Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 38)

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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PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS TAKE UP FIGHT OF WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS

As was expected, the strike of Waist and Dressmakers in Phila- delphia turned out to be a bitterly-fought contest. The employers are strain- ing every nerve and using every trick of their art to weaken the resolve of the strikers, and few ever come to the conclusion that the strike is bound to prove a failure. The public opinion in Philadelphia is completely with the strikers, who prove that they have the factory in the palm of their hand. It should be noted, however, that the demand of the strikers is not far distant. They have made it clear that they are seeking to maintain the status quo of the industry, and as enthusiastic for the con- flict as on the first day it was de- clared. All organized labor in Phila- delphia shares this fighting-it-out-to-the- bitter end policy with the waist and dress workers and are lining up solidly on behalf of the strikers. In the opinion of the officers of Philadelphia the Cloak and Skirt Makers’ Union in Philadelphia took up the question in the interests of the waist and dress makers. Right then and there they decided to go out in solid support of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers to make the fight of the waist and dressmakers a unified one with every other union.

NEW YORK CLOAK SHOP CHAIRMAN SPEAKS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

The shop chairmen’s meeting called by the New York Cloakmakers’ Joint Board on Thursday, September 10th, for the purpose of acquainting the chairmen of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer shops in New York with the information regarding the joint collection of relief funds for the hungry masses in Russia, was a success in every sense of the word. The meeting was a spirited, en-thusiastic affair and the hundreds upon hundreds of shop chairman who filled the big Webster Hall have demonstrated their willingness and keen desire to do everything possible to aid the Russian famine sufferers. The Chairman of the meeting was Brother Paul Metz, the manager of the “American office” of the Joint Board. In a few brief remarks he explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced Brother Israel Feilberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board, as the first speaker. Brother Feilberg de- lighted the audience with a talk which aguespousedenthusiasm and respect. He pointed out that “the country which had at the darkest mo- ment stood alone in the world, with all mankind was taken over with dis- pendency, raised high the banner of Redemption and pointed to the people of the world the new path that might lead to the emancipation of the work- ing class, in danger of being de- stroyed! It is the sacred duty of the workers in every part of the globe to aid Russia, a title over her people miseries.” These remarks were re- ceived with a storm of applause.

Brother Feilberg touched upon the bad times prevailing at present in the cloak industry. He said that the Cloakmakers of New York will come to the aid of Russia and will give freely a half-day’s pay to the Relief Fund as decided upon. We are confident that had the season been a good one, that the cloakmakers would have gladly given a full-day’s pay for that purpose.” In conclusion he asked the meeting to proceed at once with the collection of the half-day’s pay and to bring these contributions to the “American office” without delay.

LOCAL 90 ASKS EMPLOYERS TO RENEW AGREEMENTS

On September 15 the agreement between the Local 90 of the Custom Dressmakers’ Union, Local No. 90, and the Custom Dressmakers in the trade is coming to an end, and the Union has sent out a request to renew their agreements. According to Brother Bernsady, the Manager of Local No. 90, it can be expected that most of the employ- ers will have no difficulty in the way of the extension of the agreement. Regrettably, however, the trade is not yet fully 100 percent organized and the employers are only looking for trouble at the risk of losing them. There is no collective agreement in the trade in which the Local 90 is interested, and such agreements, if forwarded to each individual manufacturer. Many of them have already made an agreement in that matter and sent them back to the office of the Presiding Officer of the Local. The agreement of the firms will probably follow this procedure. Those who might display a different attitude will be met with the realization that in order to avoid a strike they will have to sign the agree- ment.

NEW DRIVE LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY

We have pointed out several times in our columns that the Board of the Waist and Dress makers of New York is working energetically to organize all non-Union shops in the trade in New York. The Board is not content in simply following the example of Vice-President Halpern, the Manager of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, and has now taken the form of a regular device to build up the Waist and Dress Industry a 100 per cent organization.

To accomplish this purpose a def-inite plan has been agreed upon which we shall state in detail in next week’s issue of JUSTICE. We shall only point out here some of the new features of this organizing work. One of the principal methods employed is the “raising” of streets in the indus-try. A method of this kind literally flooding them with propaganda and literature, calling upon the workers to join in their shops.

The first "raid" took place last Tuesday in the morning when the workers were going to their shops. The "raid" covered 24th Street, both East and West. In that affair there were delegations of the Local 90 to the Board of the Union, under the leadership of Brother Halpern, Hochen Ganz, the Vice-President, and several others.

There were also a number of representatives of the Local 90 and the Board, under the leadership of Brother Halpern, a large group of active workers of the Union who were willing to help, leaders of the neighborhood compos- ing street demonstration, like a scene after the declaration of a strike. A large crowd gathered and attracted a great deal of attention and of course made a favorable impression upon all the union workers who were going to work at that hour. The non-Union workers, however, who were caught in the midst of this demonstration, felt not very comfortable. It seemed as if they had quickly realized that this demonstration was a direct threat to their benefit and some of them made at- tempts to run under cover, feeling ashamed of the fact that their defini- quency had to be brought to light by this demonstration.

Such "raids" will now be held every morning, each day in a different street, until the whole district will have been, one after another, brought into the fold of the Union.

BAROFF TO TALK AT RELIEF RALLY

Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasu- rer of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has been added to the list of speakers at the great Rally Sunday afternoon at the New Star Casino for Russian famine relief. Baroff has been invited on the platform as a representative of the International Relie- f Commission that includes the cloak makers, the waist and dress makers and a large number of other sections of the needle trades, will bring to the great relief effort the voices of applause and the resolution was unanimously adopted.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

BRITISH LABOR WANTS IRISH PEACE

I N terms that range clear and tren-
chant, British labor has this week
labor has made its voice heard last
week on the question of war and pu-
litical reform. The Labor Party's Na-
termary Committee of the Trades Un-
Congress and the National Executive
Joint meeting at Cardiff, sent the fol-
the following telegram to the Prime Min-

with the Irish crisis. The message

says:

"The British Government in our

opinion should invite the representa-
tive leaders of the Nationalists, or any

face to face in conference. The pro-

tion of peace involves personal

knowledge and study of the facts,

that the British Government and the

Irish leaders may escape from ver-

the belief in the moral and the

realities of the problem which con-

strains them.

The determination of negotiations

would, according to you, mean the

resumption of hostilities in an in-

sulted form. That declaration most ex-

plicitly that a new war would be an

outrage to the moral sense of the

whole world and therefore the final

sanction of the British people.

