Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 35)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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MACHINERY FOR RAISING FAMINE FUND SET IN MOTION

The second meeting held on August 22nd, at the offices of the International, 31 Union Square, was presided over by Brother Lang, Secretary of the Joint Board of the Ladies Garment and Waist Makers' Union, with Abraham Baroff as secretary. After a thorough discussion a unanimous decision was reached that the pledge of our New York membership be redeemed not later than October 1st.

Some time was devoted to the consideration of a proposition to appeal a certain day as the Famine Pledge Day. After all the pros and cons have been carefully weighed it has been rejected by the Committee as impracticable. The argument prevailed that the appointed day might well be out of season in the shops, and for this reason it was thought best to leave the day when the levy is to be raised for individual locals to decide upon. For all locals and individual members, however, October 1st has been set as the day on which the pledge must be fully redeemed.

To facilitate the progress of the campaign, the Committee of Action has organized into sub-committees which has been charged with a definite task. All representatives of the various locals constitute the Executive Committee, with Benjamin Schlesinger as Chairman; I. Feinberg, Assistant Chairman; A. H. Baroff, Vice-Executive, and Brother Kaplan of the Joint Board of Clothesmakers' Union as the Campaign Director. A publicity committee has been appointed, consisting of S. Y. Kaplan, M. Davis, J. Heller, J. Mackoff, H. Greenberg. The machinery for raising the famine fund is now in full motion, and with the co-operation on the part of the rank and file it should not be difficult to raise the pledged sum in record time.

The meeting was convened by the president, I. Feinberg, and ordered to come to business. The secretary was then read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the business of the day was transacted by the following resolutions:

1. That the Joint Board of Clothesmakers' Union, J. Kaplan, J. Baroff, and H. Greenberg, goes into effect on the above date and sets a public meeting in the church and in the shops, and for this reason it was thought best to leave the day when the levy is to be raised for individual locals to decide upon. For all locals and individual members, however, October 1st has been set as the day on which the pledge must be fully redeemed.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. B.

THE IRISH DEADLOCK

The situation in Ireland has again assumed a menacing turn, as evidenced by the stalemate prevailing in the House of Lords over the question of the Grand Jury Bill. The Irish Unionists have succeeded in bringing about an end to the centuries-old strife between the two communities. To many sympathizers with the Irish cause, the situation is viewed as an immediate solution of the vexed Irish problem.

TERMS OF RUSSIAN RELIEF

The Russian government has finally agreed to Hoover's proposals for the distribution of food to famine districts of Russia. The agreement was signed by Mr. Litvinoff, representing the Soviet government, and Mr. William L. Brown representing the American Relief Administration. The agreement stipulates a complete control of food distribution by the American Relief Administration, which is entirely free from any Soviet interference.

RAILROAD MEN CONFER IN EFFORT TO SAFEGUARD WORKING STANDARDS

L. W. Layton, representative of the Big Four Brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union, conferred with representatives of the Western Railroad for the purpose of securing assurance of action by the Brotherhoods to prevent further work stoppages and modifications of working rules. The councils agreed to the agreement of the Brotherhoods to prevent further work stoppages and modifications of working rules.

ERIE RAILROAD SHOWS THE WAY

The Erie Railroad has earned the position of leadership among the railroads in its efforts to prevent the recurrence of the railroad war of 1900. The Erie has been praised for its successful management and has become an example for other railroads to follow. The company has shown a remarkable ability to maintain its services and has earned the respect of its employees and the public.

JUSTICE

Members of the I. L. G. W. U., who wish to join the Unity Centers where English is spoken, are advised to apply at the offices of the Unity Center or at the Educational Department, Room 1007, 41 Union Square.
The Laws That Destroy

By MATHEW WOLL

(from an article in the Forum, July, 1921)

I. Industry is conducted no longer on an "fair" basis. Large and small efforts of all types, large and small, creations of the State and endowed with attributes not infrequently of a deliberately diminishing our industrial, commercial and financial life. Organization and co-operation are turning the tide of the times. The power and growth of corporate activity has been tremendous. The spirit of the times is unaffected by its influence and sway.

