7-22-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 30)

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.
The strike in the shops of the cloak jobbers in submarket 1 of Philadelphia, which was in effect since July 6th, was settled on Monday last. It ended that the two main committees for the Union, and the strikers returned to the shops in high spirits over the result.

The strike was well organized from the outset, and it could be easily foreseen that it would not last long. The terms of the Union could not, at any means, be regarded as excessive and the jobbers were the sub-manufacturer in the trade were soon compelled to admit that they must, in fairness, concede the just demands of their workers.

The strike was settled separately with the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers—on the same basis as in New York City, dealing with the Association individually. The jobbers' Association has assumed full responsibility for the marking of the shops of the contractors for their firms. In brief, they undertook to be responsible that the work is made under union conditions and gave security for the faithful carrying out of this undertaking.

A similar arrangement was entered into with the Association of Sub-Contractors. This group of employers also undertook the responsibility for the maintenance of union shops by each and every member of their Association. This Association likewise deposited security amounting to several thousand dollars for the strict carrying out of the terms of the agreement.

In short, the cloakmakers of Philadelphia are overjoyed with the settlement of the dispute, being careful to direct the men and women working in the small shops upon the notable gains which they have achieved in the course of the last two weeks.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia has gained, in addition to the victory in the jobbers' shops, another substantial achievement in the form of a peaceful settlement arranged between the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city and the Joint Board. The collective agreement between these two organizations was continued ever since 1921, at a conference between the representatives of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association and President F. Schloener was the spokesman for the Union at that conference, and he succeeded in arranging the terms of the old agreement until the date stated above.

It is worth while noting that in addition to the retention of the former scales and standards, the cloak manufacturers of Philadelphia found themselves not to send work into any shops that maintain unfriendly relations with the Union, which is an important point and implies that the manufacturers will not send work to either the co-operative or the sub-contractors that fail to live up to the union rules and regulations.

Quite naturally, this settlement calls for a great deal of satisfaction among the cloakmakers of Philadelphia. It had an immediate effect upon the strikes of the jobbers and the sub-contractors, and hastened its end. At present, the cloak and skirt industry of Philadelphia is completely organized in every branch and leaves no place of refuge for nests of slackers in the wholesale and retail trade. The members of the International all over the country have substantial cause to be proud of the achievements of the Philadelphia cloakmakers.

PHILADELPHIA DRESS AND WAIST ASSOCIATION PRESENTS DRAMATIC DEMANDS TO UNION

As reported in "Justice" last week, President Schleifer spent several days in Philadelphia, in consultation with the employers in the ladies' garment trade of that city. While the negotiations with the cloak employers have brought immediate and favorable results, the work of the Delegates was not all in earnest about it. However, as soon as President Schleifer learned that the Association is in quite serious about these demands, the last day of the conference the employers of the employers that the International will not continue to negotiate any contractual relations with them on the basis of these demands.

The conference, thus, came to an end without achieving any result. Before its close, President Schleifer declared to the committee of the Association that they must continue to confer with them further about the new agreement, that they must meet with the Board and establish these demands from the discussion. A few days later, after having met with their special committee, the Association of the Dress and Waist employers, unable as the work was practically in 15 a letter in which they stated that they were willing to settle the "dispute" through arbitration. Brother Max Amuder, the secretary of Local 19, brought this letter to New York and on July 14th President Schleifer forwarded to the Association the following letter:

Gentlemen:

Our Mr. Reiser has forwarded to me a copy of a letter addressed by your Association to our Waist and Drawers' Union of Philadelphia, which you say that you are sending the demands made by you upon our Union to arbitration.

Your demands are as follows:

1. Decrease in wages of 25 per cent.
2. An increase in the weekly hours of labor of 4 per cent.
3. An increase of the period of new workers to 4 weeks.

We, as members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, declare a general strike in case their standards and rights were attacked.

The manufacturers, however, knew better and with the exceptions of individual cases, they left the workers alone.

The Union, however, has decided upon an extensive mobilisation campaign in order to keep every worker in line and to be ready for any emergency. On behalf of the General Office, Vice-President Sigman has made arrangements to the effect that the Montreal Joint Board engage special organizers to do this organization.

The following are the successful campaign are very bright, indeed. Moreover, as the outlook for Philadelphia is as gloomy as it has been removed, the Union is even in better shape to deal with the individual employers who might take it into their heads to violate union rules and standards.

