6-17-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 25)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.
Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 25)

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*. 

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: [https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/174](https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/174)
BOSTON CLOAK STRIKE OFFICIALLY ENDED

Members of the International Union will surely learn with satisfaction that the long-drawn-out strike in the cloak trade of Boston has come to an end.

The strike lasted over eight months and was precipitated by an attempt on the part of the then existing Cloth Manufacturers' Association of Boston to introduce open shop conditions in that city. They have, of a sudden, abrogated the collective agreement with the Cloakmakers' Union, under which they were operating for years and notified their workers in individual letters that they would not deal further with those in question but with each and every one of them separately. It was a direct challenge to the Unions and was, of course, met with an emery demand upon the workers to give up their organisation, notwithstanding the fact that the management of the employers still retained their own Association.

The bruised attack, the cloakmakers of Boston replied most emphatically in the negative. The Union declared a general strike and the membership of the Boston cloak locals left the shops to a man. The strike proved to be a very obstinate one. It was not a question of a strike which means to break the union, but in vain. With the aid of the International, the cloakmakers of Boston repelled every attack and onslaught of their obdurate employers. The end of the conflict resulted in a thorough repudiation of the aspirations of the cloak manufacturers of Boston. Instead of having smashed the union, their own Association was dissolved and out of the fight the union came out even stronger and more solidified than before the battle began.

The strike is officially at an end. There isn't a shred left of the employers' association and the fight is won. It was fought individually after they had, one after another, deserted the association.

We reproduce herewith a telegram from Mr. Abraham Snyder, the manager of the Boston Cloakmakers' Union, who was the chief leader of the strike. In a few brief words it describes graphically the story of the Boston cloak fight:

"The General strike of the cloakmakers in Boston is officially terminated. All the manufacturers, with the exception of a handful, have signed an agreement individuallly with the Union and only a handful of workers are left on strike. We expect to have the few remaining ones in the very near future."

"The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union desires to express its hearty thanks to all who have aided in the successful outcome of this special thanksgiving in due President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff and the entire General Executive Board of the International for the moral and financial assistance given to us without stint which was chiefly responsible for our victory."

The cloakmakers of Boston deserve the sincere applause of all their fellow workers in the International. They have put up a heroic fight for their rights as organised workers and have stood loyal by the union. Their fight, as men and strikers was conducted not only for the vindication of their own rights, but for the principles of the entire labour movement of America. We congratulate the Boston cloakmakers upon their victory.

I. L. G. W. U. DELEGATES ACTIVE IN DENVER

The forty-first convention of the American Federation of Labor opened last Monday, June 13, at Denver, Colo., with impressive solemnity. The old grizzly leader of the Federation, President Gompers, opened the convention amid stormy ovations, and his initial speech was received with indescribable enthusiasm.

The convention immediately proceeded to organize itself and to do practical work. The delegation of our International occupies quite a place in the organisation, and individual delegates were appointed on important committees. President Schlesinger was appointed on the Committee on a Shorter Week-Day; Louis Langer was appointed on the Committee on Organization; F. S. Meta was appointed member of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, and Miss Mary Goff on the Union Label Committee.

The committee to which President Schlesinger was appointed is the most important at the convention. It is charged with the duty of preparing plans for the shop agreements, and individual delegates were appointed on important committees. President Schlesinger, in charge of the committee, was accorded a cordial welcome.

On the first day of the convention the bulk of the resolutions which will occupy the attention of the delegates was introduced. Our delegation has meanwhile introduced two resolutions and it is expected that they will introduce several more before the convention comes to an end. One of the A. F. of L. instruction, one of the shop agreements with the injunction plague which hinders workers from conducting their legitimate activities and the other a resolution against the splitting and substance of the Clayton Act, passed for the purpose of referring labor from the tyranny of the courts. The resolution calls upon the convention to begin a strong propaganda against the spreading practices of injunction against all over the country and demands that the A. F. of L. take a stand against such a practice to educate the public about the true character and the sinister meaning of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The second resolution calls upon the A. F. of L. to instruct all its organisers to aid the International in conducting its organisation work in the cities of the world, where ladies garments are made under non-union conditions in open shops. It is to be reported that two resolutions will be adopted unanimously.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

To the Members of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York:

We, the Cloak Joint Board, will consider themselves fit to become business agents of the Union are requested to make applications for this position. The application will be accepted until July 2. The applicants are requested, however, to file their papers at as early a date as possible.