The trades union and labor move-

ments in the United States have been

the utmost further reference to the

arbitration of force and insist upon

the abolition of war as an instrument

without delay. We believe this is

the desire of the citizens of both coun-

tries and that through discussion and

conversations supersedes written com-

munication any obstacle to reconcil-

ation would disappear and the nego-

tiations would be carried to a suc-

cessful issue.

The message is a credit to the la-

bor movement of England. The warn-

ing that English labor must and will

resist the settlement of the Irish

problem on the lines which are most

best traditions and policies of the

organized workers of England. And as

the message correctly points out

nitude is bound to produce results and

will lend weight towards the peaceful

solution of the question of the rela-

tions between the Irish republicans

and England.

JUDGE LANDIS—WAGE ARBI-
TRATOR

JUDGE LANDIS has again been

heard from.

Sitting as arbitrator in the build-

ing case in the fact that the building trade

down last week, a decision which cut
downs wages from 10 to 15 percent

from the old uniform rate of $1.25

dollar per hour. Immediately local build-

ers declared it a momentous ruling and

predicted that it would become the

basis for fixing similar wage scales

throughout the United States.

This goes on the part of the build-

ings that the present rate of wages

less, has been considerably offset by the
decision of the building trades unions

officials in Chicago a week ago to

demand a rehearing on this decision. The

village productions in view of the

jump prices following the recent cut

taken during the last few months, has

been substantially reduced by the

building trades "worker". Indeed,

news Item informs us that several

thousand plumbers have already struck

in Chicago in the wake of the gener-

ous Landis decision.

Frankly, we are a bit surprised

by the facts that the building trade

unions of Chicago have contributed,

from the outset, to upset their wage-
scales and the means of livelihood

of their members to a person who

symbolizes labor and anti-progressive like

Judge Landis.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES KEEP
RISING

STATISTICIANS reported by the De-
partment of Labor for the fifteen
principal cities of the United States
show that in the month from July 15 to
August 15 there was an in-

crease in the retail price of food in

these cities over the previous thirty

days.

The increase runs from 8 percent in

Rochester, New York, and Dallas with New

York City registering an increase in the

price of living commodities of 6 percent. As

compared with the average cost of

food in the year 1913, the retail cost

of food on August 15, 1916, was 10 percent

an increase of 60 percent in Buffalo and

Milwaukee; 60 percent in New

York—down to 43 percent in Louis-

ville.

These facts are worth committing to

memory for the rise in the retail price of

living gives the lie to the asser-

tions of the wage-cutters and their

counter-offensive of the workers

against those who are making ad-

vantage of the situation.

The cry of economic crises to break

down their standard of liv-


NO MERCY FOR SURPLUS
IMMIGRANTS

I N a decision of great interest to

prospective immigrants and to

shipping companies, rendered last

week by Mr. W. M. Mock, rules

that not only have the immigration

authorities the right to detain aliens

undesirable in service of three months

quotas from their countries have been

haunted, but the authorities also have

the right to exclude them after they

had landed. Mr. Mock ruled in con-

nexion with a hearing on a habeas

corpus proceeding which the judge

dismissed.

The decision upholds the constitu-

tionality of the new Immigration law

and the monthly quotas and takes

away the final hope from hundreds, if

not thousands, who had been de-

tailed and who had put hope against

hope that they might be admitted. It

seals their doom—slits the doors of

America definitely and finally to them.

This one after the other are the last

vestiges of freedom of asylum

 sollen und the number of aliens to be

went to call the world's haven of re-

fuge. Of course, it is all meant for

the benefit of the workers. The

justice was enacted for the purpose of

affording the American workers more

work, steady work, as so, they said. The

law is now three months old. And

the Department of Commerce and

immigration has been reduced to a

minimum, the number of unemployed in

America has increased several mil-

ions. Marvelous, isn't it? Can anyone

explain?

GETTING THE HAPSBURG

W HO says WE did not win the

war?

Let the Dubbing Thoman come

along, we are ready with the

proofs. It is true, we cannot show

anything in the form of armistice,

ritories, kingdoms, direct indemnities

etc. But who in these practical days cares for such paltry things any-

way? What difference does it really

make who "owns" these newly carved-

out kingdoms or republics as long as

we can say that the people of those

rightful American hands. As a mat-

ter of fact, they have already en-

tered into these kingdoms and re-

sides, reseated, rechristened, by the

Reno Viviani, to "put the job over"

is this what we would call "getting

the Hapsburg?" And the Hapsburgs

themselves take it, too, those vio-

ciously Hapsburgs and it is the best thing that

Ferdinand is doing. New States. Now that these properties are in, safe,

American hands, no one will dare cast

the slightest glance at them. It must be admitted that the Ameri-

can "people" is entitled to something

more than they have had for the

last few years.

(Continued on Page 4)
Paying Membership

The bulk of the I. L. G. W. U. members in New York not found in the Cloakmakers' locals is in the six locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These include the Cloakmakers' Union, the Kimona and Wrap members, the American Machine Workers, the Cloakmakers' Union, the Whitegoods Workers, and the Custom Cloakmakers and Retail Clerks. Since the division of the local in 1906, the Cloakmakers' Union, the Record Department was enabled to take a complete census of its dues-paying membership. This number has been driven down to forty by the efforts of a special committee of the I. L. G. W. U.

The total good standing, dues paying membership of the locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was 25,385. As a result of the census, the membership in the Cloakmakers' Union has run down to 23,150, the lowest point in its history. This number includes the National Cloakmakers' Union, the Whitegoods Workers, and the Custom Cloakmakers and Retail Clerks. Since the division of the local in 1906, the Cloakmakers' Union, the Record Department was enabled to take a complete census of its dues-paying membership. This number has been driven down to forty by the efforts of a special committee of the I. L. G. W. U.

In the first article summarizing the results of the census, we shall attempt to give a general view of the membership of the Cloakmakers' Union. The present membership of the Cloakmakers' Union was as follows: Local 40, 2,585; Local 60, 1,799; Local 59, 1,916; Local 50, 9,627; making a total membership of 24,899.

The membership of the Cloakmakers' Union was divided into two classes: Active and Retired. The Active Class includes all members who are affiliated with the Cloakmakers' Union. The Retired Class includes all members who are affiliated with the Cloakmakers' Union.

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THE PICTURE

BY ABRAHAM RAISIN

Lately, Jacobson became aware of a feeling as if terra firma was crumbling away under his feet, and locked objects he was firmly leaning upon heretofore, were becoming soft and malleable and he was suspended between earth and heaven. A few friends had recently drifted away into the different, opposing fields, and upon meeting them he had nothing but a few formal words of greeting to exchange. He was willing to give a new version with any of his former colleagues would die prematurely upon him.