The situation in Toronto, as found by Vice-President Sigman, amounts practically to the following:

After the strike of last winter, which resulted in failure and which gave a number of local cloak employers the chance to reintroduce piece work in their shops, the local union workers of Toronto did not become a bit discouraged. Under the leadership of the Joint Board, Brother Max Amuder, the Toronto Joint Board was able to exercise a sufficiently strong influence on the local industry to the effect that even

(Continued on page 21)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO START LIVELY ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

After a trip which consumed the best part of two weeks, First Vice-President Sigman returned last Wednesday to New York from a visit to Montreal and Toronto, having fulfilled a mission on behalf of the International Office.

While in Montreal, Vice-President Sigman held meetings with the Joint Board and Executive Boards of all the locals. As known, the agreement between the Montreal Joint Board and the local cloak employers' association expired in April and no new agreement has since been negotiated with the local employers. The cause of this delay is largely that the other body has practically ceased to exist and to exert any influence in the Union, the dealers or the cloakmakers of Montreal get made, as far back as last spring, to declare a general strike in case their standards and rights were attacked. The manufacturers, however, knew better and with the exception of individual cases, they left the workers alone.

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(Continued on page 21)
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

MARTIAL LAW IN MINGO

While the Senate investigating Committee in Mingo has been endeavoring to shed some light on the state of that practically unknown county in West Virginia, the State military authorities have, in the meantime, been enforcing martial law, recently proclaimed, have begun deporting deserters of the Mingo Union army, and are living up to the words of "unalfaceable assemblage." The militia which has fallen away in the last few days, cannot check the stream to the work of keeping the Union from supplying food to the strikers, invading the offices of the workers' organization and carting away the leaders of the men to prison, and similar acts of "impartial and fair dealing."

The conflicting accounts of the causes of the recent disturbances in Mingo, as great by some to be due to the activities of the coal operators and the miners' Union at the Washington hearings and by others to the broader social conditions aside from these daily occurrences in the West Virginia coal fields.

If instead of calling this information from a reliable time on their examination, the members of the Union in their report in the local Mingo paper devoted a few hours daily to the accounts of the continued orgy of violence, which is now going on in every concept of civil liberty and national exhibition of partiality on the part of the people, they would be in good law in Mingo, their minds, if open to honest and free conviction, would have been made up very soon.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASE NOUGEL

With the Railway Labor Board has rushed last month to the assistance of the hard-driven railways in ordering periodic re-visitations of the more important rates, without paying heed to the state of the physical representatives of that railway, and to the extent above and altogether unanswerable, is still shrouded with mystery.

Consistent with the report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Railway Executives, the railways, in a report received in May, stated that they had been beauteously and needed a "boost" through a reduction of the wages of the railway workers. According to this report, the railroads earned in May $7,997,700 more than in April, and the operating expenses were reduced by $57,000. But the railroad men claim that the wage reduction did not come into effect until July and this increase in earnings cannot be attributed to them.

Locked it was, indeed, that the Railway Board had ordered these wage reductions in a hurry. As can be seen now, this emergency measure occurred without a hearing. Had it been postponed for a while, the May report and, perhaps, similar others that might follow, would have taken place, and the extreme conditions of the railway executives would have jeopardized the chances of a wage reduction. So it was necessary to hurry the matter through, trusting to the fact that the "public" will somehow or other overlook this small matter while the workers would not dare to offer resistance.

GERMAN UNIONS REPLY TO COMPARERS

There is something intangible, but that does not make the brief reply made by the General Commission of the German Trade Unions upon the recent report made recently by President Goepner of the American Federation of Labor, which has re-echoed in Germany, and for which the workers of our own country—just as we hoped it would—have given us hearty encouragement, to the extent that all but devastated the German trade unions. The Goepner address was published in the trade-union press and the reply reached this country in the form of cable extract a few days later.

"The German workers," says the statement of the General Commission, "have always shown respect in America. The trade-unions in Germany have always shown respect in America. They are not on the lookout for a new field of enterprize, but in the way the American labor movement is conducted, we see that the labor movement in Germany will be a consequence.

One need not be particularly one to discern that there is more than a little of a question of non-union and an all-around better spirit in this reply than in the ill-conceived reply of Mingo miners union to the workers of Germany.

JAPANESE STRIKERS SEIZE SHIIPYARDS

A piece of news which received the attention of the general press, came last week from the cables from Tokyo, with reference to the Japaneese labor troubles. The strike by far the most formidable Japan has seen in recent times, which culminated in the occupation of a few of the Kansai workshops of Kobe, the largest shipbuilding yard in Japan, by a number of lighter naval ships. The shops of this shipyard are now controlled by an executive board of workmen. The strike has been in progress for over a week, the main issue being the right to fire labor menions and to engage in collective bargaining, which the company hitherto had refused.

The Japanese trouble appears to be only the largest of many demonstrations of disaffection which have been occurring in industrial centres all over Japan during last month. Almost all the workshops in Kobe has also been closed by, a strike, and workers and similar troubles have repeatedly occurred in the large and small private plants in Tokyo and vicinity.