By the order of the Joint Board,
Isaak Feinsien.
General Manager.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MA. D. DANISH

BRITISH MINERS VOTE ON SETTLEMENT

By the time this issue of "Justice" is in your hands, the miners of England will have voted upon the plan of settlement of the bitter dispute that has led to a strike of 12 months' duration. The strike was called on April 1, 1921, by the National Union of Mineworkers, on the ground that the miners were receiving only a bare minimum wage and that the employers were unwilling to recognize the union's monopoly of the coal industry.

The terms of the settlement proposed are as follows: The miners will receive a wage of 65 shillings per week, or 12s. per day, in addition to the cost of living allowance. This will bring the average wage up to the level of 1914. The miners will also receive an increase of 10 per cent in their weekly pay, and an additional allowance of 2s. per week for each member of the family, up to a maximum of 5s. per week. The employers will also contribute to the welfare fund of the union, which will be used for the benefit of the miners and their families.

The union has also agreed to retire all legal proceedings against the employers and to refrain from further strikes without the consent of the union's executive committee. The employers have also agreed to refrain from industrial disputes for a period of 12 months, during which time all labor relations will be governed by the terms of the agreement.

The settlement is considered a victory for the miners, who have fought for a fair wage and decent working conditions. The employers have also gained, as they have preserved their profits and prevented further strikes. The agreement is expected to bring stability to the coal industry and to prevent further industrial disputes.

PARK-HAND WINS SEAT FROM HIS LORD

The regular elections of the Park-Hard Cabinet, which took place in London last week, resulted in the defeat of the cabinet, with the exception of two of its members. The cabinet had been in power for four years, and had enjoyed the support of the Conservative Party. The elections were held on the 7th of November, and the results were as follows:

The Conservative Party won the majority of the seats, with 352 out of 650. The Liberal Party won 152 seats, and the Social Democratic Party won 106. The remaining 80 seats were won by independent candidates or by candidates of other political parties.

The defeat of the Park-Hard Cabinet is considered a victory for the Opposition, which has been led by the Labor Party and the Liberal Party. The Opposition has been critical of the cabinet's policies, particularly its handling of the coal strike, and has argued that the cabinet has failed to provide adequate relief to the miners.

The new cabinet, which will be led by the Liberal Party, is expected to pursue a more moderate policy and to work for the benefit of the working class. The Opposition will continue to be a strong force in the new parliament, and will play an important role in the shaping of future policies.
CONVENTION VIEW IMPRESSIONS

By HENRY LANG

(Special Correspondence to "Justice")

Denver, June 19, 1921.

Rarely, if ever, in the entire his-
tory of the A. F. of L., have its con-
members gathered for a com-
vention with a record of such heavy
loses as they come to this
convocation now.

Of course, the labor movement
of America has seen difficult
times. The labor movement is
not the first one that we have lived through
in this country, and there were
wars and depressions recorded a decline in power.

Nevertheless, we have been told, that
despite the depression in Denver, when the
unions were in a process of de-
velopment, of growth; that after they
had saved the wages of the players,

the disease of the depression of 1929.

We, therefore, believe that there was no
 occasion for any nation to look at the

American labor movement.
We have had the hopes that the
abolition of "Big-Brother,"

a sharper expression of the form of class
struggle, a form that would pulling in the American

and not allow for the united
workers, organized labor had to concede, under the

power of"Big-Brother,"

of all the hard-earned labor standards

and the labor movement.

The present convention of the A. F. of

workers.

