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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 29)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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A strike in one of the waist shops of Schenectady, N. Y., has become a significant event. The firm of Max Kurzok runs a waist shop in Schenectady under the aegis of E. & L. Waistshop and, as usual in small in-town shops, the workers were greatly exploited there. The two week wage scale employed in the shop had put up with miserable wages and a severe discipline administered by the owners, with the management.

The scheme of wages in the shop was as follows: The girls were started on $7 a week and continued on this extravagant salary for eight weeks. Then, the wage scale was raised to $10 per week. The maximum wage in the shop was $15 a week, and only a few of the waist makers paid the wage. The firm made it a practice to hire young girls, and hiring new seven-dollar-a-week slaves. In some instances baft上有 $5 and $6 a week. The shop, of course, was not organized as the workers knew what was going on there.

Things would have continued in this blissful state but for a new entry in the shop on July 14, a 16-year old girl, an employe of the shop who looked up Thomas J. Purcell, organizer of the Federation of Ladies Garment Workers, and told him of the conditions in the "E. & L. Shop." He went to the shop and there thirty of them had the courage to come out. At the meeting held in the shop on July 20, the girl was discharged. This time the girls stood up for theirpins and the entire force came out.

Schenectady is a factory town and a large number of labor organizations. The latter became interested in the strike. They made an investigation of the working conditions in the "E. & L. Shop" and found them to be horrible. They immediately began a fight for the full support, moral as well as financial, to the strikers, and to show that if the owners would make an initial contribution of $500, Mr. Purcell proposed to the firm the question of arbitration. This the firm refused.

Even the mayor of Schenectady declared it necessary to urge arbitration. But the owners steadfastly refused. They had none of it.

The strike is now directed by the Federation in conjunction with the International. Miss Jennifer Mates of the SFU was sent there to organize the waistmakers as a local of the International. Under the aegis of Schenectady is wholly on the side of the strikers, and the firm will either yield or go out of business.

When there will be a general strike or will a peaceful settlement be reached?" This is the question which every employer and employee in the waist and dress industry of Chicago is vividly concerned about.

It will take a few days before this question will be definitely answered in one way or another. It all depends upon the action the manufacturers will take within the next two days. In the meantime local 100 is making final arrangements for a general strike. The heavy girls of local 100 are sparing no energies in perfecting the strike machinery so that in the event of a strike they should be able to bring their fellow workers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport and other cities.

The letter which president Schlesinger sent out to the waist manufacturers of Chicago has resulted in the birth of two manufacurers' associations, each of which has notified the Union of its willingness to go into conference with committees of the Union and to enter into collective agreements with our International.

One association calls itself The Chicago Silk and Dress Manufacturers' Association and consists of a large number of manufacturers who have their shops in the Loop district. The second association go under the name of United Ladies Garment Manufacturers and consists of a considerable number of manufacturers operating in the North West Side. The first conference between the Union and the Silk and Dress Manufacturers' Association was held on Monday at 10 A. M. and with the U. L. G. M. on Tuesday 1 P. M.

At both conferences President Schlesinger set forth the demands that had been prepared by the Executive Committee of Local 100. A friendly spirit prevailed at both conferences. The manufacturers expressed the opinion that since the last strike two years ago their opinions about trade unionism changed radically. Many of them came to realize that it is wiser and saner to spend additional money to improve the conditions of the workers than to hire strike-breakers and unscrupulous lawyers and to wage out injustices.

"At the present moment it is hard to tell whether a strike will be averted or not. It all depends on the reply the manufacturers' associations will make to the demands of the Union. The demands include the preferential union shop, an increase in wages and a machinery to adjust differences.

The associations were to make their reply on Friday. If it was made in a conciliatory spirit a peaceful settlement is quite possible. But should the reply of the manufacturers not be satisfactory to the workers the strike and dress industry of Chicago will be tied up within a few days.

A certain lawyer named Jacobs who, by means of vile slander upon our Union, succeeded in securing injunctions against the strikers and in having 100 arrested, is now also on the job. He organized an association of six manufacturers to fight the Union and he notified its representatives of his intention to procure an injunction against it. This contemptible individual, who is hated by all the people of Chicago, does not care like our Union because it consists mostly of Jews, and he is urging the manufacturers to discharge their Jewish help. But so far he has not succeeded in harassment more than 6 or 7 of them.

Most of the manufacturers shun him like a pest.

Within the next two or three days the Chicago situation will be decided. A peaceful settlement will be arrived at, president Schlesinger will be at his desk in New York the next day.

The strikes against all the cor sets factories of Bridgeport and the corsets factories of our International have ended in a complete victory for the 5,000 workers involved.

The demands won by the strikers are embodied in the name of the strike, but at that time the question of hours was not yet settled. The committee has been instructed to appoint an impartial committee for arbitration.

We are in a position to announce that this question has been decided entirely in favor of the workers. The workers of Bridgeport and Denbury will, from now on, work no more than 44 hours a week, which is nothing short of a revolution for Bridgeport and for the corset industry.

The International sent some of its best organizers to conduct the strikes in Connecticut. Vice Presidents Saul Sedlin, Elmer Rosenfeld and Fanni M. Cohn were there. The job was a hard one but our vice-presidents coped with it none the less. They had the cooperation of local labor leaders of whom Ira M. Ornstein, Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Fanni G. Feige, Secretary of the Corset Workers' Union, Mrs. Chace, President of the Union may be mentioned.