In every case the main issue is the same—the right of collective bargaining. The closing of the shipyards in Kobe is a serious menace because this dockyard is engaged in the building of nearly one-fourth of the total number of vessels the world has, and 40,000-ton super-dreadnaughts at Kaga is under construction there, as well as a large number of lighter naval vessels. As a result of this strike the company was already compelled to ask the Toho Navy Department to order it to complete these vessels.

The rising tide of labor discontent in Japan is by no means confined to the workers of that land the right to organize and to act collectively, for which we believe the workers themselves to be the workers of the world, and for which the workers of our own country,—just as we hope it will—should be prepared to do. For which the workers of our own country,—just as we hope it will—should be prepared to do. The workers of every country of will attack their efforts with unabated interest.

PREYING ON THE IMMIGRANT

The rapidity with which the Dillon- ingam act restricting immigration appears not only to have been a blow to a great many prospective immigrants to this country and an addition to their sufferings and hardships, but it has, as it appears, put a new starting point into the affairs of our own, widely practiced in every port of immigration admission, and has another to be seen in the gates of entry to New York.

Of course, we have in mind the news of a disastrous fire in a cattle and gear in the United States Immigration service at Ellis Island as disturbing last week to the affairs of minor officials and one of the chief officers. It seems that this draft has been started in a number of Europe and considered principally in the acceptance of "protection" money for the opening of the gates to immigrants, and of a virtual net of petty grafters and receivers who they have had the 11th floor of the new arrivals to our shores.

The new immigration law having defeated the strategy of the number of new arrivals will, we expect, materially reduce the volume of draft connected with the landing of immigrants. Perhaps, that is about the only conclusion can be expected so far from the Dillingham act. Otherwise, with lack of information concerning it to the people, throughout the country, it has resulted in a multiplication of uses to tens of thousands of dollars per month, which had broken off their homes and disposed of their belongings in the hope of landing America. Such a draft clogging up the ports of Europe disqualified for admission before they had started.

WISCONSIN FIRST TO EMANCIPATE WOMEN

The honor of giving women full and unqualified emancipation—equal rights in every sense of the word—fall last week to the State of Wisconsin. Under the terms of a new bill signed by Governor Blaine, women are to have the franchise, to be "every right possessed by male citizens."

The new law removes every restriction—legal and civil—herebefore imposed upon women, even giving women the right to vote in the elections of the Wisconsin legislature have expressed themselves during the debate as "the end of prohibition" and "the end of tobacco."

It is, perhaps, not quite an incident that it was Wisconsin and not Illinois that started the initiative in this direction. Wisconsin has had one of the most militant movements for several generations and has developed very strong independent political parties. Wisconsin is a city among the States in the country to be governed by laborites and Socialists and the radical movement has found in that State a very strong and practical expression.

THE WAISTMAKERS OF BOSTON

Local 49, the Waist and Dressmamakers, has not been exactly angered as one of the enterprising units of our National. But it has been induced to present the assumption of the mastic of local several months ago is doing all in its power to build up the local and to make membership it is sure to be the consideration for men and women in the trade.

Several months ago, the members of the local set up a committee upon themselves for the purpose of conducting an organization campaign for the waist and dress goods workers who are poorly organized in Boston. The union is also conducting a lively anti-immigration campaign and is arguing public opinion against the evils of government by influence.

On Monday, June 27th, Local 49 called together its membership to a special meeting to discuss a number of very pertinent questions pertaining to the membership and its work among these the question of the special tax levied by the union for collection.

On Saturday, August 27th, Local 49 will have its annual picnic at Central Park, the usual spot for the annual amusement place near Boston. This affair has become the favorite event of the year among members of Local 49, but also among all prospective new members. Local 49, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union expects that this will be one of the most for the local and this labor day of the picnic, the bond of its members, the Boston, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, of Local 49, will prove an even greater recruiting place during the coming years. It will add prestige to the union and will serve as a stimulus to greater activity among its members.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO START ANTI-MUSLIM CAMPAIGNS

(Continued from page 1 in the disorganized shops and workmen's count, a strike set up on a pretty high level. Quite recently, the Union undertook a house-cleaning campaign. It has cleared its books of a number of men who were badly in arrears and were not willing to work. The lack of the machinery of the organization.

This Vice-President Vison states, had been in the habit of working the general state of the Toronto locals. The claimdores who fell behind in the organization and help build up the machinery of a strong union, or to get out and to be counted on the outside. As a result, the local of the organization is rising daily and the prospects for recognizing Toronto as a success we per cent basis were never as bright as they are to-day.