"What have I in common with them?" he would ask himself and find no answer.

In the course of a change he decided to leave his present quarters, a small roman villa, with a desk to-do-widow, and a large garden with an evergreen hedge. In a few days he found a new villa, a great one, and sold the old one he had paid the widow.

The new landlord, a rather austere looking man, asked him for a sum. "He gave him the key and said:"

"You'll be very comfortable here."

He settled down, a new man, and forgot about the past.

He noticed a stout woman energetically hanging out a pile of wash upon a clothes line. Jacobson stared blankly at her, and was startled at the stupidly and incongruity of her work. He thought that it was strange that this woman could not get tired of her work and would not throw herself out of the window.

"What is the matter?" he asked, noticing that something was not right.

He finally saw that he noticed a small stream of tears. Five young men—tall, noble, big—were talking with some tools, senselude and smugly, he thought. He turned away and avoided looking at them, because it seemed to him that they were looking down upon them, horrid and stupid, and in a man's underdress on the line, Jacobson carelessly saw him and noticed with surprise how great he had grown and played with the face of a man's underdress on the line, sending his arms back and forth as if they were digging, and was walking and waving at the same time, the hinges from the tenepons took up to him, and all the others, who were working away at their stands.

He slowly rose over back to the picture, and went back to the window. The stout woman across the street was near the end of her task. He watched her, and then a feather and a tail of a bird. She left the room in a happy frame of mind. It was about ten in the morning, and the rain was coming down, and pleasant. A quiet wind was causing her hair, as if to reveal in a great and wonderful secret. He lifted his eyes to the sky and saw a round pale moon. Its peaceable radiance poured freely into Jacobson's heart and before his eyes there swam that eye of the woman's upon the wall in his new lodging. He felt lost and returned to the window.

When he came back and stood before the window, the kind, mild eyes like his lady's had taken him in with a kindness and a smile at the same time that he could not bear to lose.

The Labor unions have been losing a battle against the corporations. While it looks as if they have made gains for the workers in the way of better wages, hours, and working conditions, they have really lost the power of control and management, which were given to them immediately after the Revolution.

"What will be the outcome of all this?"

The answer was a shrug of the shoulder.

The chief impression of France is that of rampant militiamen. While one seldom sees organized groups of revolutionaries, the police, companies, squads and other aggregations of soldiers can be constantly found in the streets. At all times they seem to be going somewhere or coming from somewhere. The men in the streets do not express particular pleasure at this. They see and hear, without saying anything, and understand what they see and hear. This is true of all the main cities, and everywhere.

Stirkeis, lockouts and past employments have left a series of daily newspapers. The cost of living is mounting higher and higher.

The press in England is not functioning in circulation. Conservative French business men and professionals frankly admit that the state of the national debt is the only way of meeting the situation in France. Of course, a serious crash is to come. It may be provoked by something in Germany, something in England, something in France, something in that place elsewhere. But it must come, unless the "wise men" who guide the destinies of the world can find some new method of conducting business.

There are many other details to interest the general reader, but to one who is working for the emancipation of Labor, the European situation today brings nothing but sadness and despair.

Over all this he repeated the thought, "If workers could only insist on the capitalists! If they could only drop their differences, their individual interpretations and desires, and give all their forces to fight the common enemy."
Famous Labor Editor on Europe, the Third International and Russia

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, the great labor and socialist organ of the United States, has passed away. Cahan, who died last week from a fourteen weeks' stay in Europe, which he spent in Berlin, London and Paris, studying conditions and coming in contact with the socialist movements in various parties and men and women of diverse shades of opinion. His death, which was given out by Editor Cahan on conditions in Europe with particular reference to the Third International and to workers' and Socialists' situation he had to say, among other things, the following:

"Berlin is a whole world; it is a wonder city. The whole world passes before you there. I met officials of the Social Democratic party and others of all political parties. They were all busy with their work. The Social Democratic party, the old party, has lost its charm. Friedatolz, the Social Democratic party, has lost all its influence in the past, and today it is the Socialists-Parliament in the republic.

"TheCommunists there amount to nothing. It is a secret that the March 'puke' that the Communist International approved of, and then didn't follow up, let alone carry through and ordered by Bella Kun, one of the leading men of the Communist International. The leading Communists members of the Soviet Government that I spoke to admit that the whole Communist movement, and the whole work of revolution, on which the Communist International is based, is don't.

"Socialist Different Here

"In Europe there is a class-conscious working class. The workers there are better workers, and they have more workers' parties. They have nothing else for them to do; in America every worker thinks that he can be a socialist and do it at the same time. They think it is de- liberately, that it is a sin. We must understand that the trade mark of the character before we can do anything with the workers here and make them Socialists.

"Some of our local intellectuals still want the Third International. For an American Socialists, the Third International is a sign of absolute idiocy. In Europe, people know that they are not in a socialist party but in a trade union party.

"The failure is a joke. Lenin would like to get rid of it if he could. No one can afford to laugh at it. Third International has done 1,000 times more damage to the Socialist movement than the前面的text

back of the old wearing system, for the old-time misfits and conditions. That the majority of our workers un- derstand this is a clear cut fact. An unqualified conclusion. It is, however, painful to observe that here and there a weaker among us are standing up and agitating the of the opponents of progress in our organization and become still more million and hopeless in his outlook upon the future trade-conditions in Chicago.

"As Evil That Must Be Abolished If there is a pest in the local cloak industry that must be done away with and which should at all expenses be expelled, it is the useless agitation of some of our employers to give out finishing of garments to tenant workers. Besides the fact that most of these poor women who take this work are only making a few dollars and have no money, and are competing with the other representative workers in theindustry, it is also true that the finishing of garments in tenement houses is unclean and conduces to the spread of the various diseases, and that the sanitary conditions in some of our shops are also very far from ideal, and that the women and child labor in the tenement houses they are a veritable pyramid.

"We have warned these employers on several occasions that they abstain from this practice. Some of them have kept away, and others, even though great many of them, we are informed, are still sticking to that obnoxious method of finishing garments. We have have served notice upon these bosses again recently that in case they are caught at this abominable practice they will be punished to the full extent of the union's arm. Our workers are re- quested to not fall into this organization whenever an occasion of this sort comes to their knowledge.

