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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 32)

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.
ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF LOC. 9
AT COOPER UNION

By A. BAROFF
Secretary-Treasurer of the International

Now that our organization campaigns have proved successful all along the line I consider it in order to review the recent events in our unions, events so trenchant with the spirit of struggle and triumph.

The beginning of the year 1919 was also the beginning of an intense, feverish activity in the locals of our International. Every week brought a new union up to date with 44 hour week and better wages for its members.

I forgot that in most of the locals the old agreements with the manufacturers expired at the same time. Our demands had to be presented to the various associations. The individual locals drew up their new demands and submitted them to the International for endorsement.

Our general office was busy. Meetings of the various committees of the locals were called to discuss their demands and put them in final shape for presentation to the manufacturers' bodies. This work demanded the arrival of a large number of representatives.

The work done in the past few months has been arranged conferences between the unions and the manufacturers of all manufacturers' associations in all exchanges, and the negotiations have been very long in the factories. The officials of local 9 have gone to great lengths and more apparent to the rank and file, the general strike, would have to be played in order to compel the employers to yield.

It fell to the lot of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union local 55, one of the largest locals of the International, to step forth as the vanguard of our forces, and open the struggle for the 44-hour week. This union, with a glorious record of victories, of bravery, of loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor, was forced to call a general strike in order to make the manufacturers change their tactics, to recognize the power of the organization and to reckon with its demands.

The general strike of the Waist Makers' Union was called on Jan. 21 and lasted some 12 weeks. The workers fought like lions against their employers. The International, its officers, its financial resources were placed in the service of the heroic strikers.

This strike conducted virtually by the International office was a model of endurance and loyalty on the part of the strikers, and it could not help exciting a desire able influence upon the sisters, trades, in which the manufacturers were preparing to fight their workers tooth and nail.

The strike of the Waistmakers' Union which was conducted with so much system and efficiency and which drove many manufacturers to their ruins, impressed the manufacturers of our local 9 with the fear of fighting their organized workers. These manufacturers benefited by the strike and dress employers and came to realize that the best and shortest way for them was to come into conferences with the union and concede the demands of the particular locals of the affected.

While the waist makers were engaged in a desperate struggle with their employers, the International, in return, managed to renew agreements with the manufacturers, who were now already in agreement in wages, minimum scales, and union standards of work.

The waist makers' strike was finally settled. The unions gained another victory, a victory which was originally hoped for and whose success had its effect also on the Philadelphia and New York local 9, where local 15, without a strike, gained the 44 hour week and higher wages.

This campaign of our International and its locals in the above-mentioned industries was but the forerunner of a wide organization campaign in other industries, which are under the jurisdiction of the International. Both in New York and in the provincial towns the activities of the International locals reached their high-water mark. The 44 hour week was at the top of the list of demands presented by the locals to the manufacturers. Increases in wages and general improvement in conditions of work were demanded by all our locals. The non-union workers and the large of the affected industries hastened to the banners of the respective unions, which were to fight decisive battles for all the workers of their trade.

The membership meetings and particularly the business committee meetings were calibers of activity inspired by the vision of victory and a better life. It encouraged the weak locals by rendering them even a greater measure of support than that given the stronger ones.

The realization that the International was not only a means to a better life but the means to a better life. It encouraged the weak locals by rendering them even a greater measure of support than that given the stronger ones.
NEW YORK WITHOUT "T" AND SUBWAY SERVICE FOR 48 HOURS

It has not been the good fortune of Manhattan and the Bronx to have its street cars running, its people longing for peace, happiness and contentment amid the shuffle and elopement of the day. The Manhattan and the Bronx had a taste of a traffic strike, which, in almost every respect, was a repetition of the difference between the Brooklyn strike and the New York tie-up on the same order. The Brooklyn strike was a stormy affair. Cars were turned aside, the station houses were filled with men, with headquarters and all of this “dramatic” element in the New York strike. Cars were not damaged, strikers were not arrested, and if there was excitement it was not overt. At 4 A. M. Sunday morning, all of the elevated trains stopped dead, and late on Monday as if nothing had happened. At 11 P.M. trains were again running.

