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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 33)

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.
CONFERENCES OF INTERNATIONAL LOCALS VOTES HALF-DAY PAY FOR RUSSIA

The cry for help from the stricken population of Soviet Russia, fleeing in despair from the spectre of famine and starvation that is stalking the most fertile provinces, once the granary of that nation, has reached the hearts of our workers. They responded with lightning rapidity to this call for aid and while others are just beginning to talk of aid to the famine victims of Russia, our International, through President Schlesinger, has already issued to the various locals of our organization in the Greater City, a hurried call for action. President Schlesinger's letter reads as follows:

Subject to this call, the twenty-six locals of the International in New York City, including the Joint Boards in the Clock and S out and Whistle and Dress industries, met in conference on Wednesday evening, August 19th, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, to decide upon means and ways for raising funds to fulfill the worthy of the efforts of our organization, for the starving men, women and children of Russia, especially in the famine-plagued provinces.

The meeting which was attended by over two hundred delegates and active workers of the Union, was opened with a few touching remarks by General-Secretary Baroff who dwelt upon the importance of speed in aid for the sufferers. He was followed by President Schlesinger who spoke at length upon the great duty devolving upon organized labor in this world-wide emergency. Editor Yavodka spoke after President Schlesinger and brought home the point now in the federal government at Atlanta should be interested and supported exclusively by the organized workers of America, to aid the infant capital, if only the workers would respond in a big way.

After a number of delegates had participated in the discussion, it was decided unanimously that each and every member of the International in New York City contribute a half-day's work for an International Fight for Prosperity and Food Fund, to be solicited at an early date within the next few weeks, through a Directing Committee to be composed of one member at each of the locals of the International in greater New York. It is conservatively estimated that with the hearty response that will surely be given to this fund by our membership, not more than four hundred thousand dollars can be raised through this half-day pay in New York alone.

Without losing any time, President Schlesinger forthwith announced the following members to act on the Directing Committee:

For the International Office:
Benjamin Schlesinger, Abraham Baroff, Morris Sigan, Fannia M. Cohen, Max D. Daniel.

For the Clock and Sout Joint Board:

For the Whistle and Dress Joint Board:
Jacob Haplers, Harry Berlin, M. K. Makoff.

For Local:
1, E. S. Bane; Local No. 3, Samuel Lebowitz; Local No. 6, M. Weiss; Local No. 9, I. Sorokin; Local No. 10, Israel Lewin; Local 17, Jacob Heller; Local No. 23, Harry Wansler; Local No. 25, 19, 11, Harry Halans; Local No. 30, Louis Wecker, Local No. 21, Max Bruck; Local No. 33, Harry Wansler; Local No. 35, I. Breslow; Local No. 40, Solomon; Local No. 50, S. Nisnoff; Local No. 54, M. Libov; Local No. 56, M. W. Wolinsky; Local No. 56, M. T. Zagorsky; Local No. 121, S. H. Turner.

The names of the representatives of Locals No. 24, 48 and 89 have not been designated as yet and will be picked by their respective Executive Boards.

With members flocking daily to the gates of the White House to make their Labor Day reservations, there is every indication that the house will be filled to capacity for the week-end.

As previously announced, the week-end holiday will be marked by a concert which will include numbers both by our own "Unity" talent, and by artists of recognized standing. The committee in charge of the services of Marcel Silenco, a Viennese baritone, of whom one press notice read: "His singing showed temperment in a marked degree, a concert, that will include numbers both by our own "Unity" talent, and by artists of recognized standing. The committee in charge of the services of Marcel Silenco, a Viennese baritone, of whom one press notice read: "His singing seemed to come from a well up in the heart of the audience at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, to decide upon means and ways for raising funds to fulfill the worthy of the efforts of our organization, for the starving men, women and children of Russia, especially in the famine-plagued provinces.

Abraham Baroff, General Secretary, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, 10 Union Square.