Labor Costs Not Cause of High Shoe Prices, Analysis Reveals

Editor Bain, of the Shoe Workers' Journal, "Forest of Shoes", and in explaining why labor refusas to accept wage reductions in this in- dustry he showed that there are many reasons.

Before the war, he said, the labor cost of a pair of shoes retailing at $19.50 ranged from $1.80 to $2.20, the price of this shoe sold as high as $15, and the labor cost advanced to $1.06, or 45 per cent of the retail price.

"Shoes that retailed at $20 or over would show a still smaller percentage of labor cost in proportion to the selling price at retail," he said.

The manufacturer of $1.00 shoe prices were made without reason. The excuse given the consumers was the labor cost, he said. One manufacturer, who paid $18 for a pair of shoes was blaming labor for it. He was merely saying what he didn't know for receiving for making that pair of shoes, and he replied: "Probably $4 or $5. When that labor received less than that, he was astonished:"

"For sometime a year we have had a falling market for shoe mate- rials. Prices for shoe materials now range nearly 15 per cent lower. Yet, manufacturers and dealers seem un- able to make shoe prices anywhere near wholesale.

"A manufacturer said he wanted to make a shoe to sell to dealers at $6, to be sold at retail at $9, and would not subscribe to the theory that the same shoe name should be used to be sold to the re- tailer at $3.50 and retailed at $4. La- bora was asked to contribute from the price of the material to the manu- facturer to sell at $6 what he used to sell at $2.50, when he was the "in the jingles of a shoe manufacturer on the floor of the House of Repre- sentatives at Washington.

We know there are circumstances somewhat extraneous, such as high rents, freight and other expenses, but still it is in order for manufacturers and dealers to introduce a little team work, he said.

"Labor declines to be the goat for the public prejudice to pay threethe prices and says that a shoe should have seemed extremely extra- vagant."
MISERY IN THE OPEN

Our contemporaries. The New York Times is very much displeased with the spectacle of the slave-yard on the Boston Common, where grown-up men, women and children who had fought for "democracy," for the "abuse of war and miseries," have staged publicly, without a vestige of justification or regard for the laws of the land, a sort of public stocks, with a bar of rope fastened to their bodies, and they are walking about the Common as if it were a place of worship.

We are not ready to prophesy what these unpleasant eye-openers might prompt the employers to do. Logically, they should begin to see that they are no longer safe from the law, and that the union that has again the mind of some employers are quite incendible. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound dumbing before they will come to the conclusion that they are no longer safe from the law. We advise one thing. Our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.

EDITORIALS

SOMETHING THEY DID NOT EXPECT

During the last few days the Philadelphia waist and dress manufacturers have been getting the surprise of their lives. They did expect that the entire honest public opinion of Philadelphia and vicinity, and of all the manufacturers of Philadelphia, would round upon them and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia who have declared war against the "weak" girls in their shops in an attempt to smash them. The organization which has been formed to lead the union labor movement in this scheme converted these girls, as if by magic, into invincible fighters but that they have to face the concerted strength of all the workers and employers, and the organized plans of the whole of the employers, and it would be by no means a sudden turn that the purpose of some employers are quite incendible. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound dumbing before they will come to the conclusion that they are no longer safe from the law. We advise one thing. Our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.


EDITORIALS

SOMETHING THEY DID NOT EXPECT

During the last few days the Philadelphia waist and dress manufacturers have been getting the surprise of their lives. They did expect that the entire honest public opinion of Philadelphia and vicinity, and of all the manufacturers of Philadelphia, would round upon them and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia who have declared war against the "weak" girls in their shops in an attempt to smash them. The organization which has been formed to lead the union labor movement in this scheme converted these girls, as if by magic, into invincible fighters but that they have to face the concerted strength of all the workers and employers, and the organized plans of the whole of the employers, and it would be by no means a sudden turn that the purpose of some employers are quite incendible. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound dumbing before they will come to the conclusion that they are no longer safe from the law. We advise one thing. Our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.

MISERY IN THE OPEN

Our contemporaries. The New York Times is very much displeased with the spectacle of the slave-yard on the Boston Common, where grown-up men, women and children who had fought for "democracy," for the "abuse of war and miseries," have staged publicly, without a vestige of justification or regard for the laws of the land, a sort of public stocks, with a bar of rope fastened to their bodies, and they are walking about the Common as if it were a place of worship.

We are not ready to prophesy what these unpleasant eye-openers might prompt the employers to do. Logically, they should begin to see that they are no longer safe from the law, and that the union that has again the mind of some employers are quite incendible. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound dumbing before they will come to the conclusion that they are no longer safe from the law. We advise one thing. Our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.
President Gompers’ Address Before N.Y. Cloak Joint Board

The last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions of New York had a good deal of a festive air about it. Every delegate of all the unions present spoke with the clackmakers' parliament was on hand and early, in addition to a large number of visitors, among whom were some prominent men and women in the New York labor movement.

The reason for this turnout was the appearance before the Joint Board of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the National Executive Board of the Cigarmakers' Union, who came in a body to the meeting. As reported in last week's JUSTICE, subsequent to a statement made by President Schlesinger with President Gompers several weeks ago, the latter was to appear before the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of New York. The Socialist political drive launched by the Cigarmakers' Union of New York among the cigarmakers of this city and to solicit its aid and co-operation in this drive. At 3:00 on Wednesday afternoon, President Gompers came to the meeting on Saturday afternoon, September 1, to plead the cause of the cigarmakers.

In his opening remarks, President Gompers of the Joint Board had introduced President Perkins of the Cigarmakers International Union, Brother Perkins stated in a few brief words the importance of the cigarmakers' movement. He dwelt on the solidarity of interests between the workers in the cloak and suit trade of New York and their fellow-workers in the big cigar shops who are still struggling for recognition and under the heel of the powerful interests in the tobacco and cigar industry—the Tobacco Trust.

President Samuel Gompers, after a few introductory remarks by the chairman, then delivered a forceful speech to the delegates from which we quote the following remarks:

"Brothers and Sisters: I am glad that I am not a stranger to you. You are no strangers to me, either, my fellow union men. I want to tell you the swelling emotions which over- came me as I entered this meeting this afternoon, and looked at those noble square—a fighting square in real formation—ready for any enemy in your industry. (Applause.)

"I remember a few years ago, when we had two separate meetings, another, at one meeting or another, and knew of the situation then existing. That is not the case today. It was thirty-five or forty years ago, when on the down town side we had the cloakmakers and in the needle trades than with any other group a unionized or unorganized group. And I remember the time, too, when your men would be engaged in the street fighting, that is at least once a year, great battles at tended by great suffering and sacri fice, but no results. For what? To restore the reduction of wages which had been made after the war, the International Union, who had secured, and it went on, and on, and on.

