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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 27)

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*.
CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS SETTLE WITH EMPLOYERS

Last Monday and Tuesday, President Schlesinger spent in Chicago on his way to New York from Denver, and succeeded in bringing the negotiations to a end. The following is a telegram which the General Office received from him on Wednesday from Chicago.

"Clop situation of Chicago settled. Present agreement extended to December. Maximino no reduction in wages, and all working standards remain as heretofore."

The fourth of July is a legal holiday in the cloak and suit, as well as in the waist and dress industry. It is definitely promised for in the agreement with the employers of these trades, and the members of the unions must observe this point scrupulously.

No member of any of the locals belonging either to the Cloak or Waist and Dress Board should report to their shops on Monday next. Each and every one of them is to receive pay just as if they had worked that day. Our workers must remember that if they fail to do this, this coming holiday it will be none but their own fault.

The Executive Board of all the locals affiliated with the Cloak Board will send out on Monday morning large committees through the cloak district, to watch that no cloak, skirt, dress or refiner shop is working on that day. Whoever will be found at work by any of these committees will be brought before the Grievance Board of the locals and will receive severe punishment. Rather than take such chances, the cloakmakers should be in the open air and enjoy the holiday doubly, in the knowledge that they are getting paid for it.

Saturday, July 5, is the last day for filing applications at the Cloak Joint Board, for the office of business agent of the cloakmakers' union. Let all those members of Locals Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 35, 65, 67, Minnie Cohen, Julius Kleinowitz, Clara Goldberg, David Holben, Benjamin Katz, Hattie Horenstein and Jacob Bahnowitz, who perhaps, not on time to say to these newly-elected members of the Executive Board of Local 22, that they were not chosen for the purposes of forming separate groups or factions in that body, that they must give up the ambition of being leaders of the union and the improvement of the general conditions of the men.

This is the list of the names of the 21 members who were elected as the Executive Board of Local 22: Rose Genet, Augusta Hirsch, Peter Rotherberg, Rebecca Kantor, Harry Lecale, Samuel Weinberg, Clara Teninman, David Becker, Samuel Chelchta, Louis Shapiro, Samuel Goldstein, Rose Hoffman, Frieda Berman, Sadie Grossman, Minnie Cohen, Julius Kleinowitz, Clara Goldberg, David Holben, Benjamin Katz, Hattie Horenstein and Jacob Bahnowitz.

It will be seen that no new arrangements have been made for the labor agitation in the cloak trade. It is the intention of the Executive Board of Local 22 to continue the agitation of the cloakmakers in the same way as it was carried on in the past. It is the intention of the Executive Board of Local 22 to continue the agitation of the cloakmakers in the same way as it was carried on in the past.

PHILA CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR STRIKE IN JOBBER SHOPS

The last few years have seen an abnormal development of sub-manufacturing and corporation buying in the city of Philadelphia: so much so, that they have become a real menace to the organization and a dangerous competition to union standards prevailing in the organized shops.

A number of firms who have previously been engaged in manufacturing have abandoned this line of business and have gone into jobbing, intending, perhaps, to evade thereby the control of the unions by going out of the line of work they are able to purchase garments in any shop, whether union or not. The very idea of such practices is distasteful to hand with the development of sub-manufacturing and the corporation shop, which served as a source of supply of garments for these jobbers.

The Philadelphia cloakmakers have clamored vehemently during the last few years for a remedy to this intolerable situation. From time to time shop strikes would occur in these sub-manufacturers' or corporation shops, which would be of no permanent relief. Finally, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia was decided to take the matter fully in hand. On June 22, the Joint Board foreclosed the following letter in every cloak jobber in the city of Philadelphia:

We should be glad to take up with you a matter of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our trade, and to the material advantage of each of you. The best interests of the trade are at stake, and it is of the utmost importance that we should get down to business and clear up this matter.

We want you to know that we are thinking of the best interests of the trade, and of the best interests of every one of you. We want you to know that we are determined to get down to business and clear up this matter.

NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD IN LOCAL TWENTY-TWO

The election campaign in the Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 22, is at an end, and the first Executive Board of this local union has already been elected.

