10-11-1919

Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 39)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL REVIEW EVENTS OF PAST THREE MONTHS

SCHLESINGER'S VIVID ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN THE WEST RIVETS ATTENTION OF BOARD

BAROFF BUDGETS REFORMS IN PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

PIKE ON BEHALF OF POLITICAL PRISONERS MADE BY NATIONAL SOCIALIST SECRETARY

At the present writing the General Executive Board of the L. L. G. W. U. meeting at Buffalo has been in session since which B. Schlesinger, President of the International, Ab. Baroff, Secretary and treasurer Chicago. He did not Siegmam, Leftwists, Schoolman, Perstein, and Amurdi recounted the review presented in the International during the last few months.

More space will be devoted to these reports when copies of this will become available. It must be remembered that each report, though composed of simple language, gushes forth life and energy and thought that is particularly worth the confident glance of the International in particular and the labor movement in general.

Nearly all the reports of the International chiefs concern to one structural scheme: first comes a review of the activities of the international organizations and districts, then come general conclusions and final some specific recommendations based upon the events in the proceeding 3 months.

In the interest of a thorough and clear evaluation of the third session will be devoted entirely to the reading of the reports of the rest of the International vice-presidents. Immediately following the completion of the report the General Executive Board will proceed with discussion of the various questions raised in the reports.

Schlesinger's report fully justified the expectations of his colleagues. He reviewed the achievements of the International during the past few months, and gave a vivid account of the struggles and victories in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Atlanta, showing that the International did dwell at great length on each city, leaving the detailed reports to the reports of the respective cities. It is true that the Board of Miss Fannin, Cohen, Miss Hefeg, Local 50 and in the Local 52; Freedman, Puchakhy, Aubach, Local 60; Novitksy, Local 87; Miss Fannin, Cohen, Miss Edu, Comm. Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director.

The conference in its first two sessions, heard two committees. Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, made an impressive and well-financed appeal for the Socialist party to be able to carry on its fight on behalf of the workers; they argued the case for the workers and class prisoners. There was fervor in his voice when he spoke of the great desire of the workers and the urgent measures that must be taken to free this true champion of labor. President Schlesinger assured Germer that the Board would not omit to act on his appeal and that they would act and notify him as to their decision.

The second committee reported so far was from Russia, requesting money and men to aid in the organization work among the workers and the workers of other crafts in the rubber industry. Committees from Chicago and other cities are expected to appear shortly, however.

No one from Buffalo proper as yet visited the Conference. On Monday the people of Buffalo were busy paying the Belgian永恒, and with flags and a great parade was arranged. Under these circumstances there was no time for a reception to our General Executive Board, representing the "lower class," the people who toil.

On Tuesday a solitary local reporter put in an appearance, and we may hope that our Board will have the honor to be mentioned among the prominent guests in the city.

As to the members of the General Executive Board hardly any of them has time to take in the city. They devote practically all their time to the meetings, and there is little leisure in sight, for there is a heap of work to dispose of.

In the next issue of the Justice it will be possible to give a more or less complete account of the meetings of the Supreme Council of our International.

CONFERENCE OF JOINT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

PERMANENT INTER-LOCAL ORGANIZATION FORMED.

DR. FRIEDLAND TALKS ON IDEALS OF TRADE UNION EDUCATION

The conference of the joint local education committees of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held Monday evening, October 28th, 1918, at 7 P.M. The following members were present:

Professor Moll, Local 3; Cohen, Kush, Local 50; Hefeg, Local 52; Freedman, Puchakhy, Aubach, Local 60; Novitksy, Local 87; Miss Fannin, Cohen, Miss Edu, Comm. Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director.

Miss Fannin M. Cohen presided and gave an introductory talk outlining the purpose of the meeting, general ideas of the Educational Department and its plan to promote the idea of education through creating a sense of responsibility in the Educational Committees of each Local. She then introduced Dr. Louis S. Friedland, the Educational Director.

Dr. Friedland responded with a brief talk, telling the members that he had not come to them with a ready-made plan of education, but wished to make it fit the needs; that he had planned the work in cooperation with the various local leaders, and that a plan which would mean something real and vital in their lives that he would not direct the entire work from headquarters, but would encourage local autonomy and assist and work out an efficient system of work with the local Educational Committees. He emphasized the need for education and securing a larger attendance at the classes. He spoke on a few minutes on some of the ideas of the trade union education. He said that the problem of adult education had not been handled in this country adequately and that he was planning to bring in the theory and practice of trade union education—education that would have to be based on the industrial and economic phases involved, and went on to say that more and more education would include all recreational activities and the proper use of leisure: that the education of adults must be a fuller understanding of life and a greater appreciation of its values.

