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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 26)

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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AGREEMENT SIGNED IN CINCINNATI CLOAK TRADE

The New York cloak controversy was adjusted. The task of keeping things smooth without precipitating a fight, however, is a very onerous one. The employers in the firm of Luxors & Novack discharged the shop delegate for no apparent reason. The workers worked there for four years and was one of the best and fastest workers at the plant. The situation, at the same time one of the oldest and best union men in the city. As a result, the workers were compelled to go out on strike.

As matters stand at present, some of the cloak manufacturers are taking in the plant, and are not yet on strike. The problem of the day has been decided upon by the firm of Luxors & Novack.

In compliance with an urgent request of the Montreal Joint Board, Vice-President Sigman left on Tuesday, June 20, according to the latest available information, he has been on the local cloak trade controversy.

The agreement of the Montreal Cloth Manufacturers' Association has recently expired, and since the Montreal Joint Board has tried its best to provoke a strike, in the hope that it will enable them to raise wages for the workers, on May 3, a vote for a general strike was taken among the cloak manufacturers, and unanimously adopted by the largest number of members of the association.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT

In a most sweeping decision affecting the validity of the Kansas State Industrial Court Law, the Supreme Court of Kansas has affirmed the sentencing of Alexander Howat, the President of the Kansas Mine Workers, to one year in jail for contempt. In the opinion of the court, the sentence is a manifestation of the situation that "the act creating the court Industrial Relations is a reasonable and valid measure, and the State and does not impair liberty of contract or permit involuntary servitude." The court further asserted, "was called in defiance of the power of the State and definitely to test the new judicial law." Howat was found guilty and sentenced to a year in jail several months ago. He appealed to the State Supreme Court and the case will undoubtedly go to the U. S. Supreme Court for final determination.

From the very first day of its organization, the Kansas Corporation Law has been passed by the Kansas legislature at the behest of Governor Allen of that State. The law, as it is now in effect, is a state-wide measure, and the government delivering speeches in favor of it is a state-wide measure, and the government delivering speeches in favor of it, the judges of the court in every industrial law in every state as a crime, for strikes and industrial unrest. Under the terms of the law, the court can do very little about the strike, and in fact, the court is and will continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court. The Kansas Corporation Court can stop strikes, order workers arrested, and has other extraordinary powers.

PACKERS WIN IN HOUSE

After a battle lasting several months, the bill was passed by the Senate, last week.

About a month ago the Senate adopted a bill presented by Senator Sterling for the regulation of the packing industry in the country and sent this bill to the House. There a substitute was framed and adopted and since then the fight was waged around the features of the House bill, which would have made the Senate in order to put the packing industry under more effective regulations and who charged that they had been written into the House bill by the packing interests.

The victory of the packers consists in the fact that instead of placing the enforcement of the law in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, the very same commission which made the decision was the one which regulated the packing industry and upon whose recommendation the present bill was drawn. The House has managed to substitute for its present agent the Department of the Interior and to get the bill out of the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

The history of this bill of legislation, as at present constituted, the House brokers and corporation theory, than even the Upper House of Congress. Instead of turning the bill over to the House, vested interests now go to the House for assistance against "radical" legislation advanced from time to time by some leaders in the Senate.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

The miners of England have voted on the latest proposal of the Government to call a election, and have definitely rejected it. The vote was 183,827 for a settlement, and 472,511 for the continuation of the strike. The British miners have thus again decided against any compromising of their principles, and the struggle appears in specie. Another effect may be made by the mine owners, and if such is not forthcoming, it is expected that the Miners' Federation will again appeal to the rest of the country. Already the Independent Labor Party has called for a national ballot, and the success of the British labor movement has been called for the near future, to work out plans for national assistance to the miners.

