of Los Angeles and to prepare a report to the general office with a view of undertaking new organization work in that territory.

The president of the Lodge, the Los Angeles Cloakmakers' Union, has certainly acquired an important addition and a loyal fighter for the interests of the organized workmen.

Dress and Unity House Opening June 17

Registration Already Begun

On Sunday evening, July 17th, the Unity House of the Waist and Dressmakers' Unions, in Forest Park, in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware Water Gap, will throw its doors open for visiting vocationists.

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The firm had taken out a copyright on it, and only a very limited number of legal imprinting. As stated on previous occasions, the substance of this "remedy" is as follows: A firm on strike makes a so-called individual contract with a few scales of work, and is used by other unions, not

BRAND NEW TYPE OF INJUNCTION SOUGHT BY TOLEDO FIRM

It is not a novelty in the life of our International to deal with an injunction. They have rather become a daily event of late, these injunctions of the old type, which purport to prevent picketing of a shop on strike.

This week, however, our International had a preliminary injunction issued against it on totally different grounds. It is an injunction, as the New York "Times" characterized it, that "is similar to the well-known Duples Machine case." The facts are as follows:

The Duples Machine Co. and The Duples Machine Corp., both of Toledo, Ohio, have employed about 250 cloakmakers. The firm could not agree with the workers and locked them out. The Cloakmakers' Union of Toledo replied with the declaration of a strike. This took place several months ago, before the beginning of the last season.

Now, this firm uses our International. It alleges in its charges that hier in New York strikes were conducted against shops that have been making work for that firm and that through these strikes in New York its business in Toledo was injured. The application for an injunction was made before Judge MacAvey, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he granted judgment and then ordered the firm to temporary injunction and has ordered a hearing for Friday, whereupon our counsel will be used by the firm in this case. The argument, and the Judge will render a final decision as to whether the temporary injunction is to become permanent or rescinded.

Last Monday morning another injunction suit against our International was heard before Supreme Court Justice, John V. MacAvey. The Duples Machine Company, which owns a dress shop at 153 Madison Avenue, demanded through its lawyer an injunction prohibiting the union from picketing its shop. The shop of this firm is one of those which is still on strike as a left-over from the last general strike in the waist and dress industry. The Judge decided in favor of the Duples.

The same lawyer, who obviously had made it his life's work to "destroy the Jewish unions," appeared for this firm to-day. He showed an argument and then made an argument of the sort the Judge is ready several times as spurious in the courses of former applications for injunctions. This argument appears to be an original "invention" of this law firm, and it is high time that the
A surprising development in the wool industry this week was the news that the Central Body of the New York Wool Trade, which normally operates outside the labor movement, has accepted a 12-hour workday. This move is seen as a significant step towards the rationalization of the wool trade union organization.

The result of this action,洞 who has been a supporter of the trade union movement for many years, is that many employers and workers have expressed strong support for the new workday. It has been suggested that this decision could have far-reaching consequences for the wool industry as a whole.

In other news, the American Railway Labor Union has announced that it will be launching a new campaign to improve working conditions for its members. The campaign, which is expected to last for several months, will focus on issues such as pay, safety, and job security.

The National Organizing Committee, which has been working to bring together labor unions from across the country, has announced that it will be holding a conference in New York next month to discuss the future of the labor movement. The conference is expected to attract a large number of delegates from across the country, and will be a major event in the labor movement calendar.
THE END OF WORKERS' CONTROL IN ITALY

By IRA V. BIRD

 IRA V. BIRD (Special Correspondence to "Furniture")

ROME, April 17.—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by the king on April 7, and the announcement that the kingdom of Italy is to be broken down the standards of wage and working conditions begun by the organized workers during and after the war, have ended all possibility of the workers' participation in the management of the industries of Italy. While the working class had established itself as a power, it had called and for a general election on May 15, the workers' control bill was struck before the Chamber died with the Chamber.

