5-27-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 22)

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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CLOAKMAKERS WILL NOT WORK ON DECORATION DAY

Conference with Protective Association This Thursday, May 26—A Word to the Chairmen in the Protective Shops

Monday, May 26, is Decoration Day. It is one of the legal holidays in the cloak industry of New York and as cloakmaker the branch of the trade he belongs to, is permitted to work on that day.

The cloakmakers are being reminded that under present conditions in the industry it is, even more so, not that this holiday be strictly observed. The men and women in the cloak industry shall not report to the shops on that day and they will receive their pay.

The Joint Board of the cloak industry will be particularly watchful to see that the men do not report to work on Decoration Day in the trade be carried out to the letter. The executive boards of all the locals connected with the Joint Board will send out committees throughout the cloak district to guard against any cloakmaker entering a shop. Those found violating this rule will be called to the grievance boards of the locals and severely punished.

As reported last week in "Justice," the conferences between the union and the Protective Association are being resumed. Another conference will be held on Thursday, May 26, and it is expected that at this meeting both sides will come to an understanding on an important matter in controversy.

It will be necessary to add that no settlement will be made by the conference committee of the union upon its own accord. When such a decision is arrived at this conference, it will be brought back to the union and the members will be given determination. This time, as upon former occasions, the members of the Union will have the final word in the settlement.

Bro. Jacob Robin, the Manager of the Protective Division of the Joint Board, informs us that rumors are abating in the cloakmaking district that many manufacturers, members of the Protective Association, have installed dress departments and are attempting to make an impression upon their workers, that they are now engaged in the manufacture of a "different" kind and that they can do as they please as far as making of dresses is concerned.

This is not so. In the name of the union, the management of what it is herewith made that dresses in these factories are to be made under the existing working conditions as cloaks, no matter what department they are being made in. They must be produced by Union members under Union conditions. The chairmen in the Protective shops are called upon to pay strict attention to this notice that whether dresses or cloaks are manufactured in their shops, all must be made under the same Union conditions.

On his way back to New York from the meeting of the General Executive Board at St. Louis President Schlesinger stopped over for a few days at Chicago. The object of the visit was to start negotiations with the cloak employers of Chicago for a new agreement in place of the one at present in operation, which is to expire shortly.

He met the leading officers of the Employers' Association and in the course of a preliminary conference it was agreed that formal negotia-

tions for the renewal of the agreement in the Chicago cloak industry must begin as soon as the lock situation in New York has been ad-

justed. All locals affiliated with the Chi-

cago Joint Board have, during the past few weeks, been discussing at executive and lodge meetings terms and proposals to be made to the employers at the forthcoming conference. Some locals attended a meeting of the Joint Board, specially called together for

this occasion, at which he discussed the details with the members of the Joint Board, the proposed terms of the new agreement in the industry.

Vice-President Schlesner, who was operated upon two weeks ago for intestinal trouble at the North American Hospital in Be-

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He has returned home from the hospital already, though he is not able yet to assume his post as the new Vice-President of the Cloak-

makers Joint Board and will not, probably, get back to active duty until several weeks have expired and he has regained his health and strength completely.

On Friday, June 13, is making preparations to leave city on their long West-

er trip.

The delegation consists of President Schlesinger, Brothers Saul Mets, Harry Berlin, Louis Langer, Luigi Antinelli and Sister Mary Coff, and was elected at the last convention of our International at Chicago.

The next convention of the Federation promises to be of enormous interest and will, probably, transcend in importance all previous conven-

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By the Committee l hold fast, will not let go of your chains. —Job 27:6

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. III. No. 22

New York, Friday, May 27, 1921

Price 2 Cents

SPECIAL RATES FOR UNITY HOUSE OPENING

JENNIE VALIER TO APPEAR IN CONCERT

In order to make it possible for large numbers of members of Executive to Unity House for the opening celebration on June 18, a special rate has been made for the two days.

As has been announced before, a very fine concert is being arranged for the opening. Besides the violin solo by Mr. Maurice Nitek, Miss Jennie Valier, the well-known dramatic artiste, will give a series of readings. Everything is being done now to make the house ready for our members and all our friends.

A splendid spirit for Unity is manifest this year. Several members of the union are giving one evening a week to attending shop meetings and the officers of the Joint Board are operating with registration headquarters.