Meanwhile, English industry and political opinion is in a whole is in distress through this shortage of coal and the stagnation in industry caused thereby. The government has determined not to be made the scapegoat of the miners' struggle and determined upon by the Lloyd George Government and 'will fight to the end. The government has decided to try to chaotic pre-war conditions. It is the longest coal strike on record in England and the longer it continues the more dug out and obsolete the strikers will become and more opposed to any degressive compacts.

B. R. T. AND INTERBORO CUT WAGES

When it comes to cutting wages, all employers in the country should be advised to take their cue and lesson from the interests that control the transit lines in the country.

You see, in New York City we have no such thing as a union among the workers on the city railways. Once upon a time there was an organization on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit which was to be taken up for consolidation, but it was crushed in the general movement. The railway men from the contest and conditions and approving semi-slavery prevail on the railroads through the main and subway lines of the Greater City.

So, when the managers of these companies meet this month to talk about time to cut wages, they graciously invite before them a "committee of six" who will send out a wage-cutting to take place on such and such a day. Of course, they do not expect any lack of or resistance of any sort, and the affair passes over smoothly and to the complete satisfaction of all.

The other day, the officials of the Jersey Rapid Transit called in such a "committee" and sent word that on August 8 all the workers of the B. R. T. from New Jersey to New York would cut their wages content to a reduction of 70 per cent. It is said that some of the members of the committee were up with the plan in such a drastic cut. But, of course, a platitude decision on this question will not amount to much. They are carrying out this wage cut on the part of the managers.

The most recent conflict was held between the managers of the Interboro and a "committee of workers" who do not think there is any room for a reduction of their jobs, and submitted to the autonomy of the management. It is a complicated arrangement of "company unions" in both of these systems, ostensibly meant for practical reasons to assist the government to reap the harvest of this protection. These lessons of their past experience do not go down with the thick and fast upon them in the next few years.

Perhaps they will learn.

REFERENDUM FOR WARS

One of the most interesting and far-reaching developments at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, is the one which contains a demand that the power to declare war be withdrawn from Congress and be given to the President, to be executive, by constitutional amendment.

The proposal provides that the declaration of war be by a joint resolution of the Congress. It is the approval of the majority of the voters of the country and that all those votes which are not favorable to the proposal be compelled to take up the active consultation of the war and the war may be voted on by the declaration of war. The resolution rings clear and reflects the growing consciousness of the true interests of the working world.

The natural result of our present system of business and industry, the resolution states, especially the form of competition and monopoly, such as to cause at frequent intervals wars between nation and nation that have been condemned as criminal as not only constitutes but also in the immediate limitation of naval armaments and the organization of Congress to lead the way in bringing about a conference of the nations of the world in the belief that through such conference that the billions now being expended for the purpose of the workers and the taxpayers of the world.

It is generally expected that this resolution will be adopted. Let us hope that it will be. Moreover, it is expected that the Interboro movement will be placed in the van of the growth of the movement, and will be in the wide scale against the terrific burdens of militarism which are weighing down the working class the world over.

Statement of the General Organization Committee of Local 9

As known to you, the present Executive Committee of Local 9 has been in charge of certain necessary reforms in our union, as well as under the mandate of the pledge of reorganization by a majority of the members of the Local.

Eager to observe the pledges made by it before the elections, the Executive Committee is now doing all in its power to make the union and its work a reality, or to a majority of the members of the Local.

As you may see therefrom, two of the biggest locals in New York City are for the election of the officers of the union and for the doing of the work of the Local by the committee of a few persons having the power of appointment of the officers and members. The Joint Board, nevertheless, did not consider the decision of the committee a just and equitable solution. The Joint Board, however, on the other hand, is working toward a communication upon the results of its investigation. Local No. 1 has done the same.

As you may see therefrom, two of the biggest locals in New York City are for the election of the officers of the union and for the doing of the work of the Local by the committee of four persons, and to the members of the Joint Board, by persons having the power of appointment of the officers and members. The Joint Board, nevertheless, did not consider the decision of the committee a just and equitable solution. The Joint Board, however, on the other hand, is working toward a communication upon the results of its investigation. Local No. 1 has done the same.