The present convention of the A. F. of L.

in pre-convention days the

prophets and the "certain"

Gompers from the execu-
tive was a thin with the labor of the

the past 41 years, however, have

seen only enthusiastic demonstra-
tions on the part of the labor

Gompers was voted down only once

by any one of the majority of the

Gompers as old as is the history of the A. F.

L. In pre-convention days the

the labor of the world. But

and the labor leaders of the 41

years, there have been no

protests in voting for him as

President. During these 41 years of the

existence of the Federation,

Gompers was voted down only once

for President, in the early period of its

existence. The following year he

was elected with even greater

ovations and a greater

vote. That is to say, the move-

ment against Gompers seems to be

of a more substantial and genuine

nature than at any time in its history.

That among his present opponents

there are leaders who sway a great

deal of power. Gompers himself

was frequently sought in the

Federation by two elements: by the radicals

who are sustained by extreme objectives,

and by the conservatives who are sustained

by the conservation.

Neither of these two elements have

ever been able to form a real opposi-
tion and their numbers were invari-
ably small. His opponents from the extreme 

electricity of the A. F. of L. are al-

ways ready to assist to the adop-
tion of resolutions for Ireland, but

they do not take these resolutions

that the friends of Ireland come out this time

in real earnest against Com-

Pens.

The railway union leaders have

also a strong grievance. The last

two years have been very

bad ones for the realization of the

railway men. An open fight with

the employers has brought about

two full sessions. In the course of

the last two years, there have taken place a

series of railroad strikes in

Washington on railway questions.

The A. F. of L. had representatives at the

strike to state there the point of view of

the federation. It is the belief of

many of these hearings the decision of the

Montreal convention, the demand for

a 40 hour week, the battle for

the eight hour day. The important

international affiliated indirectly with the railways,

such as the dockers, the ballroom舞ers,

and the railway men's union, consider this a breach of

faith. It is true that the government, which probably would not have been

swayed by the decision of the Montreal con-

vention, was not of the same mind, with very little attention to even the

modified views of the labor represen-

tatives. Thirty-five or no years ago, something like the situation that

exists to-day in this country, President took place in Denver.

At that time a miner was elected in the

the miners' movement, and this is also being held in Denver and the

candidates who were to become "Boomers",

with the President of the United Mine Work-

Association. Could there be a more
terrible sign of Gompers' coming
disfusion?

In an era of consolidation for a

very sensational convention,

Gompers, on the other hand, will have a great deal to say for himself,

in convention lobbies that Harritt and his

sensational publications will come to

be a new force in the labor movement.

in the hands of the old Federation

leaders. In fact, there are some who say that the best defense of the Com-

pens against Gompers is managed by Harritt, who seized upon the Irish

cause as an opportunity to enter into a

bitter feud with the characteristic Harritt
careless handling of facts.

(To be continued)
EDITORIALS

MORE A WARNING THAN A PUNISHMENT

Last week the old Joint Board in the Waist and Drees Industry turned over the reins of administration to the newly elected Joint Board. It wound up its fruitful activity with an act which called for the exercise of supreme duty transcending in importance considerations of personal distaste or disagreement.

The act consisted in meting out justice to a few union members who had, through their acts, intentionally or otherwise, attempted to besmirch the fair name of their union and to undermine thereby its fighting spirit and its very existence. The verdict was rendered by a committee appointed by the old Joint Board to investigate and report its recommendations for the punishment of the guilty ones and to administer the proper punishment. The mildness of the verdict and the admirable impartiality of the committee were indicative. It is the wholesome condemnation even against those who have unquestionably participated in the authorship and distribution of the infamous handbills. One of the purposes of the act was for officers of the makers' local. It is extremely wary not to condemn anyone against whose guilt there existed even the slightest doubt, and to leave the question beyond the proper punishment which is more in the nature of a warning and an admonition, than a retribution.