The meeting was then opened to suggestions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. A permanent Joint Conference of the Local Educational Committees is formed. This conference is to meet every three months, its purpose is to coordinate the many activities of the Local so as to prevent waste and duplication.

2. An Executive Educational Board to be elected by the Local Educational Committees of the Locals, to be elected. This Committee will cooperate with the Educational Committee of the International.
THE National Industrial Conference in Washington is beginning its deliberations. It includes representatives of capital, labor, and public. (1) In choosing the last President Wilson departed from the custom of having neutral representatives present in order to keep the people at large. He realized that on the question of industrial settlements between capital and labor in our national life, no public men can entertain neutral, disinterested, impartial representa-
tives of the public the Presi-
dent, therefore, has used the present opportunity of all the conflicting industrial views and theories.

This is an apparent and commendable. But it is doubtful whether the employ-
ers and employees whose views and are in the country are represented in the proper proportions. On the face of it, it appears like a malicious piece of politics in a shrewd way. Senator Walsh and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. are to represent the public. Nor is it true that the conference has the fact that men like John Spar-
g and Charles Edward Russell are the radicals of the people. Only those who choose to do so, or employers and employees who have been repudiated by their party, have no follow-
ing, and represent nobody but themselves.

Even in the less radical labor movement, where the hope is placed in the probable achievements of the national in-
dustrial history, and one, namely, that in a new era of industrial peace and amicability.

Some of our inspired journalists to something of the Allen White of the New York Evening Post is more far as announcing that the conference may well be an extraordinary, as well and more cheerful than the Congressional debate of the United States.

Wilson Mr. White.

"The Industrial Conference expects to establish trade relations between capital and labor, which will take the essential control of industry out of the hands of that in which employers and workers will be permanently established make it possible that we shall have a new era of industrial control industrial relations — an extra-constitutional body, not atall the managers and superintendents and a president to be the chief execu-
tive officer of the plant. In view of the efficiency of our government, as exemplified in the last century, instance, it is certain that such a plan would destroy all our in-

There was no lack in fine or-

the right to set down in the conference will displease the large majority, including not-

Senator Walsh. That's what you say; they represent a new era of industrial settlement. That is why we should not leave that to arbitration! I want to know, yes, or, if only any representatives of organized labor.

Mr. Gary — With all due res-
p ect, I cannot answer yes or no. If the minority could succeed in securing control that would bring about the closed shop. Therefore, at this particular time, the circum-
cstances differ and have never existed before in this country, I doubt if you realize the danger of the situation.

Senator Jones If the union leaders should claim any inten-
tions in those cases of the closed shop, would you discuss the situation with them?

Mr. Gary — I think that such a discussion would be most unprofitable, and the whole situation then, you referred to the Senate in investiga-
tion committee. This committee — it is not a conclusive, nor proved less biased in favor of the steel trust than it appeared to be before the Federal trade commission? When Gary was on the witness stand some of the Sen-

The whole composition of the committee of fifteen is natural-

The Russell public of the closed shop. That makes the employers' group to be the 

This leaves the general com-

most serious to those in favor of the open shop, and.

In addition, that of the un-

The Whitley plan, now put to the workmen, is different from the one of the public, and the railwaymen, that they have won quite a deal. C. T. Cramp, President of the American Society for hundreds of thousands of suffer-

Mr. Gary — We put ourselves squarely upon the issue that this is a question of the closed shop. Now, as to what will bring about the closed shop we must de-

We have left the back of the old-fashioned labor man, and new, the more powerful man of the night, who, when he is ready to go, will make these plans of his. Our men have broken the back of the old-fashioned labor man, and now, the more powerful man of the night, who, when he is ready to go, will make these plans of his. Our men have broken the back of the old-fashioned labor man, and now, the more powerful man of the night, who, when he is ready to go, will make these plans of his.

Mr. Gary — I am sorry if I differ with you or others.
The League of Oppressed Peoples

Speeches denouncing imperialism emanated from Brazil and other powers and the assembling of more than one half of the world's popular movements convinced the delegates assembled here to choose the League of Oppressed Peoples.