And there is a reason. It is the strike rule that it is more “economical” to organize with the aid of the Interborough officials and under their direction. The Interborough strike of employees against employers, but one in which the employees obtained something.

And the charge is true, the strike is really a new phenomenon in the world, and whether it will be worth while to dwell on at any length.

Three years ago the employees of the New Elevated went on strike. The Amalgamated did not succeed in getting the employes to join in the strike, so that, in spite of the widespread support on the part of the New York labor movement, the fact that tens of thousands of dollars were contributed to the stricken lines and the condition of the beneficiaries improvised to the taking of one strike day Disable the strike was broken and the Interborough came out triumphant.

But the Interborough left the rioters behind, and a strike is amusing and costly even if the strikers are beaten at the point of a union of its employees after its own heart. It provided its new line of the public officials, and, what is better still, the "union" was furnished gratis to its members. The public was paid to business agents and similar laborers. Why waste money on such an arrangement?

So the Independent created a "union" of its employees after its own heart. It provided its new line of public officials, and, what is better still, the "union" was furnished gratis to its members. Why waste money on such an arrangement? Their impudent manner convinced the Mayor and the city that there was more of the Brotherhood strike than the Interborough strike to get an increased fare.

This circumstance explains the reason why the Interborough showed so much "fairness" in the strike. The company did not so much as protest against the breach of contract by the Brotherhood, and did make the least attempt to pursue the strikers with its own means of arrest, as it had done successfully three years ago. On the contrary, it respected the Brotherhood’s order the strike and, under such circumstances, when the employer is on the whole side, the employer in the latter could not help win the strike. After a few hours of negotiations the Brotherhood gave in. The employees will get a 25 per cent increase in wages and the rest of the plan was left to arbitration.

The Brotherhood may boast of a well-organized strike. Its members may boast of its organizing abilities. It has organized a 100 per cent strike in one of the principal cities. But now, when the public will forget about the strike-drives of the Brotherhood, the whole thing will be left to the long-covered 8 cents fare, with the aid of the union of its own property. It could not accomplish this without the aid of its own "union." The President—President—We are at liberty to break.

But the strike was, after all, a result of the fact that the Brotherhood could not accomplish this without the aid of its own "union." The President—President—We are at liberty to break.

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Well nigh a year has passed since the war was officially at an end. The nation may not have a word of its true story ever found a solution for its difficulties. Indeed it is only just beginning to realize the terrible plight in which four years of war have left it. Our paper tells us little or nothing of the true state of affairs. The public is too indifferent, the attitude of indifference, trusting that the peoples of Europe are working day and night to repair their own troubles, the affairs of the shop, all the round of our small lives, are in someone's attentions to the awful tragedy that is being enacted across the sea. We do not realize that the workers of Europe are lying prostrate in an agony of starvation and unemployment and that they are stretching out their hands to us, in their simple faith that such kindness will be returned and will not forget them. We begin to realize the situation when we see our boyhood hero, a man like Arthur I. Henderson of England, that before the winter of 1916, the men were hungry and despair will surge the people of Europe in which the last remnants of civilization may be destroyed.

There were wise men who said that at the end of six months there would be no longer than six months, that all the nations would understand, and that the war would make it impossible for them to continue the war. But though the war lasted more years it continued while the nations plunged deeper and deeper into debt. The bankers and the petty and the wretched of many generations to come for money to continue the war. The increase in national debts alone has been two billion dollars per month. This debt falls upon each citizen as a burden of about $400 as como.

The interest alone on the national debt is ten billion dollars per year. In order to pay for implements of slaughter and destruction rather than to the baneful effects of war are better houses, better schools, better wages, beef, bread, milk, tobacco, meat, wine, medicine, sickness, accident and age.