The workers' control measure was drafted by Freidolin Sertorio, one of the early fathers of the government in accordance with the promise they made to the workers when a peace settlement was made after the seizure of factories by the metal workers last September. The seizures of factories began at Turin in the great shops of the F. A. T. association of automobile corporation and spread throughout Italy. Many workers other than those in the metal industry had taken part in the seizure and operated them during the month in which the workers were masters of industry.

When the settlement negotiations proved to meet the workers' terms for the workers' control bill, the workers wanted complete control over working conditions and conditions for the improvement of the workers' standard of living. The agreement of the metal workers only included the matter of the employers by the government, the employers agreed to the workers' control bill, but promised no more than a no bill before the Chamber and a great conflict ahead in which the workers would be defeated.

Although the bill is dead, it will always be of interest as a document to show that the government tried to force the government to promise. The bill placed in the hands of the workers had never before been a matter of the payment for products of industry, machinery, textiles, chemical and electric factories, plants, land and water transport, newsstands and laisons. State industries, concerns which have been doing business less than four years and factories employing less than 50 workers, were excluded from provisions of the measure.

The workers opposed the bill from the start, declaring that workers' control of the workers; the employers opposed it because it "destroyed the interests of the employers and the national economy."

So each side submitted its idea of a workers' control bill, and the king decided to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, to see the outcome of the general election and the present lack of 15,000 auto workers at work in the F. A. T. T. shops in Turin. If reaction failed to win the election in the Socialist and the Socialist workers' control bill, the outcome of the election will be to see the outcome of the bill. But a defeat for the workers will be only temporary. They will come back before the next election in the fall.

The general election contest is more important now than the F. I. T. workers' control bill, for the result may be laid down as a general strike in the metal industry, to be made a general strike in the metal industry. The government campaign is a battle of the employers to win the votes, and the Socialist campaign is a battle of the employers to see that the strike will succeed.

There were 20;70 workers' control bill in the country who will be tried for the working conditions of the Socialist workers. In the Socialist workers' control bill, all the votes were cast for the workers' control bill.

Most of the Socialist workers are now unemployed, the employers of all trades in the industrial cities, have been destroyed by the Socialist workers. We are publishing the letters of the labor leaders, associate societies and associations in the Socialist movement, Socialist workers. In the Socialist workers, the Socialist workers have been found guilty of the Socialist workers' control bill.

The Socialist workers have been found guilty of the Socialist workers' control bill, and about 500 injured by Fascism, it has been found by the Socialist workers that the Socialist workers have been found guilty of the Socialist workers' control bill.

A Month With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By JACOB HALEPERN

In taking a retrospective view of the general strike which took place in the waist and dress industry in the early April, I can not deplore the results of the strike for it by stating that it was partly a success and partly a failure.

This strike is important because it is the principal factor of the strike, namely, the organizing of the non-union workers, for it is only achieved in a limited degree. There are still a great number of small shops to be organized and let me say, that their smallness and their ability to grow from place to place at a steady rate makes it still harder for us to achieve results with the same ease and speed that we are about 59 very big shops which we did not succeed in organizing, and there offer a separate problem for us at present.

I wish to emphasize that it is not that we are organizing the non-union workers in the non-union shops in New York City. Certain conditions are necessary for the organizing of the non-union workers in shops in the non-union shops in New York City. Certain conditions are necessary for the organizing of the non-union workers in the non-union shops in New York City. Certain conditions are necessary for the organizing of the non-union workers in the non-union shops in New York City.

In the course of the investigation it was found that this firm employed this non-union workers in the month of March. It is continued to all our workers who were not in the firm between April, without revealing this fact on the books. We traced the matter further and found that this firm employed this non-union workers in the month of March. It is continued to all our workers who were not in the firm between April, without revealing this fact on the books. We traced the matter further and found that this firm employed this non-union workers in the month of March. It is continued to all our workers who were not in the firm between April, without revealing this fact on the books.
THE HINDRANCE TO AN UNDERSTANDING

We cannot point, as yet, to anything tangible achieved by the committees of the Chalkmakers' Union and the cloak manufacturers. Nevertheless, these conferences have, in a sense, accomplished something. It is not necessary to understand our viewpoint, the viewpoint of the worker, but they were compelled to admit, in more than one instance, that our union is right in the matter.

