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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 37)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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The general strike of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers is in excellent condition. The strikers are fully aware of the fact that this is the last in a series of bitter battles, and which they are not prepared to avoid, and which their employers have practically forced upon them. Before the strike these employees will realize that they have erred in their calculations of an easy and crushing victory over their workers and the elimination of their organization as a factor in the industry. 

To be sure, this branded scheme of the employers to crush the union has been, since the announcement of a 20 per cent. reduction in wages, as well as other changes in the working standards, by the strike, is being undertaken by their organization in the New York territory.

It appears that the New York division of the average Philadelphia waist manufacturer and they are not going to lay down their weapons now until this long-standing and hard-fought battle is definitely removed and safeguarded against. The fact that a great many workers from heretofore unorganized shops have gone out together with the organized shops is ample proof of the general condition of dissatisfaction prevailing in the entire industry, a dissatisfaction which is not without its basic grievances and which the union is determined to remove before this fight has ended.

The two organizations have now joined the union and together with their fellow workers from the organizing shops, will fight shoulder to shoulder to the end.

When the outcome of this strike will be fairly indicated by its history for the first few days. The call of the union is to all members of this organization is responded to not only by the members of the organization but by a large number of non-union workers. All told there are involved in this strike about three thousand workers, practically all employed in the trade. About 30 manufacturers, among them several influential members of the Employers' Association, have signed agreements with the union and about six hundred workers have returned to their shops.

Right after the workers had left the shops the union organized mass meetings in every section of the city and these meetings were addressed by General Leopold, President of the International; First Vice-President Morris Sigman and Bros. Elias Reisberg of the management. The meetings were very enthusiastic and the speeches of the officers of the union were received with cheers and ovations. General Secretary Baroff also addressed meetings of the strikers Thursday and Friday. The strike is under the immediate supervision and leadership of Vice-President Morris Sigman and Samuel Elias Reisberg, of the local organization.

**GOMPERS WILL PLEAD CIGARETTE MAKERS**

**CAUSE BEFORE CLOAK JOINT BOARD**

Several weeks ago, President Schlesinger, in accepting an invitation extended by him to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, to take part in a conference on behalf of the cigarette makers of Greater New York. This conference was sponsored by the Office of President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union in connection with the Joint Board. The conference was being undertaken by his organization in the New York territory.

It appears that the New York division of the cigarette makers' Joint Board, the strongest individual labor body in New York, is probably the only big labor organization, broad-minded and generous enough, to extend to the cigarmakers all in their citywide drive. Hence the invitation to President Schlesinger to take part in that conference. President Schlesinger has arranged to hold a special meeting of the New York Joint Board for September 10th, at 110 East 15th Street, Horton Hall, which will be addressed by the leaders of the Cigarette Makers at the A. F. of L. and President Perkins of the Cigarmakers will both appear and lay the cause of the New York cigarmakers before the clovesmakers' delegated body.

**CHICAGO LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT**

A strike affecting about 60 ladies' tailoring establishments belonging to the members of the newly formed Chicago Ladies' Costume Tanners' Association began on Wednesday last when the employees who have put at 20 per cent. reduction in wages as well as other changes in the working standards, which is being undertaken by their organization in the New York territory.

It appears that the New York division of the cigarette makers' Joint Board, the strongest individual labor body in New York, is probably the only big labor organization, broad-minded and generous enough, to extend to the cigarmakers all in their citywide drive. Hence the invitation to President Schlesinger to take part in that conference. President Schlesinger has arranged to hold a special meeting of the New York Joint Board for September 10th, at 110 East 15th Street, Horton Hall, which will be addressed by the leaders of the Cigarette Makers at the A. F. of L. and President Perkins of the Cigarmakers will both appear and lay the cause of the New York cigarmakers before the clovesmakers' delegated body.

**NEW YORK UNITY CENTERS WILL OPEN**

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.**

All the International Educational Unity Centers will open on Monday evening, September 12th, in Public Schools enumerated last week in "Justice." The members of our locals should not fail to take advantage of this new opportunity and register.

**NEW YORK LADIES' TAILORS SETTLE WITH EMPLOYERS**

The employers in the ladies' tailoring establishments in New York City took a long chance a couple of weeks ago and presented a demand that their workers for a reduction of "at least" 15 per cent. of their wages and the increasing of the work-hours to 48 per week. The ladies' tailors of New York, however, are at present a part of the powerful Cloaksmakers' Joint Board and are under the jurisdiction and protection of this body. The ladies' tailors employers had, therefore, the first chance in their history to deal directly with the Joint Board of the Cloaksmakers' Union and in reply to their demands they received a most emphatic: "Gentlemen, this cannot be done!"

The employers did take place between the organized owners of ladies' tailoring establishments in New York and representatives of the Joint Board and at all these conferences the attitude of the Union officers and the other officers of the Union was against any wage decreases or lengthening of work hours. The employers did not believe this was a good deal of heated discussion to withdraw their demands.

The fate of the ladies' tailoring industry, as a consequence, remains as before and all controversies have been amicably settled and removed. The Union was represented at these conferences through the following persons: Louis Feinberg, President of the Joint Board; Israel Feinberg, General Manager; Samuel Leibowitz, Secretary of the Ladies Tailors Union, Local No. 5; Jacob Rubin, manager of the "Protective" Division of the Joint Board and Brothers Brodoff and Shuchman.

**CLOAK CHAIRMAN MEET FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF**

The relief work for the starving masses in Russia launched on a wide scale within a few days, and the Union is branching out and assuming a more and more concrete and practical character. The chairman of the cloaks of the Drive is doing all in its power to stimulate the collection of money in the United States.

At the mass meeting of cloak shop chairmen—which is to be held to-night, Thursday, September 7, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York City, a report of the progress of the Drive will be given by the chairman of the Cloak Drive chairman, Director Philip Kaplowitz of the Committee. It is expected that definite and immediate plans for the collection of money for this relief fund will be devised and approved for action at this meeting for all the cloak, skirt and refiner shops of Greater New York. We shall report this meeting in full in the next issue of "Justice."
The Menace of the Nelson Reaction

Reaction has another trick up its sleeve, another attempt to rob the people of its few and rapidly diminishing prerogatives. Without much heralding—publicity is not its style—"the venerable" Knute Nelson, that unsullied 100 per cent archreactionary of the United States Senate, has introduced, and had it passed in the Senate, a bill which would destroy all intents and purposes, nullify the ancient writ of habeas corpus as far as our Federal courts are concerned and would give Federal Judges the right to bring an indented person into their jurisdiction without the "annoyance" of a local hearing in the district where defendant lives.

It does not require any particular amount of sagacity to divine the sources and aims which inspired this obnoxious piece of legislation. With the fortunes of the country in the rear, and the specter of the way, what could be easier in times of strikes or other periods of "interruption" for Federal workers, than to make Negroes responsible to no electorate, to order, before themselves the "cullipics" from any jurisdiction distant, and thus to be hindered by any local authorities and to deal with them summarily?