The campaign, as expected, was a very hot one and provoked a lot of friction and bitter differences of opinion. As usual, there were two parties who contended for supremacy, a "radical" party and a "conservative" one. Essentially, however, there was little difference between the two, as both were in favor of the union and the improvement of the general conditions of the members.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY AT UNITY HOUSE

Hundreds of members from all the international locals in Greater New York will be on the weekend over the Fourth of July at the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa. The Fourth of July is a legal holiday for practically all the workers in the ladies' garment industry of New York, and as many of them as the house could conveniently accommodate will take advantage of spending the weekend over the Fourth of July with the Drearmakers' Union in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania.

A splendid clambake concert, in which will participate several celebrity entertainers of the world of music, art, has been arranged for the Fourth of July at Unity. Miss Jennie Matyak, the Secretary of the Unity House Committee, has succeeded in obtaining for that two concerts of the celebrated Vienna opera singer, Mr. William Miller, who had, during his 19 years' of operatic work in Europe, sung in the most renowned opera houses on the continent. Mr. Miller has been a very high-salaried singer and has sung before, as he aptly put it, "most of the ex-crowned heads of Europe." In Europe, Mr. Miller enjoyed the reputation of a "heroic" tenor as great as Caruso here. Richard Strauss termed him the greatest tenor in Europe.

The well-known concertina-virtuoso, Mr. M. Piroshnikoff, will also participate in this concert. He does not need any introduction to our readers, who have known him for so many years.

The management of the Unity House requests us to announce that no one should leave for Unity House without a registration card from the union office. Prospective visitors must register at 16 West Street, and the committee has issued strict orders that only those with registration cards be admitted to the House.
WANTED: A LIST OF PROFITEERS

The Beck Resolution, calling on individuals, firms and corporations making net profits exceeding $1,000 per month to list those containing names of absentees and deserters. These lists have been proven to be very careful and full, and have stirred a great amount of interest, because they included names of persons who have either volunteered or were drafted, but were later honorably discharged from the army. Congressmen Beck charges that "no less than 500,000 former coal miners to return to work under the unsatisfactory compromise terms" and that "the strike has had its effect." After 88 days of idleness in the coal pits, the prospect of a settlement of the most stubborn labor dispute in the history of Great Britain is brighter now than at any other period of the strike. Conferences have been going on since the day the result of the referendum vote was announced, between the owners, miners and the government. And it is already reported that they have reached a provisional agreement and are now awaiting formal approval. If this is not ratified, or not in time, the authorities will renew its offer of a grant of 10,000,000 pounds to the mining districts. The provisional agreement covers a standard wage for all coal miners and between wages, and fixes the period for the run of the agreement.

At the time this issue reaches our readers, the mine strike will probably be at an end. Already, from what we have been able to judge, it seems almost certain that this strike has been a remarkable achievement on the part of the British miners, who have stood up to the coal owners on a scale—without a national agreement, and—particularly without assistance from the government. The miners' Federation of England will have gained, through these eleven weeks of sacrifice, a measure of justice for all the workers in the coal pits of England, their effect will be far-reaching, and it is remarkable that during all these trying weeks, not a single mine out of the country was run down. In the United States, and Scotland, was able to open or to operate through the aid of debtors or "blacklegs" labor.

THE NEW PEACE-TIME SITUATION

Readers of "Justice" are, in a way, familiar already with the features of the reactionary Sterling Bill in the United States Senate, which aims at the placing on the statute books of the country a drastic peace-time sedition law. This week this alarming measure was reported out in the open Senate and is now scheduled for discussion. It is to be hoped, however, that the Sterling Bill will not have as smooth sailing as its proponents anticipate. It is likely to be vigorously opposed by a number of national organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, as unnecessary, violative of the right of free speech guaranteed by the first American civil liberties. It is pointed out that there are ample and sufficient means already in the Federal Code for punishing criminals and that these sedition laws are only an attempt to clamp down on the lid on free speech tighter than ever; that, in practice, it is certain to cause political persecution of political leaders who never dream of "for free speech and violence."

In addition, it is destruction of free speech and establishes a censorship of the press in advance of publication.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

Last week this bill received additional support in the form of an amendment proposed by Senator Baker, adding six sections to the bill, providing for a $5,000 fine and a prison term of two years for every government agent who hides a labor strike, or even of the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured or guaranteed to him by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. It also forbids any government official, civil or military, from interfering with the operations of any "person" by lawful means to advance, promote, agitate for or discuss any sedition without the consent of the new federal statutes." Another section of this amendment provided for a warrantless search and seizure, so often practiced under the infamous Palmer-investigation, with the discretion of the discharge from the services of the United States of any person falsely accused under its provisions who shall be subject to the injurious penalties of the law.