The self-confidence with which the cloak manufacturers have put forth their first demands as an all-cure for all the evils in the industry that is disgraceful, and if unmitigatedly ignored. Secondly, they have found the master-remedy for the troubles that beset the cloak industry who, shaken to a great extent by the persuasiveness of our union, are beginning to see that all their proposals have turned out to be, after a thorough analysis, more and more than a quick remission.

Take, for instance, the proposal of the employers to cut wages in order, as they have put it, to place the New York manufacturers on a "fair basis" of competition. The employers were able to compete in prices with the small manufacturer, and the workers in the bigger shops must, therefore, work for less wages. This was a demand that the employers did not appear to understand the nature of wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the cannon that the cloakmakers are the "best paid workers in the world." Their demand was just as flatly rejected as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The cloakmaker who works on the average for the average manufacturer knows when the price is paid at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not believe that this is the reason that the costs of labor are not charged.

The argument that the big employer must be placed on a com- mittee to fix production and wages in the industry is based on the irresponsible logic of our committees. To begin with, the myth of smaller wages received by the men and women who work in the small factories is not correct. The employers do not lack a reason that the producers of wages in the big shops would be a futile measure in that direction. The workers in the smaller shops would take a proportionately larger share of the wages and the basis of this much vaunted "competition" would disappear.

As regards the demand for "the full right for hiring and firing," our textile workers have always had that right. That is the reason we have a union. It is also the reason that our conference. He put the question bluntly before the employers: Why didn't they take advantage of this right to discharge workers individually is the cause of the one eight or nine months when their relations with the union were abrogated? What has prevented them in doing so? They have not done so because they know that through the influence of the workers they would make things much worse and would cause stoppages without num- ber, an even greater evil than the keeping of an "undesirable" worker. They hadn't the courage to answer this question. And in the course of the subsequent debates it was made clear that no reply to this question could be had. In fact, many of the employers, when asked why the union had been abolished, answered: It is a just question, but the granting of this "right" would not improve matters a bit.

What, then, is the hindrance to an understanding? After all these things have been cleared up, what is there which deters our employers from renewing the agreement, the term of which expires only in a year? As it appears to us, there is only one answer to this situation. It is in kind and circumstances, the conditions which hinder our manufacturers from arriving at a definite de- cision. They read, for instance, that the steel trust has cut wages by a mere mandatory order. They very likely see in these the question: "If Gary, why not we?" Again they read in the press about the "labor strike" and the "labor dispute" and are probably filled with envy not unmixed with sadness. "Why should we be worse than other employers who somehow or other manage to five" their employees? That is the question which must be answered in a way that would serve their own interests best, namely, to drop their unjustified demands and to insist only upon one: that the union of the full cooperation in observing that the work
Organizing In Baltimore

By SOL SEIDMAN

Baltimore is one of those centres in the East where the International has spent a lot of money and effort without getting anything in return, no real, tangible results. One of the reasons for our very slow program in Baltimore is that the majority of the workers employed in the ladies' garment shops of that city trade on the basis of individual, not group agreements, and are more or less content to get their living wage and the assurance that they are safe in their job. The employers, therefore, have little fear of losing the workers, and the trade unions have no platform to settle the problem of the whole industry.

In this case, the Baltimore garment workers have very little security, and the employers have little reason to fear them. The employers in Baltimore are, therefore, not afraid to try and get away with whatever they can, and the workers have no organization to fight them. The lack of organization is due to the fact that the workers are not organized in any one union, and the employers can easily break any one of them down at any time.

To overcome this, the workers in Baltimore have organized a group of local unions, and the result is that the employers now have to deal with a strong organization. The workers are now in a much better position to fight the employers, and the result is that the employers are now more willing to make some concessions.