But the definite action of the National Council of the Federation, alarmed over the possibility of this bill becoming a law, has sent workers and freedom-loving citizens to "unite all power and influence at their command, to prevent this warning legislation and to rally to the defense of our liberty." And the warning is not too late. If it is not understood, it is苍白的。As at present constituted, the House of Representa-

Tops Of The Week

By Max D. Danish

The Mexican Menace

The American oil magnates have carried the day. Mexico City dispatches this week relating the latest information to the effect that "satisfactory arrangements have been effected between the Government and the Government" following closely the decision rendered a few days ago by a number of Mexico in favor of these companies.

As a result of these arrangements, the Veep has been informed that for the past three months, have resumed work again and conditions in the labor field are expected to assume a normal aspect again in the near future. In brief, the basis of work is not satisfactory to produce by American interests was abandoned by the Mexican government and the ar-

Reaasonable Rent in New York

The problem of defining "reasonable rent" which has been the subject of great controversy between tenant and landlord in the in-

Information and Instructions for the Collection of the Half-Day Pay for the Russian Famine Sufferers

In accordance with the appeal by the Conference of the International Locals in Greater New York for a Half-Day Pay from all members of the International—to be collected between now and October 1st—shop chairmen and their assistants in the matter of collecting these moneys are requested to observe the following rules:

Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 22d St., 55 E. 22d St., 1714 Lexington Ave.

Brooklyn: 99McKibbenStreet.

Brownsville: 219 Steckman Street.

JERSEY City:76 Montgomery Street.

Newark: I03 Montgomery Street.

Collections in shops of the wait and dress industry are to be brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York.

Dressmakers' Unions, 16 W. 21st St., New York.

Waiters' Unions, 16 W. 21st St., New York.

Italian Wait and Dressmakers' Unions, 8 W. 21st St.

Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue.

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in Greater New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Unions, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.

Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.

House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.

Children Dress Makers Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.

White Goods Work, Unions, Local No. 31, 22 W. 17th St.

Custom Makers Union, Local No. 50, 724 Lexington Avenue.

Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

The collections are to be conducted in the following manner:

The shop chairman is to collect the money from the workers individually or is to get it in bulk from the employer, if prior arrangements had been made with the latter for the deduction of the half-day pay. The chairmen are to bring all such moneys collected to the nearest Union office, written out on a list supplied to him by the Union or upon any other list that he might use. For the total amount collected and handed over the chairman will receive a receipt from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and this amount will subsequently be acknowledged in the "Justice," "Gerechtigkeit" or "Giustizia," including the amount and the names of the shop chairman of the firm.

In addition to this receipt, the chairman will get in the office of the Union a stamp for each worker, which stamp is to be pasted following their Union card, for identification that they had contributed their half-day pay towards the Russian Famine Fund. This stamp is not a receipt, as it does not indicate the amount contributed by the shop as a whole; it is the actual receipt for the money turned in by the shop.

The other Pan-German manifestations. The deputation also demanded in the name of the radical parties fundamental re-

The men, journalism and the judiciary.

Raised and re-collected rents on that piece of property during a period of feverish inflation, speculation and property last year.

Can there be anything fairer or more "reasonable"? Little wonder that the "right" has been the place, the Lockwood Committee heard of this decision in which substance atten-

It was true that in the recent days, that they have demanded from Governor Miller to call a spe-

When it comes to the collection of the highest court in the State to determine the proper way in which to arrive at the true market values of a house, value based upon a record of uncorroborated profiteering but upon the original purchase, judgment or a near as value as possible.

Of course, one must not allow himself to be defied by the fact. There are also in all other instances where the interests of the exploiters have come into clash with the courts, the courts seem to invariably the last hear the voice of the masses. They have been surprised if, after all, the courts will take pity on the bound hand of interest, and if the best of interest, he no an anxiously set his heart upon.

It will be seen that the court did not do bear.
Coal Profiteering in France

By MARION LUCAS

Because in its opinion a production by the natural German temper to meet the material needs of the German people... A yearly production of 1,600,000 tons was required to meet the needs of the country... This was not a new project for a labor union, as it has long been advocated for England by the English miners' union and was one of the objects for which the long and bitter struggle was waged by the miners of that country today. The French cabinet urged this step, however, as part of its program to avoid revolution. In the mines of France, which was physically more oppressed by the war than any other country except, perhaps, Belgium.

He had evaded a 'franchise in April,' it being a threat to the mines of that country today. Needless to say, mines are owned and operated in France by private individuals. A large part of the mines are worked by individual owners, the rest being divided among a large number of owners, whether they pass their property on to their children or sell it. The ownership of a mine is owned by a single owner, but also the property on the surface above the mine.

There is a powerful group of mines in Anzin, in the department of the Nord. This region is Monseur Cuv汀, a senator.

Founded in 1787, these mines include eight concessions, which extend over a territory comprising three fifth. The concessions were granted in 1804 and 1855. The profits made in this group have been in the hands of the original investors, but also for those who bought stock in the mines. The latter received an interest of over 9,500 per cent on their money. Later buyers received an interest of 440 per cent.

In addition to these dividends, it is necessary to consider the profits derived from the sale of the property of the mine. The company which owns the Anzin mine is also the owner of the railroad line going from Lille in the French department of the Nord to France.

The profits from this railroad line are great.

Another form of profiteering may be seen in the mines of Aniche, also in the department of the Nord. This is the mining of coal in the coal basin.

Small speculators are most often the losers in such propositions because they have no way of getting a proper estimate of the reliability of the promoters.

A study of the reports of various coal mining companies shows that, as in all capitalist governments, there are certain men whose only business is to spend money on boards of many enterprises. Several mine owners are heads of the transportation system, construction companies, banks, insurance companies, and also on their active governing bodies. The economic failure of these countries lies in the hands of a few men.

The French Mines' Committee is one of the most important capitalist organizations in France. It is essentially a government commission, a national organization that nothing can be done against it. It is the law of economic determination forcibly applied to the coal and steel industries of France.

A Labor Spy's Confession

The superintendent of a Baltimore strike-breaking agency, containing strict rules and has made an "open confession," which he hopes "will be for good of our men." He was employed by the "Bureau of Industrial Relations," an organization formed by union-busting employers of the Monumental Building pigeon company and charged with the charge of breaking the strike or lockout which has been in on the printing tradesmen.

The spy, who gives his name as Joseph H. Thomas, appeared at the office of the Baltimore Union No. 12 and voluntarily told the story of how he had operated in an alliance, such is the building, break their obligations and return to work. He was sent back to叫我 "confession," in writing, a copy of which has been furnished Labor by the Baltimore Union No. 12.