In addition to the actual money spent out of the public treasuries there was a tremendous addition to the credit which is very difficult to figure. The devastation of the war areas probably covers as high as the cost of the war itself. The British government, the government of France, the governments of other nations in Europe, all borrowed freely of the various forms of credit and national and international trade, commerce and finance. The result is that in the face of war in business and manufacturing can hardly be computed but it is a large sum.

So much for money! What of men! Sixty million men fought for four years. The life of the battle fronts. Of these 8 million lie dead on the battlefields and another 8 million are wounded. Out of every two men conscripted in the Great War one is either dead or maimed. And there were 10,000,000 deaths in the toll of death was even greater on the battle lines. Malaria, starvation, and disease directly to the war took off 9 millions of human beings making the war death toll 40,000,000, one number equal to the entire adult population of Germany. Think of a catastrophe which could wipe out the existence of a whole empire in a day with its millions of human beings!

In addition to the actual destruction of life we must set down to the account of the war the destruction of the family, the spread of virulent disease. Tuberculosis developed in the terror and in the love of the home population through underfeeding is now spreading abroad every unhappy European."Venerable diseases in a terrible form affect great sections of the population through the enforced prostitution of women through war poverty and the unnatural conditions of love. This moral corruption of Europe is raging in every country of Europe to a degree unheard of before. A morbid neglect of health threatens not only this generation but the entire European race for generations to come. And what of the hopes and happiness of human beings? What of the life of the child which it can't in its life. Can we ever measure in cold figures or in any other way the finite woe which has fallen upon humanity, the ruin of homes, the terrible conditions of life, the suffering of orphans, and the grief over their suffering? How can we describe the unerasable impression of the war?

Nor is there yet an end. The close of the war has brought no relief, but the conditions are not much worse than before. The entire economic system has collapsed. The wages of the workers have dropped around their industries like the little caiti animals on a hunting ground. This condition is the result of the loss of their share of fish gone. Their basis has collapsed beneath them. The women have left the coal mines, the mills to earn bread and the men of the other power either to earn or to buy, with no means of production, without work and without food. We know that in this economic system labor is selling itself for the complicated system of exchange of goods and food. Credit is necessary to keep the mill wheels going. It is the heart which pumps the blood through the entire system. Transportation, ships and railroads are necessary to keep goods moving from factory to factory, from the fields to the great cities, to keep coal moving from the mines that cannot run without fuel.

We know that manufacturing or producing raw materials of Nature for human use, cotton, wool, leather. We know that work in field or factory is necessary to provide the wages which are the foundation of life. What then do you say of a condition where all these necessities of life have disappeared, where credits, transportation, fuel, production and food all have disappeared? Where there are no wages to buy food and clothing no food and clothing to be bought of those who have credit. There are no railroads and ships to carry it, no railroads because there is no coal to run them, no coal because there are no railroads to carry it, no factories working because there is no coal to make steam, because there are no furnaces in which to sell and no raw materials to buy, and no banks or money to supply credit where they are no chance of a profitable return.

There is a forth word, is the story of the world as a whole a socialist system. For it has collapsed — if not yet in America, at least in Europe. And the canker of competition is eating its way slowly but surely in our own country. The collapse of international credit must involve us in an international depression. The American workers cannot buy back what they produce in field and factory. Therefore the goods must be sold to the Brazilians and Chinese. The food which we produce cannot afford to be sold at the same prices that we have been used to pay savages and toil to do the work which should be done by our own population.

The aftermath of war is not merely social revolution but economic revolution. Not only is the spate of the war, the work of the workers, the people awakened, they are being driven forward and are the force, out of which they have and their knowledge. Millions still have not gained the rights of man, the right to the right hand and to their own people. The economic forces sweep on, binding the world rapidly into an inter-revolution.

BIG OIL PRODUCERS URGING MEXICAN WAR

The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church has recently called public attention to the fact that oil interests are manufacturing propaganda to emboss this nation in a war with Mexico. The report was prepared by Samuel J. Ogden, chairman of the oil committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and a Latin-American committee of this church.