In the formative period of large and powerful combinations of wealth and individual will, the apprehension was felt. Much opposition was voiced against the order that was being imposed. The fear of overpowering mastery by large capitalistic corporate combinations expressed itself in varying forms of legislation intended to re-

All these efforts have been in vain. "Like the ancient laws to regulate trade by corporation, our present anti-trust and anti-combination laws have diverted but have not checked the growth of the large corporate combination. In spite of all legislative restraint, the world abounds with combinations. Not the attempt has been so vigorously to prevent the formation and growth of combinations now. As the years go on, the power and commercial development of our nation is the highest tribute that can be paid to the efforts of our legislators in trying to hold in check by legal edict the mighty forces emerging."

The pages of history reveal not only futile attempts made by legis-

Most conspicuous among these attempts were the combination laws and conspiracy doctrines—laws and decrees of co-operation prohibited by law. The incorrect belief has been widespread, though it is not wholly shared, that if combinations are to be prohibited, then the workers are to be made to raise wages or strike.

"We have no Acts of Parliament," said Adam Smith, "against combinations to lower the price of work, but many against continuing to raise it." In a word, any combination that strikes as ending "in nothing but the punishment or ruin of the ringleaders," Cobden said the same thing in a more vehement language. "There was a term of last winter," he writes, also that the Act provides that the "West of England some half century after the period in which Adam Smith wrote but it was put to an end as the usual way; the constable's staff... the bayonet—the goal."

The justifiable object is aimed for today. Like methods, modernised of course, are used in the attempt to make combinations of workers to raise wages, to lessen the hours of toll, to increase what is called the "standard of life." The law of individual contracts, conspiracy and anti-combination laws, injunctions, decrees, the policeman's sword, the constabulary's rifle, the private garnisons are in constant operation and are not less

The A. F. of L. and the Trade Union International

GOMPERS CHARGES USURPATION AND BAD FAITH.

On behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Gompers answered charges of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Citing clause and paragraph, the President of the A. F. of L. points out numerous infringements of the constitution of the International Federation by its Bureau and the management committee, particularly in the matter of determining the policies and tactics of the International organisation.

"Workers in the constitutions are the executors of the laws and the constitution is of the workers. A law or constitution that is not obeyed by the workers will always be ignored or violated."

Thus, while the Amsterdam Congress insisted that the Bureau of the A. F. of L. should "collect all documents and to keep this collection up to date, which will give full information as to the results obtained by the socialisation of the labor movement in any branch of industry in the countries where such experiment has been made, and be immediately made known to the factories, according to the constitution of this international organization, to the central workers' federations and to the workers of the world." The Bureau requested to itself the unauthorized propaganda and proclamations on behalf of various socialist schemes.

"Command to Revolution."

In another instance the international conference held under auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at 3d meeting held on March 14th, 1921, a resolution, approved by the Bureau, to the effect that "it is a mistaken idea that the governments to attempt a solution of the problems of reparation by exclusively financial measures."
The meeting, Mr. Gompers charged, "undertook to express a program on this subject and called upon the labor movements in all countries concerned to institute a campaign to force their governments to accept the policies advocated by the international working class."

Furthermore, the secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions was assumed to have the right to instruct the national trade union centers to advise the said secretariat accordingly as to "what has been done by the labor movement to enforce the decision and what has been done by the governments concerned."

And Mr. Gompers answered: "Pay, from whence comes such authority in you to do this?" by right are instructions issued by the Bureau, the management committee, or conferences.

The President of the A. F. of L. considers these very instructions that the Bureau is an inciter to revolution.

"What is the meaning of this order to enforce" the decision against the "government?" Mr. Gompers asked: "Is it a command to revolution?"

Discipline Responsibility for Phlumb Plan.

The assertion that Mr. Gompers as President of the A. F. of L. advocated socialisation of the Federal States in the form of the so-called Phlumb Plan is countered by Mr. Gompers as follows:

"You make much of the statement that President Gompers was chairman of the Phlumb Plan. The chief point of interest in that statement is that Mr. Gompers was chairman of the Phlumb Plan. The Phlumb Plan League was formed and had no part whatever in its creation or conduct. The statement was published as an honorary chairman, to have interfered with that action at all. There would be enormous harm to the railroad organizations in the crisis with which they were struggling regardless of railroad legislation."

Recent Charges of Favoring War.