It is quite obvious that these amendments affect the main features of the Sterling Bill. Whatever liberal forces there are in this country are now, for the first time, seeing the same time to give permanent protection against official arbitrariness and the violation of constitutional rights and guarantees practiced with such unbridled license in recent years.

THE STRIKE OF THE QUEBEC POLICE AND FIREMEN

We do not know whether the Dominion of Canada has a permanent strike going on within the framework of the Coolidge within its midst. An opportunity for rendering the same to an advantage of the province of Quebec. It is a fact that the ex-Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts went to the City of Boston, in break-mouth, but this has nothing to do with the present controversy. On the contrary, it is by the opponents of the idea that we are against the very interests of the workers. We deplore the investigators of our members and we believe that they would have the best interests in the case. We do not understand that there is a difference between shop committees which the bosses would have us establish and the course which we want to introduce. It is also proper to state here that Local No. 1 of the police, a branch of Local No. 1, has also adopted a decision to work for the entire police forces in the shop, in addition to any attempt made by a number of local shops to take that direction. Who, would, indeed, dare to accuse all these locals that they are working against the interests of the bosses.

We cannot dwell here upon this question. But it is admitted by all that upon a part of a number of days, we see that the union is not a million and a quarter to the boss and the public: they want committees without the union, and we want the union with committees.

We are not opposed to the control of the shops by the union. But we are not for the settling of the shop disputes without the interference of the union. On the other hand, we want to strengthen the control of the union, and because we know that it is physically impossible for the union, through its business agents, to check New York City, we wish that the union should have in each such shop a few devoted men to aid it in every undertaking launched by it. We are not opposed to the union and the agreements that we take that it, and we wish to see the union with as much of a number of loyal members as possible. (Continued on page 7)

Statement by The General Organization Committee of Local 9

(Continued from last week)

Why should we then remain silent if the Joint Board ignores this explicit provision of the constitution? Did not the International Local 25 to give up the shop delegate feature because it was unconstitutional and took away from the members the right to elect their own delegates? Is it not the very foundation of the democracy prevailing in the Joint Board, the delegates system of Local 25 was indeed the basis of the expression of the will of the people. How can the Joint Board, therefore, decide upon the Joint Board Committee, committing a breach against the constitution? It has an obligation to the International and to hear what they have to say regarding it.

We are while on the point of shop committees, we wish to underscore the importance of the usefulness of such an introduction. We are not overrated by the practical results of the introduction of shop committees and that the union has returned to the old idea but preserved by the opponents of the idea that we are against the very interests of the workers. We deplore the investigators of our members and we believe that they would have the best interests in the case. We do not understand that there is a difference between shop committees which the bosses would have us establish and the course which we want to introduce. It is also proper to state here that Local No. 1 of the police, a branch of Local No. 1, has also adopted a decision to work for the entire police forces in the shop, in addition to any attempt made by a number of local shops to take that direction. Who, would, indeed, dare to accuse all these locals that they are working against the interests of the bosses.

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The making of clothing is one of the great industries of America. It is one of the most ancient arts of the world, and has parts in every country. But that was not always the case. In fact it is only in the last forty years or so that the trade developed here. It began with the immigrants.

The Jews in Russia and Galicia had for a long time suffered from persecutions, official and unofficial. They labored in the mines, worked in trades, and were generally despised as unskilled laborers.

Many of them went into peddling, and many were graduated into the ownership of small shops. Then some of them began to manufacture their own goods, and the rest went into the clothing trade. This was the first of the Jewish immigrants to do this one would tell you. At any rate, after a while the Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe began to go into the clothing industry as a matter of course. Many went into liquor or into candy business, or the Italian became a baker.

First, let's talk about America. America met him with the sweatshop, where he was forced to work in his little town at home. The work had been hard, and the returns had been poor.

It was during those last few years that we have begun to introduce the scientific standards in our industry, an innovation with which our workers could have been more familiar, and known how little about it. As the engineer and the big shops, who already worked under this system, are likely to be in love with it. In addition to it, there came the reductions in wages. In New York City, and in other cities where the workers were not tied up with arbitration agreements with employers, they have succeeded in averting reductions in wages. In Cleveland, however, we had an arbitration agreement, and, willy-nilly, we had to accept the decision of the arbitrators, who ordered a cut in wages of 25.