Mr. Inman declares that the American people are being deceived by oil interests and that "intervention in Mexico is coming as fast as certain interests can possibly force it." These interests, he states, are those that are opposed to the oil interests and that the armistice was signed thousands of miners have been idle.

"Unemployment," he says, "has been keenly felt in the coal fields of the north and the southwestern districts. Unemployment in certain sections is so widespread that it is almost as much of a problem as such as to create distress and want among a large number of miners and laborers who are unable to find work."

"There are approximately the same number of men employed in the coal fields now as there were in 1918. In some sections, due to idleness, Italians and others have been induced to stay on their native land, but this has been offset by the return of thou-"
TO THE RESCUE OF OUR LIBERTIES

It is hardly necessary to adduce evidence to prove that the forces of reaction in our country are on the alert to use their power to stifle and suppress every manifestation of genuine education; every effort to the end that the war which took such a fearful toll in human lives and properties and in woe and misery, should not have been fought in vain; that the world be once more free from the specter of czarism, for real peace and for genuine progressive development of all forms of human liberty.

The forces of reaction view such efforts as a menace to civilization; they are determined to stop at nothing to prevent its progress. And to stifle the awakening of the masses brought about by the events of the last 5 years, no choice of means is made; no methods are considered objectionable or unbearable, and the inhuman and indefensible persecutions in the Czarist Russia of all is copied freely. Peaceable meetings are suppressed; arrests are made without even a semblance of legal authority; educational institutions with splendid records of research and popular and educational services, are closed and those who pretend to defend our American institutions. And not only is there no sign of abatement of this torrent of reaction, but it seems to be gaining in fury and is manifestly bent on destroying or greatily molesting.

In a word, the country which has fought and bled to win freedom and democracy, for the whole world is in grave danger of losing it—freedom of speech, press and assembly,—liberties which have been won at the cost of blood and time and imperishable before the war started, but which are now cynically surrendered, and which we pretend to defend.

This danger should not be minimized. For the present, it is true, this retrospective and reaction movement comes from one or another fringe, from one group or another. The champions of the dark are not yet as yet come out from under the cloak of defense of all that is striving for a better world to live in. The counterattack has not yet directed against the labor movement as such, nor against socialism as a whole.

For the present the black crusade is ostensibly directed against bolshevism, and the Bolshevists, the I. W. W., and before long the entire labor movement together with the socialist movement will be branded as bolshevik and anarchistic, and under the guise of internal security— that those elements must be destroyed or civilization will perish.

And it is for this very reason that the trade union movement should be in the vanguard of the forces to combat reaction. It will be fatal short-sightedness if our labor organizations will fail to appreciate the importance of this enclosure upon their liberties.

We address ourselves particularly to the labor movement for International, this organization, in the course of the last few months has gained tremendous strength, and for that reason must not be taken lightly.

These victories are due primarily to the wonderful spirit of solidarity both of thought and action within the organization itself. But they are also due in a large measure to the fact that labor the world over is now permeated with the urge of the struggle for the dignify of human dignity and of the dignity of those who built it.

It is in this urge that our organization forces of reaction are waging war, and all our victories are won or ever will be lived if reaction will succeed in its

It is short sighted, workers, who see nothing beyond their immediate material interests are indifferent to the fact that in this struggle for freedom of action it is regrettable enough, but they cannot be blamed for doing the best they can do.

But this ineptness does not apply to our workers. The workers who compose the membership of our International are fully aware of the significance of their task, and the necessity of the fight and of the present sweep of reaction. They can readily foresee the disastrous consequences of the triumph of the forces of darkness and oppression. And for that reason will remain little spectators would be treated to themselves and their class.

We say therefore, that now when the International is through with its own struggles, having successfully overcome in them, having for the time being stabilized its own affairs, it would be a great misfortune to see the unionism posing it to call a kind of convention, if you please, which would be in reality a statement that the International is to do and what it can do at the present moment. What stand it take in this tide of reaction and what method of employing it can be

We would naturally want to see the trade union movement lead of the crusade against oppression and persecution, for it deserves the honor of being the first of the forces of reaction will not stop here. Now the persecutions are directed against the labor leaders, the Bolshevists, the I. W. W., but before long the entire labor movement will rally around its banner and will together declare war upon the war against our fundamental interests.