Mr. Gompers uses strong language in defending himself and the A. F. of L. against the charge of favoring war. He writes:

"The United States was the country which was first to be attacked for any cause. The country which led the order to arm the world. The country which has been an adequate reward for the services rendered, and improvements in production is the basis of a prosperous trade and a successful international nation. Association among employers, organizations among workers, and cooperation between these two elemental forces in industry will render possible economics in production, distribution, and sale not attainable in any other way. Rightfully supplied, such an industry and combination will make possible the utilisation of by-products, steadier employment, a heavier wage, lessening of accidents, lowering of costs, with a proportionate decrease in the prices of necessaries, to the benefit of consumers and rulers. Refuses to Pay for Hostile Actions.

As to the dispute over the dues system Mr. Gompers does not see the necessity of the payment of dues to decrease the moral. It is, he maintains, the moral.

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 WHEN TIME IS MORE THAN MONEY

President Schlesinger and first Vice-President Siggins, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, have decided in an attempt to bring the waist manufacturers of that city to their senses. They failed to accomplish the employers in the waist industry have displayed a tacit of ungr重温quent moment, and the association sent out a command to its members to cut the wages of their employees 10 cent and thus sever all connections with the Union.

To what extent this command will be obeyed by the majority of the Philadelphia waist manufacturers remains to be seen. It is not impossible that a good many of them have not taken leave of their senses twice before doing the bidding of the Association. Most of them would not have the courage to realize that sooner or later the Union will strike back. The fact that the waist industry is the most prosperous and the most auspicious for the generation of a general strike, probably accounts for the eagerness of the Association to precipitate such a strike during the present period of depression. But the idea of an appeal to the public for the time not order; when conditions become more favorable. The more superficial among the manufacturers will reckons with this probability, but will not have the heart to break their Association, knowing as they do that it is poor policy to incur the ill will of the Union. They will realize that in terms of dollars and cents the risk of losing out of 10 per cent will in the long run prove a very costly luxury.

The possibillity is, thus not excluded that the show of supreme authority by the waist industry of Philadelphia staged by the Association will prove a bluff. In this case, however, the fall of its own weight and the Union will be just to lose the money. But for the fact that a considerable number of the manufacturers are endeavoring to baby the industry, it is probable that the workers will not be too much determined to carry that Union to the point of failure. At the psychological moment, however, the Union will give the manufacturers a severe lesson and will not let the workers more than they may have lost in the temporary and partial retreat.

One need not, therefore, be surprised if the Union will not allow itself to be provoked into a general strike, thus playing into the hands of the Association. Should it be deemed best not to attempt the strike it will be because it is not possible in a rampan rutoubt that the mood the Union may consider it best policy to let their fury be spent to some extent on the manufacturers. At the psychological moment, however, the Union will give the manufacturers a severe lesson and will not let the workers more than they may have lost in the temporary and partial retreat.

A REGENERATIVE FORCE

We witnessed a meeting of the executive committee of our New York local to consider the task of carrying out the pledge of our membership to contribute a half day's pay for the famine-stricken millions in Russia. Judging from the spirit of enthusiasm that prevailed at that meeting it is safe to predict that our relief campaign will turn out a complete success. We are certain that the enthusiasm of the committee will also fire the hearts of the ranks of our members, and it is to be hoped that such a movement will be promoted by no other motive save that of goodwill.

It is a safe prediction that before long there will be something doing on the line of a general movement of charity. The members will have ample reasons to repent and recant. The time is not distant when the manufacturers will be face to face with the alternative of either accepting the demands dictated by the Union or being eliminated from the industry.

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Beware of the Greeks Who Bear Gifts

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

For nearly four years the Russian Soviet Republic has been fighting off the attacks of the imperialist jackals with eviscerated soldiers, workers and peasants has beaten back the agents of world reaction who were trying to establish capitalist rule in Russia. Kornilov, Jadoulé, Kahlvak, Denikin, the Cossacks, the various bands have all gone the way of oblivion, thanks to the mighty hosts of the Red Army. The revolution was dedicated to the defense of the achievements of the proletarian revolution.

Having failed miserably with native counter-revolutionary plots, the imperialists decided to engage Poland for the anti-Soviet crusade. The government of the "Socialists" Liliakoff and Dzusakoff undertook to do what the czarist generals failed to accomplish. The result of their adventure need not be described here.

The foreign governments at whose bidding the Polish Bolsheviks sent its army in connection with the imperialist des- igns of Poland. France's share has already been stated here. This country is responsible for the admission of a British Government committee that England was sending to Poland, for the various counter-revolutionary undertakings in Turkey. The New York "Tribune" from London in which the report of the Committee of Public Accounts is disseminated.