Members are again reminded that they must bring their union books when they come to register. Register now in Room 6, 15 West 7th Street.

INTERNATIONAL GIVES $1,000 TO THE NEW YORK CALL

At the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in St. Louis among the many other requests for financial aid, there was received one from the Board of Directors of the publishing association of the New York Call, requesting immediate assistance. In this communication, the International is thanked for the financial assistance which the labor daily of New York, The Call, has required on numerous occasions. Simultaneously it is pointed out that owing to the continued financial situation it is compelled to ask again for help.

After a brief discussion, the members of the G. E. B. voted a donation of $1,000 to The Call.

The members of the International are made fully aware of the importance of The Call, the only labor daily in the East that rep-

resents the interests of organized labor, and will support it to the limit of their resources in times like these. The New York Call, Board, in making this donation, has not reflected the wish and will of our organization, and we can only regret that it could not make this donation even larger than it did.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
BY MAX D. DANISH
THE SUM-UP OF THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Somehow or other our "big" press did a feature too widely the returns from Italy. They had good reason for it. Upon close examination of the cable reports, which appeared green from the con- net, reaction has suffered a severe defeat and rebukes in Italy.

Notwithstanding the campaign of terror kept up by the ultra-Nationalists, a. not without its unprecedented intimidation, shooting and destruction of labor strongholds and Socialist headquarters intended for the purpose of driving away the foreign workers, the Socialist and laborers of Italy have practically retained their former standing in the Chamber. According to latest reports, 134 Socialists and 13 Communists were elected, out of a total of 149, as compared with the 136 Socialists in the former Chamber. The Socialist accounts also take for granted that the government has repartitioned certain official labor positions, for the purpose of defeating the chances of Socialist representation from the foreign laborers, and has named a number of additional electoral district from agricultural areas. Nearly all of the Socialist centers have returned a majority of labor and Socialist deputies.

No sharper rebuke to the crimi- nal government of D'Olgi, Rasceli and their supporters among the big industrialists and militarists of the House has been heaped up against the people and workers in Italy. The Socialist and labor party of Italy should stand as the first in size in that country, undaunted and un- intimidated, ready to continue its work of progress and achievement.

... DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT GAINS POINT

The nation-wide movement for disarmament, which has been growing stronger in the past few months, has scored an important point. The Borah Naval Disarmament Committee this week reported the bodies a resolution for the calling together of an international conference to discuss the question of disarmament in the immediate future, is certain of adoption by Congress.

The Borah plan ramifies, in brief, to the following: A conference of the great naval powers—Great Brit- ain, Japan and the United States,—is to be called together forthwith for the purpose of discussing a reduction of naval programs of these countries. Congress will declare that a "naval holiday" for a period of 10 years, and that those three principal naval powers stop building warships for that length of time, and will declare the life of the nation for the benefit of the armament and shipbuilding

This sudden change of front on the part of the Senate is explained by the unusual pressure brought upon them by the government to trans- gress from every corner of the land for relief from the huge war expendi- tures. Speaking for all of Europe. Four of the largest religious organiza- tions in this country—the Fed- eral Council of Churches, the American Jewish Congress of America, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Central Con- ference of American Rabbis and the United Synagogue of America, rep- resenting more than 100,000 clergy- men and laity, have been asked to read an appeal from their pulpits, on June 5th, for an inter- national conference on the reduction of armaments.

The organized labor movement of the United States, with its strong ties, is behind any movement intended to the army and navy ex- penses. The resolution next week of the A. F. of L. is expected to launch a nation-wide movement for the reduction of armaments and huge standing armies and navies.

Last week the Central Trades and Labor Congress held a convention calling upon the Senate to pass the Borah Amendment and requesting the Senate to defer voting on the naval appropriation amounting to more than $600,000,000 until after this conference between the United States, Japan and England.

THE WAGE CUT ON THE RAILROADS

The most important single item in the world's business news last week was the general re- duction of wages for all classes of employees on the railroad, in the country, forecast in the announce- ment made by the United States La- bour Congress, which is a result of the Fed- eral Government's policies. There is no necessity to make known the condition of the railroad workers' case laid out before it.