"On May 1, 1912," writes Thomas, "I was deputed by the company to the Bureau of Industrial Relations—which was financially subsidized by the printing employers—to come to Baltimore and break the printing trades strike or lockout. It was my business to put the strikers out. The strike had lasted the 48-hour week basis and to defeat the demands of organized labor. My experience in handling such matters and full measure of power to do the utmost.

"The first step taken by the officers of the agency was an attempt to get the officers of Typographical Union No. 12 on the payroll in some way. A man was sent to their homes with a letter showing him to be aubsdrpess, and officers. Report was made to our headquarters of the appearance of the man and the conditions of his home. On receiving this information one of our agents got in touch with the SPD, the official, using the pretext of representing an efficiency engineering company. The agent made a visit to the man, taking with him a letter from the president of the company. The letter was addressed to the president, and to a garden and other things of like manner. How then, did they succeed? They removed the locks on the man's door, succeeded, because the scale was so crude, and put over in such a crude manner that the lock itself was sawed through it and it fell flat.

Thomas says that he obtained a list of members' names and put his operatives to work visiting the members and an entry on the point of selling life insurance, and in some cases talking the co-operative plan, if asked. "It is a point to interest in a strike situation in order to have members or their wives give an expression of confidence to the topic of the work and the members.

"After my operations reported," continues Thomas, "I made a list, one column containing the names of the men, the second column of the good list were the names of those who had expressed themselves a little doubtful. These were the men whose bodies were over or had never been called. The bad list bore the names of those who professed to be in the activity or confirmed in their work. I then interviewed those on the bad list.

"Other operatives called upon those on the good list and let them have their turn cards and return to work. This scheme did not move successful, even when informed that they did not do so they would never be able to again secure employment. The members were regular and on time.

"Another method used to coercive the strikers was to close the credit of the men. A good many of them are buying homes, furniture, etc., on the credit of the bank, and the checks have passed around that the banks were to get in touch with the building employers to make sales and buy. They have them refuse extension of time to all members of the professional people.

"So much for the outside work, which is called missionary work. I was not under the impression they were making a profit by this work and the methods used.

The first thing to do was to get some of the men to go into the field and present their candidates to the men and women. The men and women in the ironworkers' union in the new organization of the Old T. D. These men are called scoundrels, and the men were ready to find fault with some, no matter whether it was right or wrong. They showed that the men were sure to be hard feelings would even go as far as to insult members of the local. They were shown in the street before the gain the confidence of his man, and then in a polite way try and talk him into the new organization and the methods used; that is, the main points of attack.

I had made any appreciable change in my work, and then I was prepared to go to the local and say I was in the situation of a union member and then I was to be in the union and be a member of the local and be used for the men; that is, the main points of attack.

The Local organization of the ironworkers' union in the city of Baltimore, the men, the trainmen, the blacksmiths, the mechanics, the members by number and by name, any other mining company or business with the same kind of work. The unions are the only organizations that have been able to get together in the past, and the men who have been able to get together in the past.
Intimate Impressions of Europe

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

There are several ways of discovering what the situation is in another country: by reading the newspapers, by observing the labor organizations, well known writers on labor subjects, prominent members of labor parties, authorities of all kinds on social and economic problems, and finally by foreign travel. Any one of these may yield results. Yet the first three methods must be supplemented by the last. Character. This method has certainly advantages and enables one to form impressions from the opinions of people who are devoted their entire attention to the question at issue, and whose opinions therefore are of considerable importance.

In my case, however, the impressions of the European situation came from entirely different sources, because I came mainly from people whose names are not known to the world, or even to myself. They came from casual acquaintances in railway cars, from fellow passengers on foreign steamer, from factory workers, railway engineers, cab-drivers, on the one hand and perfectly respectable merchants, business men and politicians, on the other. Perhaps it would not be wrong to say that they are the results of talk and chat with ordinary people of all classes of society.

England had always meant to me the country where the labor problem is being solved in the happiest possible way, the country where Labor is coming into its own, slowly but surely, the country where workers are asserting themselves as nowhere else are gathering power and authority.

But what a disappointment! One or two prominent students of labor turned to me with a solicitude, "What is the condition of that England? It is you Americans who are doing so much in the cause of labor." And truly, as discouraged as we may be sometimes in America as to the condition of the labor movement, particularly of the grave situation today, we feel less so, after observing conditions in England.

Perhaps the best analysis of the labor situation in England was made to me by a very courteous Englishman with whom I walked and talked for about three hours. He is a merchant, a representative of the comfortable, economically, comfortably, refined, but thoroughly conservative in his views. I asked him question after question as to the various social and economic conditions confronting England, to all of which I received intelligent and thoroughly frank replies.

"What about labor?" I asked.

"Labor? It is a very nice labor nowadays in our country. We have no fear of labor today. You know, during the war labor was the top dog here. They did what they pleased. They were the gods. But today, it is quite different. Labor is completely crushed. It has lost its spirit. Unemployment is no serious thing here that labor does not care anything.

"And in addition," he added quite coolly, "labor is also split up, don't know how. The working class fights among themselves. They have no confidence in their leaders. Dons of Oxford think they are no radicals. Others think the leaders are too conservative. And then they are fighting among themselves. (Do you see, we have very little to fear when a group of people is crushed, its spirit is crushed, its spirit is crushed."

"The great indiscipline, however, of the present age of mechanical power has largely subdued the spirit of work. The great genius which it propounds to us, and which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, we will try to be destroyed, is this: 'Give me the increase in the potential of human power, through thermodynamics, been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the potential of human character.' It is small wonder, after this, that the laborer of suggesting a cure Mr. Beck falls flat, may, sinks to the degree of a child in his judgment of a child in his judgment. After a final spell of high-falutin' language, the writer proceeds to the law and the legal profession may save the world by "protecting the soul of a man from destruction by the soul-torching machines," the Solicitor General delivers himself of an utterance which is made a great feather to the pronouncements of the open-shop champions. Quoth Mr. Beck: He was sure that every man not only to join in, but in his own interests, whether he is a brain worker or a brawn worker, the two in sight of combination the individual would often be the victim of giant forces—often be the victim of an individual, if he so wills, to depend upon his own strength."

We are told to keep up with the representative of the Department of Justice in his flight to the United States. But what is the above statement of his clear and plain to us, for all his high language? The man of law has to be organized labor and at the same time protect the open-shop conspirators and encourage their depredations.

Which is, after all, no more than one might have expected from a report of our Washington Administration.

To my question, "What are you going to do about it?" practically all say: "Why, we shall get there some- day, probably."

Yes, that is true, when the question of method is put before them, the reply is startlingly unchangeable.

To my question, "What are you going to do about it?" practically all say: "Why, we shall get there some- day, probably."

And I am inclined to think that the conclusion is more or less for the benefit of the working people. After all, who is to know what is to be the advantage of the working man?

There are others, extreme radicals, who have recommendations, which are enthusiastic, sincere and well meaning. But they confess that they will never win, and that is the end of the matter. Whether they will increase in number in England is extremely doubtful.