According to that report, the "Treaty sanctioned payments for police, for rent of property, for indemnities"—among which we find that $12,000,000 worth of army stores were bought in England in 1919, together with $22,000,000 in cash, (The money given in the calendar of the year 1920).

In addition to open military and financial assistance to the enemies of Soviet Russia, other foreign governments had their agents in and about Russia constantly plotting with Bukharin, Rykov, and other Milkovs to overthrow the workers' government. Members of the Red Cross, who came to protect the "peasants" from "mercy, have turned out to be military officers or secret service agents. The representatives of the Red Cross, Soliev, has recently sent an open letter to the International Red Cross in Geneva in which serious charges were made against Red Cross agents of several countries.

Is it any wonder then that when open plots against the workers' districts came from several government agencies, the Soviet government was forced to make a public denunciation of the participation of their agents in counter-revolutionary plots? The Soviet Government repeated the word of the capitalistic world, that all the necessary aid from organized class-conscious workers. If all the usual methods of financing the war had stood the meaning of the Russian revolution and the sacrifices which the Russian workers have made during the last four years for the universal emancipation of the working class from capitalist rule, there would be no need to issue a general humanitarian appeal to the world. But the way appears poor and the immediate means of healing broken hunger and postilence now standing through the parishes in the country and in the hands of the governments and allied agencies. Russia must have things in the best possible way for its stricken peoples, and it also must safeguard the liberties won at such tremendous sacrifice by our ancestors. Hoover did not believe that military forces alone had to be decided upon the object.

Left to this dilemma by Paris, we in Vienna had to find our own way out," relates Captain Gregory and the way which was found required no further staggering means as were necessary to finance an army.

The representatives of the Hungarian Government, General Bodnár, a labor man, who trained the Red Army and was concerned in the liquidation of the revolution. Captain Gregory conceived the idea of winning over to his side the political leaders of the hungarian socialist party. But the valiant socialist tell of the plot in the Hungarian Daily Daily Herald.

"Bechum, I thought, was the key to the situation. He had trained the Hungarian Socialist Army and because of that was a powerful factor in the fa- culties of Hungary. We tested him for the job of making a turnover in the political situation of the third. Therefore we drew him a picture of what it would mean if he should take the situation in hand, or

(Continued on Page 7)

GENERAL FAMINE

By GEORGE SLOCOMBE.

(Painting by the roadside,
Dying like flies in winter,
Crowd the maddest, fatted people,
At the sight of the sight of the dead Cossar,
Paint and die in the desert.
The hungry millions of the lost
Women and children first.

The Czar is dead,
Kolchak is dead,
Denikin is in England
Living like a poor gentleman,
And a Commander of the Bath,
And Wangel,

Of the White Hope
Is somewhere near Constantinople,
Nursing his grievances.

But Paris,
Bourcetoff
Can always be depended upon,
In Warsaw
Bavikoff is pulling the wires,
And, alava boga,

Ancet Families
Has joined the Counter Revolution.
Over all the mouth of Russia
General Famine
Has hoisted the flag of the Counter Revolution.
With Death, his adjutant-general,
And Despair,
Bourcetoff's chief of staff,

Over the illimitable steppes
General Famine
Marches in.

With his banner flying
In the hot wind from Asia,
A banner stained
With an idle sickle
And an empty cornsack.

With the customary chivalry
Of a Russian gentleman of the old regime,
General Famine
Has given the order of battle—
"Women and children first!"
And under the white sun
Of the vengeance of the Cossars,
Before the hot wind that blows from

Stumble upon the endless steppes
Onward to Moscow, the white city,
Rides General Famine,
In the saddle on the Red Revolutionists,
And on their white steeds,
Indifferent to the hot wind from

Tireless under the blazing heat of the
Suns's light,
Rides his adjutant-general,
And Despair his chief of staff.
History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of Lessons given at the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Lesson VIII

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

1. Introduction

The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is unique among the most brilliant chapters in the history of immigrant labor in America. It is the story of the rise of the first militant women's labor union in America. The 'push' for the establishment of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union began in 1896. In that year, a group of women workers in the New York garment industry led by Bertha Blau, Clara Lemlich, and Ida Nyrland, formed the Women's Trade Union League. This group, with the encouragement of the American Federation of Labor, decided to organize all the women workers in the garment industry.