It will be remembered by readers of "Justice" two weeks the rail- road executives and the railway unions have been presenting to the Federal Government facts and data concern- ing earnings and working condi- tions on the railways, in connection with the decision made by execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

Soon after the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet and deal with the situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor. The board's notices are not, in the opinion of the workers' leaders, justified either by the facts or the conditions then existing. Under would be brought a restraining the railroads from making the wage re- duction retroactive, which was already been adjudged by the courts. This might involve months of delay, or those who may be prepared to carry their fight to the Supreme Court, if necessary. No change in the general trend, however, until the Labor Board renders its judgment on June 1.

The general impression in labor circles is that the decision of the Board is entirely out of touch with the evidence and data submitted by the representatives of the unions, which is almost fully substantiated by the government reports. It is also based upon an assumption made by the Board that the living costs now on would decrease rather than increase. The restraining order, if granted by the court, would mean a holding the decision of the Labor Board and a restraining the matter of the order, with instructions to the Department of Commerce and Government to render another decision.

The railway unions are confident that after another investigation is made the present amendment of the law they will succeed in averting the disastrous effects these wholesale re- ductions have been to induce upon their standards of living.

MAINEWALD, reports about the earnings of the workers all over the country, and pointed out the increas- ing in New York State, continues to be depressing. The average earnings in New York State, in April, accord- ing to the report by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Labor, was $25.26, a reduction of 17 per cent, as compared with March wages. The average monthly earnings of all workers have declined steadily since October. April wages were 13 per cent lower weekly, a decrease of 9 per cent.

The drop in average earnings during the last few months, according to the report, reflects reduced earnings in wage rates and working hours. These employers retained their employment, but failed to take into account the loss of earnings caused by layoffs.

The last factor is reflected in the aggregate amount of wages paid. From March, 1920, the month pre- dating the first decline in employ- ment, to April, 1921, the total fac- tor payroll of the 1,648 factories showed a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Most of this decrease is due to unemployment.

STATE COSSACKS AGAIN IN ALBANY

The street car strike in Albany was engulfed this week, in which was compromised last winter, broke out again a week ago in that city, was marked by the same high-handed methods and violence on the part of the city and state authori- ties which accompanied it in the city. Strong-armed men, "private detectives" and state troopers are still employed. The papers feature "riot" on the part of workers with glaring head- lines.

Of course, the principal heroes in these fights are our beloved State Cossacks, the black troopers of New York, who know how to "handle" crowds and disperse strikers and pickets. It is quite interesting that no sooner had the strike broken down than our liberal-minded Governor ordered a special commission from Lake- wood, where he is sojourning for a rest, to Albany, to move several members of the State National Guard in aid of the stricken company.

Why this brilliant military move- ment, not having been used as of late, we are not in a position to know. The order was, nevertheless, countermanded the following day, appar- ently upon insistence from the pow- ers at Albany, that such a display of force was necessary, because of the Cossacks and the private de- tectives have the situation well in hand. It is, nevertheless, a eloquent gesture on the part of our new Governor and testimony to his determination to give the employers an added armed to the industrial auto- crats of the State.

THE LITERACY TEST IN NEW ENGLAND

REACTION moves fast across in the Empire State, without any sign of balking or retarding. The latest intelligent movement against citizenship test do not seem to be sufficiently strict to our own needs and desires. At any rate, very soon after, we shall see the final vote of the state to vote upon a new con- stitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to all adults, of which would bar any per- son who is able to read and write English from attaining citizenship.

(Continued on page 7)

SEDITION IN COOKING

The Board of Education of the City of New York has had to face its first fight against sedition very soon. Armed with the revolutionary sedition or treason- ing law, which ousts every teacher to take an oath that he or she will carry out the law, making them unfit to perform their obligations as teachers, City School board had to face the fact that, whether she takes the oath or does not, Sarah Hyams, a teacher in the Public School, is to be counted.

Superintendent Eltinger is very, very anxious to have the cooking teacher extracted forever from the school kitchen of the city. Fearful of the connection of the part of Miss Hyams might ab- sent herself, keep the State or Federal Government, and thus enable her to continue her re- duction in the activities of the cooking. Dr. Eltinger made a spe- cial request upon the Board of Edu- cation that even the taking of an oath of allegiance by Miss Hyams shall not save her position and salar- y. The connection of the woman, he must suffer from the conse- quences of her earlier act, namely, the sedition charges on the platform of the Socialist Party. The action of the Board of Educa- tion in striking the teacher is shortly declined by an extraordinary committee appointed for this pur- pose. As a consequence, it prophe- sy the result of this investigation in advance: The cooking teacher will be under the entire influence of the Bronx will have the block of sedition removed once all for their bittersweet name.