As a result of this, the Baltimore garment industry is now in a much better position than it was before. The workers are now in a position to demand better wages and working conditions, and the employers are now more willing to make some concessions. The result is that the Baltimore garment industry is now in a much better position than it was before.

This shows that the International can be successful in organizing a weak industry, if it has a strong organization to back it up. The result is that the Baltimore garment industry is now in a much better position than it was before, and the workers are now in a position to demand better wages and working conditions.
MEETING OF THE FACULTY

Last week occurred a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Educational Department and the Union. The teachers, Dr. Leo Wila-

m, Mr. Gustav F. Bischoff, and the Honorary Director of the Wabash College, Local 25, and Alexander K. Templeton, Educational Di-

rector of our International, and Mina C. Cohn, Secretary, spent some time in analyzing and planning the curriculum and plans for next year's work. After careful consideration, they decided to recommend certain courses which they believe will be of value to the members of our union in their pursuits in the field of information and culture, but also to participate more actively in the work of the local and of the Labor Move-

ment.

Next week will be another meeting of the Executive Committees of the fac-
ulty and the results of the confer-
ences will be published in JUSTICE.

OUTLINES

The Educational Department is not only gratified but very pleasantly surprised at the large number of members who have attended the meetings and have expressed interest in our work during the past week has been to large that additional copies have been added to the stock which we have at our disposal. We believe that this Department will be too happy to print as many more as will be requested. We urge upon all members of our union and anyone else who is interested in the value of education. It also proves beyond doubt that the courses which we offer in our educational department are needed on the part of our members.

Of course, these courses cannot take the place of the lessons them-

selves. But to those people who have attended our meetings and who have attended at the University and who want to refresh their minds and to continue the study of the subject by means of additional reading, the outlines are undoubt-

edly of great value.

It may interest the membership that a particularly great demand has been shown for outlines of the courses which deal with the im-

portant problems of workers, such as Trade Union Policies, Economics, etc.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

The Students' Council of the Wabash College, Local 25, has been kept up matters connected with the "Get together" of the students which was held last month.

The Council decided to continue its work during the summer and planned a number of activities for the membership. An outing will be arranged by the Students' Council and the interested parties will be an-

ounced shortly.

UNITY HOUSE LIBRARY

Our members who spent part of the week at the Philadelphia Unity House, in Forest Park, Pa., returned to the library there. No doubt, a great many of the members spent many an hour reading some of the books and magazines in the library. The committee in charge of the library has made an additional appropriation and has helped in the number of volumes our Library Committee and our Educational Department was asked to help in selecting books for the library.

This Department is preparing a list of carefully selected books for the use of the members of the greatest number of workers, se-

lected mainly because of their in-

herent literary value.

THE MOUNT VERNON LOCAL AND EDUCATION

Last week a communication was received from the National Education Committee of the National Mt. Vernon Local, No. 113, stating that a movement is being made by the Educational Department to organize educational activities for their members because they believe that education is the key to the solution of all the problems of the working man. This movement is to be of a nature that will give the necessary arrangements in order that these activities may come nearer to all of our members.

This movement initiated by our membership in Mount Vernon is an example for the grade part. Only by such methods can our organization and the Labor Movement increase their strength.

An educated rank and file is the only hope for the future of the Labor Movement. It is urged earnestly that more Local concerned with this matter and should plan for next year's educational work.

"GET-TOGETHER" A REAL SUCCESS

Over five hundred members of the Joint Board of the Wabash and Jefferson Local 25 attended the "Get Together" which was arranged by the Educational Department of Local 25 last Saturday at the University Club, 40, 314 East 20th Street.

Besides the regular musical programs and the usual variety entertainment received, slides of Unity House were shown to our members. Many of our members have been entertained in the past few weeks by our field work and the educational department and our members are undoubt-

edly of great value.

The success of this evening proves once more the desirability of such informal gatherings of our members.