International Calls Upon President Harding to Liberate Debs

General-Secretary Baroff of our International forwarded this week a telegram to President Harding at the White House calling upon him to liberate the old martyr in Labor's service, Eugene V. Debs, and all the other political prisoners that still languish in American prisons, though the war has long been ended and the laws under which they were sentenced have already been repealed.

"This suit," said Mayor Perlofit, manager of the Chicago Local of the International, "Mr. Debs is the one member of the National Opera Company, and more recently has sung at the Met."

The Committee again wishes to state that only for the week-end and can admit the best graduates of the members of the International. This does not include friends or relatives Non-members will be admitted for regular vacation period.

Mr. Silenco seems to have made the use of an unusually good voice and it will be strange if he does not make a lasting mark upon the operatic world," Mr. Silenco is a well known member of the National Opera Company, and more recently has sung at the Met."

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Inter-local Educational Conference Next Thursday, August 18th

Next Thursday, August 19th, right after work, and at the request of the joint conference of the educational committee of our New York Local Union, We consider this conference to be of great importance. The announcement of course to be given for our members at the Workers' University and Unity Centers and through the media of the press will be submitted for discussion at the conference.

This Conference is the first session of the educational Department is open throughout the summer and it is now preparing for the fall term. Preparations for next term will be submitted for discussion at the conference.

We are glad to announce that our faculty has had last year, and that we succeeded in adding a few more prominent teachers to our faculty who are highly qualified to teach workers through their technical knowledge and experience in such work.

One of them is Prof. Saunders of England, who in his lecture on "The Economic and Industrial History of Europe and America, with special reference to England. His course will be fol-
THE MURDER OF SID HATFIELD

SID HATFIELD, former Chief of Police at Mattawan, and a centenarian for over forty years, was murdered last year by more of a score of men charged with the killing of a private detective and the raping of the wife of his partner, who was the last survivor of the trio of the Court House of the little town. The police force of Mattawan is so small that the people vaccines are the stuff in the district. Two detectives have been killed in the last ten years. The Robe strikers have been held by the state police, and are ready to go on in the full belief that they will win eventfully. The strike cannot be built by workers in prison.

PEACE DAY IN GERMANY

AGUST 1st was Peace Day in Germany. Tens of thousands or workers in all parts of Germany pledged themselves on that day never again to wage war.

With the exception of Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and at present the most pacifical of the Fatherland, where assemblages were forbidden, demonstrations were held in all the large cities, the asylum of the trade unions,-stations, colleges, and many of Disabled soldiers and some religious organizations. The labor movement in Germany is an active part in arranging these demonstrations, which, aside from the cause of peace, also expressed support for the existing republican form of government, and were meant as a challenge as to the economic state of millions of men and of old Germany there still exists in it.

The demonstration in Berlin was particularly impressive. Workers from all parts of the city assemblled in the Lustgarden, at the front and sides of the former Kaiser's palace, singing revolutionary songs and listening to labor and Socialists orators. The spirit of the demonstrations and the ideas underlying them can be summarized best in the text of the number of orations delivered throughout the German Republic.

"Seven years ago the workers were not strong enough to resist, but since then the German labor movement has grown, and in power and now again will take part in war."

It is not that our press has printed very little or nothing about these demonstrations. The best and most important policy of peace and progress, a policy which is epitomized in the short, quoted text, might serve as a guiding spirit for the workers of America as well.

SHALL CONGRESS ABSENTEE

C

CONGRESSMAN KESSEL, of New York has introduced a bill in Congress to curb the growing practice of absentee voting. Many Representatives to draw pay while not attending Congress sessions.

It is a curious bill, one that will strike awe into the hearts of some of the people. It is certainly an effort to pay members of the House on the same scale as Members of Congress. It declares a seat vacant in case of one absentee service over thirty days. It is a bill that says a man who is never absent, making his salary $1,000. It also proposes a deduction of a large slice of a Congress man's salary in case of non-attendance.