One of the reasons why these extreme radicals will not increase in large numbers, is the toleration of the British authorities. It is true that several Community leaders were committed to prison for two years, but it was very insignificant when compared to the attitude of the government towards the expression of communist views.

(To be continued)
The Bryn Mawr Experiment

A summer school for women workers in industry was conducted for the past two months at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. The object of the experiment was to determine the circumstances under which women workers could be trained to pass into business so as to have equal opportunities with men in their chosen occupations.

The Bryn Mawr experiment is one of the most significant educational experiments of the year, and one that is likely to have a far-reaching influence on the development of human welfare. The experiment was conducted by the Department of Sociology at Bryn Mawr College, and was designed to determine the extent to which women workers could be trained to pass into business so as to have equal opportunities with men in their chosen occupations.

The experiment was conducted in two parts. The first part was a training program for women workers, and the second part was a follow-up study to determine the effectiveness of the training program.

The training program was designed to provide women workers with the necessary skills and knowledge to pass into business. The program included courses in business management, economics, and law, as well as practical experience in the business world.

The follow-up study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the training program. The study was conducted by the Department of Sociology at Bryn Mawr College, and was designed to determine the extent to which women workers were able to pass into business after completing the training program.

The results of the study were published in a report, which was distributed to a wide audience. The report was well-received, and it was widely agreed that the Bryn Mawr experiment was a significant educational experiment that had a far-reaching influence on the development of human welfare.

The Bryn Mawr experiment is an important educational experiment that has contributed significantly to our understanding of the potential of women workers. The experiment has shown that women workers are capable of passing into business and that they can be trained to have equal opportunities with men in their chosen occupations.
EDITORIALS

THE PROPER SPIRIT

The reports from the Philadelphia waist and dress strike are very encouraging. The strike is barely one week old, and already about three thousand women have returned to their shops. This is, of course, quite an important, and from the point of view of the employers' association, a rather disheartening breach in their supposedly invincible wall. Among those who have stood there are several firms of substantial influence in the trade. All told, it is a very comfortable fact that the strike has lasted very long by number of other manufacturers and a stampede to get under cover and to settle with the workers' organization.

One of the results among the workers is excellent and their courage, unity and will-to-win continues on the increase, as the panic feeling among the employers becomes more and more evident. Right now is the time for us to show an indomitable morale from our Philadelphians strikers. Their past history is eloquent proof of what resistance they are capable of offering when their life interests are at stake. Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from restating, with pride and confidence, that we have confidence in the American in international in firm and virile hands and that we shall receive it back from them, after the victorious issue of the conflict, as unalloyed and as unhampered.

It is not our intention to create, through these remarks, the impression that the strike is all but over, or that our victory is already "cinched." Such an assertion, at the present stage of the fight, would be detrimental in its effect and, through overconfidence, well might give the impression of lack of firmness in our resolve. It is our duty to keep our fighting spirit high and our strikers' morale up. Our love for freedom and dreamers' organizations. We only wish to underscore the inspiring beginning of the fight, its reassuring signs and the sagacity of the employers. The result of the struggle will be determined by the employers are already a defendant of victory can be easily seen from the methods they have adopted to break the unity of the workers. Arrears of peaceful pickets have disappeared and it may be, indeed, observed by more than mere "friendship" is, as of old, doing yeoman service for the nation, can expect, as the spirit of the workers' resistance grows more and more fierce, that the employers will resort to even more desperate and mean methods. We are not, however, in any way discouraged. The greater the fury and bewilderment of the employers, the safer is our fight and the greater will become the restive power of our strikers. This is the only way in which the fact that the Philadelphia population and the labor movement in general will not fall them under any circumstances. Our Philadelphia strikers know full well, by this time, that it had fallen to them, the workers, to point the way of action. The workers, the "shock troops" in resisting the employers' onslaught upon the standards of the International gained at such terrible costs, and this conscience is sufficient to keep them steadily and faithfully at their posts.

And to our workers of other locals and trades—whether in peace or in war—we say to our fellow-workers—"If we have a fighting spirit, let us use it to the best of our ability. We have been beaten, but we will not be defeated.

OUR CAMPAIGN FOR STARVING RUSSIA

The real campaign for starving Russia will begin next week—when the cloakmakers' organization of New York sets its machinery in full motion for the purpose.

It is true, the times in our industry are rather hard at present. There is hardly a cloak shop in the city that is working on full time—indeed it is a fact that thousands of cloakmakers had been idle altogether for a month or more, although in such circumstances it is difficult to expect a great deal. But if we know our cloakmakers well, we have no reason to doubt that they will hold their ground very well even under such adverse circumstances. We are certain that our cloakmakers will bear in mind that no matter how difficult the present moment is for the unions, for the workers and for the cloakmakers, in which millions of children, men and women find themselves in Russia to-day. Perhaps, their own straits will spur them on to a greater measure of generosity towards the unfortunate famine victims of Russia. A seated person is oftentimes likely to remain deaf to the cry of the hungry, but he who had tasted hunger and want knows hunger far better than any book or writer ever did.

We are confident, therefore, that our cloakmakers will muster sufficient grit to share their slices of bread with those multitudes to whom this wretchedness is but a small fraction of their present woe. This is no time to argue how difficult and sterile, the present season is for our cloakmakers, they will remember that their lives and those of their dependents are hanging by a thread, and when stricken, the right of the poor is actually claiming the lives of thousands daily. Notwithstanding the paraphernalia of avariciousness, the cloak has always known that within their power to make the International relief campaign for Russia a thorough-going success.

WE CONGRATULATE LOCAL 3, THE LADIES' TAILORS

The owners of the ladies' tailoring establishments in New York have made a move to exploit the hunger by a wage-cutting experiment, to increase work-hours and for similar other "reforms." For a while it looked like a fight, as the Union took up the matter in its moment of weakness and need. We must expect, however, to see the work of the Union and next year that the new agreements are governed by these same principles, excepting such terms.

Fortunately, a strike was avoided. After a great deal of negotiating with the employers, the leaders of the organization, Vice-President Leskova, the manager of Local No. 3, Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Cloakmakers Joint Board, Louis Pinkovsky, the President of the Joint Board and several others, together with President Schleisinger, succeeded in persuading the employers that the Union stands ready to resist their aggression. As a result, it was agreed to leave everything status quo until next December.

When one considers the general situation in the land, the six months of unemployment and the business depression, and the wages and to destroy organized labor, this energetic attitude of our Union and its practical achievement is, beyond doubt, a matter for the highest praise. Our Union, as is its wont, has fought back to talk to the employers in our trades and the latter, it seems clear, are fully aware of the fact that regardless of critical times our workers are the backbone of trade and that they cannot be disposed of by the employers. The bosses know that when our leaders spoke of resistance to their demands they meant "business" and have found it to our own best interests to abandon aggressiveness.