BORAH CLOTHING PROBE APPOVED

If signs do not fall, we shall be treated in the course of the next week to the spectacle of a thorough-going probe in the clothing industry of the coun- try.

Readers of "Justice" will recall that several weeks ago Senator Borah of New York denounced obviously by the spicier pieces of the legal talent employed by the "American secession" movement before a resolution in the Senate to investigate the garment making industry of the country. Borah offers to disclose before the shocked popu- lace of the land their horrible and shameful secrets. And after, Senator Borah moved, in addition to the Moore inqurty that, not only the suitmakers, but the entire industry of the city of New York will sanction their scheme.


I "shan't let you go today. You must take me along. I am so anx- ious to see the new cen- ter for local labor movement. You know, for us Europeans, the American labor movement is like a beacon of light shining through a black night of darkness."

"Now that I have my misgivings about my friend's prospect. I was apprehensive that he would become too absorbed with the local movement and neglect the national."

"Well, we'll soon be able to see if this is the case."

"But first let me tell you about the meeting I attended yesterday."

"I attended a meeting of labor workers in the hall of the Central Labor Council."

"There were about 500 people in attendance."

"And among them were many old friends from Russia."

"We talked about the current state of labor in America and the prospects for the future."

"It was a very stimulating experience."

"And what about you? Did you enjoy the meeting?

"Yes, it was very informative. I learned a lot about the struggles of the American workers."
EDITORIALS

FACE PROSPECTS IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

While this last Winter's "Punishment" is going to prove a very important and pressing question of peace or war in the cloak industry, it is about to be decided in conference. It is our earnest wish that the outcome of this conference will result in an understanding which will promote conditions of peace and amity. The other factors that will influence the outcome of this conference are the general welfare and living conditions of the workers. It is the duty of the employers to see to it that wages and living conditions are such as to maintain a working class capable of maintaining itself and its families. The union is satisfied that the present conditions remain as are.

In conclusion, to fortify our argument for peace in the cloak industry, we wish to quote a few paragraphs from an article in the last issue of the well-known periodical, "The Atlantic Monthly," written by Mr. F. R. Boas, and entitled "Jew-Baiting in America." The writer says: "The Jew, like a quite naturally, very friendly towards Jews. The writer, however, who has studied the open eyes and analyses fearlessly the facts that have made possible the rise of anti-Semitism, seems to come to the conclusion that the best chance to prove that they are wise, more practical and forward-looking men than many other employers who have been active, only the amount that the Big Day and that they can now persecute and bound their workers at will.

In conclusion, to fortify our argument for peace in the cloak industry, we wish to quote a few paragraphs from an article in the last issue of the well-known periodical, "The Atlantic Monthly," written by Mr. F. R. Boas, and entitled "Jew-Baiting in America." The writer says:

"They (the Americans) see that Jews virtually control certain industries, and the control is direct in the cloak industry. But themselves if these businesses are the better because of Jewish control. Has Jewish domination of the clothing trade shown an example of the progress that can be made toward industrial peace? And these questions are asked, not by foolish theorists, who shrink at the spectacle of Jewish world-domination, not by anti-Semites, who are impervious to ideas of justice and fair play, but by thoughtful and fair-minded Americans, whose memories are long enough to recall a day when Jews were refugees from persecution.

And what is the truth about the clothing industry? The writer asks. Here is his answer, which we believe none of our employers would contest. "It is the truth that the wholesale clothing trade is controlled by Jews. And, above all, it is the fact that this control is in the interest of the workers. The Jewish manufacturers have shown a wisdom in business that is responsible for the success of their enterprises.