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Recent Labor Legislation in Europe

By LEO GLASER
(Special Correspondence from Paris)

(Continued from last week)

B. Freedom of Trade Unions

In Germany and Austria there have remained in power, practically until now, the governments among the workers. If the trade union organ- ization in Germany has developed and the result of the old 1914-1918, the old stringent laws which limited and kept back the freedom of labor, now are solidifying the right of the working masses in these countries to unite in free trade unions. The laws of Germany and Austria have been amended or adapted, for the encouragement of the workers. The principle of freedom of labor associations was far from recognition until now.

The Revolution and the influence which it had upon other countries, have been solidified the right of the working masses in these countries to unite in free trade unions. The agreements with employers and has generally broadened the ramifications and the spheres of activity of the labor unions.

C. Condition of Agricultural Workers

The laws of Germany were par- ticularly favorable to the agricultural workers on land. Prussia, which, despite the main source of strength from the class of land owners, bound agricultural workers hand and foot and would not let them or gain and defend their interests collectively. The German Revolu- tion has brought about the end of the agricultural economy of the land, excepting during the very busy periods of the year, when such a workday is practically impossible. In Czechoslovakia the eight-hour work day, has also spread to all forms of agricultural work. In France the 1914-1918 laws have been adapted. It is, however, on the or- ganization of the Agricultural Chamber of Deputies and is near realization.

In Italy and England, the condi- tion of the agricultural workers was not favorable to the work of the farm laborers. In England, during the years of the war, the laws were created, through a special law, Land Councils charged with the fixing of the minimum of wages. Those laws are soon to be enacted which will strengthen the position of the free labor associations with effective agreements with land owners.

D. The Condition of the Women Workers

In many countries women there have been enacted during the past few years, reforms which have had a direct influence upon the life of the woman worker. In England, even before the war, a law was enacted which fixed a mini- mum scale of wages for the lowest paid women workers. This is the so-called "waving system." This law, while it affected both men and women workers, was unfavorable in the interest of women. In France, a law was enacted which made the Paris "middinettes" (the major- ity of whom are young girls in the streets, trades) to fix a minimum, and enacted a law regulating earnings of women home workers. Three years later, in 1918, the law was adopted in Norway, regulating both men and women. A great deal more was achieved in favor of the women who are com- pelled to work after their marriage. These laws affect women workers who are, prospective mothers, or nursing mothers. In Germany and Austria, women workers have been made former six weeks pay after birth according to the new law in Germany. In England, child mothers receive 60 Marks in ad- dition to, Maternity Allowance and Marks for physican's services. A nursing mother receives 50 percent of the last rental wage.
JUSTICE

Friday, June 24, 1921

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

GOMPERS AND THE GERMAN WORKERS

It is yet a little premature to state whether or not the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. will be an epoch-making growth in the evolution of the organization. There is, however, no question of the importance of the convention in the field of the labor movement, for it represents the first general conference of the American labor movement. It is an epoch-making growth in the evolution of the organization.

For a long time now, there has been a feeling that there was a need for a conference of the labor movement, for the purpose of bringing the various American labor organizations together to discuss the problems of the labor movement. The convention was held in Denver, Colorado, on March 6 and 7, 1921, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

The convention was opened with a speech by William A. Jenkins, President of the American Federation of Labor. He stated that the convention was held for the purpose of discussing the problems of the labor movement, and that the delegates were assembled to consider the best way of solving these problems.

The convention was divided into two main sessions: the first session was devoted to the discussion of the problems of the labor movement, while the second session was devoted to the discussion of the problems of the world. The delegates were divided into five committees, each of which was charged with the task of preparing a report on one of the main questions discussed at the convention.

The convention was adjourned on March 7, 1921, and the delegates returned to their homes to report the results of the convention to their respective labor organizations.