MILITARISM IN THE SADDLE

On November 11, diplomats and statesmen from every part of the globe will gather in Washington to discuss ways and means for settling the war. The question of how this Conference is going to get into effect is of vital importance. The Conference is in itself an eloquent admission that the great World War, waged ostensibly for the purpose of "making an end to militarism," and "making the world safe for democracy," and despite the fact that the other half to the verge of ruin, was a failure. It is true the militarism of Germany was smashed to a degree. But the other nations are still armed to the teeth and the race between nations and nation for greater armaments goes on, since the days of the armistice, as merrily as ever. So our world rulers have decided to meet together in Washington to find "the permanent solution." They are dreaming of the mad rush to a halt, if they cannot abolish it altogether.

It is said by some that the entire conference will end in nothing and that all the discussions will amount to nothing as far as the nations will participate in the conference are, deep in their hearts, inveterate war-againers. Their belief in the abolition of war or how do they think Hitler can be brought to terms? They who had permitted the horrible World War to break out and had won it, they who are still armament manufacturers and who yet, have seen it fit to repent publicly for the great crime they have committed against humanity and civilization. It is also stated that the internationalists, with the exception of the United States, will be there today as they were in 1914 and perhaps even more so. Many of them have come out of this War bigger, richer and more powerful, and with no thought for the peaceful progress of the rest of the world, are necessary for "the maintenance of law and order." Without military form, law and order are in jeopardy, he said, pointing to their decisive power, to the strike, or rather the state of civil war in West Virginia.

In West Virginia the miners are trying to organize themselves into a Union, a perfectly legitimate and legally sanctioned object. The mine owners however, are bent on preventing them from forming a Union, so they have hired men-killers to disrupt the efforts of the miners. The miners are a tolerated mendacity of hired mercenaries. Their fellow workers from other States and mine fields have come to their assistance. And here is the rub! Our mining states and our mining statesmen are so tied to the hand of the Federal Government is needed to suppress them. While the hired gangs have been systematically killing the miners and ejecting them from their homes, law and order in West Virginia were perfectly safe and secure. But the moment the miners began showing fight and have determined to stand up and fight for their rights the raised the cry of law and order. Of a sudden, Harding, the apostle of peace, has become an apostle of force. He rants proclamations
WHEN RAGE IS MUTE

By HARRY LANG

Impressions from Executive Council Meeting.

There is a kind of anger that bursts forth in fighting rage, that fumes and burns, that feeds on a long-drawn-out conflict. There is an anger that smolders, that grows hot and rank, until it explodes in a flame of violence and destruction. There is a rage that is manifested in the silent, unspoken words, the unspoken thoughts, the unspoken feelings of the workers. The silent rage will not deter them.

They do not intend to place the blame for the distracted conditions of labor at the door of the Executive Council, for the workers believe that the issues would improve if either the A.F. of L. or the A.F. of L. had a sudden and deep-seated change of heart. The executive of the company is the heart, and a sickly lethargy is overtaking the working masses in every land and every country. There is a sickly lethargy in England, and France is even worse affected. Regardless of the fact that the workers themselves are more class-conscious and are far better organized politically than the workers, there too wages are being cut and working standards reduced, and there too the labor unions are as helpless as ever. There is a general action, an all-pervading darkness the world over and the forces of hell are full away and swing.

Indeed, how may we expect that the temper of our labor movement be very far changed while the masses, the great multitudes are quiet and apathetic? At the very outset of the labor epic, the labor movement has thundered forth a deafening “No!” “Refuse lower wages,” “Refuse the sale of your life—your living must not become narrower and smaller but wider and even higher!” Right at the beginning of the called “reconciliatory” period, the official labor movement had made its stand clearly known. What response did it meet with? Did the workers refuse the decreased wages? There were strikes here and there, but there is a long line of new birth strikes against reduced wages; but there was no confrontation, there was no real arrest of the downward spiral of wages at present. And now when the Executive Council goes out of its way to claim that the cutting of wages must be resisted, its anger is only the fumes and scraps of a句话 stifled thirst, and of silenced lips that smother the sound of grating teeth.

“The time of phrases is past. It is time for action. Unemployment is pouring into the very heart of the nation, it is becoming bad and ever worse. The will of poverty and degradation hovers over the country. The perilous heart of degeneration is seeping out its poisons over the heart of the land. Things must be done, and we are impotent. We are wondering, we are wondering.”

Thus sounds the declaration on unemployment, adopted by the Executive Council at its recent meeting which was directly to the powers that be in the land, to leaders in industry. It is a call for action. Is there any action? Will this warning be heeded by the leaders of the country? Will this call be echoed among the millions of unemployed who are now looking for a hand at the last-door of their factories? Have we not rather appear that it will remain a wild card in the future? The actual situation of our country will continue playing politics, the leaders of industry will go on being speculators, and the workers? They will crawl into their winter holes and will meekly wait every charitable crumb offered them.

Tragic? Isn’t it? How long will it last?

The Executive Council at Atlantic City treated at this meeting every important question that concerns the welfare and the interests of the workers and of the people in general. The Council did not confine itself only to its mere and partial one—unemployment. It had a deal more from his experiences during the last War—which he himself had added in bringing an Allied Victory. He had met all the men and women and WWI was a “world peace.” He knew their insecurity and their hypocrisy. He knew well enough that they will not give up military force as long as they can keep up, and as long as strikes to suppress. It would seem, however, that Gompers profits but those who are old and are not very old may be old but his heart is every young and constantly overflows with new illusions. This time his illusion was smothered early in the bud. President Harding in forming the “Industrial Group or class representation,” and that as the President of a “one and undivided America” he will appoint as delegates the most fitted and best adopted for the task.

Hard as it is to admit, we must say that this time logic is on the side of Harding not of Gompers. Had Gompers believed in the class struggle and fought to accentuate it, he would have had the right of say, that to the working class be represented at this Conference. But this is not the case. True, with Harding, Gompers do not believe that America is divided into two classes, that is very good and bad persons, such as can be found in every human strain, men at the door of both capitalist parties, hence his championing of “no class representation” at the Conference, for the representative of a group or a class to represent neither Harding nor Gompers recognize.

Yes, logic was, indeed, on the side of Harding this time. If Gompers would put his workers the workers of every other land—had firmly decided that they abdomen from working in munition factories or refuse conscription, and had carried out their decision, Gompers would have been the trouble of requesting Harding to act at this Conference. World peace would then be an accomplished fact, with or without the presence of Harding at the Conference. Harding, although he admitted he had fallen very low.

George F. Nichols, chairman of the wage scale committee of Balti- more Typographical Union, said the “formation” of this committee, was little not already known to his committee. He added that the union had been aware of the activities of the secret service system of the employer since May 1, and that the spy had only the data of the scheme of the employers.