"And I remember at least one re striction that was made. Cigar Heaven's sake, you are wonderful fighters; you are tremendous contestants. I know that, when you have secured them, you go to sleep and let the employers and sweat shop owners go ahead. And then, the next year you have to go for strike and fight again." I don't know of any Union which has been of any educational value, but this I do know, that you followed out this policy because you were a lump in all industries—and n ei ther in yours—and a tremendous drive in the silk industry and the open-shop, you have not been compelled to yield. (Applause.) You have held your own and young, as many of you are, and old as some of you may be—and young or old as the great rank and file may be—to your everlasting credit. But the day goes by when the manufactur ers in your industry can play foot ball with the cloaks in America (Applause.)

"If I rightly understand the sit uation, the attack was made recently very carefully. We don't know the exact data at this moment, but I do know that after all that has been said and done about the organization which you and they will have, the manufacturers, in their attempt to get through the joint board of the organized workers in your industry, will fail, as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow and set tomorrow. (Applause.)

"One of the reasons why the Presi dent and the Executive Board of the Cigarmakers' International Union have sought this opportunity of meet ing with you and of talking with you, is this: In a large part of the cigar industry, in and around New York, and some of the largest industries, the centers, the daughters and sisters of many of the men in the needle trades are working, making things and making socks, and, instead of these young persons joining membership in the Cigar makers' International Union, they have been poisoned against our organization; and we believe that through you and your unions, you will give to the men and women in your trades, and all your friends and associates, as you have done, dispel this prejudice against our organization.

"I know the sweating condi tions under which you and those before you worked in your trade. I saw and I know of the men and sub-contractor—but never in the worst conditions of your trade have they compared to the conditions under which the manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco have been made to work. (Applause)" We have not had only convict labor, but deliberately, and in the very house labor, we had the sweeter, the contractor and the sub-contractor; we had the Chinese coolies, who nearly absorbed half the trade of our industry. We had a system whereby a genuine fight could not-- agriculture could not get work because he was not a white man. In the tobacco industry, the single men were lodged in lodging houses and had to eat in some form of luncheon-rooms and were all kept under con trolled and the employer would get an interest in it. (Applause.) There was a pre vailing idea that a single man was nothing. Then, again, some of the em ployers had a system where the men were sent to work in a field. On Saturday nights they would give them two or three dollars and the man had to go from store to store to get a few dol lars. Of course, they would picket and, in addition, they were competing with each other. They were looking and overdrinking each other.

"We had child labor—we had all kinds of conditions that made the cigar industry an honest business. They who worked, worked every odd hour, every odd day, every odd night. They who worked, they who worked, they who worked—everywhere was anarchy in a trade—I mean anarchy in its worst condition. We who are in the International and our Interna tional Union, then comparatively small, had to fight isolation. At a time when intelligence and energy, took the situa tion in hand and, one after another, the cigarmakers, one after another, established a wonderful coop the industry and the trade was taken out of the hands of Chinese labor. Great caravans of trains of men—white workmen— cigarmakers—were taken across the country and set up all over the coun try until they reached California."

"Our International Union was the first organization that established the Union label in any industry in the world. It was the first labor organization in the United Labor system, and established shop labor—back in 1885, and then we reduced the hours of work, established holidays, and the day of May, 1888, or about thirty-five years ago, we inaugurated the eight hour day. In 1894, the Cigar Makers' International Union, and made it a penalty to work overtime. We in tended to make the trade of union members, which had a corre sponding effect upon non-Unions. Through the increased improvements in shops, we have increased the numbers of the members of our International Union—on the average—nearly sixteen years.

"There have come in our industry tremendous changes: Division of la bour, the introduction of machines have made necessary the operations of these machines, and, despite the fights that have been made by re presentation, the men are shut out the workers in operating these machines, the so-called conserv ationists and all the demon�
ding of organized labor have the bit in their teeth, and they are pulling them—and they are standing shoulder to shoulder, determined in their attempt, as at the battle of the Marne, when every man and every woman who had any part in our trade to belong to our Union. And we have, therefore, undertaken a campaign—a drive, if you please, a campaign of election by the registration of every member of our craft, without regard to race, color or re ligious preference. And here we are appearing before you on behalf of the campaign.

I have called your attention to this one fact, that, despite their great power of wealth and influence, any move ment never equaled in the his tory of the world to break up and defeat the organized labor of the country—never before, in such a period, has such little success attended the efforts of the leaders of organized labor have the bit in their teeth, and they are pulling them—and they are standing shoulder to shoulder, determined in their attempt, as at the battle of the Marne, when every man and every woman who had any part in our trade to belong to our Union. And we have, therefore, undertaken a campaign—a drive, if you please, a campaign of election by the registration of every member of our craft, without regard to race, color or religious preference. And here we are appearing before you on behalf of the campaign.

"I join most sincerely and heartily with the suggestion and the request that you make to our International Union for your sympathy and co-operation and assistance, as I am sure that you will pledge your hearty cooperation to them, and I hope that I have been help ful to you in this work. I beg to join you in this tremendous work to bring within the fields of the Cigar Makers, who are not an absolutely equal basis with all members—all those with whom we are in competition; so that you and the other sincere and far-seeing members of organized labor, I am sure, will do all in your power to help the Federation of Labor can carry that banner and plant it upon the ramparts, declaring that peace, justice and freedom must prevail the land over—for you and for all—mak ing for a united and triumphant ef fort! (Applause.)"
THE SLAVE MARTS OF 1921
By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

It was a thrilling spectacle that was brought to our attention by some who had attended the other day. The spectators must have been treated to some "awfully wild" scenes, but we were not too surprised, for the auctioneer let down his hammer upon the bare flesh of the slave and showed him to the community with the most excessive display of the "salesman's" art. We elicited the envy of more than one movie magnate.

The scene there was more than realistic—it was real. It was not a pageant, nor a dramatization and certainly not a complete history of mankind—it was a matter-of-fact slave mart, such as was a common sight in the ancient world, in the lands and among peoples that have been celebrated in song and story. The auctioneer was not the "leading man" of a theatrical troupe, nor were the slaves there to supply the background or furnish an "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by trade and a member of our community. His slave was trying his best to sell just men out of war.