All those who aided in the winning of victory of the workers are now proud of their part and proudster still of the results achieved.

Cloak Maker Strike in Los Angeles Continues

The strike of the Cloakmakers of Los Angeles is still on. The manufacturers have adopted a novel way of breaking strikes. They are demanding that the workers do the work for one another. They are actually plying the needle in the course of the strike. This piece of silliness shows how helpless the manufacturers are - helpless as regards help and plain common sense.

The workers are rather glad to see the employers themselves doing the actual work, for it shows in what desperate straits the latter are.

All sorts of things have been tried to break the strike. The manufacturers went to the authorities as Bolsheviks, anarchists and what not. Attempts have been made to stir up race animosity but this, too, failed. There is one more weapon in store of the manufacturers to be applied to the demands of the workers. This weapon will be to force the workers to do before many days are over.
THE WEEK
By S. YANOFSKY

The war between white and black American labor-
ning fiercer
Whether it is merely a coincidence or not it happened just as we predicted last week that a labor war between the whites and blacks in Washington.

We wrote: "It is important to note that what happened in Washington this week will reoccur in varying degrees throughout the country."

This time the clash was not merely a race war but a labor war. By the time this issue goes to press the conflict will be over.

The negroes were shooting at each other. The whites were shooting at each other. The city is in a state of emergency.

The negroes are not to be blamed for their actions. They are the underdogs. They are the victims of injustice. They are the victims of the system. They are the victims of the color line.

They are the victims of the Jim Crow laws. They are the victims of the poll tax. They are the victims of the Ku Klux Klan. They are the victims of the police. They are the victims of the courts. They are the victims of the government.

The whites are not to be blamed for their actions. They are the victims of the system. They are the victims of the color line. They are the victims of the Jim Crow laws. They are the victims of the poll tax. They are the victims of the Ku Klux Klan. They are the victims of the police. They are the victims of the courts. They are the victims of the government.

The war between white and black American labor will continue until the system is changed. It will continue until the color line is abolished. It will continue until the Jim Crow laws are repealed. It will continue until the poll tax is abolished. It will continue until the Ku Klux Klan is abolished. It will continue until the police are abolished. It will continue until the courts are abolished. It will continue until the government is abolished.

In the meantime, we must continue to resist. We must continue to fight. We must continue to demand our rights. We must continue to demand our freedom. We must continue to demand our equality.

For, as we have said before, "The war between white and black American labor is a war of the weak against the strong. It is a war of the underdogs against the bosses. It is a war of the victims against the oppressors. It is a war of the oppressed against the oppressors."
Labor-Union Congressmen

By R. MIMON

II.

HON. JAMES S. MEAWE

Having visited Congressmen Cooper from Ohio, Republican, and J. C. Mead from New York, also a union man, but a Democrat by conviction.

Congressman Meade is quite a young man for his office — only 35 years of age. He contains quite a number of young men, but Meade is the youngest of them all. Young men were not seen in the House of Representatives, but now age has been overcome, and the youth and vigor of the office. Even our Senate contains a number of relatively young men. Generally speaking, it is not a bad thing. Young men are better fit to represent new times, are in more active present realities than the old political fogies. This, we say, is generally true. But the young men in our Congress are far from being progressive. The contrary seems to be the fact — the young men are more conservative than their older colleagues.

Young as Congressman Meade is, he has had experience in lawmaking, having been a member of the New York legislature. He tells me that he was in charge of labor bills in the Assembly.

The testimony of Congressman Meade produces a very favorable impression. He is direct. His face bears witness to intellect and refinement. He looks more like a son of a lawyer than a son of a farmer. He speaks in a rather low voice and chooses his words very carefully.

In reply to my question whether he was still a member of a labor party, the Congressman answered with pride.

"Yes, sir. I am the post-presi-
dent of the Switchman's Union of the American Railway Union. And as if to corroborate his statement he brought out a newspaper and a date sheet of recent date.

"This is your passport," I re-
minded him. He cast a side-
long glance at me to see whether I intended the remark as praise or comment. Mr. Meade is a new Congressman and he is not acquainted with my political views. He is not sure of my tone of voice and ignores the remark about the "passport." I see in it another instance of his caution — a rather praiseworthy trait in a young man.

We pass to questions and answers, which, in my opinion, constitute the chief elements of discussions with a view of gaining a clear idea of what the workers may expect of this Congress, by way of supporting progressive labor legislation.

"I am in the dark as to the campaign to organize a labor party in America," was my first question. Mr. Meade stated that he had not heard of such a campaign.

"Congressman elected on a labor party ticket will represent labor interests better than if elected on a Democratic ticket!" was my second question.

First of all, about Congressman Meade, "we wonder, must be great Americans. It is true we are workers and we al-
ways have the interests of labor at heart. We do our best for the people. We have two parties in America, the Republican and the Democrat. Everybody knows that the Republican party represents the interests of the money rich. The Democratic party, on the other hand, represents the people, the working class. The labor party simply means to divide our forces and become too many to do any good for labor. A labor party at the present time will do labor much more harm than good."