So far so good. Ordinarily it would be the part of good citizenship to line up in support of Congressmen Knessel. Yet we should hesitate, after having watched for a while the operation of the present law, for non-attendance. Why impose a penalty instead of an incentive? For, besides, and his colleagues, if they should fail to appear in the House for the rest of the term, will the people of these United States actually suffer loss or damage if a goodly majority does not vote? And if Congress should, by their absence, make the promise of a lack of power for the rest of the session, which alone did not lead some penal legislation, is, indeed, too good a thing to be actually hoped for.

ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE

THE City Club of New York has come out with a plan for the appointment, instead of election, of the Governor of the State. They recommend a Chief Justice to be elected by the people, and by the right to supervise the activities of the other

Tailors' Wages in Germany

As in other countries, the rates of wages of men's tailors in Germany have undergone modifications this Spring.

During the last few years the rates of wages for tailors have been fixed by national collective agreements. Last Spring, however, the negotiations did not lead to an agreement. Consequently, the wages have been fixed locally in those towns where the German Clothing Workers' Union has branches. In Berlin the hourly wages at present are 6.00 marks. The highest rate is paid in the palace and establishments of the local agreements are paid 8.00, 7.00, 5.00. The result is that the best necessary workers receive 5.00 marks and those in hourly wages vary throughout the country.

The lowest wages amount to 3.00 marks per hour. In general, the hourly wages vary between 5 marks and 8.00. Reckoned in course, the hourly wages of a men's tailor in Berlin, the capital of Germany, amount to about 90 Dutch cents.

The hourly wages of a men's tailor in Amsterdam, the capital of Holland, is 87 cents.

As is known, there exists in Germany a National Tariff Schedule in which is indicated the time necessary for making each garment. The time agreed upon as being necessary to make a certain garment is known as Class I, is 24 hours; Class II, 12 hours; and Class III, 8 hours.

What Wells Failed to Mention

We are informed that H. G. Wells, celebrated historian and novelist, has failed to mention in his "Outlines of History" the fact that the 200 million inhabitants of New York have been wont to come together annually in a reunion, of a bright Saturday afternoon in August—in modern vernacular called "a picnic."

We cannot account for this false omission on the part of this rather painstaking recorder of great events. It is, nevertheless, a fact that the mountainous crowd of New Yorkers—"the world's greatest people"—that the aforementioned dress and whiskersmen have been accustomed to gamble upon the plains of a Kings County park—since days immemorial—have been invited to this event.

This year the great gathering takes place on Saturday, August 20, at Upland Park, in the loving-homely Borough of Brooklyn. It is expected that the number of those who desire to celebrate the Centennial of the Commitee itself that the features of entertainment, joy and pleasure provided for the great hosts of visitors will surpass this year every event of the past.

And, mind you, here we have the great laugh on all of them:

THE PRICE OF AN ADMISSION TICKET IS ONLY TEN CENTS.
The Fight of the Austrian Tailors

The effects of our Austrian fellow-workers in their fight for an increase in wages have been crowned with complete success.

This success, however, was not attained until the fellow-workers engaged in the ready-made trade, as well as those working in the household trade, put up a determined fight for an increase in wages.

The following table, taken from the "Fachzeitung der Schneider" (Tailors' Journal), shows the wages of tailors and hourly wages, as compared with the former wages:

### Wages for the Tailors and Hourly Wages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Current Wage</th>
<th>Hourly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>1,000 guldens</td>
<td>30 guldens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Tailor</td>
<td>1,000 guldens</td>
<td>20 guldens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, it is only fair to add that the Austrian tailors, who have been suffering under the increased cost of living, are now enjoying a considerable improvement in their wages.

(Continued on page 5)

The capitalists were seeking them, as they are now, only profits, and they sought them by every possible means of exploitation. It was in spite of their efforts, however, that our tailors have obtained material independence that they found themselves forced to regulate production according to the demands of the market and to make rational arrangements—that is to say, by the needs of the consumers. But since this did not satisfy their policy of squeezing the consumer through raising their prices, they have resorted to the detriment of general progress.