It is clear beyond question that the sentences upon the guilty ones, the committee did not intend to make it impossible for them to become again active and useful members in the Union. Had the committee desired to make it impossible for the guilty ones to hold, initiating them from the Union for certain terms, expelled them from the organization as enemies and traitors. Such a sentence would have brought about a distinguished movement of defection, at least, in the shops controlled by the Union. The committee, however, acted, it appears, on the liberal supposition that most of them are honest and will seek to improve themselves, the enormity of the acts they have committed against their organization. Many of them are still, perhaps, under the impression that the Union is a club to which they are entitled by virtue of their parents, the General Executive Board in times of an election campaign, and the slandering of the officers of the International as "conspirators" in the act. The committee intended to set on record and rendered judgment in anticipation of the eventual repentance of these prodigals, of their early return into the fold of the Union. The entire act appeared to have been in accord with the best interest of the Union, but they accepted the verdict of the committee without change, and practically unanimously, with the exception of a few scattered votes.

Only one member of the Joint Board made an attempt to offer the committee any advice how to put a political color upon the entire matter. These persons, so stated the committee, "are not present. To act for them, to make our final decision, is merely without foundation in fact. It is not a question of political, social or religious differences of opinion. There always have been in the past, and there are still, those who work for the Union, and as such, never adopted one or another set of opinions. Any member is entitled to entertain and to propagate within the Union, as to what he thinks best in any question, so long as they do not interfere with the legitimate union activities. The high officers of the International are open to criticism, and their criticisms are sometimes even accepted. But when a line of conduct is marked out, however, must be drawn between criticism and calumny and slander which tend to undermine the very foundation of the act, it is plain that such members are not for their ideas, but for their acts, from which no person with a sense of honor and responsibility could absolve them.

This ends a stirring chapter in the history of our International. We hope that this act, and the act of the Joint Board at the other locals of our International. We would like to believe that the condemned members meant no ill, that it was more an act of light-mindedness than of cold calculation, to use or to capture or break the union by means fair or foul. We hope, therefore, that these penalties will not only be a warning for others and a reminder that the Union will not and cannot tolerate such behavior on the part of any of its members, but that these sentences will sober up, at least, some of these defendants very soberly. We are sure that the Union did not want to destroy their usefulness as members of the organization forever. The Union recognizes that some of those upon whom the punishment was imposed, have ability, enthusiasm and a good deal of tenacity. Unfortunately, they have put those very qualities to the use of undermining the Act of a propaganda which they believe was a step forward in political action or in the great injury which they have already caused the Union with their ill-calculated and unpardonable acts and will be loyal, dedicated and faithful members and co-workers within the organization.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L

As rumor has it, Samuel Gompers is confronted this year with a strong opposition for re-election as President of the American Federation of Labor. A few months ago, the Irish-American workers are vociferously against him because in the course of the last year, the bloodiest twelvemonth in labor's fight for industrial independence, he uttered a single word of condemnation against the miracle of the English military authorities in Ireland. Regardless of his personal sympathies and antipathies, as President of the Federation, which adopted at its last convention a resolution recognizing the independence of the Irish Republic, it was incumbent upon him to protest against the misdeeds of English officials, and denounce in the case of Belgium. This argument is perfectly sound and Samuel Gompers will have to give a satisfactory answer to this charge.

The other attack will come from the railroad unions. As known, the last convention of the Federation in Montreal adopted a resolution in favor of the Plum Plan. The railroad unions rightly say that this resolution will be fatal to the Federation in Montreal resolution because he was personally opposed to it and that he had deliberately killed it in cold blood. In addition, if the unions will fail to elect old men in the labor movement, who persist in believing that it is Samuel Gompers who would not let the labor movement of America move forward.