The delegates were unanimous in their approval of the work of the convention, and they urged that the labor movement should continue to work towards the establishment of a just and equal world, and that the labor movement should continue to work towards the establishment of a just and equal world.
A Month With The
Independent Department

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

Greetings: I beg to submit to you a report of the work of the Independent Department for the period beginning May 3 and ending June 4, 1921.

Complaints

Independent—During this period, 422 complaints were attended to and were adjusted in the following manner: 202 were adjusted by mutual consent; 76 were withdrawn; 36 were dropped. 10 were referred to the lawyer.

Waltz Association—85 cases of the Waltz Association were attended to; 80 were adjusted in the following manner: 67 in favor of the association; 10 were adjusted by mutual consent; 10 were withdrawn; 8 were dropped.

Visits

The number of visits made during this period was 207; of which 32 were made in shops of Independent Department, 8 of Jobbers and 33 of Waltz Association.

Shop Meetings

The total number of shop meetings reported was 307, of which 322 were held in meetings held independent shops, 8 of Jobbers and 33 of Waltz Association.

OUTLYING DISTRICTS

Harleco Office

The Harleco Office reports 27 attended complaints adjusted as follows: 24 in favor of the union; 3 by mutual consent. They also report 26 visits and 6 shop meetings.

Downtown Office

The Downtown Office reports 26 attended complaints adjusted as follows: 24 in favor of the union and 2 dropped. They also report 62 visits made to shops in the downtown district.

Brons Office

The Brons Office reports 10 complaints and 13 visits.

The other offices have not reported since the last report was made up, April 30.

IMPORTANT CASES

During the period of this report, we have collected liquidated damages for violations of the agreement from the following employers:

1. The firm of the Paul Dunn Co., 11 W. 17th Street, controlled by Brother Bone, was found guilty of violating the agreement.

2. The Jeanette Dress Co., of 607 Sixth Avenue, controlled by Brother Leichter, was found guilty of violating the agreement by doing their own cutting. The sum of $25 was collected.

3. The firm of Jacob Edelstein, of 44 W. 17th Street, a shop controlled by Brother Schwinn, was found guilty of violating the agreement by cutting their own soaking. The sum of $125 was collected.

4. The firm of Schubert, of 21 W. 34th Street, was found guilty of violating the agreement by cutting their own soaking. The sum of $125 was collected.

5. The firm of M. & H., of 146 W. 23rd Street, controlled by Brother Schapiro, was found guilty of violating the agreement by doing their own cutting. The sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages.

6. The Concord Dress Company, of 133 W. 24th Street, controlled by Brother Leichter, was found guilty of violating the agreement by cutting their own soaking. The sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages.

7. The firm of R. W. Sauer, of 33 W. 21st Street, controlled by Brother Leichter, was found guilty of violating the agreement by cutting their own soaking. The sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages.

8. The J. E. S. Company, of 204 W. 21st Street, controlled by Brother Bernstein, had their factory open on Decoration Day and some of their employees were working that day. The sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages and the matter of the workers has been referred to the Grievance Board.

Dealing With Non-Unions Concerns

9. Upon investigation, it was found that the mechanized dress costume factory, 146 W. 25th Street, controlled by Brother Shapiro, was sending work to non-union contractors and also receiving work from non-union jobbers. The firm paid $100 fine for this violation of the agreement.

The total sum of total damages collected during the period of this report amounts to $230.

(To be continued)

BAKERS RESIST WAGE CUT

More than 800 organized bakers are idle in Chicago because they refuse to accept a 25% wage cut that is demanded by the employers decline to arbitrate, and their purpose is to keep in being strikebreakers for weeks previous to that time the employer was expected.

During the war these employers professed their belief in "industrial democracy" and repeatedly declared that it was the share in the profits of the industry."
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY TO HAVE OUTING AT CITY ISLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 28

Next Saturday afternoon is the Workers' University and Unity Centers together with their friends an outing to City Island for the day's outing and hike to City Island.

Water sports, including swimming, will be a feature of the outing and sports will be among the pleasures of the day. Those who wish to bring along their own equipment are welcome.