The main objects of the Economic Congress of Tradesmen to this time are for all its members; to regulate production by each factory according to demand, and to prevent trade and personnel or to diminish them according to the needs of the country; to standardize work as far as possible in order to force prices down; and to distribute the profits of the consumer as near the selling point as possible in order to cut down the price of the product.

The Congress is dominated by the representatives of banks, trusts, or by industrial syndicates formed by the producers. At the same time society was beginning to substitute international economies for national economies.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Miniature meetings July 27, August 3, 1921.)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. It was moved by the 6th resolution, that the Board of Directors be appointed to appoint Brother Grand of Local 28 as the General Manager to transfer one of the Italian business agents to the place of business in the Brownsville district.

The motion was approved, and the following Joint Board:


Business Agency. Local 28 informed the Board that Brother George Guzman was appointed by that local to serve as business agent.


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JUSTICE
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EDITORIALS
WILL THE PHILADELPHIA WAIST EMPLOYERS LEARN?
Our International has founded a great and important institution for its membership in the widely branched-out and far-reaching educational activities that is conducting in every city and generality of the country. This true ideal and the ideal of our organization, the wide appeal made to workers with a man without distinction of race, creed or color— to be known and their mental and spiritual horizon, to amplify their cognizance of and to the rise of the true human intelligence. Our educational work among the masses is the prac
tical, the most concrete proof of our professions that "man subsists not on bread alone," and that the more intelligent the workers are the more aware they become of their surroundings.
Intelligence and information also supply the workers with that valuable asset, that mental balance and poise, which is so necessary to these people. It is the duty of the manufacturers, if they love nor use for the economic system under which we are still compelled to live. We are inspired and are striving for a funda-
ments of this movement, that they may be the center for that labor and social system based upon sanity, true human fellowship and sound economics. The poorly-informed worker, however, approaches these problems, as it were, from the mental and social standpoint, and his view of the great social issues that confront him is limited largely by shrewd and futile impulses. The intelligent members of the working class, however, are steadily finding that the barriers that have to be cleared, the handicaps that have to be broken down, are a workers' commonwealth. And they devote all their energy toward fighting against the collective interest, toward destroying the Chinese Wall erected in the course of cen
turies by privilege and greed.
To fulfill its mission completely, it seems to us, our International will have to, in the course of time, in addition to its courses for workers and classes, establish an employer's training school as well. In our fight with the employers in our industries intellin
gence is required not only on the part of the workers. It is a contest in which the employers concern themselves in that state and the injection of some intelligence—which is so sadly lacking at
times—would be of great service to both parties concerned.
To a rate of $1.00 a week in the industries in our industry of a general lack of prudence and common sense. Quite
to the contrary, it was intelligence and foresight that had moved the employer to do the things he did. Our educational activities are trying to supply the workers in these cities during the past year—that dictated to them the advisable course in the worst con
tentions of their workers. Not all the employers, however, seem to be keenly interested in the progress of education.
The Fight of the Austrian Tailors

(Continued from page 3)

Industry in Austria shows real improvement. Owing, however, to the continuing increase in the cost of living in Aus-

triah, workingmen have not increased in number to the same extent that country continues to be sober.
The weekly wages, it is true, have increased. The tailors are putting in longer hours, but the prices of the goods, crowns, but as against that the prices of food has soared to a fantastic 30 crowns.
The following list, showing the price of a minimum food ration for a family composed of four persons (husband and wife and two children of 13 and 6 years of age), shows the extraordinary increase in the price of food.
Price in crowns:

(Rationed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>3.50 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>5.56 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>4.00 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup</td>
<td>0.50 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>2.20 G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total... 200.51

In addition we have the following list giving the "uncontrolled" prices of various farm commodities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>1.50 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>1.35 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausage</td>
<td>0.50 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>0.50 G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed</td>
<td>0.40 G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total... 1,024.16

The prices of food commodities in March, 1921, were, therefore, 90 times more than prewar prices. The cost of light and heating is 50 crowns higher than before the war. Rents are twice as high as they were in July, 1914.