In the eyes of the guidance of the Joint Board and with the financial and moral assistance of the national headquarters, the advice of Vice-President Vison to launch a very strong educational work was given. To this end, the workers of that city, Leaflets, circulars, shop meetings and general meetings, local and shop, all of them the workers in the shops that have as a result of the last strike be- en recognized as the result of the organization. From time to time, general mass meetings with the Toronto locals and the General Office will be called, to solidify the sentiment created for the organi-
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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

To-day the garment industry is one of the best-paid and one of the best-conditioned industries in the United States. Gene are the sweatshops, the low wages, the long hours of every woman and child. The garment worker who let his boss step on him and bully him, was losing his job. Supplied and unsupplied the garment worker of to-day takes his place in the struggle for a fair deal and enlightened workers in the country.

Was the miracle accomplished? When we read Abraham Cahan's book "The Rise of David Levinsky," or Sholem Asch's "Gentle Moses," and compare the garment workers as described in those pages with the garment workers of 1921, we wonder how the change was brought about.

The answer is "organization." The Jewish worker, who came to America, knew that it was the home of individualism, learned here the secret of solidarity. He learned here that unless he joined his fellow-workers for mutual aid, he was a helpless fight with all its evils would swallow him and them. The Italian worker who lived under the same conditions that existed at home, found instead the factory. He, too, bitterer experiences learned that the individuality is not an end to get- together, or fall as individuals.

During the war, which took the world by surprise in 1914, a new period began for the garment trade. At first it was the high prices. The period of war-profit- metering, and the new made-millionaires. The workers who were given more money on clothes as never be- fore. The times boomed for those workers who worked in plants of the union took advantage of the oppor- tunity to improve the condition of the workers. When the war was over, and the depression reached the other trade and reduced their war-time wages, the International was able to resist the attack of the employer better than almost any other group of workers. After the armi- dure was signed, the girls in the light trades fought two strikes, and while they were beaten in one, they were overwhelming successful as their fellows in 1929, and they still succeeded in winning most of their demands, and in keeping the lines of their organization intact.

The workers and the leaders of the workers in the plants where these members of the International have been compelled to accept are much less in number than the workers forced upon many older organizations.

And this strength to resist the strongest attack made upon labor in the half a century,—for it must be remembered that the striking workers who employers said was the last of the workers who would not submit to any proposal unjust to them, are joined in the same trade union to which they were no longer associated at the present time.

The International is not simply a wage-grilling and wage-protesting organization. It is more than that. It is a very powerful weapon for labor, for the broad and bitter questions which come as close to the lives of all workers, and which are behind the scenes.

The International is concerned with the condition of the worker in the great movement for Labor Education. It was the first group to realize the importance of labor educational department; it is realized that without a plan and file that; Discussion of wage policies both in theory and as in practice, a union is only half effective. It realized the need for recreation, and was one of the first unions to obtain regular vacations for its members. Not only did it get vacations for them, but a good many of the local unions in the International have their own summer homes, where members of the International may have their sum- mer rest among congenial friends. The leaders of the 121 Socialist worker" strip have been the girls, who before the war were depended upon upon "unorganizable."

The International has not looked after its own interests only. It has always been on hand to render help when help was needed. During the metal strike of 1920, the International contributed $6,500,000 to the strike fund.

White Terror on the Vane in Italy

By IRA W. BIRD

(Special correspondence to "Justice")

Italy has called on a Socialist to lead the country, either by the ballot box or by revolution. He is a man who has thrown millions out of work and threatened to destroy the power of the nation. Vincenzo Bonsi, Socialist, is now Prime Minister, hav- ing taken the place of the tricky Giuse- ppe Bini on July 5. The Giolitti ministry resigned on June 27 because a vote on the formation of the Socialist cabinet was going against the Government's foreign policy was defeated by only 34 votes.

Bonsi has been a member of the Socialist movement of Italy, though still a young man. He was born at Man- tova on November 5th, 1902, and is the grandchild of a great hero of the youth entered the Socialist movement in the World War. Bonsi is also a veteran of four legislatures, having been first elected to Parliament on August 1, 1909. He served in war ministries and, since 1917, has thoroughly known of the machin- ery of the Italian government.

But, despite Bonsi's unbounded ability to lead the country toward a peaceful settlement of the civil war that has been raging in Italy for over two years, he is assisted by his cabinet.

The conservatives are afraid of Bonsi. He is a Socialist, though of the extreme right wing. He is closely connected with the group which is identified in Italy by the title of Socialist Social- ialists. This group actively support- ited Italy's participation in the World War. Bonsi is also a veteran of four legislatures, having been first elected to Parliament on August 1, 1909. He served in war ministries and, since 1917, has thoroughly known of the machin- ery of the Italian government.