The delegates assembled on the 2nd day at the Lexington Thomas, 31st Street and Lex.

The delegates, when Dudley Field Malone, who had been unanimously elected chairman of the plenary committee, declared that the league would now go forth to fight for the people's welfare and freedom abroad, and to compel the officials of the government to see that democracy remained unhurt at home.

For three and a half hours the delegation listened eagerly to speakers who pictured in detail the horrors now being perpetuated upon oppressed peoples controlled by imperialists throughout the world.

The Rev. James Grattan Myth-

The treaty with Japan has not yet come into effect. The treaty, to which Japan has signed, is a step towards the establishment of autonomous freedom all over the world.

Gregory Zilboorg, secretary to the Minister of Labor of the Ker-

In the gallery of oppressed and suppressed nations Russia occupies a special position, he said, after relating the chain of events leading to the establish-

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"Japan is the arch enemy of freedom, he shouted. "Japan you find, as in no other place, a terrible industrial opera-

He added that he had no doubt of Japan's imperialistic intentions the intercepted dispatches had played fast and loose with her fellow thieves to obtain control. He counted up the number of troops stationed in the agreement.

It has been said that imperialism was present and clearly indicated in the action of the Senate sub-

The war in Arkansas had the relations between the white farm-

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A VITAL MATTER

Those who regard things with open eyes and are not inclined to see them as they are, but believe that the world will never again be what it was until now, it is obvious that in the last few years the world achieved what it would normally have required many decades. The past five years have left an indelible impression upon mankind. On one hand the indelible impression of the rulers and masters of mankind has been shown up and on the other the indelible impression of the society have come to realize their importance and potential strength, and this awakening will not easily be suppressed.

Both of these results can be seen in every walk of our daily life. For the first time in our memory efforts are concentrated on one thing—retaining the power that they have, and yet great as their desire is to continue in their supremacy over the masses, neither can they suppress the portion small. On the other hand we see the firm determination of those who have been handed the lowest rung of the social ladder to rise to the highest rung, to assume the position that others hold. They are rapidly enlisted in the tide which has been kept away for centuries by violence and crafty policy.

Gary, the king of the steel trust, and his associates see it quite clearly that they are in a better position than President Wilson, much more so than the present leaders of the A. F. of L. The wave which has swept the entire country, may be said, the whole world, there is something more than the struggle for higher wages and shorter hours. Our industrial autocrats will not be so terrified if these men are able to find a way of meeting these demands and retaining their supremacy over the masses. The tide of the movements of discontent throughout the world is to wrest the power from the hands of their present masters. The workers, consciously or not, aim at capturing power, and this desire is nowhere held by the so-called captains of industry. And in this connection we wish to point out a few things.

At the victory banquet of the Cutters' Union Local 10, Judge Pake, of the Supreme Court, said that we are passing through and said that many soon labor will celebrate because of what is achieved by the cloak makers in New York; that it will celebrate the victory of socialism through out the world. Dr. Henry Moskowit states that he expects the Board to give this the full the attention it merits.

THE CLOAK SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

Writing a few weeks ago about the decision of the Joint Board of the Philadelphia cloak makers, in Philadelphia, the meeting in Arch Street Theatre and the large vote cast in favor of the joint board, we expressed our hope that the further course in obtaining work for the cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi ladelphia cloak makers would not be fraught with difficulties; that after long Phi
Voice were heard everywhere throughout the labor world at the advent of the new shorter work-day. In England the demands went far enough even to cover the industries of Russia and Germany and touched rock-bottom at 30 hours a week. A few of the most desperate elements took up the six-hour and the five-day week. Such a demand was considered by the press as a delusion and the harmless delusion of a monomaniac until it has been brought forth as the natural express of a more respectable upstart.

The six-hour day secured the approval of Miners, and now comes forward the Soap King, Lord Leverhulme, with a bill advocating the extension of the Six Hour Day to all trades.

The Soap King presides over his court at the famous village of Port Sunlight in England which was built by the famous philanthropist for the benefit of his employees. A system of cooperation has been established. The production and recreation of the workers has been cared for.

In fact a complete system of good-natured English Co., which has made Port Sunlight known far and wide as a garden city, and which has provided good advertising for the soap of its chief, Sir Leverhulme, has been developed.

The Six Hour Day bill is now before Parliament, and should it become a law it will greatly benefit the working classes.