The question is raised to every member of the International individually to do their duty. The $100,000 fund must be raised, and as A. Baroff, the secretary of the International is to every member of the fund can be raised at once, if every worker will contribute 25c. and send it to the treasurer of the fund, who is no other than Brother

To do this no unusual degree of courage is required. Given the gold will and the fund can be raised in no time. Our members will carry the word of the aware of the existence of such an organized element of our society to check them and teach them punishment, for which they have not an organized element of our society to check them and teach them punishment, for which the Baroffs, doubt, put the brakes on their fury.

And even if it is to be a direct represa: why not welcome it? Why stand idly by when hundred's are arrested, the strike broken, the trade union law? Why not raise a huge protest against such outrages? Why not such a mass action as the raid on the Rand School? Why not identify ourselves with the noble fight?

The policy of cowardice is a disgraceful one, but it also is not the path of long run it leads to impotence and death. An organization that is not an organized and not an organization that is not a unionists and that organization which must have the courage of their convictions and not remain silent when they are under attack. The organized unions to protest and to fight, and it may be that such a campaign on the part of the International may gain for it the reputation of being bolshevik and revolutionary and may swell the ranks of the loss of its good name of a bona fide trade union.

In the same way fight to fight reaction, in the words of Dante, courage, courage and courage must face the labor movement had to be voiceless over, of the memory of the country at that time, there is no need and no excuse for it now. It is not a movement that is directly affected by the public affairs of the land and it must assert itself on all occasions of consciousness.

But even if we admit that the International cannot change the whole of the struggle with reaction, it is nevertheless true that it can aid materially in this

A few weeks ago a meeting of various labor and socialist organizations was held in New York, at which it was decided to raise a $100,000 fund to fight reaction. Quite a few of us felt that this was not too late when we take into consideration the fact that the reactionalists are in power and disposed in addition to the formidable power of the press. With the aid of the latter and the encouragement of the mass education is carried on the country over. On the progress is largely due to the simple and unadorned way of furnishing an antidote to reaction. It ran, and it must. And the first step in this direction is the raising of the proposed fund. This has been done yet in this direc

The reports of our locals to find evidence of the interest in this question. It has never been raised on the meetings, it has never been discussed.

This indifference must not be. We appeal to the International organizations and to every member of the International individually to do their duty. The $100,000 fund must be raised, and as A. Baroff, the secretary of the International is to every member of the fund can be raised at once, if every worker will contribute 25c. and send it to the treasurer of the fund, who is no other than Brother

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The American Federation of Labor
ITS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY AND ITS POLICIES AS REFLECTED AT ITS LAST CONVENTION,
By S. YANOFSKY

The social philosophy of the A. F. of L., as manifested by its policy and action in its history, is based, fundamentally, on preceding social and economic developments, and is, like those, in a constant state of flux and change. The American Federation of Labor is the driving force of the laboring masses, striving to build a more just and equitable society. It is the expression of the social conscience of the working class, the voice of the silent majority, the guardian of the collective rights of workers.

The A. F. of L. is the result of the fusion of the American Railway Union with the National Labor Union, which took place in 1881. The movement was a direct response to the growing social and economic inequalities of the time, and it sought to create a better world for the working class.

The A. F. of L. is the oldest labor organization in the United States, and it has been a force for change and progress for over a century. It is the largest labor organization in the world, with millions of members across the globe.

The A. F. of L. is the driving force of the laboring masses, striving to build a more just and equitable society. It is the expression of the social conscience of the working class, the voice of the silent majority, the guardian of the collective rights of workers.

Emigration from England

London, England. — A desire to emigrate to England after democratization and assistance-sender by the government are pos- sible in the near future, with the help of a special committee of the Gen- eral Federation of Trade Unions, as well as the British official office on this question.