We recognize that in speaking in these terms of the clothing industry, the writer did not have in mind the cloak industry. On the other hand, should it come to a conflict, could not this be a dramatic portrayal of how our employers would be regarded? Let our manufacturers consider this deeply and try to realize the conclusions that from the viewpoint of Jewish employers they mean to present to the Jewish community. They must show the world an example of true liberalism; they must not follow the precepts of the Garry, the writer of the article in the "Atlantic Monthly" is certainly right in saying that while "Christian control of steel mills and copper mines may be even worse than Jewish control of clothing shops, the steel mills and the mines are beyond the view of the great mass of the American public, while everyone comes in daily contact with the clothing shop. Jews in their business life have a far more intimate contact with the average American and make names on the streets of Fifth Avenue and Broadway; who visit the steel mines of Bethlehem, or the mines of Anaconda?"

A GOOD BEGINNING

The meeting of a week ago at Cooper Union, at which Samuel Gompers and many other speakers have denounced the injustice perpetrated upon the workers by the employers, will report a series of successful resolutions. It certainly has not failed to make a deep impression upon public opinion, as evidenced by the widespread comment in the press.

Of course, the ball was altogether too small for an important occasion of this kind. Now that a beginning has been made, however, the agitation against the injustices and the injudicious actions of the employers must continue. The work of this conference must be conducted with unraveled intensity until the name injudiciously judge comes to be regarded by the public opinion as a cogent issue of public justice. And we shall have the aid of our International, which is prepared to step in with the aid of our International, made the first step. Many more steps in this direction will have to be made before the effect of the anti-injudicious campaign will begin to be felt in our industrial life.

Friend and enemy alike, admit that the speech delivered by President Gompers on that occasion was one of the strongest and the most effective ever made by him. It appears that even those in the hall who usually consider it a matter of sacred duty to be silent and act as if they did not hear or understand, have not forgotten the moment their obligations and enthusiastically applauded the speaker. They may have repented their sins afterward, but, of course, it was a bit too late.

The strongest point in President Gompers' speech was his expression of bitter disappointment over the results of the war. He, who by conviction was a pacifist all his lifetime, had thrown himself into the war as ardently as his forefathers and fathers. Hundreds of thousands of young workers lie buried upon the battlefields of France because he, Gompers, had urged them on and had given them the right to fight for democracy. What are the results? Here are his words:

"We fought to abolish political autocracy, and after that was accomplished, we overthrew it and set free an entire country for political autocracy. In doing this they are using a method that strikes at the very foundation of our government: a government of generous life, liberty and happiness to every man, woman and child."

The second strong point in his speech was his reafirmation of the decision of the A. F. L. last February, that the injustice must harden through respect for labor. "When an injunction," he reiterated, "is issued violating the rights of a citizen, we prefer to abide by the constitutional guaranty rather than by the injunction granted by a judge working for capital."

Expression which Gompers has used, perhaps, for the first time in his long career.

Another telling point in his speech was the one in which he stated, "it is a crime against civilization that in a land, perhaps the most bountiful in the world, there should be four million people employed as housemaids and domestics."

All these statements, coming from President Gompers, sound particularly strong and revolutionary. When President Gompers, however, was shown the report of a Judge Van Siclen, he displays peculiar naiveté. Why attack this individual Brooklyn Judge? Is it because he had told the truth— that a mere minority of the strikers was engaged in a strike for the protection of the public employment. We are, not, however. Samuel Gompers is still young, very young, and capital's endless attacks upon labor will inevitably bring him to the right angle of vision.

GOOD NEWS FOR READERS OF "JUSTICE"

At the last quarterly meeting, in St. Louis, the General Executive Board has decided to increase the size of "Justicen" from a four-page to a six-page weekly. This increase will make the readers of "Justice" will welcome this announcement with sincere satisfaction. The present size of this Journal has made it possible for us to bring a number of interesting news items, immediate interests and problems, and events and progress in the world of labor, as fully and as broadly as we have eagerly wished. The increase of the size of the Journal now affords us the opportunity to apply ourselves with greater reliability of service, enlightenment and the spreading of intelligent information among the great membership of our International.
AMONG THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS

By S. GRECKIN, Secretary

For many reasons the Whitegoods Workers' Union has written the Local 63 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, requesting that the activity of Local 63 be limited to those employees and members of its officers, that the officers be requested to take some steps to avoid a strike, and to make it possible to drop the present strike if they so desire. The officers of the union have been given the authority to see to it that the activity of the union be limited to the jurisdiction of Local 63.