Members will bring along their lunches and will be invited to bring along a few vegetables which will be baked on the bonfire to be placed on the common table. All members are urged to be on time.

The party meets promptly at 10:30 a.m. at the intersection of the Lexington Avenue, Subway (West Farms train).

At this station members will take the bus which runs to City Island. The fare will be about fifteen cents.

The following committee will be on hand to meet the members: Henry Levine, Local Chairman, 2045; Miles Zeldes, Local No. 11; S. Garbel, Local No. 22; Vladimir Zimny, Local No. 25; Tilly Chad, Local No. 20; S. Waramaz, Local No. 25; Rose Gill, Local No. 25; Minnie Adkin, Local No. 25, and Anna Mittah, Local No. 41.

Members will meet at the junction of the Sixth Avenue and the Seventh Avenue subway marked "186th St. Station.

The party will meet nine o'clock sharp.

WEEKLY LESSONS FOR OUR READERS

As promised last week, this page contains the first of the lessons which will be taught at the Workers' Universities. Those who could not attend our classes last week or those who did not attend and wish to review the subjects taught.

The lesson in this issue is the first of a series of very important and valuable studies of the subject. It is needless to say that ever since organized labor has become acquainted with the history and development of his organization and of the labor movement in which he lives. It seems almost impossible to believe that there are at this time in the world, millions of women who have gone to work for a living and who are employed, mercilessly by their employers, and who realize that union and organization are their only true defense in the struggle and who do not take the trouble to become acquainted with what should be of greatest interest to them.

Let us hope that these lessons will stimulate such people, if there are many among our workers, to further study of the subject.

However, our readers must remember that in order to become acquainted with the subject, one must read these lessons, and that is the only way to become acquainted with the subject. He will not only become acquainted with the subject but he will also be able to understand the meaning of the things that he has learned.

Those lessons should be read carefully. Each particular point will give the reader an opportunity of discussion and reading. The careful student will find that with proper guidance, the subject can be spread out into many pages.

We urge our readers again to follow through this lesson carefully and understand what they are all about. Discuss the points with your fellow-workers, have those points explained and those which you do not understand cleared up.

At the Denver Convention

(Continued from page 5)

At The Denver Convention

(Continued from page 5)

The Labor Movement in America, as in any other country, is governed by the principles of the American Labor Movement, we must have some knowledge of these principles.

To begin with:

(a) Discovery of the nature of Labor

(b) Characteristics of the cause

(c) What is the goal of Labor?

(d) What are the possible methods?

(e) What are the means for organizing?

II. Causes of the Movement

1. Before there can be any Labor Movement there must be a class of wage earners.

2. A wage earner is a person who must sell his labor to another person for a living wage.

3. Wage earners have, however, not enough to make a Labor Movement. There must be other requirements.

(a) The wish to associate with others.

(b) The worker knows that it is difficult for him to become an employer himself. Modern society does not allow workers to save enough money to set up a shop of their own. Moreover, the modern way of living, that of the employer, is not open to workers.

(c) The employer's way of living differs greatly from that of the worker.

(d) There is no personal relationship to achieve employer and worker in modern industry; the worker at his daily task meets his employer seldom, if ever.

III. Aims

There are three general theories underlying the aims of the Labor Movement.

1. Labor must labor certain methods to bring about its aims.

2. Labor must use three methods which may be used: industrial, political, and cooperative.

3. The industrial method is the direct method used by organized labor in its efforts to bring about its aims.

The political method consists of using the votes of labor to pass favorable legislation.

4. The Cooperative Method may work or form consumer's or producer's co-operatives, providing better things at lower prices or free themselves from exploitation by their employers.

V. Forms of Organization

1. Labor must be organized in a worker co-operation.

2. Workers may unite; geographically, that is according to where they live, by work, or by industry; into local, national and international unions.