The example of Port Sunlight did much to promote the idea of decent housing for working people in the British Isles where they have no chance for the improvement of their class.

That a manufacturer could build a beautiful, clean and spacious town in which the working man could make profits was a lesson for many British employers who had been providing only dingy room hovels for their workers as a necessary part of the profit system.

With his experience at Port Sunlight Lord Leverhulme makes the claim that the city of London if built with modern ideas would cost 22 millions on its present area rather than 7 millions as now. A mere case of "bad management" he avers.

And now comes the new-fangled common-sense Lord with the demand that the work man must be adopted generally in a shorter time he says in his great day.

He is coming to England. Since the movement for reducing working hours to 30 the decade was almost half in 1847 we are free to make our own estimates as to when the Six Hour Day, National efficiency, not philanthropy is his watchword, though he has some sympathy with the right of the working man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The demand of Lord Leverhulme is the logical outcome of the theories of the National Socialists and the Social Democratic party. "Use men less and machines more." That is the idea. It takes only six hours a day if necessary, he tells his brother-capitalists, but employ your own men.

Greater production is the economic need of all industries after the present economic depression. But this can only be done without new building of factories and machine-shops at a time when capital is at a premium, or on the other hand greater use of the equipment on hand. The production of the workers in factories makes it possible to double or treble the output of a given number of workmen. Of course, the wages bill is doubled or trebled also. But a little figuring will show that the value of the output will usually outweigh the wage increase. Only in industries where this is the case should the Six Hour day be produced, says Lord Leverhulme.

The advantage of the shortest working day belies, however, that not only will production in general be increased, but that the individual workers will produce as much, or possibly a third more - in six hours as in ten. The provision is physically elastic. The same worker happy and well-rested may be twice as productive as when he is overworked and exhausted. As long ago as 1874 one speaker in Parliament pointed out that the workers worked in Russia were of extra-ordinary duration, one case being up to 12 hours and 13 hours of workers 120 hours were made per week. Yet in this case production on pain of imprisonment, revolutionary, were subjeceped to appear at his office one day this hour day on pain of imprisonment. They were put under oath and an "inquiry" was initiated under chapter 265 of the England. Before the inquiry began, the following sentence of chapter 265 was read to them: "Any officer participating in such inquiry and any person examined as a witness in such inquiry who shall disclose to any person other than the Governor to the Attorney General of the fact of any witness examined or any information obtained upon such inquiry, except as directed by the Governor, or the Attorney General, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." The punishment for violating this law is $500 fine or one year in jail. The Eight Hour Day there will not only be a much greater employment of machinery but probably a greater production per worker.

Other consequences of the Six Hour Day are pointed out. It would give leisure time to the workers for education and recreation. Bodily and mental development would be stimulated. Young workers could continue their studies in their off-hours without too great a strain on the health. Older workers would have the opportunity to read and to take advantage of the educational opportunities which are afforded ever greater degree to adult workers. The greater numbers of the unemployed will be taking out of the land being paid wages by the government while waiting for work would be absorbed into industry, and the full human power of the nation-employed in problems of production and recreatiion for greater production, without taking the first and most reasonable means to secure that end.

How strange that Lord Leverhulme's proposal of a Six Hour Day should appear just a century after that of a Ten Hour Day men made his great forefather, Robert Owen the Utilitarian socialist capitalist. Robert Owen made thread, not soap, in the little village of New Lark in Scotland and conjured up the entire social and political world of his day by claiming to make profits with a ten hour day for his employees. So should other employers imitate Owen, and brought his proposal into Parliament. While he succeeded in securing certain restrictions on the labor of the very young children who were then legally employed in factories, the Ten Hours Battle was not successful.

Hush! Hush! The New Section on "Protection of the Children."

The New Section on "Protection of the Children" is hardly thru shadowing all our compassionously intelligent citizens, holding them up the street, assisting society in breaking into their homes, cracking their houses open if they have an unsealed man or in the case of the Attorney General of New York State calls a special grand jury, and reports in all over the country.