Our Educational Work — A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Read before conference on "Education in the United States," held in New York City, April 2-3, 1921)

Activities

As far as the history of our work is concerned, the main fact is that since 1916, when the Convention app-

roved $10,000 per year to carry on the educational work of the Intern-

ational, to the present time, we have carried on that work and have spent it on the work of the union, and the results have been as follows:

1. The Unity Centers (2) the Workers' University, and (3) the Workers' University.

2. The Growth of Our Educational Activities.

In 1917, when we started with two Unity Centers and a Workers' Univer-

sity, with its very limited curriculum, gradually this work has extended so that the number of members in the Unity Centers and Workers' University, which has an extensive curriculum, is based on the principle of a "small number of members and the most valuable kind of education that is carried on among small groups, and where the members come in intimate contact with the students.

The Extension Division

As already mentioned, the initial steps in our educational work were calculated to reach the most active and serious-minded groups of our membership. We felt, however, that we must not neglect the larger mass of our membership, and that it is in our duty to create and cultivate in our membership a broader and higher education. For this purpose we have or-

Presented by the Educational Department of the Unity House. Our International opens independently of the various courses of our membership.

1. The Philadelphia Unity House at Orville, Pa., is open for business. The Philadelphia Unity House, Committee of the Philadelphia Unity House, Committee of the Pennsylvania, Department of Education, which owns this beautiful building, has recently opened a call for registration to its members and the students of the University of the International in the city of Philadelphia, which reads as follows:

While private persons engaged in the business of keeping rented rooms in this city must maintain them only for gain — a motive which is primarily respon-

sible for the poor quality of the establishments which they are charging for the inferior quality of foods and commodities which they provide to the public, the committee in charge of the National Unity House in Philadelphia has been operating this house in a different manner, and its purpose is to give to all who come to the house the best of good things in an efficient and economic way. The house was established and is being maintained not only for the purpose of providing a combination of good food and good sleep for some good, but, in addition to that, we strive to offer spiritual recreation and amusement. We have arranged for the coming season a series of concerts and dramatic presentations, both by well-known artists as Hans Kindler, the late Mr. Tzannenhon and Bertha Levin will be among them.

"The Unity House is a place which calls forth within the seeking for the more beautiful and subtle ideas which may enlighten the vision of the world's true masters and which will lead to more free and more equal living. Instead of our own and we live our own lives at Unity.

Workers' University

Our more advanced courses are concentrated in the Workers' Univer-

sity, which meets on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings in the beautiful and artistic building of the Washington Irving High School. The courses given in 1920-21 were: Trade Union Policies, Labor Prob-

lems, Current Economic Literature, Current Economic Geography, Applied Psychology and Logic, Sociology, Literature, History of Capitalism and Stateism, Life in Modern Civilization, Recent Devel-

opments and Events in the Labor Movement, Problems of the Intern-

ational Movement, Problems of the International, and "Ladies of Gar-

ment Workers' Unity House, Philadelphia, etc.

Registration for the Workers' Un-

The Extension Division is trying to reach the larger number of our members. We are only in organizing special lectures to our members. This work is undertaken, but also in arranging special lectures and other entertainments. These are very popular and successful.

For the convenience of the members, many of the lectures are given at the business meeting of the various Locals of our union. We have had such subjects as Problems of the Labor Movement, with special reference to the International Garment Workers' Union, New Tenden-

cies in the Unity House, Labor Movement in the United States, Trade Unionism and Collective Bar-

gaining, Industrial Struggle of Organized Labor, The Future of Organized Workers in Modern Capitalism, and Unionism, The Sign-

ificance of Unauthorized Strikes, etc.

In addition, several meetings at the of the Local Unions, where courses are arranged, and which bear on the Labor Movement.

Courses of a post-graduate nature are now arranged for officials of our union.

The activities of the Extension Division are not all new. The plan of our International is to provide educational activities for our large group of our membership.