In general it can be said that the minimum cost of living in March, 1921, was 80 times higher than before the war. Although wages have also increased, they have not increased in the same proportion as the cost of living. The weekly wage of 100 crowns in 1914. The present rate crowns, that is to say, about 64 times the 1914 rate.

It must be remembered, however, that the price of food commodities in Austria has increased considerably since March, 1921, so that the tailors and tailors of Austria are no longer a happy people, of asking for another increase in their wages. It may be said without exaggeration that in Austria the workers are engaged in a continuous fight against famine.
AN EDUCATIONAL COMMENTARY

By ALEXANDER FICHLANDER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Max Levin, a "Justice," International Garment Workers' Union, 51 Union Square, New York City.

Dear Mr. Levin:—I have noted with deepest interest your recent letter. I have been given for the Unity Centers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 51 Union Square, New York City, during the last ten years. I should be very grateful if you would

and the complete set of your books and see that I get them from time to time as you have them published. I am interested in all the lessons, but also any material bearing upon them which you may have published.

Yours truly,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Labor.

Max Levin's outline the History of the American Labor Movement will be in next week's issue of "Justice."

WORKERS' EDUCATION

An extraordinarily interesting development is the teaching of American workers. During recent months and years a new zeal for education among workers has been spreading. Several hundred schools have been conducted in many cities by trade unions, and less formal classes have been conducted in many others. In an admirable small book, "The Future of the Schools," Mr. Glasson of the National Industrial Research has traced the development. Mr. Glasson has also very clearly differentiated the more general education from adult education and from the other manifestations of the new movement. It is a most encouraging process. Quite unconsciously, apparently, a few gifted teachers in labor colleges have rediscovered the old and forgotten teaching methods. The discussion based on thinking and reading and observation. In a way the laborers are preparing for themselves a somewhat modified seminar of the nature which was established in the United States when, half a century ago, Johns Hopkins University opened its doors. In addition to evolving this fertile method workers' colleges have applied certain informal and almost inconvertible tests to teachers. In England workers' education has brought to the front the question of the laborer. In the United States the same sifting process is in operation. One American labor leader has become quite uninterested in calling on to supply teachers for workers' education. Only two men found themselves able to train workers, however, tend to come out of the ranks of the teachers. When they do there is probably less difficulty to overcome from the starts of the pagodas which is so old a tradition in American education.

Where this new movement is tending it is too early to say. One thing we can say with certainty is that it is beginning manifested concerning economics and politics. It is not unimportant for the future. The new labor leaders are also accumulating knowledge of the psychological. Labor seems to be getting ready for the readjustment of industry.

INTERLOCAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

lowed by one on the Social and Industrial History of the Labor Movement. Each course given last season has been elaborated upon and is more comprehensive this year. The special feature for discussion has been the Extension Division, which will continue to be conducted by an American branch of the Labor Education Movement. The purpose of these courses will be to provide our members of Executive Boards, shop chairmen, etc., with educational activities of an educational character.

We expect to extend this work as much as possible, but its actual success will depend upon the interest displayed in the program by the workers. We would like to see more intelligent and energetic membership of our organization. Their services and interest can be secured through the cooperation of the members of the local educational committees with us who will be assimilated at the session of the conference.

Now that our educational activities are an outstanding feature within the Labor Movement, we feel that it is the solemn duty of every intelligent member of our organization to make this work a success. This can be best accom-

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

1. Humanities has made greatest progress in dealing with things—

2. Not so much progress has been made in improving human relationships. Many things being left and forgotten very much like their ancestors of thousands of years ago.

3. One of the reasons for the difference is that in dealing with things, men employ scientific methods. The labor movement results by:

(a) Finding out all he can about what is already known on the subject of his investigation.

(b) Evaluating the various facts and comparing their facts.

(c) Experiencing with them, i.e., combining them in different ways, making additions and changes until he gets what he wants.