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EDITORIALS

OUR DELEGATES AT DENVER

From certain quarters there have come forth, during the past few weeks, some outrages against the conduct of our delegates at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. Our delegates have been charged with "conduct unbecoming radical men and women", with maintaining silence on Russian affairs, with an attitude of indecision with regard to the anti-war question; with condoning by silence the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the International Federation of Trades' Unions; and above all, with passing or overt antagonism to the desire for equal labor and immigration revolution.

We know the fountain-source of these accusations and we are fully aware of the duplicity and sordid nature of the uncomplimentary. Under ordinary circumstances we should have liked to ignore them completely. They are inspired wholly by a desire to buttress the position which, in the face of some phonograph and microphone-representation, to "boost" their meager and dwindling reading circle. To this end they have chosen the proper occasion for their attack. The statement made by President Schlesinger on Russia has made a deep impression upon many delegates and has caused them to consider a re-arrangement of the labor activities of this country, which Schlesinger has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. cannot afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-battling "Worker's Federation," or to endeavor to understand in a different light the cause for "compulsory labor" in Russia; and that the A. F. of L. should hang its head in shame over the "false phraseology" of the labor leaders. The statement made by President Schlesinger has not only been a complete failure politically and trade relations between the United States and Russia; it has, nevertheless, made its attitude firmly known to the world and the world can no longer ignore the fact that the A. F. of L. has not understood the facts of international labor. The attitude toward the International and the conservatism of the A. F. of L. We, however, know little of the reply given by the Amsterdam Interna- tional, and the press bureau of the A. F. of L. did not deem it necessary to make a reply to the address of the Amsterdam International, nor did it forward a copy of this reply to our International, and President Schlesinger said this letter before the delegates at the convention and the question of immigration of labor. Of course, such an event as the one presented to the Union of the most highly offensive demands, apparently in the belief that they might somehow or other succeed in causing the crowd to turn out. But Schlesinger has ever received from those against whom he has conducted a ceaseless and tireless fight for so many years, a light of which he rarely emerged not on the victorious side. At the conference between the Union and the Waite and Deens Association, the latter appeared to have made up their minds to protest against the public presentation of any clauses in the agreement. President Schlesinger has not been consulted by the manufacturers in the agreement. President Schlesinger has been authorized to act as judge between the Association and the Union. It certainly is the case that some of the nature of labor and the others that are peculiar to the Union among the worst and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia, and if the conferences with the Association are to continue, they will terminate in better and more fruitful results.

IN ITALY

(Continued from page 3)

sentiment. Right after he returned from Denver, President Schlesinger forwarded a letter to President Gompers, asking him to elucidate the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward immigration of pogrom victims. This is President Gompers' reply:

July 12, 1921

Benj. Schlesinger, President I. L. G. W. U.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of July 7 received and contents noted. You refer to the action of the Convention on April 12th, committing the Executive Council to urge the enactment of a law that will forbid the "importation of labor from any country until such time as the conditions in our industry become more stabilized and the relations of life more nearly normal", which is what you state that "every right-thinking person condemns importation of labor or any methods directed towards stimulation of immigration, which is the same thing as the importation of labor from any country in the world." You then add that only the enemies of labor could construe the action of the Denver convention in favor of the restriction of immigration, as being such "victims of pogroms and massacres", and that, for instance, the Jewish masses of Southeastern Europe who come here to pick up their inheritance and are deed in the world of reproach and disrespect.

Your fears are groundless. The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly emphasized its approval of the admission to this country of all those who are fleeing from religious or political persecution. But of course, hoping that the better contains the information desired, I remain, with kind regards and best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

It can be thus seen that the mountain of charges against our delegates, that they have become so-called "nationalization of women" and similar simple questions that stirred the delegates on the floor of the convention.

To begin with—about Russia. Let it be stated here that while our delegation was won over to the proper occasion arose. The statement made by President Schlesinger on Russia has made a deep impression upon many delegates and has caused them to consider a re-arrangement of the labor activities of this country, which Schlesinger has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. cannot afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-battling "Worker's Federation," or to endeavor to understand in a different light the cause for "compulsory labor" in Russia; and that the A. F. of L. should hang its head in shame over the "false phraseology" of the labor leaders. The statement made by President Schlesinger has not only been a complete failure politically and trade relations between the United States and Russia; it has, nevertheless, made its attitude firmly known to the world and the world can no longer ignore the fact that the A. F. of L. has not understood the facts of international labor. The attitude toward the International and the conservatism of the A. F. of L. We, however, know little of the reply given by the Amsterdam Interna- tional, and the press bureau of the A. F. of L. did not deem it necessary to make a reply to the address of the Amsterdam International, nor did it forward a copy of this reply to our International, and President Schlesinger said this letter before the delegates at the convention and the question of immigration of labor. Of course, such an event as the one presented to the Union of the most highly offensive demands, apparently in the belief that they might somehow or other succeed in causing the crowd to turn out. But Schlesinger has ever received from those against whom he has conducted a ceaseless and tireless fight for so many years, a light of which he rarely emerged not on the victorious side.