It was intimated to the trade unionists that emigration to Brit- ish colonies only would be assisted, as the government would not oblige whatever to assist the migration of labor of any kind to countries outside the em- pire.

Even unemployed labor possesses possibilities and to assist its transference to alien countries would be unemployment.

In answer to the claim that sold-ers would not return to indoor life, the trade union committee says:

"The call the war lasted only 12 months this assumption might have been realized. Four and one-half years' direct association with the mud and suffering of the fighting field and appreciation of the desirability of outdoor life. All the surviving clerks who left the General Fed- eration of Trade Unions to return to work.

Many men now manifest great anxiety to settle down at home."
5. The applicant shall be required to make a payment of $3 upon receipt of certificate and then weekly payments of $3 shall be required to join the Union.

6. No employer shall have more apprentices unless he has notified the Union forty-eight hours previous or unless the Union is unable to supply a full fledged worker.

7. Any application for such apprentices according to the provisions of clause 3 above.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Managers were instructed to prepare a list of dates from the different shops of the various week work depots. The Managers also asked to make arrangements for conferences with the Association.

PREPARATION FOR BAN. QUIT COMPLETED

Only five more weeks before the Victory Banquet and tickets to that affair. The preparations for the affair promises to be the biggest the Union has staged yet and the Union is to have every night and all the Business Agents have been given tickets to be sold to the membership. Last week's issue of this paper carried the list of enterprises who are contributing to the International, It would not be possible to describe the Banquet, the Union's Banquet will surpass all these, since past affairs held by the Union have been tremendous.

Members should bear in mind the fact that they can attend the Banquet and take part in the proceedings. And for this reason they are urged to secure their tickets at least two weeks in advance of the date.

The Executive Board decided that the outstanding members who did not attend the meeting of this Branch of the Union as reported above, are to be considered absent and will not be voting on any important matters unless specially called to another meeting of this Branch.

The Executive Board decided that the outstanding members will be given an opportunity to attend the next meeting of this Branch.

The members are to be advised to keep themselves informed of the progress of the negotiations for the next two months, and to be prepared to attend the meeting of the next working of this Branch.

TAKING STAND AGAINST REDUCTION OF WAGES

A very important meeting of the Executive Board took place last Tuesday, August 13th, at which the no less weighty question than safeguarding the present scales of wages was taken up. Every effort was made to see that every man who worked at the Ladies' Garment industries and the high cost of living, which has more than doubled the last six months, must have a raise in pay. The Committee therefore decided to recommend the following:

1. Drapers: Apprentices: One apprentice to be permitted where not more than three drapers are employed.

2. Ironers: Apprentices: One apprentice to be permitted where not more than three ironers are employed.

3. Draper employers: In factories where ten or more ironers are employed the wages must be raised to $1 per week.

4. The hours of work must be reduced to ten hours per day.

5. The Union will be required to make a payment of $3 per person upon receipt of certificate and then weekly payments of $3 shall be required to join the Union.

6. No employer shall have more apprentices unless he has notified the Union forty-eight hours previous or unless the Union is unable to supply a full fledged worker.

7. Any application for such apprentices according to the provisions of clause 3 above.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Managers were instructed to prepare a list of dates from the different shops of the various week work depots. The Managers also asked to make arrangements for conferences with the Association.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

EXECUTIVE OF LOCAL 25 ACTS ON VITAL MATTERS

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on August 12, 1919, at Beethoven Hall with Sister Mollie Friedland in charge.

Upon the request of the committee which appeared before the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, composed of 30,000 members affiliated with the Union, and also as citizens of the United States, call upon the Congress of the United States to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved that the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, composed of 30,000 members affiliated with the Union, and also as citizens of the United States, call upon the Congress of the United States to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. The resolution is as follows:

1. We urge the immediate return of all American troops in Russia to their homes and the attempt to secure special troops for the service there. That is not service for the soldiers of a democracy.