"I call the attention of Congressman Meade to the fact that the workers do not need the Labor party and that they have, by their own power and influence, done much for us."

To this the Congressman replies that he is not well acquainted with the conditions. He believes it is a question of economics. He remarks about the big interests in our country, which choose sible and well trained men to represent them. These are mostly corporation lawyers who know how to defend the corporation interests.

"We workers, the plain, the less trained elements of the people, are not victorious in this fight. We must continue to support the Democratic party."

To put it briefly, Congressman Meade's program is identical with that of the American Federation of Labor. We must come with our platforms to both political parties, at their conventions, and set forth our demands and the program that we adopt against our program must get our vote. Being himself a Democrat, he was forced to admit that the Democratic party can adequately represent the interests of labor. It is not a question of which party, but the need for a new party. All they have to do is to support the Democratic party and to demand that the Democratic legislators constantly fought about their needs and demands.

The Congressman also indorses the prohibition policy of the A. F. of L., with the only exception that he would want a referendum on the question, "Let the people decide for themselves!"

"Congressman Meade's views on government ownership are not clear. He seems to be groping in the dark, though he is loath to admit it. In any case, I have given much thought to the question and that he has his definite opinions on it, but I must confess that I was unable to ascertain them. It seems to me that he is opposed to government ownership. He says, for instance, "that honest competition is the rule and not the exception for it stimulates business. But when a trust grows too large and too powerful, then it becomes selfish the government industry."

He dwells at some length on the evils of a trust, but he is not going to state at what price a trust becomes too large.

When I asked him which industries he favors for government ownership, Congressman Meade pointed out the iron and steel industry. "The railroads," he said, "are a case in point. The merchant marine is need by the country as a whole and should be operated at a loss. The merchant marine is a factor that will enable our country to win the successful war. We are in sore need of foreign markets and to gain foreign markets we need a great commercial fleet."

As decided whether he intended to vote for any of the extra power of the Congress. Meade replied that he had not been in the Congress long enough not to have got his bearings, but he reminded me that he had been in charge of labor legislation in the New York Assembly and said that all here he could give me was his support to measures favorable to labor. "You must assure the workers," he said, "of your true and devoted friend.""

Congressman Meade is a very pleasant man personally, and I was not surprised to find that he would be easy to get along with. He speaks in a very moderate manner, and he is not well acquainted with hi record in the New York Assembly but at the same time he said that his work in the Congress will bear little, if any, fruit.

VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF LABOR PLACES A COLORED MAN ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The action of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at their recent Convention at Alexandria in electing a colored delegate as a member of the Executive Committee of that body, has brought the colored question very much to the front in that state at the present time, and from all reports has caused quite a divergence of opinion as to the wisdom of so doing at this time, and is quite a departure from the past record.

SCHOOL TEACHERS THREATEN STRIKE IN PORTO RIC

Unless the legislature makes provision for an increase in teachers' salaries, Porto Rico is threatened with a strike of 2,500 school teachers. Commissioner of Education Paul G. Miller put the question of teachers' salaries up to the legislature.

"If the legislature takes the view that there is no money in the treasury with which to increase teachers' salaries, the answer is that the legislature is the only agency in Porto Rico that can put contained in the treasury by proper revenue measures," said Commissioner Miller. "It is high time that teachers should have an addition of a small real cash rather than mere words of praise.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING UNION NEWSPAPER

The anti-picketing ordinance, passed by the city council of Los Angeles in 1910 in an effort to break the metal trades strike, has come into effect in time in an unexpected manner.

One woman and two men, members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, 75 members of which are on strike for an increase in wages, were served with three false copies of an extra issue of the Citizen, the paper owned by the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union. Two women and men are charged with violating the anti-picketing ordinance, in connection with an account of the strike and was sold in front of a clothing store which refused to grant the in-
creased asked for, thus forcing the tailors to strike. The defendants are out on bail pending trial.

The case should be watched with much interest, as the freedom of the press is involved.

It is hardly conceivable that a court, even in Los Angeles, will hold that the municipal authorities can suppress copies of a newspaper containing an account of a strike.

This is the first case of a woman and man has resulted in rallying the labor movement solidly to the support of the strike, in this fight for living wages.

FREE SPEECH WITH A STRING

Homestead, Pa. — Free speech — with a string — is assured trade unionists in that borough if the temporary town executive for a permit to hold a public meeting. The regular executives on his vacation and the substitute is superintendent in a steel plant. This permit is considered a free speech permit, but told the workers to "go ahead and hold your meet-

The hall keepers have strict or-
ders not to rent a hall unless the police are in attendance.

The unionists then attempted to hold a street meeting and Wm. B. Baker, leader of the nation-
al committee for organization of steel and steel workers, and Organizer Beaghen, were arrested. The chief of police informed the unionists that there will be no meeting per-

State of New York
Office of the Secretary of State

The undersigned, hereby certifies that the Cloth and Skirt Makers' Building and Clothing Manufacturers' Corporation, has filed in this office on this 4th day of June, 1919, a certificate of incor-
poration of such corporation under section 221 of the General Cor-
poration Law of the State of New York. That is to say, the incorporation ap-
pears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section and is validly incorporated.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, this 4th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(Sign) Secretary of State.
Bridgeport was an inert town. Though a great industry, and one which can be put on the map of the Labor Movement, there are no ideal conditions in their shops and live a life of ease and comfort. This was far from being the case. Whatever the cause may have been, the masters of Bridgeport could not stand the labor movement skipped the Bridgeport workers.