(d) Testing out the results—"Does it work?"

If it is not possible to follow always the same method with facts of mental life human beings are not things. They do not always feel, think and act the same way under the same conditions.

The following can help greatly:


(a) Find out the other side before judging somebody else's conduct or their actions.

(b) If you hear only one side of the case, you may judge wrongly.

(c) In Europe, the French say, "To know all is to pardon all." If you hear only one side, however, you may frequently be misled, no matter how bad they may try to be.

(d) A leader may be accused of "treason" to the working class, but investigation may show that he knew certain facts which compelled him to act as he did, for the best interests of the rank and file.

2. (a) Form opinions or decisions only after finding out all you can about a given subject.

(b) Get as many facts as possible.

(c) Opinions based on what you feel or what you like are generally worth very little.

(d) Opinions based on what you know to be true, lead to justice and progress.

(e) For example, the opinion that social or economic changes can be made quickly, is worthless unless you can show several instances where it actually existed.

(b) Nothing is certain in the future.

(a) All that can be said is, that it is probable or improbable that something will happen tomorrow.

(b) The degree of probability depends on the number of times a similar thing happened before.

(c) More often the future is remote.

(d) For example, suppression of liberal or progressive movements will probably fail, because it always failed in the past.


(a) No action without production becomes a Hamlet. Action with judgment produces a Don Quixote.

(b) A proper combination of judgment and action makes for good programs.

(c) Suspense of judgment, examining all available facts, and not being certain, will not paralyze action. On the contrary, they will make the decision more definite.

(d) Blind action is dangerous. It makes people follow false leaders as well as those who are faithful to the interests of the rank and file.

(e) Those who act without judgment, can be led away from what is right, and they have merely personal magnetism or cerebral ability.

5. (a) General statements are worthless unless based on many instances.

(b) If you knew of one or two officials, who are inefficient, you have no right to say that all union officials are inefficient.

(c) All you can say correctly, is that these particular persons are inefficient.

(d) The general statement would be correct if it could be proved that a large proportion of union officials are inefficient.

6. (a) Respect the feelings of other people.

(b) People can stand criticism about honesty. You like this or dislike that, you love one person and hate another, simply because you do so.

(c) People may like to have your feelings hurt. Nobody else does.

(d) When you hurt people's feelings, you antagonize them. And, then, no matter how good your ideas may be they will not be taken.

(e) If you hurt a person's religious or patriotic feelings by making fun of his faith, he will oppose your social, political or economic views.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. This is merely a suggestive outline to be used for reference and for further study.

OUTLINE OF LESSONS GIVEN IN THE WORKER'S UNIVERSITY OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

I. 1. Humanity has made greatest progress in dealing with things—machinery, mechanical improvements, etc.

2. Not so much progress has been made in improving human relationships. Many things being left and forgotten very much like their ancestors of thousands of years ago.

II. 1. One of the reasons for the difference is that in dealing with things, men employ scientific methods. The labor movement results by:

(a) Finding out all he can about what is already known on the subject of his investigation.

(b) Evaluating the various facts and comparing their facts.

(c) Experiencing with them, i.e., combining them in different ways, making additions and changes until he gets what he wants.

(d) Testing out the results—"Does it work?"

2. It is impossible to follow always the same method with facts of mental life human beings are not things. They do not always feel, think and act the same way under the same conditions.

III. It is possible for human beings to use scientific methods in their thinking and acting, so as to have better relations between individuals and groups.

The following can help greatly:


(a) Find out the other side before judging somebody else's conduct or their actions.

(b) If you hear only one side of the case, you may judge wrongly.

(c) In Europe, the French say, "To know all is to pardon all." If you hear only one side, however, you may frequently be misled, no matter how bad they may try to be.

(d) A leader may be accused of "treason" to the working class, but investigation may show that he knew certain facts which compelled him to act as he did, for the best interests of the rank and file.

2. (a) Form opinions or decisions only after finding out all you can about a given subject.

(b) Get as many facts as possible.