2. We do earnestly protest against the convincing or collaborating of our government with certain revolutionary groups such as those of Kolechak or Denkin or other groups as a result of which the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic.

3. In sum, we call upon Congress to consider the functions of the government for the purpose of creating a genuinely democratic form of society and to formulate policies which would bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without the having declared in advance that the Union would take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic, the Union would be forced to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the disbanding of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic.
What is the future perspective of the worker who has journeyed beyond the summit of life? He shoulders to think of what there is in life for him besides what makes him and he is no longer physically able to earn a living. He has lived a struggling existence, impossible to accumulate sufficient to provide his needs in his declining years. He sees want and suffering awaiting him, not even a ray of hope to escape it, only that death may be before want and suffering claims him. Should an incentive live that produces such abhorrent results?

The fault lies in the character of the incentive. An insane money desire is a vicious incentive. It takes from those having the least to spare; it takes by methods morally permissible, even though within the law; it roams as a beast of prey seeking the weaker of its kind from whom to exact tribute; it employs the best legal talent that a well-informed public, through its means and means of exploitation and evade the law; it sets itself up as an obstruction to the progress of others through monopolistic control of transportation, terminals and markets; through prohibitive tariffs it takes possession of entire countries without payment for the privileges and at the expense of the citizens thereof; it corrupts governments, morals, politics, and even exerts its corrupting influence over religious bodies. Great fortunes thus acquired sometimes fall into the hands of heirs more considerate, they make amends as best they can by giving back the ill-gotten gains through various channels, but the crime cannot be stoned in such manner, as it does not return to those whom rightfully belongs.

There would be a more universal incentive an honorable and desirable incentive, if it was directed to the greater good of the greatest common good. Selfish incentive should be destroyed, wherever found; it is destructive in its effect upon production because it takes the greatest part of producers all the encouragement to do their best. They would produce to the extent of their ability if the harvest would return to them a full measure for their exertion, but with a knowledge that an unjust tax is to be exacted through the system, the desire or incentive is chilled.

The basis of the conflict which was enacted in Europe was the incentive for more power with which to exact tribute, or command greater pinnacles of human beings to do the bidding of an autocratic government. Who will say such an incentive should not be destroyed? It follows, if autocratic incentive on the part of the governments should be destroyed, autocratic motives and practices in industry are more harmful to the masses, because of the direct and close contact.

POOR SERVICE

Jones—Mayor Bump says he is a public servant.

He is, but you ought to see some of the stuff he serves them.—Town Topics.

Marvella—No Man’s Land must be terrible.

Waverly—Yes, and it affected me more than most people, you know.

Why?

“Because I am in the real estate business.”—Youngstown Telegram.

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10.

ALL BRANCHES

(General)

Monday, August 25th

CLOAK AND SUIT

Monday, September 8th

DRESS AND WAIST

Monday, September 15th

MISCELLANEOUS

Monday, September 22nd

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ELLINGHAM HALL

23 Streets Marks Place.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

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

Jessie Wolfe & Co., 105 Madison Ave.

Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.

Solem & Metzler, 733 Third St.

Clairmont Wast Co., 15 West 36th St.

M. Silver, 16 Park Row, 33rd St.

Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Wast Co., 16 East 22nd St.

Drewell Dress Co., 16 East 22nd St.

Regina Kobler, 324 Fourth Ave.
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Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

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Manufacturers Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York

UNITY HOUSE CLOSES 15TH
OF SEPTEMBER.

ONLY LOCAL 22 MEMBERS ACCEPTED FOR LABOR DAY, SUBJECT TO ROOM.

ALL MEMBERS NOT HOLDING REGISTRATION CARDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED, AND MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN THERE WILL BE GIVEN FIRST PREFERENCE.

Cutters' Banquet

LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Celebrate the Recent Victories

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27TH, 1919.

at the
CENRAL OPERA HOUSE,
67th Street and Third Avenue.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT THE OFFICE:
7 West 21st Street, New York

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