2. The Openings of the Unity Centers

The opening of the Unity Centers was a significant event in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The Unity Centers, which were established to provide a place for workers to meet and discuss issues of mutual concern, were opened in various locations across the United States. The opening of the Unity Centers was a major success, with thousands of workers attending the events. The Unity Centers became a focal point for workers to organize and mobilize for their rights.

3. The Adoption of the Constitution

The adoption of the Constitution was a major milestone in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The Constitution was adopted in 1909 and provided a set of rules and procedures for the operation of the union. The Constitution was a significant step in the development of the union, as it established the basis for the organization's democratic structure.

4. The Rise of the Union

The rise of the union was a significant event in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The union grew rapidly, with its membership increasing from a few hundred to thousands of workers. The union became a powerful voice for workers' rights, and its members played a significant role in the labor movement.

5. The Impact of the Union

The impact of the Union was significant in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The union's activities had a profound impact on the lives of its members, as well as on the larger labor movement. The union's successes provided a model for other unions to follow, and its members became leaders in the labor movement.

The OPENING OF THE UNITY CENTERS

The Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. which are located in the following cities, opened on the dates specified:

- New York City Center, Sept. 2, 1911
- Boston Center, Oct. 3, 1911
- Chicago Center, Oct. 30, 1911
- Philadelphia Center, Nov. 1, 1911
- Cincinnati Center, Dec. 1, 1911
- Minneapolis Center, Dec. 15, 1911
- Seattle Center, Dec. 17, 1911
- Kansas City Center, Dec. 18, 1911
- St. Louis Center, Dec. 20, 1911

An early registration will facilitate matters and make it possible for us to select the required number of teachers.

The meeting was held at the office of the Bonas Embroiderers' Union, 649 Bowery, and adjourned at a late hour with an understanding that the Educational Department call another meeting.

Pamela Cohn opened the meeting.
Beware of the Greeks Who Bear Gifts

(Continued from Page 5)

be agreed) but a state where the labor and socialist elements, heartily sick of the war and war-government, are demanding and would continue to demand a voice in the affairs of state, and where the Korn had only taken the stage of this advanced position on the part of the majority. In short we offer a plea for the ending of the fear, glory, fame, honor, and power and a logical scheme for plucking.

With the aid of Italian and British diplomats who supported it and with the approval of his Hungarian co-conspirators, Captain Gregory prepared and submitted through Hoover the following declaration to Paris:

1. Assumption of dictatorship in which complete powers of government to be vested in him. Names to be discussed: Habsheith, Agoston, Grunau, and Boehm.

2. Dismissal of a communist Executive Government with a republic of Bolshevism and a completed cannon of Bolshevik propaganda.

3. Dictatorship to bridge over period until formation of a government representative of all classes.

4. Immediate cessation of all terroristic acts, confiscations and seizures.

5. Raising of blockade and immediate steps to be taken to enable the state to supply Hungary with food and coal and to assist in opening up the Danube.

6. Immediate calling of an assembly advisory body.

7. No political persecutions.

8. Ultimate determination re-establishment of permanent government.

Paris hesitated about accepting the proposed program "but Hoover, driving home his demand with great vehemence, had the satisfaction of getting the announcement. It was, indeed, a grand act of popular law, and might result in the overthrow of the Hungarian Reds. He won." The rest of the story is an account of how the trick was done, how the Food Mission, without funds to buy the promised food for Hungary sold supplies to the Soviet Food Administration and received a million dollars in advance. The food was not sent out, and when the receipt of news of the successful coup.

Thanks to Mr. Gregory who thought when he was doing his chief's work when he was telling the world about the "humanitarian" appeal to the Red Front Mission, we now have an authoritative account of the overthrow of the workers' government in Hungary. Soviet Russia is about to round out the fourth year of its existence. During these years the workers' government has withstood the blockade, military invasions, counter-revolutionary uprisings and plots which afflicted almost every part of Russia from the Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea. Russia is not Hungary, where the Soviet Government existed only about four months. The Russian workers and peasants have not shed their blood on the battlefields, suffered from disease and starvation these four years to relinquish any of the power which they have for themselves for a piece of bread.

If Mr. Hoover has any plans for Russia besides feeding the famine-stricken people he will have to consult Soviet Russia first. That the Soviet Government will be able to take care of Russia's interests is already manifested in the way the government with the Hoover Commission was worked out. The response of the labor movements of the world to Russia's appeal for aid has been so enthusiastic and generous that the Soviet Government will feel encouraged to give up a little of its sovereignty to the various government agencies which are now offering aid to the famine-stricken districts. Having sufficient knowledge of the designs of the reactionary foreign governmets, the Soviets will be able to guard against any and all attempts at plots and counter-revolutions. The former statement, "Beware of the Greeks who bear gifts" is well known to the Russians and the past four years have given them sufficient experience to recognize the wolf if he attempted to parade in sheep's clothing.