Of course, this wage cut did not tend to make things easier for our organization in Cleveland. However, we have come up at last, with the existence of a trust, and we have been able to lobby the legislature. Consequently, the reductions have been, for the most part, in the two years' work, to less than twenty weeks' work, each week. Each worker is entitled to receive from this enterprise, a minimum wage of $20.00 per week, for $20.00 per week during the time he is compelled to stay home. As a result, we have been able to make long preparations for running their shops for at least twenty weeks straight, and we expect this season some busy activity in the Cleveland shops.

As in most of the Cleveland shops, the piece work system still prevails. The presses, as I mentioned before, are run under the production standard system. The operators, however, are employed on the piece work system. The guarantees for the piece workers are exactly the same as those who are on the same system, except that they do not hang around the shop. They can go out of the shop and come in. They have as much a right to demand twenty weeks' work, and the man is entitled to a piece work week. And in case of default on the part of the employer, he is entitled to equivalent compensation.

In the busy weeks, the piece worker has a lot of work to do. In the slack weeks, very, very few. In the busy weeks, the piece workers have a lot of work to do. In the slack weeks, they carry on the work, and in the busy weeks, they carry on the work. In the busy weeks, the piece workers are making the maximum of their machines, and, in the slack weeks, they have plenty of time to do their work.

THE TWENTY-WEEK GUARANTEE—HOW IT WORKS OUT

In the twenty-week guarantee in wages, the arbitrators gave us also a guarantee of work—from March 1 to October 1, not less than twenty weeks' work. To ensure the faithful performance of this guarantee, each manufacturer is obliged to do work to the order of the arbitrators. Each week, with the impartialar

man, in order to make up a fund for any eventuality. In case a manufacturer were to fail to provide, within less than twenty weeks' work, each week, is entitled to receive from this enterprise, a minimum wage of $20.00 per week, for $20.00 per week during the time he is compelled to stay home. As a result, we have been able to make long preparations for running their shops for at least twenty weeks straight, and we expect this season some busy activity in the Cleveland shops.

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EDITORIALS

WILTED CONVENTIONS IN MID-SUMMER

In these dog days, when it is so hopelessly difficult to write a love letter, how much more difficult must it be to drag out for weeks upon weeks deserve our genuine compassion. How, indeed, can one expect a new word, a new thought to issue forth from a new mind? What? What can the American labor movement be up in arms against any strenuous word, mental or physical?

Another congress, of a somewhat different nature than the A. F. of L., is the Ukrainian Congress of the Communist Party. Under different circumstances, the very idea of such a convention in the City of Moscow, eraseth the very idea of Capital of the world, would attract so much appeal. The environment of the day, however, detract so much from the marvel of the occasion. They call it the “Convention of the Third International,” but let us not deceive ourselves. The presence of the world’s ships by their absence,—many of them not because they would not want to go to Moscow, but because the organizers of the convention deliberately invite them, in order to present them to their own interests. Add to that: the Moscow heat, perhaps, felt stranger than anywhere else on the face of the cold earth, after the cold (cold persons have been suffering there from perferid attacks) and you will understand why there is nothing forthcoming from that Congress that would give one hope for something constructive and durable.

And here in America, we too have had, during the last few days, a Socialist Convention in Detroit. These are grave days for Socialism in America. After the numerous splits and wranglings, the convention has made a show of harmony. The old road, it would appear, leads not to the millennium; the old socialists, it would seem, have lost their magic and their hold upon the public. So, in Detroit there is the old custom of capitalizing upon the world shrinkage of importance. The policy of the executive of the party is required to galvanize the socialist and radical movement of the country into virility. For the present, the ship of people is still in the cold. When every single point is required. Instead of that, they have foresthered in Detroit in the broiling heat of midsummer and keep on complaining. Can one expect anything fruitful and vigorous from such a convention? Again Hilfiguer reiterates as of old, that the war has proven the bankruptcy of capitalism and the vital necessity of Socialism. Again Victor Berger rails against every form of “dictatorship,” in total oblivion of the fact that the “dictatorship of the proletariat” is a form of government. The American English, and the public insist that we must have nothing more nor less than an “immediate revolution” in America as we have had enough of the old-thing. It is the same thing as old-thing. But the gathering are not yet fully known at the writing of these lines, we can afford the prophecy that if there be no new split at this convention, that our Congress will remain as of old, status quo, as if no convention had ever taken place. Honestly, we believe that the merciless heat is a great deal responsible for it. It simply would not let one make an earnest effort to think, to decide and to act.