Insofar as we can judge from a distance, all these rumors will terminate in nothing concrete and Samuel Gompers will be re-elected with unanimity by his fellow officers. That is a very simple: There is not in the entire American labor movement a single leader who could compare with Samuel Gompers. The International Federation, once he is in office, has only one that is being spoken of as an opposition candidate to Gompers is John L. Lewis, the President of the United Mine Workers. If this labor leader is possessed of any abilities and capacities, he can do no better than to move for the presidency of the A. F. of L, the rest of the labor world is not aware of it. Is he a person of versatile experience or education or has he only the qualities to be a good organizer or a good political leader? There appear to be some serious doubts about this. That is, particularly when one recalls how quickly he dropped the general strike of miners or his stand on the coal strike. He is decided upon by the miners' convention, under the whip of Judge Anderson's injunction. Perhaps, true, that at that moment he could have the miners' union against him and that he is in first of all a real American patriot. "If this be the case, Lewis is, of course, even less advanced in his ideas than Gompers (that Gompers always was a real partisan and that the fear of a prison term was not the principal motive for that act). If we recall rightly, he declared that at that time that the miners' union "cannot and must not act in opposition to" Gompers and that he is first of all a real American patriot."

If this be the case, Lewis is, of course, even less advanced in his ideas than Gompers. That Gompers always was a real partisan and that the fear of a prison term was not the principal motive for that act. If we recall rightly, he declared that at that time that the miners' union "cannot and must not act in opposition to" Gompers and that he is first of all a real American patriot."

The national union of the labor movement of America will record no gain whatever. We cannot think of any other presidential limitation in the A. F. of L. It is the same question as the others, and whatever is decided upon by the miners' convention, under the whip of Judge Anderson's injunction. Perhaps, true, that at that moment he could have the miners' union against him and that he is first of all a real American patriot."

Should Lewis, therefore, take the place of Gompers in the Federation, the radical wing of the labor movement will record no gain whatever. We cannot think of any other presidential limitation in the A. F. of L. It is the same question as the others, and whatever is decided upon by the miners' convention, under the whip of Judge Anderson's injunction. Perhaps, true, that at that moment he could have the miners' union against him and that he is first of all a real American patriot."

COMMENDABLE THOUGH PREMATURE

The radical Machinists' Union, according to press reports, is about to broach a plan for the reorganization of the Federation upon an industrial basis. They plan, it is stated, to rebuild the old federation and hold an "Industrials Congress," instead of its present form of a federation of craft unions.

The delegates of the Machinists Union will, we are sure, receive the hearty endorsement of the entire labor movement. As to the other important divisions in the A. F. of L. Anyone who has attended a convention of the A. F. of L. and has watched and listened to the endless jurisdiction squabbles and the airy discussion of what the standards be as to how the convention means to deal with which the delegates have defended their petty and cliquish jurisdictional claims, will understand that the transfer of the "Industrials Congress" to the "Labor Congress" is still a matter of the distant future.
The True Situation on the Railways

By CHARLES M. KELLEY

Two million railroad workers are deprived of bread that cake may be placed on the sumptuously laden table of the capitalist. That, in few words, is the meaning and effect of the railroad strike in the United States Labor Board Labor. Those who have to receive more, while those who have not to lose what little they possess.

Faced with demands for wage reductions the railroad managers specifically stated that they expected the Labor Board to carry out the provision of the Transportation Act which grants idle employes in railroad securities a return of 8 per cent on the inflated capitalisation of the transportation industry. The demand has been rejected and emphasized in the testimony of railway executives before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The demand was a definite thing by Congress, are insistant that they shall get it. They are going to claim their pound of flesh even if it is necessary to take it from the hearts of the workers.

Many of them are afraid that certain principles that shall control wage controversies. It provides that the employees will have the responsibility of employment and other considerations shall be taken into account to the principle that the transportation board governed under the law of wages. It was designed to keep down the wages of the employees at a point that will be a matter of public interest. It has been thrown back on the railroad and was sufficiently for its purpose. It slammed right and left, with the thought of the consequences. In making its heaviest reductions on the wages of the lowest paid workmen the board cynically disregarded the well-being of more than 60,000 men who were under existing schedules and who are leaving them a smect $600 with which to maintain a family of five. Recent report of trained and scheduled transportation organizations place the sum needed to keep such a family above the subsistence level at $1,500 a year.