This last point marks the realization of a dream which the workers in the white goods industry have been working for a long time. Several other minor points were won by our committees in the negotiations for a new agreement, and while of little importance in themselves, they will amount to something when embodied in the contract. The union will retain all the gains made in these conferences and will, in addition, protect the interests of the workers in all shops to a better extent. The union will, of course, be active in these conferences, but it must be admitted that the result of these negotiations is a distinct victory for the union.

The signing of the agreement opens a new page in the life of our organization. The workers in the white goods industry have been fighting for a long time. Several other minor points were won by our committees in the negotiations for a new agreement, and while of little importance in themselves, they will amount to something when embodied in the contract. The union will retain all the gains made in these conferences and will, in addition, protect the interests of the workers in all shops to a better extent. The union will, of course, be active in these conferences, but it must be admitted that the result of these negotiations is a distinct victory for the union.

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Our Educational Work --- A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN

FACTS - PLANS - IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from last issue)

To prevent the Educational Com-
mittee from acting in isolation and
out of touch with the needs of the
Local Unions, we have estab-
lished the Educational Commit-
tee of the Local Unions. This Con-
cerns meeting together with the
Educational director and the
Secretary of the Educational
Committees. They discuss our ed-
ucational activities and make sugges-
tions to the Educational Department.

As a further step, the stu-
dents are elect two members from every class
to serve on the Students' Councils. At our Workers' Universities, the
students elect three members of each
class. The function of these coun-
cils is to be in constant communication with the
members, take up their sugges-
tions and bring them to the Educational Department. They also
participate in the facilties conferences to
consider and coordinate their educational activities. Three
members of the Students' Councils are
member of the Educational Committee.

What We Teach

We believe the funds provided
for our educational activities should
be so expended as to give the greatest
benefit to the students. Our educational plan should go
hand in hand with changing industrial
organization. We must give the students
members a clear knowledge of the
operation of the industry in which
they work.

We acquaint our members with
the facts of production and distribution
in their industries. We also study the
entire circle of the textile mills, and, finally, to
the machinery used in their shops
and factories. But we do not
our studies to every industry,
and not at all to the

Our members learn in their classes
the historical background of the
development of industries and social
institutions in our country and
Europe. They become acquainted

with historical facts and compare
the political situation of the
countries in the past and present
to enable them to look into the future.

They study the labor situation to
help them understand the
problems the
worker seeks to participate in the
management of industry, not only in America, but
anywhere. They become acquainted with the
different types of trade unions and the
history of the labor unions in spreading
education among adults. This is clearly
true of the pamphlets which are
written by our Unions and others. It is very
gratifying to know that in
this official pamphlet, cognizance is
taken of the splendid attempts made
by our organization to further
the education of its members.

In order that this great work of
our International may bear fruit, it is
necessary not only to produce
books for the classes. Most of the
books are "either for college and school
students or for children in the
elementary grades. We are faced with
this problem.

It is our plan, therefore, that the
Association of the Educators
and the organizers distribute such literature as will
promote the education of our members.

We believe that the best way to do this is to
write textbooks by our classes, because we believe
then that only teachers who have acquired experience
with the students' classes are qualified to
write textbooks dealing with
students' education.

Music, Drama and Art

At the same time, we feel that the
artistic side of the education of our
members should not be neglected. It is
our aim to cultivate in them an
appreciation for beauty and art, which
these and art to the enjoyment
of life.

Their longing for beauty should
be awakened to such an extent that
they will despise the dirty factories, that
they will oppose insanitary conditions in their
shops and abolish slums.

The aim of the art committee is
to bring about this
Art and violin societies, and
orchestra meet as many of our members
obtain tickets at half price. We
organize trips to the Museum of
Art and National Hall, to
the guidance of a teacher who
explain to our members the significance
of what we see. We form hunting
councils, parks and woods to
love the love of nature and its
beauty.

The effort to develop the
artistic tastes of our members has resulted in
the establishment of summer homes in the
Unify village, conducted on a
cooperative basis, in which the
members live in an atmosphere of
perfect democracy and fellowship

Local No. 89, Inaugurates Summer House,
"Villa Anita Garibaldis"

At last, our dreams of
Summer House are realized! "Villa Anita Garibaldi" is the name
of the house, and as a
tribute to the gentle soul of whom this house is
most of our members, and
the name of the Italian hero—Giuseppe Garibal-
di—whose Pantheon is located
at Grand Cote, S. L, near Milled Beach.