And there is our Congress in Washington. They have been wrangling for months over the wording of a resolution for formal peace with Germany, and they do not seem to be able to overcome this awfully knotty problem. How can anyone expect them, indeed, to tackle the most important questions as disarmament or the bringing back of the capital of the world back to the U.S.A.? If, indeed, ever was in such a state? Why, after all, do our good congressmen vote the resolution in Wilmington? Why not retire to sumner places and vacation haunts? But our legis- lators are genuine, dyed-in-the-wool patriots. How they can think of anything when their country is in such a condition? They would rather wait with the heat in a heroic effort to prove to the country their readiness to perspire without end for the public weal.
SHOP COMMITTEES

BY S. YANOFSKY

The executive boards of two of the biggest locals of the Cloakmakers Unions of New York have come out in open war with the employers on the question of shop committees in cloak shops, followed by a joint declaration to that effect. Obviously, both locals consider the present situation to be in need of thorough-going and searching consideration. We must also take it for granted that the executives of both locals have given this matter earnest attention, and that their demand that shop committees be established in all cloak factories was not reached without adequate forethought.

We regret, nevertheless, to state, upon reading these declarations, that they contradict each other on a very important point. In the declaration of Local 1 the demand for shop committees is not proclaimed as a reform of enormous consequence. It is stated, that the Executive Board of Local 1, in deciding to adopt this plan, proceedings to create something new. After the close of the strike of 1919, it is asserted, another council was returned to work without a shop committee, and these have been charged with definite and important union work.

In the dual declaration of Local No. 9, the shop committee reform, however, is presented as one of extreme radical importance, one "which is advocated by the workingmen and intelligent union people either here or abroad."

We must, therefore, accept either that the committees of Local No. 1 do not understand each other on this particular point and that each of them desires something else, though under the same appellation, or that one of these locals is misapprehensive with regard to the true sense and meaning of shop committees. It is, therefore, extremely important, at this time of great uncertainty on this subject in order to avoid, as far as possible, any misunderstanding.

Of course, shop committees, as defined by the executive of Local No. 1, should not be opposed by any union member no matter how conservative he or she may be. On the other hand, it must be supported wholeheartedly by every member of organized labor. The function and the work of the business agent must not be confused with that work; the shop committees must be carried on by the shop committee. The business agent is charged with the duty of settling disputes between employers and employees which cannot be settled by the latter. If the business agent were to take part in every petty misunderstanding, he would simply overcrowd the Union with agents to whom the Union would have to employ in New York at least 1500 business agents, one for every two shops. It would have been impossible for them to acquire the intelligence of the workers and of their shop committees would not suffice to settle the ordinary shop disputes and grievances that arise from time to time. The business agent of the Cloakmakers Union is spared the trouble of attending to such small matters and the shop committees will take up by the bigger problems and controversies in the shop.

Nothing substantiates this better than the history of the New York cloak shops during the nine months when the agreement between the Protective cloak firms and the Union was abrogated. During these months the cloak shops were crowded with Protective shops, and while all questions of general importance and policy had to be solved by the Union before, independent members who took care of the immediate interests of the workers in the shops and, under the direction of the union, worked out their problems, the cloak union shop is possible unless intelligent and active union people are working in the shops and men who really guard union interests and conditions. And it is true, as it is believed, that the action of Local No. 9, that in many shops employers have given to newly-engaged workers lists of names of members who were entitled to, with the knowledge and support of the boss of the shop and the shop chairman, that only proves that Local No. 9 is engaged in the true union men. And we venture to assume that shop committees or no shop committees, in such a place newcomers will always be treated with just as little fairness as in the case of the localshop committees. We do not have to repeat here that a true union man, regardless of the question of union a member of an organization, will and must treat his fellow-worker fairly and squarely and will not stand behind the shop guards as inseparably linked with his own.

And no matter how many hundreds of business agents the union may engage and how vigilantly these agents, by virtue of the shoe, it would be impossible for them to guard union interests, and we learned the true message of unionism. The demand for a shop committee is not a demand to carry out the ordinary everyday rules and obligations imposed on the members, the shop stewards, and not to require "the most upright, radical and intelligent union men". It was an illusion on the part of Local No. 9 to believe that it had proposed an unusually radical innovation in this connection.