The employers, never too generous with workers, have declared that they are unable to make the payment for the maintenance of the average family.

All this, of course, meant nothing to the railroads and scarcely more to the railroad labor board. The employers told the board that the railroads can be thrown into the taking of a wage reduction that is necessary for the maintenance of the average family.

Railroads are the lever with which Big Business can control all the useful activities. That is the principal obstacle in the way of a just solution of the present very important industrial problem. When this Gordian knot is cut there will be a revolution in the industry that will be beneficial to the people. But it won't be cut while Congress is in recess and the lobbyists, seeking not the public need, but the maximum of return, demand of the bosses and the men rides freebooters as ever stroke the good ship of commerce.

An official act taken in connection with the railroads, in the last two years has been the wrong step. The wage cut is the limit of infinity. It is high time that the people closed their ears to the yowling of the pinch and purchase the government the railroads and got down to the brass trabant fundamentals in creating a solvent demand. That is what the many misstatements which have been made in regard to the high wages of the railroad engineers and mechanics is based on a fallacy.

Oppose Union Girls

Managers of burlesque shows are alarmed at the growing strength of union chorus girls and will establish new rules. In the past, employment and discharging will take place and rehearsals for "green" girls have been unbridled.

The managers have become suddenly solicitous for the welfare of the chorus girls, and all burlesque shows will be furnished them at hotels, while travelling and conditions behind the stage will be improved.
The readers of this page will find a new feature beginning with the next issue. It will deal with education, it is intended to form some of the fundamental knowledge which it is generally agreed all students of the subject should have.

And so, beginning with the next issue, we shall publish on this page leading articles by the editors of the Trade Union Movement in America, emphasizing finally the dedication of work of our International.

This subject, it is agreed by labor leaders, is essential for the education of workers. We live in America and we are governed . We must understand the American ideas, American institutions and the American spirit. In order to be able to judge the practicability and effective improvements in present conditions, it is obviously necessary to have a clear idea of the past.

The lessons which will be published on this page, will be reproduced in book form, and we shall distribute them to the students in our classes during the past winter. These outlines were very carefully worked out, and we have received many demands from our students, because they contain practically the entire subject matter of the lesson, and do not only help the student to understand the lesson, but also as a work of reference to be used later if necessary.

In addition, these outlines were so satisfactory that many out-of-town labor leaders have already purchased the copies for us. We have sent them to a number of groups, who expressed their willingness to mail them to us in the manner in which these outlines were arranged and with their usefulness to workers.

Our members should therefore be prepared to follow these outlines from the very beginning. It is very useful, indeed, if these outlines were cut out and kept together in a folder so as to form a permanent reference book.

It is hoped that our members will utilize this opportunity of receiving ideas and facts which are new to them, and will follow it up with further reading. Needless to say we hope that our members will attend these classes, study the subject more intensively and that many of those who did not attend our classes last season will make it their business to continue their education along these lines whenever our classes are resumed next fall.
ON WITH THE TEN-DAY DRIVE
JUNE 21st

For the Relief of Class-War Prisoners and Deportees

Mass Meeting
Tuesday, June 21st, at 8 P.M.

At Central Opera House
386 East 4th Street, New York

Well Known Speakers

The National Defense Committee
NEW YORK DIVISION

Dr. Geo. M. Dunna, Treasurer

335 Stone Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 Broadway
*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
805 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P.M. Eyes examined by the best specialists

WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

The charges against Besse Ballin and David Arenson are dismissed for lack of evidence.

The committee recommends suspended for a certain fixed period should be suspended from all privileges of membership and the local in question be notified by the Joint Board that they must comply with this decision. Those on whom suspended sentences were imposed are under suspension and, if found guilty within a year of similar offense, they will automatically receive the maximum penalty, which means suspension from the union for the period of two years.