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In philadelphia

There were held last week in Philadelphia two conferences between our Union and local employers' associations, both attended by representatives of the Association. These conferences were some of the features which marked these conferences, without sharing it with our readers.

The first conference took place between the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and resulted in the renewal of the agreement between the work- ing of the Federation, and the employers. The Association accepted in full the terms of the recently expired agreement—with one highly interesting modification. Namely, that in case of an early disruption it was presented that any clauses in the agreement, President Schlesinger be authorized to act as judge between the Association and the Union. It certainly is the case that some of the nature of labor and the others that are peculiar to the Union among the worst and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia, and if the conferences with the Association are to continue, they will terminate in better and more fruitful results.
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meetings June 29, July 6, and July 13)

The meeting of the Joint Board held in the office of the New York West End St., was presided over by Brother H. Berlin. Brother Berlin announced that the Joint Board would have to vote for the election of a secretary-treasurer for the Joint Board, and after the appointment of tellers and the counting of the votes it was announced that Brother Berlin received 22 votes to 8 votes received by Brother Sheinholz. Chairman Berlin then declared, in the name of the Joint Board, that Brother Mackoff was elected as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Communications were received from Locals Nos. 10, 22, 56 and 89, in which they rejected the admittance of certain women in their employing firms, which led to misunderstandings when they return. He, therefore, had

Not only that. The convention definitely spoke its mind against militarism. It called upon the workers and citizens in general to defeat the war bond issue in Bill, a low-price measure which would give the President the power to draft, in times of a national emergency, every man from 18 to 45 into military service. The convention just as sternly rejected the draft bill, and adopted the resolution of the Executive Council for disarmament, calling for a stop of the prosecution of plans that would abolish armies and land and sweep the navies from the seas. It was only unfortunate that in the case of such a war declaration as adopted, by those who had voted for it to go to

The progressive workers of the country will remember how only a few conventions ago President Schlosser of the Ladies' Garment Workers for women, was the only one of the peace delegates to be found at the convention hall because he had put to the chairmen a few questions that did not suit certain "centers" among the delegates, will probably better appreciate the change in their attitude when they will have read that a delegate from the Railway Tele

The meeting of the Joint Board on July 6th was preceded over by Brother Harry Berlin. A committee representing the Secretary-Treasurer was appointed to confer with the Joint Board and to do in detail the facts connected with the list of two men who were charged with murder in the State of Massachusetts and whose only crime was that they had been active in the organized labor movement for a number of years, and were working in the assembly department of the local. The committee asked for funds to enable to keep up the defense of these two men. The Joint Board decided to donate $150.

Local 66 sent in a communication with the request that they be affiliated with the Joint Board to withdraw their delegates from time to time and to forward their communications to this practice, and referring in particular to the case of Brother Levine of Local 10, the communica

And what is the reality? There are in the Federation any number of instances in which the women of the nation have risked their lives in the labor bodies in these instances. At each convention of the Federation women have been allowed to come from federal locals composed exclusively of negroes. The Joint Board has voted not to accept these federal locals into their midst and the negroes find themselves completely segregated from the rest of working humanity in this land.

Thus we have women ghettoes and negroes and women in the United States of America. Like negroes women have to be chartered in separate locals in the Federation. Cap one imagines a more tragical, a more discouraging situa

Yes, at the Atlantic City and Montana conventions there were adopted decisions reaffirming the rights of women and of colored working people in the Federation. But those decisions were more in name than in substance, for the convention has said but not done. That is, women have said that the Federation is a world organization and that it is a matter of self-defense in certain trades. It is quite likely that the in

Perhaps, these internationals have abundant reasons for not admitting, under certain circumstances, women and colored working people. It is true that it is a matter of self-defense in certain trades. It is quite likely that the ind

The preamble of the A. F. of L. speaks for complete equality of races, for an equal measure of justice to all men. There is no organization that has been more active in the fight against discrimination on account of any race or sex. The preamble has only been carried into effect by the Joint Board, and the result is that women and colored working people have achieved a better status in the Federation and in the labor movement of America.
**History of the American Labor Movement**

By MAX LEVIN

Outline of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

LESSON V

(1841-1905)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I. ORIGIN

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not meddle with private ownership of land, of natural resources, or of industries. It accepts as final the present method of production for profit. It does not aim to destroy the American-day society. It does not strive to abolish the wage system. It has no ultimate design on the status of employers and workers. It has never helped to form the American Federation of Labor. It tends to influence public opinion in its favor through the labor unions. It endeavors to establish independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Rutherford's friends and patience" to influence efforts toward political reforms.