In order to make it clear that the shop committee idea, as brought out by the report of the Committee on Local No. 1, in the form, we shall quote here an article from "Furbes' Magazine" of June 1920, written by Madsen, and signed by President A. P. F. of L., whom surely no one will accuse of radicalism. Here it is:

"While trade unions have manifested bitter hostilities towards the leaders of the A. F. of L., regard as an ordinary trade union function has become the "eliminating extreme radicalism" in the minds of the Executive Board of Local 9, or Local 9 something to the effect that mass meetings from what Matthew Weil described, from what we all have lived. If this true, then Local No. 9 and Local No. 9 can not go hand in hand on this proposition, as their demands are distinctly different one from the other and inconsistent.

Again we say, it is one of the two: Either that what the leaders of the A. F. of L. regard as an ordinary trade union function has become the "eliminating extreme radicalism" in the minds of the administrative Board of Local 9, or Local 9 something to the effect that mass meetings from what Matthew Weil described, from what we all have lived. If this true, then Local No. 1 and Local No. 9 can not go hand in hand on this proposition, as their demands are distinctly different one from the other and inconsistent."

In the dual declaration of Local No. 9 we come across the following noteworthy sentence: "While we are at the point of discussing shop delega- tion, it should be well to underline again that our local believes very strongly in the necessity and importance of such an institution." This statement is made in connection with the shop delegation at Local No. 25 had wanted to introduce and which was barred by the Interna- tional. In a subsequent sentence in the same statement it is said that the idea of the shop committees is the idea of "shop councils, "shop stewards" and "that these are only different terms for the same principle". It is obvious, therefore, that if Local No. 9 understand their shop stewards and shop delegates and shop commit- tees, they will themselves have to admit that their proposals are, fact, not different from the other. What did Local No. 25 want with its system of shop delegates? In brief, it was a demand for the replacing of the union's officers and meetings, by shop stewards and, shop stewards and shop stewards and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards, and shop stewards.

In the next few weeks, President Schlesinger is expected in Cleveland. It is reported long since that President Schlesinger has visited our city. His coming will be acclaimed by the Cloakmakers as a real event and he will, certainly, receive a hearty welcome.

Designing
Grading
Sketching
Draping

of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments—Fashion Illustration

EVENINGS
SATURDAY
SUNDAY
114 N. 6th St.
THE MODERN FASHION ACADEMY

Saturday, July 1, 1921

JUSTICE
Happy Days at Unity
By FANNIA M. COHN

Friday evening, June 17, a long train of cars on the Lackawanna left for Stroudsburg. Two coaches especially equipped for sleeping cars, carrying 100 passengers. Happy voices and laughter came through the open windows.

"Who are these jolly folks?"

"Who—under the sun—are they?"

"My! They certainly seem to be happy people."

The conductor was put to it to answer the many similar questions that were asked.

High spirited! No wonder. Were not they all on their way to the Unity Home of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers? Weren't they all on their way to attend the opening of the new building?

Happy as they were, many of the passengers had never seen the Unity Home before, in spite of the fact that the party looked like a convention of our International. There were representatives of the different Unions of our organization from the City of New York, and it was pleasant to hear those voices in the car. It is not unusual to see the Unity Villages try to describe to the others its beauty and grandeur.

Finally we arrived at Stroudsburg, where we had left the train and had entered the bus. I found a young woman waiting for me, who later was to become a member of the Unity, visiting Unity House for the first time. She kept cramming her neck and looking out."

"Where is it?" she asked me.

"Where is what?"

"Why, the Unity House," I pointed to the expanse ahead of us.

"Here it is?" she said, not trying to conceal my pride.

"O, is this it?" She pointed to the one we first saw. "What are the other buildings?"

I smiled.

"More estate, my dear, is the Unity House."

"Please don't fool me," she said. There were always tears in her eyes.

"I'm really serious. I mean our Unity House."

"I had no easy time of it, convincing her that everything she saw, as far as her eye could reach, forest, lake, and buildings, was all, all, the Unity House, and that she was one of its owners."

Finally we have brought her out for a destination. In the twinkling of an eye we were impressed, and practically all the houses were so unspoiled and so unadorned that it is hard to see them as the denizens of the city. It is a protest, and a brave one, against the economic conditions which have so injured the city. The city has been nudged into the men's world—tending—a protest uttered by women who dream of a new life in which they are not second-class citizens.