A couple of dozen editors and business managers, all the way from the western to the eastern coast, are writing and speaking in favor of the six-hour day. They are putting their weight behind the movement. They were put under oath and an "inquiry" was initiated under chapter 265 of the England. Before the inquiry began, the following sentence of chapter 265 was read to them: "Any officer participating in such inquiry and any person examined under pain of imprisonment, revolutionary, were subjeceped to appear at his office one day this hour day on pain of imprisonment. They were put under oath and an "inquiry" was initiated under chapter 265 of the England. Before the inquiry began, the following sentence of chapter 265 was read to them: "Any officer participating in such inquiry and any person examined as a witness in such inquiry who shall disclose to any person other than the Governor to the Attorney General of the fact of any witness examined or any information obtained upon such inquiry, except as directed by the Governor, or the Attorney General, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." The punishment for violating this law is $500 fine or one year in jail.
PROBLEMS OF SLACK SEASON

Regardless of how long the Union may have been in existence, regardless as to how often certain individuals have been cut, the problems of the slack season are always there and always the same. The reasons for which they are fought by both sides as intensely as though it was the first time they have appeared.

First and foremost in importance is the question of equal division of work. During the past few weeks a number of complaints have been filed with respect to this matter. "Cutters do not want to work. They have no idea of work" is the way the complaints ran these past few weeks.

One would suppose that the employers know by this time what to expect of the union when a cutter is discharged in the slack season. But they act as if they do not. They give the old stereotyped excuse which is utterly unconvincing, that he cannot do a certain kind of work, and so on. These excuses have been heard for so many years that it is impossible to determine how long a cutter may have worked in the shop; where such complaints are filed. It is possible that some twenty complaints were filed. And not one shows the cutter to have worked less than 6 weeks; most have worked as many as six months.

However, not a case has gone by for the past two weeks without some protests from the members. In cases where cutters have worked a few months nothing but reinstatement has been asked. In some cases, on the other hand, of which there are very few, are adjourned in abeyance for the time being. Of course, there is no compensation for the cutter. They are generally secured covers somewhat the same as the work which may have been out waiting for his job. In the busy season there are few such complaints. Cutters then can secure a job. It is a question of time and not care to wait for reinstatement.

IN THE DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH

The problems mentioned here are numerous in this Branch as they are in the Clog & Suit Branch. But there are other problems which keep the office quite busy and that is the preference of union workers when they are to be had. This is of especial importance at this time of the year because the majority of the workers are out of employment. At such times the union workers are the only ones who have strict enforcement of this clause in its agreement with the employers.

Last Wednesday a complaint was filed that a non-union cutter

New York, and we can do but our best in this and the tiny sphere of free speculation that is left to us, these passing signs.

The dress and waist cutters were made of all the other magazines and papers, but who can tell?

A Governor and an Attorney General have derived some information from our many intelligent citizens — that is all we know — and that is so unusual as to make our curiosity intense.

which must not constitute the maximum. As a result of favorable conditions prevailing in the trade during the past season, some of our members succeeded in getting wages ranging from $10 to $12 per week. While the employers who gave this amount during the season usually, are now offering a less reduction of wages to the minimum.

The Executive Board at its recent meeting discussed this matter and decided that under no circumstances will the organization permit any such reduction of wages to be made. The Board felt that it must happen to be, to be reduced, whether he works in a large or small shop. This amount was confirmed upon the salary of the General Meeting of all members and was fully approved. The meeting also decided to acquaint all members by mail of this decision.

They were warned against permitting your wages to be reduced and stated that notice of your proposal to offer or threat of reduction of wages is made to you. The organization stands ready to see to it that all members get the full distribution of work in shops employing more than one cutter at any one time.

Action will be taken against any house whether they employ one or many cutters, and will be taken to discriminate against a cutter employed therein because of the wages he can command.

Frankly yours,
ELMER ROSENBERG,
Secretary, Executive Board.

Glad News from Out-of-Town

By MISS J. MATYAS

Some days ago when I visited a Union shop in Haymarket, the chairman of the association, as was expected, argued that the worker could not be employed, since plenty of union men were available, that complaint there should be none. The Elizabeth ranking of this report that it is being discussed with the Chief Clerk of the association. That Manager Lewin will insist that there is no question of financial or personal consequence is a certain conclusion. It will be interesting to see what the association will take on this matter.

IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Last Monday saw quite an interesting meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch. Aside from the usual order of business the proposition of Manager Gorenstein of Haymarket, to refer to the Executive Board, with reference to shops in which no cutters are found, was reported to the Board. Of course our discussion arose. It was finally decided that the question be referred to the Board for the purpose of making this a special order of business, either at the next regular, or at a special meeting to be called shortly.