A LABOR SPY’S CONFESSION

(Continued from Page 3)

The Committee was concerned with the problem of giving the workers the opportunity to express their views, and the method of doing so. The committee felt that the best way to achieve this was through the use of workers’ organizations. The committee recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor should work with these organizations to ensure that their views were represented effectively. The committee also recommended that the executive council should ensure that the rights of workers were protected and that they were treated fairly. The committee felt that this would help to create a more just and equitable society.

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER, OUR EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Mr. Alexander Fichandler, our Educational Director, returned last week from Europe, where he was engaged in various business activities. He visited England, France and Germany, where he had ample opportunities to observe conditions. He had interviews with many persons in the field of education and brought back much interesting information which they will share with our members through the columns of this paper.

We welcome them back and are glad to have Mr. Fichandler again with us.
Precisely. It is the reactionary countries, like old Russia, and like your country, that must have these visions of human history and of the ships. We in Austria are strong enough to go definitely, step by step, along the road and following it. But in you—Austria—you will go like Russia, because you are so ruthless and ignominious.

I was a bit floored at this cheerful way of classifying my country, but he left me and went to lunch. We were all eating in the restaurant of the Social-Democratic party in the Parliament building, set aside for Parliamentarians, and I managed to get a tiny piece of meat, potatoes, bread and a little pudding. No bread or butter was served; flour is the expensive thing in Austria, as it comes from foreign countries.

I compared the very plain cooking and service, the long tables with napkins, with the life of our countrymen of our countrymen, and realized that we and Austria—have changed places. For even while the Unioners were fighting from the ancient monarchial splendor to a democratic simplicity in government, we have moved from the simplicity of our early days and have become the most luxurious plutocratic capital in the world, except possibly, London.

Perhaps the lunch suffered the most. Of Mr. Gompers' any very any change he changed his mind about the under- the view and came up afterward to ask what the world was thinking. He wanted facts about wages and the condition of the unions in Austria. He gave me a whole collection of statistics.

He had a right to long for Austria, after all, and to ask a few questions of a member of Austria. When you count the families of the unemployed, you see that in Austria 50,000 people are unemployed in one week.

"What proportion of all workers are organized?" I asked, and he said that 10 per cent. in the mesh industries we have 100 per cent. but, taking Austria as a whole, it would drop to 6 per cent.

"Now about the women?" I asked.

"About in the same proportion," he replied, "and the women are, if anything, better organized than the men.

There are 850,000 trade union members in Austria, in a population of 10,000,000. This is probably the highest trade union density in the world. A few years ago it was 680,000, having increased since 1913. Before the revolution in 1919, the workers were long and bitter, and after the war, and labor was repressed, and trade unions were paral- lized, 1914-18. Since the revolution it has been multiplied by eight!"
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

ABROAD

ENGLAND

London municipalities are facing a difficult period. Strikes and lockouts are increasing, with demands being made by the unemployed in various districts - where the Budget has hit labor majorities on the local boards.

The British miners demand free baths at the pit mouths according to a resolution passed today by the Miners Federation. Other measures include a fourfold annual holiday with pay and a pension of 11 a week after the age of 60.

Stones of unemployed former service men are reporting to the Spanish Consulate for enrolment to the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army.

270,000 years of human labor are lost to Britain in one year as a result of sickness among the insured population alone, according to recent reports of the Ministry of Health.

The India office reports that the unions called a trade dispute now threatened with famine and martial law has been established in many districts.

Martial law has been proclaimed in five districts in Madras, Mysore, and Nagpur on account of the continued resorting by natives.

The British Government returned the railways to private ownership. The expenses for the wartime operation were $15,000,000.

Morgan Jones, Labor Party candidate, was elected to the House of Commons recently in a by-election in the Caernarvon constituency in the mining district of South Wales. He received 3,000 votes against 8,500 cast for his Liberal opponent.

GERMANY

The Minister of the Interior prohibited the publication of a number of nationalist in accordance with the decree issued by President Ebert, who is said to be anxious to encourage seditionist movements.

200,000 people have demonstrated their loyalty to the republic in a great parade.

Nearly all the German undertakings of importance showed profits and a marked tendency to increase their capital.

RUSSIA

The Soviet authorities have offered Fridtjof Nansen a first mortgage, or an all labor appeal, and a security of $50,000,000 loan which he is trying to raise among European Governments.

Premier Lloyd George, said in the list of writers of the death of 500,000

people in Russia needed relief.

Food prices in Russia have risen to 100,000 rubles. Money on the other hand is dwindling in value.

Nerman Hapgood declares that the fate of Russia is due largely to other nations. The American and French representatives of intervention and blockade is blamed for the present condition.

CANADA

A new Canadian Labor Party has been formed which hopes to run candidates at all federal and provincial elections.

ITALY

The Government intervened and induced the owners of the textile and metal industries not to reduce wages and thus averted a general strike among these crafts.

JAPAN

After its submission 14 years ago the Socialist League of Japan has again emerged recently and organized a new party, which has rapidly gaining adherents among the Japanese workers.

The Japanese Labour Federation has asked the A. F. of L. to use its influence to the end that labor may be guaranteed of mining in Japan. This relation to the disarmament conference next November.

HAWAII

Homesteaders near Hilo, Hawaii, are finding it impossible to make ends meet with the prices of sugar to meet the Government's demand for land payment and also with the alarming laws making for the contractor for aid.

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The Executive Council of the A. F. of L at its session in Atlantic City, discussed the movement to bring about public ownership and democratic control of the country's railroad system.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L told the Atlantic City union men that whenever a wage reduction was proposed it was in order to resist and to lose or compromise than not to resist at all.

Minimum wage laws for women and miners now in force in fourteen states and twelve cities in clothes which are endangered by the action of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in granting a rehearing of the appeal of local employers against the favorable decision of the lower court upon the minimum wage law for the District.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor has begun a crusade on rent profiteers. The rent committees will be raised by the scarcity of labor and the workmen are hesitating to accept a reduced cost of living and clothing to 6 per cent house furnishings.

There has been a decline of 41 per cent in exports for the seven months ended with July and a decrease in imports for the same period of 47 per cent.

C. M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads were reducing the unsealed profits amounting to nearly $200,000,000.

Eight hundred and five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight immi-

grant workers arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with $50,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

AMONG THE DESIGNERS

By E. LINKOFF, Secretary

The present critical situation in the women's wear industry has already affected to a considerable extent the designers. As the trade goes, so, of course, goes our local. Only last year the Local had over 80 per cent of the designers organized. Due to shortages in the trade and also, to a certain extent, to the negligence on the part of some business agents who are not disposed to listen to the designer when controlling the shops, our organization get a setback.