II. THEORIES AND AIDS

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system, and it does not meddle with private ownership of land, of natural resources, or of industries. It accepts as final the present method of production for profit. It does not aim to destroy the American-day society. It does not strive to abolish the wage system. It has no ultimate design on the status of employers and workers. It has never helped to form the American Federation of Labor. It tends to influence public opinion in its favor through the labor unions. It endeavors to establish independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Rutherford's friends and patience" to influence efforts toward political reforms.

III. POLICIES AND METHODS

The policies of American Federation of Labor is to organize the skilled and better paid workers in compact trade unions on the craft union principle, to unite the skilled workers against the unskilled and against the large initiative fees and high dues. It advocates coordination and arbitration in each state, and a collective bargaining with employers, who have been contracted with employees. It is inclined to maintain peace between employers and workers through trade agreements; it believes in co-operation of employers and employees. It helps to form the American Federation of Labor. It tends to influence public opinion in its favor through the labor unions. It endeavors to establish independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Rutherford's friends and patience" to influence efforts toward political reforms.

IV. ORGANIZATION

1. The American Federation of Labor is organized on the principle of loose federation of national and international unions.

2. It is the basis of the organizations of locals, internationally, and the federation.

3. There are different types of local unions, which in turn create the three different types or forms of organization, e.g., craft unions, industrial unions, and general unions.

   a. The craft or trade local consists of members of the same craft.

   b. The industrial local includes all the workers of various crafts who work in the same establishment.

   c. The labor local is composed of workers of all trades and of all countries.

4. The American Federation of Labor insists on the craft local and, therefore, its requirements and their interpretation of craft or trade unionism.

5. The functions of the local consist of organizing, regulating wages, hours and conditions of work; regulates apprenticeship and grade of work; and forms the labor union.

6. It is the local that is in constant touch with rank and file.

(To Be Continued)

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**Romersholm** at Unity

By JENNIE MATIAS

Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 17th, were two other big days at the Unity House. The number of regular vacationists has reached the high mark of 250 and 350, respectively, for a record season are obviously being realized.

Emanuel Reichel, the well-known actor-manager, whom a great number of the members of our union have had occasion to see in "The Weavers," Hauptmann's splendid play, at the Jewish Art Theatre, and last season with the Theatre Guild, accepted the invitation of the Unity House leaders, four days ago. He arrived today with the waist and dreammakers on vacation and took charge of the rehearsals of the week.

As to many other artists of broad and liberal views, Unity House is to Emanuel Reichel a Symbol of the stirrings for the beautiful that is steadily growing stronger in this country.

Reichel was supposed to have read a scene from Ibsen's "Romersholm" on Saturday night. Instead of that, it was decided to postpone it until the following morning. The reason was the announcement of a trade strike—"the singers, dancers, and entertainers from our own ranks, an organization, the "section union," which was to meet here on Saturday night. And so it was.

We had among us various visitors of the section union and some of their leaders, including President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Halpern, and the members of the summer colony were very eager to listen to what they had to say about the Unity House and its progress.

According to the organization took place the following morning. Instead of one scene, Reichel read before an audience of over one hundred, who were so taken up with the realities of the scene that they forgot the 10:00 o'clock hour. The audience, which was really quite a large one, was so interested in such problems and to send their names and addresses to the Educational Intercession.

Members of the educational committee are requested to take notice of this and let others know of our plan. We would also appreciate it if everyone could place their place, the time and place to be announced later.

We expect every one to come with helpful suggestions.

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** Colleges for Workers**

(Edited in New York Evening Post, July 20, 1921)

American labor leaders need no longer look anxiously at Rossin College, the University of Chicago, the Boston University Education Association of England. In the two and a half years since the Boston Trade Union College was founded, its faculty including men like Louise Pound, William J. Ripley, and Irving Fisher, the list of similar institutions has grown long. Arthur Glassman, dean of workers' education, dated June 25, describes the Trade Union College of Washington, D.C., the Workers' College of Seattle, and the Rochester Labor College, founded in 1919; and the Baltimore Labor Class, the Philadelphia Trade Union College, the Pittsburgh Trade Union College, the Workers' University of Cleveland, the New York Labor College, the Minnesota Labor College, and the St. Paul Labor College, dating from 1920. In addition, there are the following classes and schools in one way or another organized for the training of the workers, the emerging leaders of the labor movement:

- The classes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union,
- The classes of the United Mine Workers of America,
- The classes of the International Trade Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineers, the Amalgamated, the Amalgamated.
- Schools with a special foundation, like the Washington College of Labor or the Labor College, of about 1,000 workers are now regularly studying in their own institutions.