As stated here last week, Manager Gorenstein endeavored to investigate these shops jointly with a representative of the American Federation of Dressmakers' Association. That the situation is a deplorable one has been agreed upon by the men, as well as the Manager. Where it is found that an employer had sufficient work to keep a cutter, the union will ask for several weeks' wages as a punitive measure.

From all indications the union was determined to make the number of cutters should the body approve of the plan. Cloak and Suit Branch, have not seen this paper for announcement of the meeting at which this matter was discussed and will be important. It is as an immediate that as many members attend as possible. A date will be announced as soon as the date is decided upon by the Board.

IMPORTANT LETTER SENT TO MEMBERS

Cutters will recall the special meeting held only a few weeks ago when the stand was taken against wage reductions. Aside from the appearance of one of the members of the President's Board, Secretary Rosenberg was also instructed to send the following letter to each member of the Union:

Dear Sir & Brother:

With the approach of the slack season many a member of the cloaks and suits has been forced to compete with a campaign carried on by some of the employers in this branch to get rid of cutters who are now receiving more than the minimum scale.

The Committee of Effort has at last succeeded in convincing our members that the $3 for the week is the absolute minimum for this branch, and the Waists & Dress Cutters, and $30 for the Cloak & Suit cutters, which are agreed upon in our con-

Newspapers are out of town, but the pity is that they are as buried in the darkness of small-town life as Gray's gets in the town. But there is a certain charm about it too. The town is full of small towns, with whole streets of them. When you get to a small town, you feel like you're in a big city.

The dark underbelly of the country—of the country. There are women out of town, but the pity is that they are as buried in the darkness of small-town life as Gray's gets in the town. But there is a certain charm about it too. The town is full of small towns, with whole streets of them. When you get to a small town, you feel like you're in a big city.

Farmers remain gray in their grayness, but there is a certain charm about it too. The town is full of small towns, with whole streets of them. When you get to a small town, you feel like you're in a big city.

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The history of the radical sales unions in this city is re- diculously long—years and years. It is one of the parts of the working-class movement, so that another picture of the world is possible. Pictures of this type are not made to order, but are the product of a larger social need, and the need for a larger social picture, in turn, may have a greater measure of comfort in their efforts to bring about better living and working conditions.

Among those organizations which have perhaps the most immediate concern at the moment is the new Labor Union of New York City. The Labor Union has been formed and is about to be called into being by a coalition of the radical Labor Unions in this city, and is the result of the present situation that is developing in the labor movement. The Labor Unions are a part of the reactionary forces of Capitalism which are trying to crush the radical Labor Movement.

The Workers in the Garment industry are perhaps the best representative of this struggle against the encroachment of the capital and other reactionary bodies. The Labor Unions are trying to organize this struggle of the workers against the reactionary forces of Capitalism. These workers are conscious of their class, and the interests of their class, are to protect democratic labor, and the development of their class is the immediate question of the moment. The Labor Unions are trying to make it impossible in its struggle against organized Capitalism.

All workers must learn this: A dollar spent that Debs and thousands of dollars that individuals are paid is a dollar loaned to a capitalist. The Labor Unions are trying to make it impossible in its struggle against organized Capitalism.

Today there is a greater need for active battle against the enemies of Labor than ever before, and the Labor Unions are called to the line of battle.

They are asked to subscribe for the Socialist Union, and the Socialist Ledger, and to support the Socialist Union, to win back the right of the Socialist Unions to collect funds to fight the crushing of its members. The Labor Unions have a duty to do this, and they cannot be content to do anything less. They must support the Labor Unions, and the Socialist Union, to win back the right of the Socialist Union to collect funds to fight the crushing of its members.

AGAIN THE JOCKEY-MAKERS ARE CALLED TO THE LINE OF BATTLE

This time it is not an individual, but a whole class of Labor's defenders, languishing in jail because of his active interest in the struggle of the conditions of the workers. The Labor Unions are asked to take up this case, and to lend their support to the Jockey-Makers, and to the radical Labor Movement.