But our international came to Bridgeport and established two locals of corset makers. It was a hard task for the Internationals to organize these localities. It took much patience, much hard work, and a great deal of tact to organize the corset workers in a city where unionism is practically unknown. But when the time came, the spirit of unionism, where a strike is considered nothing short of a rebellion, is so constituted that the harder the task before it the more eager and persistent it is in tackling it. The efforts of our great organization finally bore fruit. As strike was called, the Bridgeport Corset Co., but in three other corset factories, were conducted on strike, and thus it was that the three generations of a family had to work together to earn a living.

The corset factories, especially the Warner Corset factory employed, not directly engaged in the strike, did not agree to the demands of the corset makers came to see the light of unionism, the workers also caught the spirit of it, and the Warner factory was transformed within a short time. It became fully organized. In their dealing with the management the workers will be represented by five committee members under the control of the union. This is in itself gives the factory a new politics.

The same is the case with the other factories. The strike, directed by the committee of the vice-presidents of the International, was really an astounding success.

This victory had the effect of an electric shock which stilled the rest of the Bridgeport workers out of the International. Thousands of machinists went on strike demanding a 44 hour week, higher wages, improved hours, and a control of the work so far as it affects the employees. It has brought the union now in line with other industrial centers of America. The period of slumber is over.

And Bridgeport is not the outside boundary of the movement; there are many other towns in Connecticut and its vicinity which have the same ideal conditions in their shops and live a life of ease and comfort. This is the case with New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, and many other towns. We don't doubt that they will be heard from in the near future. And all this will be due to the great spirit of enterprise of our International and of the local leaders in Bridgeport, who are steadily bring about the present victory.

THE STRIKE OF THE RAIN- COAT MAKERS IN N. Y.

The raincoat makers of New York organized as local 26 of the I. L. G. W. U. are surely not out of the way with which their strike which they began last Thursday. On the contrary it would have been out of the question for them to remain behind the International and would be to continue on strike and to go on their antiquated system of piece-work and with their former long hours.

It would be queer, indeed, for the raincoat makers are made of the same material as the other workers. Also their physical endurance has its limits, and they have to pay the same prices for bread, butter, meat, clothing, shoes, housing, etc. Why, then, should they be compelled to work longer hours than those they the step-children of the International?

If the International dnas no such children. The workers in its fold are all alike; it regards them as equal and deals with them with equal love and care.

And now that the raincoat makers are on strike, the manufacturers must agree to manage their business on this basis they will have to give way to more efficient management. This has become automatic that as soon as they agree to maintain its workers in reasonable comfort is not justified in its present treatment and they simply cannot and will not be an exception.

Week-work has now become a matter-of-fact arrangement. It is no longer necessary to plead for it in the national office. The men now fight and fight for it with the manufacturers and not the union will be to blame for its absence.

A. Baroff, secretary and treasurer of the International, brother Hal- l, of the local, and Fannia M. Cohn constitute a material addition to the able leadership in the movement.

If the raincoat manufacturers expect to have their work made outside of N. Y. they made the reckoning without their enemy. All the towns and cities where raincoats are made are in complete control. It is at all improbable that a general strike will be declared there, if it not now is.

All things considered, it is obvious that the manufacturers have no choice but to accept the demands of the workers or they will do it for them. In addition to avenging material losses, they will be compelled to maintain that they possess common sense that and they grasp the situation as is.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO

Will the Ladies Waist Makers Union of Chicago, Local 26, gain its full strength. All the local unions, bracketed to the Chicago Waist manufacturers, without a struggle? This is a question which we cannot answer definitely, but one thing is certain, that if a struggle is started, the manufacturers and not the union will be to blame for it.

A. Baroff, secretary and treasurer of the International, in his letter of warning to the manufacturers does not budge words with them. He states clearly that the workers will not make any sacrifice in the present conditions; that they consider themselves entitled to the same conditions that have been enjoyed by their brothers in New York and elsewhere. His argument to the manufacturers to arbitrate the question. This proposal is in keeping with the spirit of the International and its president to talk matters over before open war is declared. The union makes arrangements before an impartial committee which should pass judgment on the arbitration committee to be appointed.

Nay are many arguments needed in favor of the 44 hour week. It is regarded as the ideal work week obtaining on a 40 and 60 hour basis, and there are some in which the work week is only 30 hours. As the work is normally paid for at 44 dollars per week, it hardly appear as revolutionary. Most of the manufacturers have already raised wages to earn more than that, and when we consider the present cost of living, this scale looks very moderate, indeed.

The demands of the raincoat manufacturers have been in the least degree far-sighted they would have availed of the strike to re- alized that there was nothing for them to gain and a great deal to lose by a strike. But manufacturers will be manufacturers. They hope against hope that they would succeed in defeating the workers even if the manufacturers in sister industries failed in the attempt. The raincoat makers had no choice but strike. The shops are now closed and will remain so until the workers will accept the terms given them.