It should be understood, as the Boston college was eager to show, that these classes are the result not of that significance, but of the significant utilization. In general the purpose is to give courses of the highest standards possible in business, history, political science, economics, and composition. The Washington college must be considered a university as ordinary cultural subjects like literature, technical subjects like mechanical drawing, and subjects of special labor appeal like labor history.

At Seattle we find biology taught, at Rochester public speaking, and at Cleveland modern drama. The fundamental courses appear to be economics, labor history and problems, English, but a broad education is intended.

These classes make use of special modes of teaching, special texts, and the like, which have not been much used in ordinary universities. Experience here and in England demonstrates that the classes cannot be interpreted as a university, as they are usually called, as university classes usually are. They will not be satisfied with lectures, but demand instruction, discussion, and participation.

They insist upon open-minded attention to controversial and economic political and economic, and political economy, and the like. We find that when the exact requirements are understood we shall learn to produce them almost as easily as we now produce the peculiar type required for university extension.
AWAIT and DRESSMAKERS
Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instances of improper methods in settling prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

1. If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.
2. Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.
3. Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

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J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

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ATTENTION!

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

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

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

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.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

On Thursday, July 14th, a special meeting of the Executive Board took place for the purpose of discussing ways and means of how better to control those of our members who work in non-union waist and dress shops. The general officers of the Waist and Dress Joint Board were invited to this meeting, which were Jacob Halpert and M. E. Mackoff, General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

The situation was gone over, and the following was agreed upon—that a cutters' organization be added to the Organization Department, who shall devote his entire time and energy towards organizing the cutting departments in the open shops and controlling the union cutting departments in non-union shops.

We are hopeful that this last conference between the officers of the Joint Board and the Executive Board will lead to fruitful results for the members of the Waist and Dress Division.

As our members have been informed some time ago through our press, the General Executive Board of the L. I. G. W., a few months ago, levied a tax of $1.50 on every member of the International.

The proceeds of this tax are to go towards the expenses of the organization campaign which was launched by the International some time ago.

This tax of $1.50 should have been collected by this time, but due to the general depression in the industry and also to the fact that other assessments were levied by the Joint Board to the cloak and suit and waist and dress industries, our Executive Board decided to postpone the collection of same until August 1st. The Finance Department announces that no taxes will be accepted after August 1st unless this International tax is paid.

The following is an extract, from the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board:

Frank Flintstein, No. 3428, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Nagler with being a member of the firm of E. & W. Forthyn Street. Brother Flintstein was once removed from the above shop and some weeks later, contrary to the decision of the Executive Board, went back there to work. On motion the Executive Board instructed the office to enforce its previous decision.

Jaidor Ucker, No. 7006, appeared for Brother Ucker who is working for the Claman Cloth Co., 821 Broadway, and who was ordered out on strike by Local No. 26, because the firm, upon the financial condition of the company, would not be able to make a permit a reduction in wages decided to go into the jobbing houses, requiring the defendant to be permitted to stay there as he is going to cut garments only, which was not worked on previously by the workers in the shop. On motion the Executive Board denied his request.

Herman Willski, No. 9242, dropped member, appeared requesting a continuous account. Mr. Willski worked for four weeks at the shop of Rosenfeld & Zimet, 95 Madison Avenue, against which firm the Joint Board is conducting a strike. Mr. Willski denies the fact that he knew there was a strike in that house but could not give a sufficient cause for his failure to appear at the office before starting to work. On motion his reinstatement fee was raised to $25.00.

Irving Roth, No. 8174, and Harry Chadoff, No. 4148A, appeared on summons, charged with having worked on a Sunday at Eisman & Littef, 40 West 17th Street. They are also charged with defying the Executive Board in refusing on a few previous occasions to produce their open books before the Executive Board. Both brothers deny that they ever worked on a Sunday, and as to their failure to produce their books before the Executive Board, Brother Roth claims that he was fined some time ago for working on Saturday after- noon, which he felt was an injustice to him.

Brother Harry Eisman, member of Local No. 1, worker of the above shop, states that the entire shop worked on that particular Sunday but that the two cutters refused to come in on motion the chief shop against the brothers for working on Sunday were dismissed, and a fine of $25, imposed on the brother for defying the Executive Board, and the office was instructed to withdraw the charge of violation of the Law No. 26 by Saturday, July 16th, as he has a red book and failed to procure permission from the Executive Board to work in a cloak shop.

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