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POLICEMEN EXPLAIN WHY THEY ARE GUNNED DOWN

The human side of the Washington policeman, his despairing struggle to support a family and educate his children, a truly pathetic and futilely portrayed life in the guise given the house committee by holding an investigation to determine whether they are entitled to an advance in wages, the evidence that he quickly realized and forebodeley portrayed in the guise given the house committee by holding an investigation to determine whether they are entitled to an advance in wages, the evidence that they were being subjected to, Rea lizing that the American Federation of Labor has a duty to do this, and they cannot be content to do anything less. They must support the Labor Unions, and the Socialist Union, to win back the right of the Socialist Union to collect funds to fight the crushing of its members.
STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-
SHIP, Management, Circulation, etc.,
required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Justice, pub-
lished weekly at New York, N. Y.,
for Oct. 1, 1919.
State of New York
County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and
for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared Elisas Lieberman,
who, having been duly sworn accord-
ing to law, deposes and says that he is
the Business Manager of the
Justice and that the foregoing is,
the best to his knowledge and belief,
true statement of the ownership,
management, etc., of the afore-
said publication for the date shown
in the above caption, required by the
Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in
section 453, Postal Laws and Regula-
tions, printed on the reverse of this
form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the
publisher, editor, managing
editor, and business managers are:
Publisher: International Ladies
Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union
Sq., New York, N. Y.,
Editor: S. Yanovsky, 31 Union Sq.,
New York, N. Y.,
Managing Editor: None.

2. That the owners are: The
International Ladies Garment Workers'
Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.,
E. Schlisselberger, President, 31 Union
Sq., New York, N. Y.; A. Barocp,
Secretary-Treasurer, 31 Union Sq.,
New York, N. Y. An association not
incorporated, consisting of about 50,
000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,
and other security holders
owning or holding 1 per cent or
more of total amount of bonds, mort-
gages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next
above, giving the names of the owners
of the stockholders, and security holders,
if any, contain not only the list of stock
holders and security holders as they
appear upon the books of the com-
pany, but also, if true, where the
stockholder or security holder appears
upon the books of the company as
trustee, or in any other fiduciary rela-
tion, the name of the person or cor-
poration for whom such trustee is
acting, is given; also that the said
two paragraphs contain statements
emphasizing affiant's full knowledge
and belief as to the circumstances and
conditions under which stockholders
and security holders who do not ap-
ppear upon the books of the company
as trustees, hold stock and securities
in a capacity other than that of a bona
fide owner: and this affiant has no
reason to believe that any other per-
son, association, or corporation has
any interest direct or indirect in the
said stock, bonds, or other securities
than as stated by him.

Elisas Lieberman, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 1st day of October, 1919,
(Seal)
Jacob M. Rosenblatt,
(My commission expires March 30, 1920),
Notary Public,
Bucks County Clerk's No. 45, Bucks
County Register No. 245, N. Y. C.,
County Register No. 133, N. Y. County
Register No. 81316. (My commission
expires March 30, 1920.)

ATTENTION OF RAINCOAT CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10.

OBSEVE COLUMBUS DAY
Monday, October 13th

WITH PAY

Members caught by the Picket Committee
working or going to work will be
fined by the Executive Board

HARRY BERLIN, Pres.
MAX GORENSTEIN, Sec.
(Raincoat Division)

Safe and Powerful.

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160 W. 21st ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Farquhar 6830-6875

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

Sunday, Oct. 12th—5 P. M.
DR. WILL DURANT
"AFTERMATH OF THE REFORMATION"

Speaker: DR. JONATHAN C. DAY
"THE WORKER IN THE CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER"

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.

SELLS
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

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New York, N.Y.
6th Ave. 20th St.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING
Will be held
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, AT 7:30 P. M.
AT MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1362-4 5TH AVE.
This meeting is the first one after our successful
general strike, therefore you all are requested
to come to this meeting as very important
matters are to be discussed.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

DR. BARNEST L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

*215 E. BROADWAY
*360 LENOX AVE. (The Prospect Ave., BRONX)
*919 FITZIM. AVE. BROOKLYN
*1361 3RD AVE. NEW YORK

Eyes examined by the best specialists.

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

DRESS AND WAIST—
Monday, October 13th.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Monday, October 20th.

ALL BRANCHES (Special General)—
Monday, October 27th.

CLOAK AND SUIT—
Monday, November 3rd.
Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL,
23 St. Marks Place.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST WORKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 103 Madison Ave.,
Son & Asb., 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.,
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.,
Mack Ramseur & Mullins, 36 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 33 East 33rd St.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 33rd St.
Dreizwell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler, 324 Fourth Ave.
Deits & Ottenberg, 12-16 West 38th St.
Snappy Dress, 510 Sixth Avenue.

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