It is superfluous to say that the strike is directed by competent men that it is conducted with intelligence and tact which is characteristic of all the strikes conducted by internationals. A. Baroff, secretary and treasurer of the International, brother Hall, of the local, and Fannia M. Cohn constitute a material addition to the able leadership in the movement.

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The last strike in Chicago lasted ten weeks, and in spite of all the arguments of the workers the strike had not come to an end. This was a sad but valuable experience for the Chicago Waist workers. It is a lesson that our friends are not overthrown by the defeat they are now prepared for a strike of twelve weeks. They are not prepared to finish. The International is determined to throw in all its might and resources for the sake of its principles. The workers must and will win. The victory must and will be complete.
III

"TINKERING" NOT A SATISFACTORY REMEDY

The changes involved in this recent settlement are neither thorough nor
radical, but if unrest is to be prevented from assuming dangerous form,
substitute for the motive of private

profit, some other motive which point of the structure of
the system by slight adjustments to meet the new demands of labor.

This motive is that of St. Anderbrom the need to abolish the whole
basis upon which our industry

has been conducted in the past to endeavor to find a

substitution for the motive of private

gain, some other motive which

would dominate the system. The problem in industry at the present day is that of bringing home to every person the idea that industry the feeling that he is as

a representative of the community as a whole. This cannot be

done so long as industry continues to be highly

profit, and the widest possible ex-

pansion of public ownership and

administration of public enterprise as therefore the first necessary con-

dition of the removal of industrial unrest.

Of course, that document has been treated in various ways, ac-

cording to the point of view which reads it. That and other documents issued by trade union

organizers are like an attack upon

some quarters of the capitalist press — not all. I am glad to say that there is a genuine attempt to

uproot the jungle of frauds and san-

cricies, and some have given us

constructive criticism, which we are glad to see as they are making use of — but a section of the pres-

seems to think they can destroy that

vestige of the most virulent character.

They overlaid it and there is a report to the effect that on a

different day one of our weekly papers had a green at-

tack upon Robert Smillie, who is
tuberculosis one of the best beloved leaders in our country. He was

called a Bolshevik and all sorts of

things like that. This is what happened:

I went down to a meeting in the East End and heard some of the things that were said.

One said: "I saw in the papers today that Bob Smillie is a Bolshevik and that he is a person of Leninism." Oh, said the other, "if Leninism is anything like Bob Smillie, something has to be done.

The program on immediate re-

forms, of course, you probably know what that means. It is the strongest organizations and the weakest section of the community are being helped. We have the great engineering and

allied trades sweeping into their

hold, the standardization with the employers, and a very skewed trade like the wo-

men's trades, and the women who are married and many of whom are elderly, have organized and are getting something through the trade board method, and now have secured by negotiation a 47-

hour week.

I was very glad to see we are keeping neck and neck race with

you in the classes of workers that can organize and can make headway.

We have our national or-

ganization of police officers. The

effect of this organization has been very immense, and in our proceedings and demonstrations in connection with our open-

air meetings we find a brother and a comrade in the main in blue, always prepared to lend a help-

ing hand, and to interfere with

his official duties.

A COLLEGE BEDDING MAKERS' UNION

The latest recruits to trade unionism are the Bed-Cookers in Cambridge and Oxford. These were women of sixty; they organized and demanded a liv-

ing wage rate of £2.50. This is the beginning of the idea that

they think you would call the Federal Employees. This immense help of

of the public, and experience inside the trade union movement. Actors and ac-


tresses have taken strong part in the

protest against certain very bad methods of em-

ployment. They have already se-

cured great reforms, and they, too, are affiliated to the British Trades

Unions Congress. We hope in the future to get the light and color of our conference shall have immense

impact in our country.

We have a union of journalists. In our last Congress we made a vote of thanks to the press for their support during the week we had the pleasure of hav-

ing a new type of union which had already proved its worth in protect-

ing the integrity of the reporter. In our community there are so many politicians who, when they get a

little loose in his talk and say things that are not in a way to suit certain people, throws it on the shoulders of the press. The last time it was

reported on the National Union, Journalists. I took the matter up with vigor and demonstrated the

importance of the integrity of the political

reporter. Now I am coming to what I consider the greatest problem under structural changes in our coun-

try. I rejoice in the great, splen-

did success of the movement. I rejoice in the fact that the labor movement in our coun-

try is coming forward more and more politically united, but I also re-

joice that the trade unionists as a whole consider themselves the spokesmen of the consumer, and that he is a consumer, and so we have

what we call the third wing of the coop-

erative movement. In this third wing we have the union of forces

between the Trade Union Con-

gress and the great cooperative

societies. The Trade Union Con-

gress has entered into a bene-

ficial alliance with the co-operat-

ive movement. We realize that we are not only dealing with the inter-

ests in getting hold of the raw material

and the processes of produc-

tion. We have in the co-operative

societies 4,000,000 members; have a share and loan capital of £850,-

000; we have an accumulation of over £125,000,000; a net sur-

plus of £90,000,000, and a wage

bill of £60,000,000. In the words of the highest trade union wages but in excess of trade union wages.

employees number over 165,000.

In the old days there was a

battle with the prices. We believe in the

mass of consumers a whole.

wildness of private trade desec-

rated by competition, and we now have very ample evidence of the entire system.

protection of the per-

sonal property of the people.

changes have become so

in the cost of living.