And, indeed, it does not take long to find oneself changed, after one has reached the Unity House. Are you serious? Are you grave? Are you downcast? Are you toll-torn?

A new issue of life, joyous, care-free, is immediately given to you. Grow up at once realize the wasteful dreams we all have at some time or other—become happy children.

The Unity House.

You see before you a mountain, set in a well-nigh impenetrable forest that stretches for miles in every direction, and in the midst of this tract of land has been cleared; and here there rises a number of proud buildings. Everything that civilization has prepared for the pleasure of the lessees rich, when those seek refuge on their country estates, from the waler of the working city.

To-day these proud cottages are not set in place for the leisure rich. They are ours. They are mine. They are for the old and the young to enjoy and to do with as we see fit.

Here are ample opportunities for relaxation, or for sociability and gaiety. There you can be alone, or you can find pleasant companionship. The more one examines the thousand details that the architect thought of, the more one is astonished. Here are the covered walks connecting all the cottages. And when the sun shines, one can reach the most distant building untouched by the dwarper. You walk a distance down the road, and there stretches before you a wonderful, mirror-like lake, hanging and calling to you.

Not the idle rich, the rulers of the world, are the owners of this lake, this land, this lake. It is the treasured and proud possession of the 20,000 members of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of our International.

It is amazing, indeed, to see how quickly our members adapt themselves to their new environment; how quickly the dressmakers, embroiderers, workers, shoemakers, and other members of the International fit easily and completely into the new surroundings.

What especially attracted me was how capable our girls manage this work. We now have our own health officer.

For instance, our good sister Rebecca Silverman, as tardy as the Unity Home Committee's, is the manager of our Unity Home. She is in charge of the administration of the entire establishment. Judging from the arrangement made for the opening of the Union, it is obvious that the Unity House is in good hands. Certainly it will be efficiently supervised, and after with painstaking love and tenderness.

Our sister Rebecca Silver has, perhaps, one of the most important functions in the House—looking after the "eats." She buys the food and sees that it is of the best quality. It is amazing, indeed, to see how quickly everyone expects the best of the best.

The newsmen are invited to inspect the new buildings. When in the main building, we saw the dining room, looking out upon the cool lake. And when in the main building, the ladies were served by waitresses, the ladies were served by waitresses, the ladies were served by waitresses.

Not the idle rich, the rulers of the world, are the owners of this lake, this land, this lake. It is the treasured and proud possession of the 20,000 members of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of our International.
wrench, its walls hang with paintings, its floors covered with soft Turkish rugs. Everything is to scale in the writing room. A place to write in, indeed,—love letters, friendly letters, business letters, wills, trust letters, birth notices, armchairs, its long table, littered with writing material were all hidden in the shelves and the corners by the writers who sat writing enthusiastic descriptions of Unity House. Across the lake is the library and reading room, with files of the leading papers, stacks of magazines, hundreds of books. Two hundred volumes were recently added, including the latest works, both American and foreign, as well as fiction. The reading room with its wicker chairs, pretty rugs, and oak reading tables makes a most attractive picture.

The general office, the kitchen, telephone booths and post office are all in the main building. The postmistress, Rose Harriet, is not a Washington appointee. She is a graduate of the Drexel and Watermarkers' Union.

The cottages contain the bedrooms, many of them with running hot and cold water, and all of them with fine, snow-white bedding. The bathrooms with their porcelain tubs have running water furnished by our own central water system. Many of the rooms have outside doors or windows, so that one can step out on one's own balcony, and enjoy contact with the beautiful outdoors while reading or meditating, face to face with the restful and poetic pine groves.

O, but it is great to be outside! Even the thermometer has little effect on the spirit of Unity House. Wet days bring the birds of the woods and the quails and other small and quiet and peaceful questions as well as feets. The reading room with its wicker chairs, pretty rugs, and oak reading tables makes a most attractive picture.

The general office, the kitchen, telephone booths and post office are all in the main building. The postmistress, Rose Harriet, is not a Washington appointee. She is a graduate of the Drexel and Watermarkers' Union.

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I was struck by the climate and the way the people lived. The cottages were all furnished very simply, with good quality furniture, but nothing luxurious. The people seemed happy and contented, and I felt that I had a glimpse into a different way of life.

In the evening the Unity Village grew quiet and peaceful, with the air of a quiet, friendly community. The sky was clear and the stars shone brightly. The trees rustled gently in the breeze, and the sounds of nature filled the air. It was a peaceful and satisfying experience, one that made me feel rejuvenated and at peace with myself.