There are manufacturers in the trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance 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 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 Officers immediately.

Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10. 22. 23. 58, 60, 66 and 89
History of the American Labor Movement

By Max Levin

Chapter II

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

I. Introduction

1. The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of American labor. It is the story of the first international union of women, the story of the first union of women to organize the garment industry. It is a story of a group of women who, despite all the obstacles, succeeded in forming a union that was recognized by the courts and was finally accepted by the labor movement as a whole.

2. The union was founded in 1890, when the leaders of the women's garment industry in New York decided to organize a union to protect the workers from exploitation. The union was called the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and its first officers were Emma Goldman, Clara Zetkin, and Jane Addams.

3. The union was formed in the midst of a great strike, and its leaders were forced to fight hard to gain recognition. The union was eventually recognized by the courts in 1890, and it began to gain membership and influence.

4. The union continued to grow and to fight for the rights of the working class. Its leaders were actively involved in the labor movement, and the union became a strong force in the struggle for workers' rights.

5. The union was finally accepted by the labor movement in 1916, when it was admitted to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This was a major victory for the union, and it marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the American labor movement.

6. The union continued to fight for the rights of workers, and it played a key role in the development of the labor movement. It was eventually absorbed into the American Federation of Labor in 1935, and it continued to be a major force in the labor movement until its eventual dissolution in 1976.

7. The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is a story of determination, courage, and perseverance. It is a story of a group of women who, despite all the obstacles, succeeded in forming a union that was recognized by the courts and was finally accepted by the labor movement as a whole.
The proceeds of this concert will go to Unity House. Those who are interested in the maintenance of the House should either send their offerings at Room 6, 16 West 51st Street, and take tickets to sell.


The Physical Education Department of the Rand School of Social Science has just issued its printed announcement for the coming season, which bids fair to be a very busy one. From Monday, October 3, till the end of May, it is planned to have at least thirteen sessions a week in the gymnasium.

Regular members, paying a small annual fee, will be entitled to three sessions a week,—men's gymnastic work on Monday and Thursday evenings, women's gymnastic work on Tuesdays and Fridays, and recreational games and dancing for mixed classes on Wednesdays.

Other courses scheduled are in interpretative dancing, elementary and advanced, for women; folk dancing and social dancing for men and women; a boys' gymnastic course, a recreational course for boys and girls, one in international dancing for children from nine to thirteen years of age, and a "children's hour" for tots of six to nine, with games, dance and song.

(The proceeds of this concert will go to Unity House. Those who are interested in the maintenance of the House should either send their offerings at Room 6, 16 West 51st Street, and take tickets to sell.)

**Beware of the Greeks Who Bear Gifts**

(Continued from Page 5)

be agreed) but a state where the labor and socialist elements, heartily sick of monopolistic government, had demanded and would continue to demand a voice in the government and, that if they had only taken advantage of this advanced position on the part of the majority, the government offered him the enticing plums of glory, fame, honor, and power and a logical scheme for plundering.

With the aid of Italian and British diplomatic representatives and with the approval of his Hungarian co-conspirator, Captain Gregorv prepared and submitted to Hoover the following declaration to Paris:

1. Assumption of dictatorship in which complete powers of government were to be vested. Names to be discussed: Bubisvich, Agoston, Gamara, and Bohn.

2. Dissolution of a communistic Kus government, with a repudiation of Bolshevism and a complete cessation of Bolshevistic propaganda.

3. Dictatorship to bridge over period until formation of a government representative of all classes.

4. Immediate cessation of all terror, arrests, confiscation and seizures.

5. Raising of blackades and immediate steps to be taken by Extents to supply Hungary with food and coal and assist in opening up the Hun.

6. Immediate calling of an Extent advisory body.

7. No political persecutions.

8. Ultimate determination respecting socialization of permanent government.

Paris listened about accepting the program (but Hoover, driving steadily toward the important thing insisted that a general declaration to the lines of the eight planks presented could do no harm and might result in the overthrow of the Hungarian Rada. He was right. The heart of the story is an account of how the trick was done, how the Food Mission, without funds to buy the promised food for Hungary sold supplies to the Soviet Food Administration and received a million dollars in advance. The food was sent later upon receipt of news of the successful coup.