Thanks to our co-operative em-

ployment we have nothing to say from this platform on how to manage great industrial concerns. When the Government was

going to the food supply, how it was going to get commodities dis-

tributed, and how it was going to

they turned to the laboring peo-

ple, organized in their coopera-

tives, to go as far as possible to help. And how did they repay us? The first food controller put into

office as a representative of the

private interest of the groc-

ery trade, and he diverted the

material and resources from the

co-operatives. Oh, we have learned our lesson! We believe in self-

government, and let the un-

ditioned independence of labor — we believe that we have got to look after our own interests.

We have our own banking, our own insurance, our own factories, selling, shipping, buying, building works, clothing, tea plantations, and wash houses. We have by these three movements as a start to develop a working class of brain

workers and hand workers on these lines; as producers through trade union organizations, as consumers through the check

on production and distrib-

tion through our great trading

concerns, and as citizens through our control of government, both legislative and administrative.

We are full of the community spirit, we are recognizing that we have

responsibility, not merely to

ourselves as a shop assistant, not merely to John Jones, the workman, but we recognize the res-

ponsibility that rests upon us towards the whole community, which are just coming into the world as well as those that are going out. We have a broad, tolerant spirit that will look everywhere for ideas and assimilate them, and we will preach for justice for the great masses of the people and to do injustice to

humanity.

I bring you the most cordial

greetings from our trade union movement as the result of the great God-speeding in building up

on this side of the Atlantic the bolwark for labor that we are trying
to build on our side.

Powerful international labor

unions are rallying to the support of the Rand School of Social Science, the National Urban League Club, the League, investigating committee, and the New York state attorney general's

office.

Two resolutions adopted by

the committee are that the attitude that international labor

bodies are taking in the fight to

"The Rand School is a legiti-

mate, lawful institution for the purpose of securing education in

social and economic lines" says the resolution adopted by the Inter-

national Urban League. The resolution adopted by the

committee and the attorney general's office is that a form of

untruthful stories have been spread by them and pledges "mor-

timor imminem" to the limit of its ability. It calls upon all local unions to aid the school.

The Rand School is a

board of the United Cloth Hat

and Cap Makers of North Amer-

ica. It is a federation of labor

committees with the purpose of destraying the freedom of education and hindering enlighten-

ment. In the resolutions adopted by the committee the Rand School, that recognize the attack upon the Rand School as

an attack upon the labor move-

ment."

The strike was called on Tuesday, July 17, and lasted for a period of eleven weeks, terminating on August 11, 1918. It was one of the bitterest and longest street strikes fought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. A number of the members remained on strike for several weeks after the adjustment with the Dress & Underwear Makers' Association was reached, therefore the account of the strike could not be made before May 24, 1919.

#### Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL STRIKE EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx &amp; Harlem Committee</td>
<td>$10,281.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Committee</td>
<td>5,382.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville Committee</td>
<td>4,335.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Help Committee</td>
<td>5,135.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Committee</td>
<td>28.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall Committee</td>
<td>7,946.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall Remittance</td>
<td>167.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Bureau</td>
<td>194.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation Committee</td>
<td>50.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law &amp; Court Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including lawyers’ fees, fines, bail, etc.)</td>
<td>30,833.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Meeting</td>
<td>2,041.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,102.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Committee &amp; Ticket Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Out-town Committee</td>
<td>49,513.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>210.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; Stationery</td>
<td>5,500.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Settlement Committee</td>
<td>597.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speakers &amp; Entertainment</td>
<td>4,114.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strike Relief Committee</td>
<td>1,024.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-c Strike Expenses</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>225.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total General Expenses</td>
<td>$182,656.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Strike Budget

**Out of Town**
- Jersey: 4,500.00
- Long Island: 2,400.00
- Plainfield: 1,550.00
- Newark: 2,410.00
- Mount Vernon: 1,900.00
- West Hoboken: 1,154.75
- Perth Amboy: 4,734.00
- Troy: 2,657.00
- Kingsboro: 577.00
- New Haven & Hartford: 12,410.00

**Total Out of Town**: 34,150.53

- Harlem & Boroughs: 8,400.00
- Brownsville: 8,000.00
- Brooklyn: 8,760.00
- City: 205,415.50

**Total Strike Benefit**: $328,630.25

**General Strike Expenses**
- Advertising, Office & Admin. Expenses (Including salaries, etc.): 46,114.64
- Current Organization Expenses (Including Legal, Journal and Meeting Expenses): 7,038.70
- Current Donations & Strike Benefit Expenses: 2,059.47
- Disbursements in 1918: 2,029.47
- Total Receipts: 636,782.49
- Balance: January 1, 1919: 616.48

**Total**... $658,409.98

**Disbursements**

- Payments to Int'l. & Central Bodies: 25,300.00
- Current Office & Admin. Expenses (Including salaries, etc.): 46,114.64
- Current Organization Expenses (Including Legal, Journal and Meeting Expenses): 7,038.70
- Current Donations & Strike Benefit Expenses: 2,059.47
- Disbursements in 1918: 2,029.47
- Total Receipts: 636,782.49
- Balance: January 1, 1919: 616.48