Atlanticbes LeDoux had quite an assortment of goods to offer the public. There was Joe Mitchell, a colored man, who had a hard time making a living as a work-stood for board and lodging, and two dollars a week. There was also a young Negro worker, Davis, who fetched the highest price. There was James Ferris, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years in the army, including service overseas. He proved a poor seller and could not attract any buyers, no one would have him, probably because of the suspicion that he might have been wounded in the Spanish War. The Democracy and thus incapacitated for work such as is expected of a slave binder. He was not even allowed to sell the goods that the United States Magistrate had ordered him to sell, and even this was not allowed, but he was sold for his own property.

Abraham Lincoln erred gravely when he failed to see the necessity of the abolition of the slave system. The slave was a good and valuable citizen, and it was well that the nation should know it. In this respect, the nation was well served by the abolition of slavery.

"Then LeDoux administered an oath which they (the slaves) were to sign, and solemnity was added to it by the administering of an oath to the slaves. We scored another point for the black race in the matter of freedom.

"Then LeDoux administered an oath which they (the slaves) were to sign, and solemnity was added to it by the administering of an oath to the slaves. We scored another point for the black race in the matter of freedom."

Not a man has been polluted by any of the vices that are the pettiness of our democracy and our freedom. Honest-to-God Americans are they all, as well as the slave buyers. It is a source of the greatest republic glorifying in the realization that there are no longer any reasons for maintaining the rule of the crowned heads. Happy that they are the sons of America and free, more free and equal. And because they are good Americans, and consequent slaves, it behooves us who can afford it to buy one of these slaves at public auction and then to sell them to our friends and our neighbors.

There is, we admit, something disquieting in this slave business. For one thing its legality may be called into question. Some of our legal righ-tists may admonish the letter of the law. But we will not discuss that subject. It is a point in this country. The cause of the despoiling poor, of the millions of public slaves in the land is an end in itself, and we do not wish to dwell on it. We see that they did so under pressure of hunger, and the miserable transaction is there for all to see.

"Zell" is the story of a normal life led by a man of never-developed habits. Born at birth in the Philippines, he embarked on a career as a singer by a stupid, matter of fact family, and then as a business woman of the same type, he consistently passes the adventure of which he gives promise. The story is a lot to "my own beloved family, sympathetic, affectionate, far bearing... "happy and just.

The story is a searching criticism of the normal, every day American life of the small town. It shows what the gifted or unusual human being may become dulled to, when possession of houses, motor cars, stocks and bonds, and other tan-gible property are the measure of suc-cess. It shows what may happen to the man who has been trained in rigid opposition to the snub demands of society.

Avery Zell, hero of the book, was the ordinary son of ordinary parents. The backwardness of his family, the negligence of his father, who left his wife after stealing her money, booming large on the streets, and then marrying another woman. Then, as he grew older, he found himself possessed of a voice, a voice, it is said, that would suit him well. He must be admitted. Take, for instance, the delightful episode of his performance in the last tune, a song of the town five hundred club, where he sang the "Armonier's Song" from the public library. The song was a passage down the low note at the end of the song, his immature voice producing it with a sort of rath or noise. The only comfort was the sweet sympa-thy of his escort, Ruby McPe, whom he had not particularly noticed, before.

At twenty-three, after completing his college course, he got an opportunity to sing in a church choir. His new instructor introduced him to a new sort of society, where studio teacher, moveable form, and music were much in evidence. Avery fell in love with a young soci-ety woman, Inez Copeland. His music, however, was not accepted by her. The story was closed by his instructor, who discharged him from his class and from the choir.

Impulsively, pushing aside the girl's protests, he proposed to Ruby McPe, and she ac-ccepted him. Avery did this without realizing that he was not only in love but also in debt, for he had just bought a new suit.

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Several years ago the popular fic-tion was a dull lot. It was neither well written, easy to read, nor was it the best sort of entertainment. The novels of those days were unattractive. Most of them were not only uninteresting but also unattractive. The sales have been increasing in quality, and "Zell" is a notable example of this excellence. It is a novel that is once read and worth reading.

This book is a sort of "Main street", of the soul. It is typically American, but not the American of the Euro-pean, but not of the 100 per cent variety, it is rather the peculiar ex-pression of the rural, the small town, the American family. The characters are easily recognizable to those who live in the small towns of the United States. They are the main characters of the book. The remarkable contribution of the year to the ultimate development of the typically American novel.
DOMESTIC NEWS

Renewed industrial activity is shown by a survey of some of the largest cities in the country. Manufacturing plants are putting on additional workers and a number of closed establishments are resuming operations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad notified the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that it would not oblige the order of the Federal Shop Craft officials to draw up a new working rule agreement.

The Mingo County situation has quieted sufficiently to permit withdrawal of several detachments of Federal troops.

All employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad now have an opportunity for a voice in the management of matters affecting their welfare, according to an announcement made tonight by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company unions, recently formed by the packers in Chicago, will meet their first test of strength with organized labor on September 16th, when the present wage agreement ends.

Conditions in the industrial world today, compared with those of last Labor Day, are much better, declares Ralph M. Kelsey, chairman of the National Civic Federation, and maintain a normality of necessity of life. To keep milk prices from falling below 12 cents a quart nearly every dairy in Baltimore has been pouring great quantities of milk in the sewer, it is charged.

The President’s Cabinet is to be reduced from ten to nine members under a new development in the reorganization of government departments, which is to be submitted to Congress about October 1st.

The Department of Labor announced today that Chinese have been smuggled across the Canadian border into the United States to such an extent that there are now 50,000 Chinese illegally domiciled in this country.

Proceedings to fix the responsibility for the disturbances in the West Virginia coal field have been started by both the state and federal authorities.

Nearly 500 armed miners are entrenched on Big Creek, Ill., awaiting reinforcements. A march may be made on the mines at Rosiclare when they arrive.

Judge Landis rendered a decision today in the building trade war which has been going on in Chicago for months past, cutting wages from 30 per cent to 12 per cent.

Judge Cockrell of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Missouri gives a severe indictment of the judicial system in Missouri in a revision plan given to the new constitution association. It is the best court and best judges for a free state, and these are the people who have the most money and who are actually in the least need of justice.

A terrible storm, which broke out in Elsbaethtown, Ill., prevented the march of 8,000 armed miners upon the coal mines. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and machine guns were reported awaiting their arrival.

Plumbers employed at the Speedway Hospital in Chicago struck today as a protest against the decision rendered by Judge Landis in the Building Trades dispute.

Among the Custom Dressmakers of New York
By T. BERNADESKY, Manager

Most of our shops have opened up recently and work begins to show up. It will therefore be in place to give a small report about our organizations in these columns.