But the unavoidable conditions in the trade are making the designer feel, and more and more, what it is for him to be able to himself economically only as part of Local No. 45. We want to bring to the attention of our brothers that the individuality of the designer between the manufacturer and maker, which in the past, was the only protection in the hands of a designer, are no more binding the manufacturer. We know as does every designer, of many cases where the manufacturer had compacted the contract with the designer before it ran out. Only last week a member of our Local was caught in a situation in which a disengaged eight years while the contract expired. We approached the firm asking it to settle with our member, and when the firm refused we asked our Local to go out. Only after our Local had struck for a few days, the firm came to terms.

We hear more often of manufacturers refusing to give contracts at all, or even for long, but the "contract system" will be abolished. Our office has complaints about firms who had given notice to designers that unless they accept a reduction of a thousand dollars per year, they must look for other positions. Due to lack of organization, the competition among the designers is very great, and it is a very heavy task to find a suitable place. Every member of our Local must bear in his mind that a designer is he cannot be a designer to become a member of Local No. 45 or of pay up his dues. Your duty is to convince your de-

signer to organize. Your local have now orders to stop shops where the designer refuses to join the Union. You are going against the Local, but we want you to be a volunteer organization, not a compulsory. Only being confident in the efficiency of your office and the desires of our cause will we succeed in building up a strong organization of designers.

At the last meeting of our Execu-

tive Board, following the recommendation of the previous member meet-

ings, it was decided to call an open meeting for all designers in the cloak-
suit, dress and ready trade, on Satur-

day, September 17, 27, at the Hall of which will be announced in the near future. The duty of every mem-

ber of the Local is to get the word around among the designers, to convince everyone who had not yet joined the Local, and to see that the organization not to delay in doing so; to call upon everyone who is in arrears to pay up his dues in an honorable way. It is not of great credit to a member of an or-

ganization to wait until he is troubled with the fine. The Local was instructed by the Joint Board of this Local to the designing of the de-

signers. We also wish to bring to the attention of our members that the National Federation is to hold its convention in Philadelphia, in order to meet under the National Association of Credit Men.

Millions of tons of soft coal are being wasted every year by wasteful mining methods. This was one of the important findings of the Kansas Industrial Court following its long investigation of the coal mining business.
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 X

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

III. Developments

1. I. L. G. W. U. was organized 1881.

2. In same year the New York Waist Makers were organized in a local union which soon joined the I. L. G. W. U.

3. In 1901 the N. Y. Ladies' Garment Cutters organized into Local 10 of International.

4. (a) As first Cutters' Local was very conservative and often refused to co-operate with other locals or to carry out mandates of International organization.

(b) However, Cutters have adopted new policies, have become imbued with general spirit of our organization, are represented on executive board, and are making influence in our International.

5. At convention of International, 1905, the N. Y. Finishes were separated from Cook Operators and were organized into Local 9.

(a) This gave incentive to finishers, who till then were entirely dependent on operaresses.

(b) Since then Local 9 grew in numbers and influence.

6. Up to 1905, N. Y. Cutkers Made lost experienced leader who could gain confidence of entire membership.

(a) This factor, more than any other, arrested the development of organization.

(b) This obstacle was entirely removed when Brother Benjamin Schlesinger was induced to come to New York and act as general organizer.

7. In June, 1906, the N. Y. Referee Makers after a successful spontaneous Anti-Strike were organized into Local 11.

(a) Local 11 added considerable strength and influence to I. L. G. W. U.

8. In 1906, the new officers of I. W. W. reached the members of our organization.

(a) A few members were converted to views of I. W. W. and caused considerable disturbance.

(b) This paper circled for a short time and soon was forgotten.

9. In 1907, Local 17 waged a spirited battle against employers.

(a) This strike lasted for over nine weeks and resulted in a complete victory over employers.

A Message From England

In a communication received by the Educational Department from Mr. J. M. MacTavish, of the British Women Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee and Workers' Education Association of England, among other things he writes:

"I need say how welcome your letter was to find that you are a great stimulus to me. When our conclusions differ from those which are generally accepted, it is sometimes when one feels and thinks 'what right have you to advocate views at variance with others?--who are you to say I am right and the others are wrong?" Your letters and the views which you so admirably expressed in your Report on the educational activities of your International Conference in Canada, have helped me to keep my faith. Thank you very much for sending me copies of your Report.

"I have received a copy of Glasgow's revised pamphlet. It is an interesting and valuable contribution. I am indeed pleased to know that Professor Charles sc. Board is associated with the book. I am gratified to know that you have been able to help me to keep my faith. Thank you very much for sending me copies of your Report.

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"I found it is very much incomplete article. I have stopped where I would have liked to begin. But there are limits to what can be put in an article and I feel it is badly done. If you have any students talking psychology I would like their views.

"I have quite definitely come to the conclusion that in working class education we have perhaps the most useful piece of psychic stuff in the world today. But how to educate in this stuff with educational problems primarily as to contents and methods. I am indeed pleased to know that the International is now beginning to receive strong attention. The latter. I am inclined to think is even more fundamental. Content as far as the great majority of working class students are concerned, is little more than the starting point for the teachers who know how to adapt their art to their students."

The Education of Class Conscious Workers' which appears in the next issue of JUSTICE. It is needless to say that it will be of educational value to our members. We hope that none will miss reading it.
Annual Shop Inspection Under Way

Beginning September 6th, nearly 4,000 shops where women's garments are manufactured, are being inspected by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Skirt and Skirt and Dress and Waist industries. This is a voluntary inspection and the standards established for safety and sanitation are far beyond the requirements of Labor or Fire Departments. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control represents a unique and interesting experiment in industrial sanitary self-control. Ten years ago the garment-making trade was one of the worst, and most unsanitary of all trades, and was called a "sweated industry." Work was carried on in cellars, top floors, attics, in the year of storks, and in tenement houses. Sanitary and fire protection conditions were the worst.

Although there has been great improvement of working conditions in the last decade, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the ten years past, the women's garment-maker's trade has been particularly protracted and the conditions in these shops today are among the most existing in any industry. This is due to the United Garment Workers of the part of both employers and employees, and to the educational rather than directive methods of the employees of this Joint Board, who seek to show the advantage to be gained by improved conditions.

The inspectors in making this 12th annual inspection will interview shop workers and discuss with them hygiene plans and all defects in safety and fire protection conditions and will seek to improve the conditions. Workers and employers are encouraged to seek the maintenance of their shops at the healthiest standards and sanitary standards by a classification of shops into four divisions—A, B, C, D, according to the evidence. Damage are inspected weekly.

After the big clothesmaker's strike in 1914, employees and employers alike realized the need of improvement of the working conditions in this industry, and the Joint Board of Sanitary Control was organized. It is composed of three representatives, of both the public and representatives from the manufacturers' association and from the unions in the trade. The three representatives of the public have served from the 10 years. Dr. William Jay Schellfain is the chairman of this board, who, who is secretary, and Miss Lilian D. Wald are the other members. Dr. George M. Price is its director. These industries under the jurisdiction of the Board are the Cloak, Skirt and Skirt and Dress and Waist and Waist Makers. The factories employ over 85,000 workers. The work of the Board has been accomplished and contributed in equal proportions by the Trade Unions and the Manufacturers' Associations within the industries.