IV. Methods

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and his voice was therefore entitled to greater weight. It must also be kept in mind that the business agents wield greater influence in the Local Board than the ordinary members, and the former used to be elected, until a few years ago, by the entire membership. These officers would, naturally, side more frequently with the big locals, who "delivered" the votes, rather than with a small local that had but a handful of members.

The situation at that time had full autonomy. They conducted their local affairs in their hearts' delight, and were not to be interfered with by this autonomous management of local affairs. Today the situation is quite different. A local can do nothing at all and the entire power is vested in the Joint Board. In the Joint Board, on the other hand, the few big locals that are composed of the bulk of the members of the craftsmen of New York, have much less to say. They are being regularly voted down by the majority of the small locals, the number of which has been increasing from year to year. The result is that the big locals have lost the power of determining their own affairs and future, and if it became necessary, a few more small locals could be chartered and these could eventually become the masters of the situation, without interference, under the very eyes of the workers in the shops.

The equitable and just thing would be to give each local proportional representation in the Joint Board. It would perhaps be just as well to redistrict the Joint Board into representative bodies or to allow representation by its delegates, such as the unions are doing at the conventions of the A. F. of L. To carry out this point would, in our opinion, go a long way toward a full and effective work among the workers of the entire International, as it would have to be fought out and won at the conventions of the International as an amendment - to the constitution. The solution of this problem would be made considerably easier if the number of locals in the stock trade of New York were not to be diminished.

Several locals have long since shown that they understand the situation, if they ever had any. Take, for instance, Local 11. They have been at the top for some years as operators' locals. Why is it necessary, then, to have another mixed local in Brownsville? Such locals, like Local No. 11, should have been disolved and its members distributed among the locals where they properly belong.

It is really time that we, who are consistently admonishing ourselves in radical feathers, abolish this duplication of organization within our midst. It is wasteful from an economic point of view; it divides the workers into small groups and develops narrow-mindedness and a chauvinist spirit. We know well that troubles we have had to endure from the fight between Locals 1 and 17, and we are firmly for the strict observance of the principle that no more than one local in one trade be permitted in the same city. If this is carried out we might have a few locals left in the Joint Board and less local politics which are unwholsome and detrimental to the union.

As stated above, these reforms are not easy to accomplish. It is a question that concerns the entire board. We can, however, with less effort accomplish the election of officers in the Joint Board instead of appoint International and the consent of the majority of the locals must be given before they can be achieved.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local \\

By ISRAEL LEWIN

In last week's issue of "Justice," we announced the removal of the head offices of the union on or about August 1, from its present quarters to 231 East 14th Street. During the week, a number of questions poured in upon us, relating to the payment of dues and the filing of complaints. Some members considered that it would be too much of a distance for them to travel.

To these we wish to state that the Executive Board, prior to engaging in the new premises, has taken this question into consideration, and arrangements are now being made with the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Industry to collect dues for our local in the different offices of the Joint Board. As far as complaints are concerned, they may be filed either at the office of Local No. 10 or at the different offices of the Joint Board, so that our members will not be inconvenienced in any way.

The Executive Board decided to call a special meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division on Monday, July 18, for the purpose of acquainting our members with the settlement reached between the Protective Association and the union. At the same time, the Executive Board will also be informed as to the General Elections for business agents in the Cloth and Suit Industry, which will be held shortly.

Our union having for years elected its own business agents, this departure is rather a novelty to the members, and it would not be amiss to have the entire procedure explained to them in detail.

There will be no regular meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division next month, due to Independence Day falling on the first Monday of the month.

However, the Executive Board expects every member of the Cloth and Suit Division to be present at the special meeting.

The last meeting of the Miscellaneous Division held on Monday, June 20, was very well attended. The meeting opened on time, as there was more than the requisite number of members present (Members of the Cloth and Suit and Dress and Dress Divisions, please take notice). In point of attendance of meetings, the Miscellaneous Division is, for its size, far ahead of any of the other divisions in our local, which does it credit. Those present showed a desire to be informed in what is going on in the union, and a lively discussion of different problems confronting the Miscellaneous Division took place.