We have written out to the employers of our trade agreements which are to be renewed on September 15th (next Tuesday) to be expected that the new agreements will not be the cause of any serious changes in the working conditions of the employers.

Notwithstanding the slack that prevailed in the trade, we expect to see an increase in business for the coming season. We have learned from past experience that it does not pay to fight the unions, and accordingly have good terms with the employers and to maintain peace in the industry. Should, however, some employing house insist on measures to support the union, we shall be ready to meet them in a proper manner. They, the employers, know too well that when they start a conflict they are likely to lose their best workers, their best model makers and fitters at the very beginning of the season. It must be kept in mind that the fitting business is not very amenable to loss a fitter once such that requires a lot of patience, taste and ability, and an employer is not in a position to suit his or her purpose.

Fortunately, the Union has in its midst some of the ablest and best fitted dressmakers and draper-fitters in the trade and we are inclined to believe that our employers will not make the same mistake with the Union on that account alone.

At the last meeting of our Executive Board the question of the half-organized shops was taken up for discussion. Some members might ask: What is a half-organized shop? The answer is: A half-organized shop consists of two departments—one of ladies’ tailors and another of dressmakers. Both belong to the same firm, yet one is Union and the other is not. In one department the workers work 44 hours and receive decent wages. In the other department the workers get far smaller wages and work 48 hours. The conclusion following in such a shop is easily imaginable.

The workers of each department fear the workers of the other and have no confidence in what either side might do. It happened already in the past that one of such a shop would go down on strike while the other remained at work. Of course, the only beneficiary of such a state of affairs is the employer. It is really hard to understand how such “Uph” shops are tolerated.

We believe it would be to the advantage of both locals No. 3 and No. 90 to give this matter very serious attention. If such shops are Union shops they should be Union in all respects, and if they are not Union shops they should be treated as such and an effort should be made to organize them. It is a fact that both officers and members of these locals give full consideration to this great matter.

As the season begins now, after Labor Day, no one should go on her own behalf to look for work in the shops. They must all come to the offices at first with the Union. They will get better jobs, to begin with, and their wages will not be cut either. When a worker seeks a job on her own account, he is as a rule timid and accepts whatever comes along. The story is quite different when the Union sends them out on jobs. We expect, therefore, that all who seek work will come to register at 725 Lexington Avenue, the office of the Union.

On Monday, September 6th, we had an unusually well-attended general member meeting at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 165th Street. Over 400 members were present. At that meeting it was decided to increase the number of our executive Board five or six persons in order to have it carry out the work of signing the agreements with the employers with greater efficiency and to have it carry out the work of better organizing the campaign for the new members with the employers and new Union shops which we are forming.

It was also decided, in view of the fact that the season has just begun to collect the half-day voluntary contribution for the famine sufferers of Russia during the first week in October and to make known the decision of the meeting in every shop controlled by the organization. 
The Publication of the Educational Comment and Notes

How many of our members can answer correctly the question: "What is the Educational Department of the International doing for us?"

How many of our members know that the work of our Educational Department is referred to not only by our own people but by similar organizations all over the United States? How many of our members know that labor college classes in various parts of our country have asked our Educational Department for its outlines, courses, etc., for their own guidance?

How many of our members know that the Educational Department has published a 16-page booklet which contains a detailed description of every course to be given during the coming year in our Workers' University, Unity Centers and the Extension classes?

How many of our readers know that these descriptions are published in English, Italian and Yiddish?

There is no reason why every member of the International should not become acquainted with all of our work. All he has to do is to come to the office of his local union, register at 31 Union Square, Room 1003, or to the office of his local union, and ask for a copy of the booklet.

This pamphlet is interesting not only because it gives information as to what is being done during the coming term, but also because it describes in detail what are the objectives and results of the educational work of the International.

The list of instructors in itself should change the conceptions and standards of what great values they will be to the students.

Every member who realizes his obligation to the International, that the Labor Movement, should immediately obtain a copy of this booklet, as it is regularly issued individually for one or more of the courses.

REGISTER at the office of your local union or the office of the Educational Department.

Unity Center Opens in Williamsburg, Brooklyn

At the request of a number of our members, the Educational Department decided to open a Unity Center in Williamsburg, which will be located in Public School 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

Those of us who live in the Williamsburg section know exactly whether they intend to attend the classes there. They can send in an application, register at the offices of their local unions. The date of the opening of classes will be announced in the next number of JOURNAL.

California Labor News

Your Unity Centers Are Open

Your Unity Centers are open.

As you cannot see to their doors and the teachers are waiting for you.

How many of you have registered?

Did you register?

Are you satisfied with present industrial course?

Are you satisfied with unemployment?

If not, what are you going about it?

Are you going to act blindly?

Are you going to act on the basis of your own experience without understanding why?

Are you going to try to find out for yourself why the classes are opened and what is the best way of doing it?

But you can do this only if you learn.

You owe a duty not only to yourself but to all your fellow workers.

OUR UNITY CENTERS IN EIGHT PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Our Unity Centers in eight public school buildings were opened last Monday. This is the fifth year of their existence. The Unity Centers are one of the activities of the Educational Department of the International through which we try to give the members of our organization a sound Labor education.

Since most of our members are of foreign birth, it is natural that English is one of the most important points of our curriculum. Last year we had about forty teachers in English. This year we expect that this member will be increased.

The Unity Center is becoming more and more the most important institution. In addition to the instruction in the English language which is in such places as the main centers, an economic and social standpoint, we have established classes in the History and Sociology of Labor, Labor Economics, Psychology, Lectures on Health, and Physical Training.

Much attention is given to creating a proper spirit of fellowship and comradeship.

To this end we have taken our members together upon the knowledge that the knowledge

Our Unity Centers are open.

You owe a duty not only to yourself but to all your fellow workers.

This duty it is to obtain more knowledge.

Your Unity Centers offer you opportunities for gaining more knowledge and culture.

Register at once.

The International has organized eight Unity Centers for you.

The eighth is the newest. It is to be opened in Public School 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

If you live in that section, please look for the Unity Center in their new home and register at the offices of their local unions.

The International has opened three other Unity Centers this week - in Chicago, in Manhattan, and two in Brooklyn.

There is no reason why every member of the International should not join one of these centers.

REGISTER AT ONCE.

Our MT. VERNON LOCAL STARTS EDUCATIONAL WORK

Our members of the Mt. Vernon Local, No. 113, took up seriously the question of education for their members. A special meeting of the local officers and the Education Committee was held on Sunday, Sept. 9, to which Frannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Department, was invited.