T. Berlin and J. Berlin then went over the charge to Brother Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, who is a brief talk on the dele- gation, thanking the outgoing as well as the incoming delegates for the fine work done last year, laying the stress upon the fact that his motives and ideas were always open and above board and that he believed in the acting according to his convictions without fear or favor to anybody.

The President of the Union, who was enthusiastically received, followed with a few remarks, saying that the task of the Joint Board is far from completed as yet, that a good proportion of the work in the past and dress industry is not organized yet and that the delegates to the Joint Board should not rest satisfied until the waist and dress industry of New York becomes organized 100 per cent.

He was followed by Brother S. Yanofsky, who in a brief talk stated that the Joint Board delegates and privileged persons have been given the position of leadership in that highly important industrial organization.

Brother Nathan Riesel of Local No. 69, was unanimously elected as 1st Vice-President of the Joint Board, and Sister Margarita De Maggio of Local No. 69 was elected for the position as 2nd Vice-President of the Joint Board, the Board under the chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

Brother Halpern was unanimously appointed as General Manager of the Joint Board. Brother Louis Jasper of Local No. 10 was elected as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The election of the rest of the commit- tees and others was left for consideration owing to the lateness of the hour, to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

over the course of three years, one of the principal demands of the working class has been realized. At present a certain reaction, which takes form either of open activity against the eight- hour day, or in secret attempts to circumvent it, is noticeable here and

there on the continent. We shall, however, speak about it at some other time.

(To be continued)

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a successful designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell Schools means immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Dressmaking, Pattern-making, Grading, Drafting and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved new ideas, new systems, best methods, best results. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

MORPHEN

MORPHEN

MORPHEN

MITCHELL DESIGN SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 41st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone Superannuate 8929

Boston Branch 480 Washington Street, Dexter Building
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

We wish to announce to our members that on or about August 1, the office of our union will be removed from 7 West 21st Street to 14 East 14th Street. The present quarters of the union were used by us for almost ten years, and while the union has never thoroughly satisfied with them, still, because of the difficulties of the last few years in obtaining other suitable premises, we were forced to stay here even though the rent was increased a few times. A few weeks ago, the entire building in which the union is located was unlodged, and a new lease attempted to increase the rent once more. This was the straw that broke the camel's back, and we finally decided that rather than keep on paying increased rent we would move.

The new quarters will be on the sixth floor of a building which is modern in every respect. The Italian Clothmakers' Union, Local 48, is the owner of this building, which will be, in addition to itself, Locals 9, 23, 35 and 48. In short, this will be sort of a labor temple for many of the locals in the needle trades.

The next general meeting to be held on Monday, June 23rd, at the Firemen's Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, will also be a special meeting for the discussion of the new changes in the constitution, as recommended by the recently appointed Constitution Committee. The members of the Union are requested to be present. The officers of this local will be present at the first reading at the next general meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Officers and Committees

Section 1. The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, Vice-President, General Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Commit- tees at Arms, Delegates to the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, and three Representatives to the Joint Board.

Section 2. The officers of the Union shall be elected by the members of the Union. The officers shall serve for one year and be eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

Section 3. The officers of the Union shall have the power to suspend any member from the Union for just cause upon a vote of the majority of the members present at the regular meetings of the Union.

The next general meeting will be held on Monday, June 23rd, at the Firemen's Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, and will also be a special meeting for the discussion of the new changes in the constitution, as recommended by the recently appointed Constitution Committee. The members of the Union are requested to be present.

The officers of the Union will be present at the first reading at the next general meeting.

This recommendation will bring about greater efficiency in the management of our local, and it will in no way hinder our local from being a strong local of between $8,000 and $9,000 per annum.

The recommendation will not only save money but also save the time of the members.

In accordance with the decision of this matter, the officers of the Union, with the joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Industry, the business agents for the combined local, and the general membership. Any member in good standing in any of these locals, can apply to the local as a candidate for business agent by applying to Secretary Louis Langer, at the offices of the Joint Board, 40 East 34th Street, fourth floor, beginning Monday, June 19, up to July 3.