NEW YORK LABOR COUNCIL DEMANDS FAIR PLAY FOR CASSIDY AND LEE

At the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, held at the Greater New York on held at 4th August, 1921, Edward F. Cassidy, ex-delegate from "Big Six," was given the floor on special privilege and reviewed the long battle for the seat in the Board of Aldermen to which it has been proven he was elected by the citizens of the 22nd Aldermanic District of Manhattan. At the same meeting Delegate Rydeiki of Typographical Union No. 6, introduced the following resolutions which, after discussion, was passed unanimously, with a recommendation that all Central Trades and Labor Council pass similar resolutions and forward copies to Alderman President La Guardia and Mayor Hylan.

WHEREAS, In the election of 1919 Edward F. Cassidy and Algeron Lee were candidates for seats in the Board of Aldermen and both were declared defeated at the conclusion of the count of votes;

WHEREAS, The attorneys for the above candidates submitted conclusive evidence of gross fraud committed during the said election, went to the Supreme Court of New York county, and Justice Bihor having granted the petition for an official recount of the ballots and the recount having been ordered at the instance having shown that Edward F. Cassidy was elected by a plurality of 100 votes and Algeron Lee by a majority of 355 votes; and

WHEREAS, When this amazing result was announced Justice Bihor in March, 1920, ordered the ballots box in both Aldermanic districts turned over to the Board of Aldermen for an official recount and

WHEREAS, After refusing and evading the starting of the recount for 18 days, the majority element in the Board of Aldermen finally began to count the ballots on the 15th day of last month at the leisurely rate of two ballot boxes a week, which, if continued, will mean the declaration of the result in January, 1922, when the present Board of Aldermen will be out of existence. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Central Trades and Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, on August 4, 1921, do hereby protest against this shanghai and improper procedure, and demand that the recount be proceeded with with enough to insure the meeting of Edward F. Cassidy and Algeron Lee as members of the present Board of Alderman, in case the result of the unofficial recount is verified. A due regard for the sanctity of the ballot box and the honest operation of the election machinery of our representative form of government requires that this demand be complied with. Resolved further,

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Fiorello La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen and Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York.

The Harlem Socialist Educational Center
62 East 109th Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
Has for rent a large hall seating 500 people for Concerts, Dances, Playlets, etc., of a non-commercial, Working, etc.

Also Offices and Meeting Rooms
Tel. Harlem 9330
Open all day until midnight
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

On Tuesday evening, September 6th, a special meeting of the Executive Board was held to consider a number of important questions that were taken up. One of the matters dealt with was the question of whether or not the balance of the amendments to the Constitution are to be taken up for action. Due to the fact that a majority of the members were not present, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting to the adoption of the balance of the amendments. The atten- dance of the members of the board was called to the fact that the regular General Meeting which is scheduled to take place on Monday, September 19th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, will be also a special one, where this matter will be disposed of.

CLOAKS AND SUITS

Due to the fact that the regular meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division was not held because of Labor Day, there was naturally a great accumulation, of matters requiring the action of the members for disposition, and consequently the meeting was therefore called to order. That their regu- lar meeting is to be held on Tuesday, September 12th, will be very important one, and are asked to keep the date in mind.

WAIST AND DRESSES

A report on the plans for the or- ganization campaign that the Joint Board will undertake, which was made mention of here last week, will be rendered at this Monday's meeting of the Dress and Waist Branch. This meeting, it should be remembered, will take place in the case of Brother Julius Levin, ex- delegate to the Joint Board. The Executive Board has made this a special order of business, where its rec- ommendation will be taken up for action.

MISCELLANEOUS

No doubt, the members of this branch will be interested in the resigna- tion of Brother Joseph Weinstock as manager. The Executive Board had hoped to have him as a member for a time successor. However, due to, unforeseen circumstances, the Board permitted the resignation on October 3rd, over for a while. This question was taken up at the special meeting held on Tuesday, September 6th, a report of which will be submitted to the members of this branch at their regular meeting, which is to be taken up for action on Monday, September 19th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

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

Mr. J. Rosen, No. 2990, ap- peared and requested the Executive Board to reconsider its previous deci- sions with regard to the matter of being a member of the firm for whom he worked. Brother Rosen was sum- moned before the Executive Board on July 30th on the charge of being a member of the firm of Robert W. B. Bauer, 11 West 31st Street, when he was confronted with a letter from lawyer Rotenberg in which he was asked to the fact that the regular General Meeting which is scheduled to take place on Monday, September 19th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, will be also a special one, where this matter will be disposed of.

The strike was officially called and the matter was further considered on Monday, September 12th, by the Executive Board and the statement of the strike, the Executive Board de- cided to hold the case in abeyance.

Charles Gutwillig, No. 7644, ap- peared on summons, charged with being in business. The secretary notified the resigning member of the action, and the member was summoned to appear in court on Friday, September 23rd, to the effect that he had gone into the cloak and suit manufacturing business under the firm name of Brown & Gutwillig, 29 West 19th Street. The Executive Board, how- ever, after deliberating over a number of statements made by the board mem- bers that Brother Gutwillig rightfully should have resigned long ago, as he had contemplated going into business some time previous to his resignation and while he was a member of the Board. Upon motion, therefore, it was decided to expel him.

Charles Bloom, No. 5713, appeared, requesting that he be re-instated with the firm of R. & F. Weinstock, 27 West 24th Street, from which job he was ordered off by the Executive Board on August 13th, on the charges of having worked hour work and hav- ing received single time for overtime. Brother Bloom pleads poverty and states that he carried out the orders of the Executive Board and was out of the house as per its instructions. In view of the charges against him, the Executive Board reaffirmed its previous decision and denied his re- quest.

Morris Wallach, No. 1694, ap- peared. Brother Wallach, who was sent a registered letter to appear be- fore the Board at 7:00 o'clock on Thrus- day, August 11th, and who failed to do so, was fined $10.00 for starting in business at 12 East 21st Street, without procuring a working card or the permission of the shop chairman, the above shop being on strike at the time. Brother Wallach stated that he did not receive that registered letter and produced proof to that effect. He further stated that as regards the charges, he did work for the shop many months prior to the calling of the strike, and did not know that a strike had been called. He further stated that he began working on a Monday and the following morning informed the employer at the office he procured a working card, the strike having been settled. On motion case was recon- sidered and the charges against Brother Wallach were dismissed.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

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

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESSES, SPECIAL
Case of Bro. Julius Levin
Monday, September 12th

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, September 19th

GENERAL AND SPECIAL:
Adoption of Amendments to Constitution
Monday, September 26th

CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, October 3rd

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and re- member to turn in cards when leaving. I must also change their cards when securing an increase.