At a lengthy and interesting discussion, it was decided to request the general Educational Committee of the International to appoint a VERNON

Mot.

In order to celebrate the opening of the educational activities in Mt. Vernon, it was decided to arrange a mass meeting and concert to be held on Friday, Oct. 12, at 8:30 p.m., at the headquarters of the Union.

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News from the Boston Locals

By ABRAHAM SNYDER

During July we have had here in Boston an election for all officers, paid and unpaid, and also for a business agent. Most all of the former group of officers were re-elected—only a few new men having entered the Joint Board.

A new business agent was elected, Brother Rothstein, a member of Local 24, who has held this post for three years, was replaced by Bro. Reiter, a member of Local 12, an old-time member of the organization, and for several terms a member of the Joint Board. During the last general strike he rendered particularly valuable service to the Union. Another change was caused by the resignation of our secretary, Bro. Levin. He was not a member of our Union, but was a person of rare intelligence and was elected to office on this basis. At present he is compelled to resist owing to personal reasons and he carries with him the kind wishes of all the members of the organization.

The Joint Board presented the present officers of the Joint Board: R. Kurland, president; William Teitelbaum, secretary; Harry Schneider, chairman of the Board of Directors; Simon Godis, chairman of the Committee and Isaac Posen, treasurer.

Dr. for Drus

The Joint Board is conducting now an active campaign for payment of dues and Union cards in good standing to be in order on September 15. Owing to the last strike a number of our members fell into arrears. Those who had some work gave up a goodly part of their earnings to maintain their fellow workers out on strike. New, when there is more work in the shops, the Joint Board has ordered that all the members put themselves in good standing with the Union.

The current fall season in Boston is far from good. Many of our members work less than full weeks, though some of our shops, the better clean, have begun the winter season rather early. In these shops at least the workers have a chance to earn some money during June and July. In the shops where work began recently, however, and where work is scarce, the conditions of the cleanmakers are very difficult. What makes things worse is the uncertainty of the future developments of the season. It is difficult to say whether the season will take a turn for the better, or if it is about to wind up. We hope it will.

We are nevertheless quite happy here in Boston on account of one thing: we have practically no unemployment such as are totally idle and have no jobs whatever. Last year at this time we had a considerable number of such in our trade and in this respect we are a great deal better off this year.

Corporation Shops

As readers of JUSTICE know, we have here in Boston a considerable number of so-called corporation shops. The tendency for the last two or three years has been in the direction of inspiring every enterprising cleanmaker or preacher with the idea that he might become an "employer," "a get-rich-quick manufacturer" as it was, and perhaps roll in wealth at a very early future.

The result was that a great many of these ambitious would-be capitalists have jumped out of the ranks and formed chains of petty shops all over Boston which constituted the real menace both to the Union workers and to the industry in general. Now the hard-times in the trade came like a clear bolt from the sky upon their heads and has squeezed these "employers" to the wall. They stand in predicting in the general conference for Russian relief called together in this city and after the conference by deciding to go to work on our own account and to produce tangible and big results. Accordingly we got together a big shop-chairmen's meeting and subsequently in the meeting of the Joint Board it was decided to call upon every member of the Boston locals to give up two hours of work for this sacred purpose. We have no doubt that this decision will be lived up to in all strictness and that a considerable sum will be raised by cleanmakers for the famine sufferers of Russia.

Here these days in the offices of the big cleanjobbberg seeking for a baker's dozen of suits or coats to be made up in their "factories." It is a pity to watch how they are being treated and how the jobber is greedily taking away from them the few dollars they have saved up at the machine. We would in full sincerity suggest to those fellows to make out applications for membership in the union, come back to the factories and save themselves from the merciless hands of the jobbers. To be sure, some of them have already followed this course of action.

Aid for Russia

Even though the cleanmakers of Boston, like their sisters and brothers in other cities are facing hard times, the Joint Board presented the appeal of the hungry Russian workers has found an echo in their midst. As soon as we heard it, we have responded in part.

FATIMA DRESS WORKERS GIVE $350 TO RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

The facts of this case are quite simple. The employer, who professed to be a 100 per cent Union shop owner, was charged with a number of violations of the agreement. The case was brought before the impartial chairman who ruled that the firm pay $350 to the workers as compensation money. The workers took the money to the office of the Union and requested that it be applied to the Russian Famine Sufferers Relief Fund of the International.

Can you think of a more noble, inspiring act?

The name of the shop is the Fatima Dress Co., and the name of the shop committee that turned the money over for the Russian Relief Fund: William Chandler, William Wiesenthal, J. Shapiro, S. Herman, M. Ulirsch, D. Sherman and S. Steinmam, chairman.

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

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There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also 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 Captains, to take the following:

1. (1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

2. (2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.

3. (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,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION
J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
On September 1st, a communication was received by our local from the International, requesting us to follow up the good men of the United States and call meetings of representatives of the different locals, called for the purpose of holding a convention of the union. The International justly points out the fact that immediate action is needed, and, with that, we cannot recommend that shop or district meetings be called to urge the men to contribute a half-day's pay towards that fund. On our being a part of the Joint Board with which we are affiliated and therefore not in a position to comply with the request of the International of calling shop meetings, therefore appeals to its members through these columns, to help make the collection of this fund a success.

Only a few weeks ago, the true facts of the state of the men, women and children in Russia were not yet known to the outside world. Since then, however, many American correspondents have penetrated the interior of Russia and the conditions as pictured by them in the columns of foreign papers are appalling. Daily we read that now in one place, in another, thousands and thousands are dying from starvation. Especially does it affect the children, whose mothers, in their turn, will die. These are not tragedies, but an everyday fact, an atmosphere of despair that is so prevalent in the Volga region. Added to this all, there is the fear that with the arrival of winter, which begins very early in Russia, typhus, which frequently visits Russia in normal times, will spread among the unfortunate, whose emaciated bodies will not be able to resist the dreaded disease.

Here is a peculiar fact, which, if we feel that our members, in spite of the fact that conditions in the needle industry are not what they should be at this time of the year, will contribute cheerfully a half-day's pay. Those of our members, who in a position to do so are expected to contribute even more towards this cause.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, September 12th, at Arlington Hall, 31 St. on Madison Avenue, Brother Julius Levine, ex-delegate to Dress Industry, was finally disposed of. As is known to our member, Brother Levine was charged with the Joint Board of the Waist and maintenance of oce, for misrep-