(To be continued)
Happening In Local No. 3

By C. SCHATZBERG

For a number of reasons the cloak manufacturers have begun working on new orders in the year than ever before. In fact, some houses are very busy now on sample for spring. There are some which naturally present themselves to us are Are our members prepared

To know how to conduct themselves in this new year? Are our members prepared having to search for new jobs every other week?

We believe, a number of reasons for preventing these evils. In a good many instances the sample takes place in the state of affairs because of the lack of interest he displays in the welfare of the members. This is true not only in the sample trade the majority of our members are employed more or less. We believe also that there is also a fact that these workers are the most fortunate in our trade as far as wages are concerned. Thanks to the strength and activity of our local, they have never experienced a living without much trouble. We do not believe, therefore, that is right for them to lack a proper interest in the welfare of our organization, especially during the very critical period through which we are now passing.

Of late many problems have come before our local in which we are trying which we deemed it necessary to ask for the decision of the membership. For times we have been going to the second and fourth Bane meetings held. These house attendances were not very satisfactory. It is very possible that if things were properly arranged so that sample and sample makers' branch be entirely abolished. Would they like to have a new arrangement so as to prevent such a state of affairs is for the piece tailors and sample makers to show up more at the local and not leave things to fate.

With our other two sections, however, ladies' tailors and alteration workers' section, and the Italian section, this is not the case at all. The Italian section especially is coming in this respect, in a way, in spite of the fact that some people maintained that our Executive Board was making an arrangement with the Italian branch; some even prophesied that the local would become disorganized. However, they can now state with pride that here our Executive Board accomplished no less than is expected by some. In this branch, they could still be credited with doing a great good for our organization. It is right to talk of the gains of the branch and are becoming more and more convinced that the improvement of this branch has been absolutely necessary. At their meetings, they always discuss the recommendations of the Executive Board with great interest.

We must not misunderstand the meaning of the term branch. Some think that the branch is the same as the executive board of Local No. 3 has established an Italian Ladies' Tailors' Section. This is not true. However, enough that the membership would not approve of having two locals in the same section. We do believe that the amalgamation of our two locals would never have taken place has the membership actively demanded them.

We have confidence, however, in the efforts of our members. They know that a branch is not a separate union; they are aware of that the existing branch had been into being upon the request of the Italian-speaking members, who claimed that it would be of more benefit to the or-

In accordance with the request that came to us from the branch, that the Joint Board enforces the closure of the agreement that the Association for the benefit of the members to have their embroidery to non-unions shops. A conference with the Association was held and after the discussion the Superintend- ence has sent a circular letter to all their members, advising them to live up strictly to the above mentioned stipulation.

There are at present 632 shops in the Association Division. Of these shops only part of the strike the Association consisted only of 455 members. Since the strike they have gained members, all of these, of course, non-union shops.

We wish to make this explanation on behalf of the waist and dressmakers for their inability to contribute to the fund of the Amalgamated strikers as their fellow work- ers of the Cluckmakers' locals have done. We have sent a letter to the International explaining our peculiar position in this respect, and I hope we shall prove satisfactory. We have conducted in the recent past a general strike and we still have a great number of shops out, which involves us in a large expense. It is obvious, therefore, that the Joint Board was not in a position to have an additional tax upon its members at the time when we were calling upon them to contribute a tax for their own strikers.

We have received a complete audit of the general strike. It was conducted by the General Auditor of the Interna- tional, covering the records and ac- counts of the Joint Board for the past several months. The recommendation of General Secretary Barney, that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board give his entire and un- divided time henceforth to the important work of the Financial De- partment, adhering strictly to the system of our International, is very appropriate and will be carried out fully in the future. The post of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board is too big and important to permit its occupant to give up any part of his time to any other duties, unless how proving they might be.

I wish to commend the activities of Brother Hochman in connection with the organizing work that we are doing to your attention. He is in charge of the necessary arrangements for an extensive organizing campaign, and is supervising the business agents who have been instructed to do this work from the branch offices. The preparation of literature has been under his management and he expects that distribution will start in the near future.