The house is ideal as an one and
even offers attractions in home
like, Italian meals, cleanliness
and the best of modern accommodations
for bathing, etc.

The committee has arranged a
concert every Tuesday, which will take place on
Saturday, June 4, 1931. The program is
indefinite, but it is certain that our members will all
participate in these festivities.

We plan to have our teachers present
bongs, will render the Pro-
ague of "Mephisto."
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

COLLECTED WAGES During this period we have collected the sum of $8,429.42 back pay which was turned over to the Secretary for payment to the workers.

OUTGOING SHOPS 12 shops went out of business since the strike began. An additional 10 shops of the Independent Department joined the Association of Independent Manufacturers, Inc., since the strike of 1921.

INCOME-OUTGOING We have signed 54 agreements with new shops since the strike of 1921.

PRESENT STANDING OF DEPARTMENT Number of Shops The Independent Department at present controls 54 shops of which 436 are working on dresses and 10 are working on waists and 13 are engaged in supporting shops.

Number of People The approximate number of workers in the shops controlled by the Independent Department is 13,244, out of which 8,260 are employed on dress shops, 4,524 in waist shops and 100 in tailoring and hemstitching shops.

Jockers, Manufacturers & Contractors Out of the 456 dress shops, 35 are jockers, 92 are manufacturers and 300 are contractors.

Out of the 101 waist shops, 7 are jockers, 42 are manufacturers and 92 are contractors.

Average Amount of People Employed in the Dress Shops is $10,000.

The average amount of people employed in the waist shops is $5,000.

The average amount of people employed in the joint shops is $20,000.

BORAH CLOTHING PROBE APPROVED

(Continued from page 2)

the employers as well, be investigated for the purpose of getting down to the source of profiteering and the high price of clothing.

According to a Washington dispatch, the Borah resolution, calling for an investigation of the clothing industry, has been favorably reported. This probe into the clothing industry is going to be a sweeping one and many weeks will be consumed in the work. As speedily as possible, the conditions in the clothing industry of the United States, including the working conditions, and the cause of the "industrial unrest" in the various clothing centers of the United States, will be thoroughly investigated and gone over.

The cost and selling price of woolen clothing and other materials used in the manufacture of clothing, and the methods of selling and distribution of such woolen clothing; also the cost and selling prices of retail clothing, the profits in the manufacture and sale of clothing for the past seven years, will be made the subject of the Senate Committee's investigations.

The laborer, with special reference to contracting system and sweat shops prior to the organization of the workers and since; the purposes, objects, methods and tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and its relations, if any, with political organizations; the relations of the employers' organizations with other associations or combinations, and the influence of such relations in the labor movement, will also receive the attention of the committee, which will report to the Senate on all such findings.

"Earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly" Exceptional opportunity for you to take up a course of designing and cutting suits, coats, skirts and dresses.

Never before has there been such a great demand for designers as NOW. Individual private lessons are given to every scholar by a practical and experienced designer.

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WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

At all stores.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

BY ISRAEL LEWIN

The Executive Board at its meeting in Oakland this week has given careful consideration to the question of the reorganization of the officers of our union. As our members will remember, the election, which was held last fall, brought about a situation which dissipated the minds of many of our active members during the last few months. The Board, therefore, took the recommended positions as were made by the previous Executive Board for the purpose of running our organization on a more efficient and economical basis. These latter recommendations came under the scrutiny of the members and were rejected at a special general meeting of the body, during which was the fact that the elections, which with the Clerk and Waist and Dress Joint Boards were at that time but recent, and our members could not tell how it would work out.

After going over the matter thoroughly, the Executive Board has decided unanimously, on the following changes, which differ somewhat from those proposed by the previous Executive Board:

1. There shall be only one secretary in place of the present present parlor and General Secretary. This would mean a having to the balance of about twelve thousand dollars per year. The two offices, which are a certain degree identical, would then be consolidated into one, thereby bringing about greater efficiency.

2. To eliminate the present system of three managerships in our local, namely one for the Clerk, Waist and Dress, and Miscellaneous Divisions, and to have them in the stead of a single Manager, elected by the members who shall be responsible for the work of the entire union. On the one hand, he is to be the financial officer to the union, and to the other, he is to be in charge of the entire work to be handled, all the different divisions being brought in closer contact with one another.