**Total...** $658,409.98

### Problems of Miscellaneous Branch

Among the many problems that now confront Local 10 as a whole is the problem of raising the standard of wages. Since the destruction of the Branch by the management of the Underwear and Underwear Makers' Union has insisted on a minimum of $35. per week that the union cutters were to be raised to $39 per week, which is the minimum of the Cak Cutters and that a week’s work is to consist of 48 hours. A notice to that effect was placed in the guidance of the members and may be found elsewhere in this issue. This however did not prevent the management of the Branch from sending 100 per cent to the call of the General Strike of the Garment Makers’ Union. Up to the present writing more than 50 per cent of the trade have signed, and the statement is beseged with applications for settlement. In order that every firm c D them portraits are kept on a separate account. The above statements are rendered after a complete and detailed audit of the receipts and disbursements which make up the local was made, and the correctness of the figures and items included in the statements are hereby certified. Respectfully submitted.

F. NATHAN WOLF, Madison Square General Auditor.

International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

### Week in Cutters’ Union, Loc. 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

**Readjustment of the Cloak and Suit Branch**

The management of the Cutters’ Union Local 10, following the short and successful victory of the General Strike of the Garment Makers’ Union, are now readjusting itself to a peace-time basis.

One of the new features, Manager Max Gorestein explains, is the adjustment of complaints by the Garment Makers’ Union and Protective Association. Under the old agreement this was not the case. The agreements now make the assignment of a Business Agent whose duty it will be to attend to all the only association complaints. The Manager has assigned Meyer Scharp to this work.

The present prosperity in the Cloak and Suit industry has brought back quite a number of workers who are giving up the trade entirely. However, the influx of old-time cutters did not attract the majority of the men from some of the locals above the stipulated minimum. Manager Gorestein is frequently called upon to settle disputes between cutters and their employers.

**Raincoat Cutters, Too, Gain**

Since the Raincoat Cutters are considered the same as the Cak Cutters it has been established a precedent that whatever the gains of the Cak Cutters are are secured for Raincoat Cutters. Accordingly, immediately upon the settlement of the Cloak strike, Gorestein sent out a notice to Raincoat Manufacturers notifying them that all of the cutters are to be raised to $39 per week, which is the minimum of the Cak Cutters and that a week’s work is to consist of 48 hours. A notice to that effect was placed in the guidance of the members and may be found elsewhere in this issue. This however did not prevent the management of this Branch from sending 100 per cent to the call of the General Strike of the Garment Makers’ Union. Up to the present writing more than 50 per cent of the trade have signed, and the statement is beseged with applications for settlement.

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F. NATHAN WOLF, Madison Square General Auditor.

International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

Works under conditions that are far below the standards that were obtained in the strike. While their hours have always kept pace with the other trades, wages and business conditions have kept them at such a low ebb that it is hard for one to earn a decent living. Just as the minimum of wages allowed by the Protective Association has been set at $31, the new working men decided that if they were ever to earn wages which could cover the cost of living and provide the necessities they would have to demand an increase, despite the fact that they secured the $35 minimum 10 months ago. Accordingly, the Manager of the Brach was instructed to take this matter up with the various associations. The men seek a minimum of $35 per week.

Thus Far Wrappers and Kimono cutters have secured the $35 per week. But for some trouble between the Children’s Dress Makers’ Union and the local 50, Children’s Dressmakers, the cutters of this trade would be in the regular receiving of the $35 per week by this time. However, the point at issue is quite a serious one for as the man realises the Underwear industry proves the most reluctant to make the concessions. However, the union will make all efforts to secure the much needed raise for the cutters in this trade. They are in dire need of it and must get it.

Reports submitted to the Executive Board as to the conditions in the Miscellaneous Branch show a much needed reorganization. The last General Strike of the Union has added a mention that a plan that promises to lift some of the industries out of the mud, the three trades mentioned are subjected.

Many shops have been found to be union-compliant, but the union cutters were available; the proportion of apprentices to men cutters is run at 10% to 15%. The apprentices run as low as $14 per week. Many shops employ but one mechanic, and the cutters are usually less than $31, and the rest are assistants whose wages are shamefully small.

**Membership Holos General Meeting**

Last Monday, July 30th, the regular meeting of all branches of Local 10 was held. Lack of space makes it impossible to recount all that has been taken up and acted upon. It will suffice to mention but one resolution that was adopted. This is the proposition of arranging a Victory Banquet which will be held at the Astor House on Tuesday, August 12th. The Executive Board thought it would be better to arrange some such affair at which the membership can exalt, and be entertained.

An Arrangement Committee consisting of Brothler Eimer Brothers, Enon, Daniel Lewin, Harry Hackon, Sidney Rothenberg, Charles W. Serringer, and Nathan Leger have been appointed to proceed with the necessary plans. The time and place of the banquet will be announced in these columns and all members are requested to watch for the announcement and prepare for the time of their reception.
Summer Days at Unity House

The thermometer has little effect on the spirit of the Unity House. Wet days cannot dampen the joy of the weekenders or hot days cause the enthusiasm to shrivel. In the worst of July the lake is a refuge, and the swimming pool is the favorite resort. And there is the temperature bar with a real, live soda dispensing to cool parched throats. Enterprising ones have discovered Lake Tama’s short walk away, the second lake on the Unity estate, and rumors have it that in the wee hours of the morning real nymphs can be found disporting themselves on its banks.