Thanks to Mr. Gregory who thought he was doing his chief a service when he was taken in by the "humanitarian" efforts of his Food Mission, we now have an authority issuing the order to the workers' government in Hungary. Soviet Russia is about to a round out the fourth year of its existence. During these years the workers' government has withstood the blockade, military invasions, counter-revolutionary uprisings and plots which aff ected almost every part of Russia from the Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea. Russia is not Hungary, where the Soviet Government existed only about four months. The Russian workers and peasants have not shed their blood on the battlefield, suffered from disease and famine and for four years to relinquish any of the power which they have won for themselves for a piece of bread.

If Mr. Hoover has any plans for Russia besides feeding the famine-stricken people he will have to consult Soviet Russia. Soviet Government will be able to take care of Russia's Interests is all the commissar has to say to Hoover. The agreement with the Hoover organisation was worked out. The response of the leaders of the workers of the world to Russia's appeal for aid has already been so enthusiastic and generous that the Sovets Government will not have encouraged not to give up a jot of its sovereignty to the various governments against its will. By the way, he's offering aid to the famine stricken districts. Having sufficient knowledge of the date and circumstances of the Soviet Government, Soviets Russia will be on its guard against any and all attempts to make any counter-revolutions. The old adage, "Beware of the Greeks who bear gifts" is well known to the Soviet government, and the past four years have given them sufficient experience to recognize the wolf if be attempted in parade in sheep's clothing.

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**WAIST and DRESSMAKERS**

Members of Locals 10. 22. 25. 58. 60, 66 and 89

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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.

Fraternally yours,

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

**DR. BARNET L. BECKER**

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Examined by the best specialists
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The first of the two Special General Meetings of this month was held on Monday, August 22nd, and judging by the large attendance, we feel safe in predicting that Arlington Hall, where the meeting for the final adoption of the proposed changes in the Constitution will be held next Monday, August 29th, will be crowded.

After the reading of the proposed amendments took place, President David Dubinsky announced that since this was the fourth reading, on the month, the meeting was in accordance with our Constitution as a "Good and Welfare" meeting and he therefore invited the members present to discuss informally the different clauses recommended, so as to acquaint themselves with the details and thereby save a lot of time at the next special meeting.

Many of the clauses proposed a great deal of discussion. It mainly centered on the following recommendation of the Constitution Committee:

1. That every member who sig

Our Finance Department wishes to announce once more that up to January 1, 1928, any member in arrears nine months or over with his dues is considered a dropped member and can only rejoin our union by paying a new initiation fee and his back dues and assessments, and that no member will be accepted at the window of the office.

Also, beginning August 1st, the office is collecting the $1.50 assessment which was levied on all members of the I. L. G. W. U. by the General Executive Board of the International some months ago. No dues will be accepted unless this payment is paid.

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

Sam Adler, No. 1166, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Arthur Bernstein, No. 1141, with permitting the firm of Leonel & Ruttle, 142 West 24th St., to help him at the table. Brother Adler states that he, in consultation with Brother Bernstein, complained to the office regarding same, and quit the shop because of it. However, he was recalled a week ago to the same shop. Brother Adler was instructed to immediately return to the office, whenever the boss tries to help him cut, which Brother Adler promised to do. On motion charges were dismissed.

Max Daroff, No. 2039, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Sanders, No. 703, with having been found in the shop of F. Schindelheim, at 1:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoon, July 30th. Brother Segers states that he, being foreman of the shop, closed and peeled the factory, and he therefore had to stay in on Saturday afternoon, but that he did not work, and that Brother Sanders found him in the shop room with his coat on. This latter statement was corroborated by Brother Sanders. Brother Segers was exonerated by the Executive Board and instructed in the future to quit the shop promptly at 12 o'clock on Saturday, which he promised to do. On motion the case was dismissed.

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

It is very important for our members to attend their Branch meetings which will be held for:

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

It is very important for our members to attend Branch meetings which will be held for:

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union moved to 231 E. 14th Street (Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL:

Ratification of Constitutional Amendments

Monday, August 29th
WAIST and DRESS, SPECIAL
Case of Bro. Julius Levin
Monday, September 12th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, September 19th

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 them each day, or they will be laid off.

Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return them each day, or they will be laid off.

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