Of course, the Executive Board realized that it is a physical impossibility for a manager to handle both the Clerk and Dress Joint Boards with which we are affiliated, as well as to the members of the Miscellaneous Division, without any assistants. It therefore provides in its recommendations that business agents, the number of which is to be determined upon by the Executive Board from time to time, shall be elected. The business agents are to be responsible to the General Manager, who will assign them to their duties. The Executive Board also suggested that the President to appoint a Constitution Committee for the purpose of working out the details connected with this reconstruction project.

At the last general meeting, held on Monday, May 23, those recommendations of the Executive Board were approved unanimously by the members present. President Daylight then reorganized a Constitution Committee consisting of the following nine members: John Ryan, Sidney Rosenberg, Charles Reen, Sam B. Sheker, Sam Perlmutter, Israel Lewin, Charles Sheehan, Max Staller, and Sam Kerr.

As soon as the committee will be ready with its report, the above recommendations, a special meeting will be called for its ratification.

At the last general meeting, the members were pleasantly surprised to have with them Bro. Max Gorenstein, former manager of the Clerk and Joint Dress Joint Board of our Local. We bid Benze Liebowitz, who has been away from our local for almost a year, doing organizing work for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Benze Liebowitz, who is a good organizer, was away from this country, and who recently returned from the meeting of the General Executive Board of the International, held at St. Louis, Missouri, was invited by the chair to address the meeting. In his usual excellent style, he spoke of the importance of an international organization, and the unfortunate position of the International, on the Pacific Coast, it was impossible for him to visit Local 10 store, but he expressed the hope that since his work is largely in the East at present, he will have the opportunity to be with us oftener. Benze Liebowitz in his speech reviewed the work of the International Union for the last year, and also reported on the deliberations of the recent meeting of the General Executive Board. His speech was enthusiastically received by the members, and the wish was expressed on all sides that Benze Liebowitz be with us again as an active member of Local No. 10.

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

Phill Liebowitz, No. 7970, appeared on summons, charged with failing to secure a working card in the firm of Oliver & Love, 21 East 31st Street. Brother Liebowitz admitted to the charge, but after having given some excuse, he was under the impression that he could not get a working card. On motion a fine was imposed.

Morris Raskin, No. 6771, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working in the shop of Aaron & Company, 10 West 21st Street, on Saturday, May 12, at 1:30 p.m. Brother Raskin states that the shop operated at this shop in the morning, that morning the shop was closed, and that he therefore stayed in for twelve to make up the hour. On motion a fine was imposed.

Ab Linderer, No. 5877, appeared on summons, charged with helping the firm of Glaseberg & Mason, 20 West 19th Street, to move during the recent general strike in the Waist and Dress Industry. Bro. Glaseberg states that he repaid on strike of the day the strike was called, and was afterwards asked by the firm to help them move, and knowing that the firm had filed application for settlement, he thought that he was permitted to do what he did. On motion, Brother Linderer was found guilty and was censured by the Board.

Charles Feller, No. 4106, appeared on summons, charged with receiving $25 per week at the shop of Simons & Hoffman, 15 West 31st Street, while having in his possession a $50 working card. A collection of $105, which is the difference in pay, was made in this case. Brother Feller states that having been out of work for a considerable length of time, he got a job at the above house, but was offered work at $25 per week, and was advised by the firm to get a $50 working card, so as to make it safe. On motion, a fine was imposed.

The following members of the Executive Board were present: Bros. Max Gorenstein, John Ryan, Sidney Rosenberg, Charles Reen, Sam B. Sheker, Sam Perlmutter, Israel Lewin, Charles Sheehan, Max Staller, and Sam Kerr.

In designing Woman's, Men's, and Children's Garments, the firm of Glaseberg & Mason keep a complete stock of the latest fashions. The firm has an excellent reputation for its workmanship, and is in a position to supply orders promptly and in accordance with the customer's wishes. All inquiries are invited.

MORRIS RASKIN
10 West 21st Street

Notices of meetings shall be read at every session, and posted at the store. All members are entitled to the privileges of the store.

MORRIS RASKIN

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10
ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, June 6th
WAIST AND DRESS:
Monday, June 13th

SPECIAL

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Action on the recommendation of the Executive Board in the case of Bro. Julius Levine, delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Wednesday, June 20th

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.

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