(c) Opinions based on what you feel or what you like are generally worth very little.

(d) Opinions based on what you know to be true, lead to justice and progress.

(e) For example, the opinion that social or economic changes can be made quickly, is worthless unless you can show several instances where it actually existed.

(b) Nothing is certain in the future.

(a) All that can be said is, that it is probable or improbable that something will happen tomorrow.

(b) The degree of probability depends on the number of times a similar thing happened before.

(c) More often the future is remote.

(d) For example, suppression of liberal or progressive movements will probably fail, because it always failed in the past.


(a) No action without production becomes a Hamlet. Action with judgment produces a Don Quixote.

(b) A proper combination of judgment and action makes for good programs.

(c) Suspense of judgment, examining all available facts, and not being certain, will not paralyze action. On the contrary, they will make the decision more definite.

(d) Blind action is dangerous. It makes people follow false leaders as well as those who are faithful to the interests of the rank and file.

(e) Those who act without judgment, can be led away from what is right, and they have merely personal magnetism or cerebral ability.

5. (a) General statements are worthless unless based on many instances.

(b) If you knew of one or two officials, who are inefficient, you have no right to say that all union officials are inefficient.

(c) All you can say correctly, is that these particular persons are inefficient.

(d) The general statement would be correct if it could be proved that a large proportion of union officials are inefficient.

6. (a) Respect the feelings of other people.

(b) People can stand criticism about honesty. You like this or dislike that, you love one person and hate another, simply because you do so.

(c) People may like to have your feelings hurt. Nobody else does.

(d) When you hurt people's feelings, you antagonize them. And, then, no matter how good your ideas may be they will not be taken.

(e) If you hurt a person's religious or patriotic feelings by making fun of his faith, he will oppose your social, political or economic views.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. This is merely a suggestive outline to be used for reference and for further study.
PIC-NIC

of the

DRESS and WAIST MAKERS' UNIONs

ON SATURDAY

AUGUST 20th, 1921

at ULMER PARK

Members are invited to come and spend the day in an atmosphere of joy and comradeship

Admission 10c
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISAAC LEWIN

As was stated in these columns some weeks ago, arrangements have been entered into between the Cloth and Suit Joint Board and our local for the collection of dues from our members in the different offices of above organization. For the convenience of our members working in the Waist, and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions, dues and assessments will also be collected from them by the Cloth and Suit Joint Board. The following is the list of the offices of the Joint Board where dues can be paid:


Complaints for the Cloth and Suit Division can also be filed by Cloth and Suit cutters at the above-named offices. Those of our members working in the Waist and Dress Division can file complaints at the following offices of the Waist and Dress Joint Board:


Our own office at 231 East 14th Street will, as usual, accept complaints. However, it is advisable that only such complaints be filed at our office as are very complicated and require the advice of the respective managers.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, August 8th, which was unusually well attended, a detailed report on the situation in the Waist and Dress Industry, with particular reference to conditions prevailing since our affiliation with the Joint Board, was rendered by Business Manager Sam B. Shenker.

In his report he pointed out the good as well as the bad features of this affiliation. Some of the effects were, of course, unavoidable and were to be expected. These were due to the fact that our members were used for years to having their business attended to by their own local. The sudden, radical change, especially in view of the fact that the Waist and Dress Joint Board is still in its infancy, having been organized but recently, has caused disappointment here and there.

As far as the Union shops are concerned, Business Manager Shenker reports that they have never been controlled as well as they are now. The only fault that he finds is in regard to those non-union shops where Union cutters are employed. Formerly those cutters were controlled by our own local, and special attention was paid to them. With the advent of the Joint Board the cutting departments in these shops have been somewhat neglected.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union has moved to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Reading of Constitutional Amendments

Good and Welfare

Monday, August 22nd

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Ratification of Constitutional Amendments

Monday, August 29th

WAIST and DRESS, SPECIAL

Case of Bro. Julius Levin

Monday, September 12th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARlington HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

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