The evening is an especially beautiful time at Unity. The twilit settles upon the lake and the moon steals out from behind the clouds, painting everything with silver. The lake becomes a fairyland at this magic touch and one waits for the elfs to trip out on these silver banks and dance like a fantastic tale. The spell is so strong that even the ringing of the bell can hardly draw us out of our swoon.

Finally the meeting comes together in the summer garden. What a pretty crowd of children and color with the moonlit sky overhead and the greenery around! Hedwig Reicher comes forward, the uncrowned queen of Unity House, and reads some beautiful poem or drama. Her beauty and nobility as well as her innate democracy have made a deep impression on the hearts of Unity girls. She is one with Unity. To her, she says, the Unity House is the greatest and most beautiful thing she has seen in America. It means more life and more love in the hearts of the workers. She watches with intense interest every move, every word of the workers. It is a revelation to her of a world of truth and sincerity. It is a vision of hope for the future. She speaks in eager, earnest tones of her plan of Workmen’s Theatre where the worker may hear and see great drama unspoiled by the money-making of the commercial stage. She tells of the wonderful accomplishments of the workers of Germany and other European countries who have built theatres of their own where drama of beauty and influence can be seen.

Why should there not be such theatres in America? Why should not the American workers have their Europe combine to build for them selves a new world of the spirit. These are the thoughts that run through Hedwig Reicher’s mind and find their fulfillment in some small degree in the Unity House.

Politics as well as interest in the Unity members. This week they listened to a lecture on the Agnostics, false millions in Ben Howe, one of the most active workers in the Labor Party. He spoke enthusiastically of the American worker’s party which should do in this country the same work that the British Labor Party is doing in England. A vigorous discussion followed in which several Unity members upheld the importance of industrial organization as distinguished from political action.

The Unity House is full to capacity at the present time with more than 400 guests present. But the houses are so well arranged and the whole estate is so large that there is no sense of crowding. There is quiet and privacy for each member of the vast Unity family. Almost all the places have been taken for several weeks ahead, and those who wish to stay at Unity would therefore better register immediately while there are still a few places open.

Plutocracy’s Commendations

Thou shalt not have any other boss but me.

Thou shalt not organize a party or society for the purpose of helping thyself; thou shalt not agitate or dream of better conditions; for I, thy Boss, will give thee what is coming to thee, and will not have any interference. See!

Thou shalt not speak disrespectfully of thy Boss; for I will fire and blacklist all who do so.

Remember every day I ordain, to abject and dig me up command thee; for I will show thee where to spend my money and where: and thou shalt not only speak, thou shalt, thy wife, or thy son, or thy daughter, or anyone else who ought to know his place.

Honor thy Boss, and fight for him. He shall give thee the world; for whoever opposes us is barbaric and ought to be killed.

Thou shalt not think.

Thou shalt not read, except what I tell thee.

Thou shalt not complain.

In a stirring article entitled “Us Imperialism, gone Mad?” which appears in the Labor Leader for March 20th, J. Ramsay MacDonald, who was de

nized passports to Russia as one of the members of the investigating commission appointed by the International Socialist Central Committee, exhorts his British workers to protest against the Amritsar wolf of the British India and of another million in the native states.

The man happens to have a document which the Government considers seditious, he is, without proof, to be presumed to have it for evil purposes. I have had such papers for reference purposes, to cricize them and reply to them, to instruct myself regarding certain propaganda to which I am opposed — but under these bills I should be, with such possessions, absolutely at the mercy of the Indian Government were I in India.” Incidentally Mr. MacDonald reminds his readers that there has been a torrent of lies in India, that the influence, following on the insufficiency of food, has seen a rise in the British India and of another million in the native states.

The New Initiation Fee of The Ladies’ Tailors’ Union of Baltimore, Md.

The initiation fee of the Ladies’ Tailors, Misses, Juniors’, Children’s and Infants’ Coats, Suits, Waistlines, Dresses, Skirts, and Underwear is now 50c, from the 15th of August, 1919 on.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf â€“ Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 53 East 3rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 23rd St.
Mack & Co., 39 East 27th St.
M. Stern, 39 East 3rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.

THE UNION CO-OPEVATIVE SOCIETY Local 30, I. L. C. W. U. SELLING WHITE LILY TEA, COLUMBIA TEA, ZWETOCHNI CHAI EXCLUSIVELY
Next Time You Go to Rand School

—BUY—

"SOVIET RUSSIA"

Official organ of the
Russian Soviet Government Bureau

In this weekly magazine you may read the TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA. The cost is ten cents. It prints official news of all events in Russia, as well as comments by Americans and others who have traveled in Russia since the great Proletarian Revolution.

Read how the treatment of the Jews in Russia has changed for the better under the Soviets.

No. 9—which is out to-day contains the following:
The Truth About The Russian Soviets
—M. PHILLIPS PRICE

In Semionov's Paradise
America's Need of Russian Raw Materials
Italy Against the Russian Adventure
"The Nationalization of Women"
Editorials, and other matter.

ON SALE AT ALL NEWS-STANDS—10 CENTS
Subscription Price: $2.50 per half year; $1.25 per 3 months

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