I have had during last week a con- ference with Brother Sleaner, of the Candidates Department, and Brother Her- nits of our Association Department, and subsequently conferred with the Associations on the following arrangements for day work for the cutters in our trade. We agreed that a firm, in slack time, shall have the right to give employment to a cutter for not less than two days in any given week, provided the firm notifies the cutter and the chairman on Saturday prior to the layoff.

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The Weeks' News in Cutters' Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

As was predicted in the cutters' column of last week's "The News," the decision of the Apprentice Division of the Supreme Court is, it is reported, in the cutters' favor. The court has already borne fruit. Supreme Court Justice Conlan has announced that a number of injunction suits were impending against the waist and dress cutters union, as well as against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, dismissed all of these suits with costs and an order as to why they were dismissed.

It is important to note that it was Justice McKinney who granted the injunction to the members of the Apprentice Division.

Among the firms to whom injunctions were denied during last week were Feldman Brothers, a dry goods house, 145 Madison Ave., the Lank Manufacturing Company, a dress house, 15 Madison Ave., and Rosen- thal Brothers, the "Big Six," one of the most important clothing houses in New York City.

It is hoped that all other injunctions pending against our unions will be disposed of in a like manner.

Taking advantage of the fact that the courts are now as liberal in the granting of injunctions as they were a short time ago, the Joint Board is the dress and waist trade is preparing the ground in the slack season for a thorough organization of the dress trade industry, as it expects not to be hampered in carrying out its plans in the future.

The method to be employed in this organization cannot be given into in detail at the present time, as the plans are now being worked out.

The preliminary steps taken in the organization of the dress trade industry have revealed the fact that nearly all of the smaller shops which have grown up within the past year have gradually moved out to Brooklyn. It is expected, therefore, that the entire cutters' union organization will be carried on in that city. Thus far a number of waist shops have turned over the union.

While the complaints of the waist and dress cutters are being attended to by the different officials of the Joint Board, still, a proper supervision is being maintained by the offices of the waist and dress branch of the Cutters' Union through its manager, Brother A. Simon. And so far as is known, the union is operating without any serious complaints lodged against it.

The shops are also being controlled through the medium of shop meetings of the cutters in the bigger shops at our own offices and the direct visits of the business agents in the smaller shops.

Business Manager Perlmuter of the Cloth and Pickle Division is again making a thorough canvass of all shops under his jurisdiction by calling numerous shop meetings every day, at which our growing cutters are being instructed by him as to their conduct in the shops during the slack season, especially among the Apprentice Division of work.

Ever since the proper affiliation with the Cloth and Pickle Joint Board, the cutters as well as the rest of the trade have been better informed. The shops have learned that their interests are identical, and as a result the relations between them are more and more amicable.

In a great majority of shops, the shop chairmen are taking care of the cutters' Interests in the best manner as they do of the rest of the work, and it is estimated that the necessity of the cutters obtaining their own shop stewards.

MAURICE NITIE AT THE UNITY OPENING CELEBRATION

The opening celebration at Unity House only five weeks ago, all arrangements are speedily being made to have this the jolliest and best of all celebrations. Already the committee has secured the services of Mr. Maurice Nite, the well-known violinist. Rumors are abroad that the committee is interviewing a well-known Metropolitan tenor. At any rate the entertainment alone will be worth the trip to Unity House.

The committee promises that the entire house is being carefully gassed over and will be in spick and span condition for our membership. And we are completing arrangements to have live children—real, live children—at Unity so that our members can have fresh egg and chicken.

Registration begins this coming Monday, May 14, at Room 6, 10 West 21st Street. Members are urged to register soon, especially for the educational and social interests. Members must bring their union books when registering. Members can also leave their addresses and registration fees at the various branch and local offices.

Remember, those who register first get the best accommodations. Register now.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, May 16

GENERAL:

Wednesday, May 23

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, June 6th

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, June 13th

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.