At this same meeting the resignation of Butcher Morris Alivia as a member of the Executive Board was accepted, and President Dubinsky, with the unanimous approval of the members, appointed Brother Isaac Penderer in his place.

Brother Louis Harris, who acted as special organizer for this division during the recent General Strike in the Children's Division of the union, was given a rising vote of thanks by the members for his successful work during that period.

Due to the urgency for a special meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division next month, we regret to state that there will be no meeting of the Miscellaneous Division in July.

The following are excerpts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week.

Louis Gordon, No. 7140, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Morris Alivia, No. 4749, with actions unbecoming a union man, in that he made slandering remarks in referring to the officers of the union and the Executive Board. Brother Gordon denies that he slandered any of the officials, but admits that he did slander the Executive Board, and one of his co-workers told him that the union failed to protect his interests. Brother Gordon was censured by the Executive Board, instructed as to his future behavior, and a fine of $5 was imposed upon him.

Herman Waldman, No. 5651A, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Shender with working for $35 per week for the Alpha Walt Co., 31 West 27th Street, for four weeks, while having in his possession a $44 working card. A collection of $35 was made in this case.

Brother Waldman stated that due to the fact that he was out of work for a considerable length of time and that he recently bought over his parents from the other side, he was compelled to accept employment at these wages. On motion Brother Waldman was censured and instructed as to his future behavior.

Pasquale Stromandino, No. 3556, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Alivia, who is a dropped member, came before the Executive Board and stated that the executive board was not asking that he be granted a continuous account. It was at that time denied him, on the ground that he scabbed at the house of Scherfman, 16 W. 23rd Street. He now denies that he was present on the ground that he was employed by the Executive Board to raise his initiation fee to $150, which he has failed to pay up to date. He is at present employed by Leiser & Rosenbatt, 113 West 34th Street. Mr. Fader was instructed that he will have to pay the full amount that he owes or he will have to quit the shop.

Joe Fader, No. 71, appeared on summons. Mr. Fader, who is a dropped member, was found guilty a year ago on the charge of working piece work during the course of his paying up the reinstatement fee. The Executive Board therewith raised his initiation fee to $150, which he has failed to pay up to date. He is at present employed by Leiser & Rosenbatt, 113 West 34th Street. Mr. Fader was instructed that he will have to pay the full amount that he owes or he will have to quit the shop.

Sam Lapides No. 3543 appeared on summons, charged by T. Bublits, member of Local No. 1, 139 Riverdale Avenue, shop chairman of the Flescher Cloth and Suit Co., 20 West 35th St., with failure to carry out his orders with respect to equal division of work. Brother Bublits states that on a certain morning, Brother Lapides was ordered by him to quit work as another cutter in the employ of the above firm was entitled to the job, having been out for two weeks. This Brother Lapides failed to do. Brother Lapides is also charged by Sam Levy, member of Local No. 1, 139 Riverdale Avenue, shop chairman of the Flescher Cloth and Suit Co., 20 West 35th Street, Brooklyn, with making disparaging remarks about the union and its officers in the presence of other members. Brother Lapides denies that he failed to carry out the order of the shop chairman. He does admit, however, that he made any insulting remarks in referring to the union. On motion a fine was imposed.

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ATTENTION of DRESS and WAISTMAKERS

In view of the fact that some manufacturers are attempting to use this slack period as an opportunity for not employing cutters and also for settling prices for piece workers in an improper way, in violation of our agreement, you are requested, specially the chairmen,

FIRST—To report to the officers of our Union whether your firm is employing a cutter or not:
SECOND—Before settling any prices for piece workers, come to the office of the Union for advice.

Fraternally yours,
JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION
J. H. PERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, General Secretary

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, June 27th
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 11th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 18th

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.

On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to

231 E. 14th Street
(Between Second and Third Avenues)