I left Unity Village with a renewed sense of appreciation for the simple things in life, and with a deeper understanding of the importance of community and connection. I will always remember my time there as a unique and valuable experience that changed my perspective on life.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

It was to be expected that the intense heat would keep the members from attending the General Meeting that was scheduled to take place Monday, July 26th. The Constitution Committee that was appointed at the meeting in June had hoped in being in its report on the important changes so that the organization can make preparations for the next year as early an opportunity as possible.

However, the Executive Board had in mind just such drawbacks—the disadvantage of being no meetings owing to the weather. Fortunately, because of the foresight of the Board and because of the desire on the part of the Constitution Committee to have the necessary recommendations in time, it will still be possible to give the amendments the necessary number of readings before final action.

It will not be amiss to make mention here of some plans for the future, that it will be possible to familiarize the members with them. One of the most important is the appointment of two general officers in place of the five that exist now, the creation of a separate position of General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer with one assistant to the Manager and as many assistants as the Manager together with the Executive Board may see fit, depending, of course, on the trade conditions. It is hardly possible that more than one will be required since the work in the two important branches of Local No. 10, the adjustment of complaints and control of shops, are being carried on by the Joint Boards. And in due time it is very likely that some of the miscellaneous trades will also become members of the Joint Board.

Another important and very radical recommendation is the recall of officers. Up to the present time the contemplated removal of an officer from office has been fraught with a good deal of hot blood and sectional fights. With the adoption of this recommendation, however, a good deal of this can be avoided. An officer once elected under this provision accepts a nomination conditionally and puts his resignation in, giving the Executive Board the right to withdraw him should he be found unfit for one reason or another, and then upon proper trial his resignation is revoked.

In view of the importance of the amendments outlined here to be recommended by the Constitution Committee at the general meeting which will take place on Monday, July 26th, it is hoped that the members will make it their business to attend and vote upon these in accordance with their beliefs.

The attention of the membership is directed to the fact that Monday, July 4th is a legal holiday. Members are instructed to refrain from working on that day. They are to receive pay for a full week if they start on Tuesday morning, July 6th. Cutters who secure a job on any other day of that week should receive a pro-rata share of pay for the holiday.

The fact that members should secure working cards after working one day on a new job or on a job to which they have been recalled after having been laid off, cannot be too often repeated. Members should take the erroneous view that they do not have to secure a working card until they have made sure of the job. It is also important to call the attention of the members who hold or who have the opportunity to hold jobs in open shops to the fact that the rule concerning working cards also applies to them, in fact, more so than to cutters who have jobs in union shops. New members will find it most important to secure working cards for the fact that the union to know all men who have secured employment in non-union shops. Very often cutters can be of great help in organizing them. Another reason why members should secure a working card on the first day of employment is because there are some shops which are scab shops and into which no union man is allowed to go.

WAIST AND DRESS DIVISION

It will have to be a very, very hot night that will keep away a large number of members from the Dress and Waist meeting on Monday, July 11th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The reason has been averted by the withdrawal by the members of Brother Julius Levine. In accordance with this decision the Executive Board informed the Joint Board of the action of the members and also informed them that the members had appointed two delegates to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal and another vacancy created by the acceptance of the office of business agent by Ovadia, who, up to that time, was a delegate. When this communication was read to the Joint Board there were some delegates who questioned the right of the members to recall their representative. However, the Joint Board acted upon the suggestion of General Manager Halprin and appointed a committee of five to investigate the entire matter.

At the subsequent meeting of the Joint Board a report was brought in by the committee, in which it was recommended that a local had the right tooplevel its delegate. The committee, however, felt that Local 10's constitutional clause governing the removal of officials was somewhat too drastic and requested that it be modified. Meantime Brothers Sid Rothenberg and Morris Polin, who were appointed to fill the vacancies were obligated at the meeting of the Joint Board on Wednesday, June 29th.

At the executive Board meeting on June 22nd a report of the Dress and Waist Division dealing with the relations and methods of control of the cutters' problems for the past six months with the Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Industry was taken up. The action and it will be reported to the membership meeting on July 11th. For this reason also it is hoped that the members will not fail to attend as the office very much desires to hear the opinions of the members on this matter.

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. E. HACKETT, General Secretary

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, July 11th
CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, July 18th
GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Monday, July 25th

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.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

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

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

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