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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 41)

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.
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD TO BE RAISED AT ONCE

VIGOROUS RESOLUTION ADOPTED CONDEMNING THE STEEL TRUST AND PLEDGING SUPPORT TO STRIKERS.

"OUT OF TOWN LOCALS WILL HELP RAISE THE FUND."

Delegates representing every New York local of the Interna-
tional Ladies Garment Workers Union met at the People's House, 7 E. 15th St., on Thursday night to discuss ways and means of rais-
ing the quarter of a million dollars pledged by the General Ex-
cutive Board to aid the steel strikers in their great struggle against in-
dustrial monopoly.

The meeting was called by the New York members of the Gen-
eral Executive Board—Secretary, Treasurer A. Baroff, Vice-Presi-
dent M. Sigmund, J. Halperin, I. W. Wilson, who were present.

The gathering was an unusually enthusiastic one, and every one of the delegates present was anxious to do his utmost to aid the steel workers win their fight for elementary rights.

The conference decided to raise the sum pledged by the General Executive Board within a few days. The delegates agreed, on behalf of the locals of the United States and Canada, to raise quotas within the three or four weeks and to make the initial con-
tribution of $50,000. The conference voted to meet again in 10 days. A resolution to this effect was introduced by Philip Kaplow, seconded by I. W. Wilson. It was approved by the New York Joint Board of the Cloak-
makers' Union, which was attended unanimously and with great enthu-
iasm. The resolution which is also an indication of the general mag-
teal enthusiasm, reads:

"Whereas the workers in the steel industries of this country are in a bitter struggle against their employers, who have refused to confer, or in any way aid the workers, prior to the calling of this strike, and

"Whereas the employing classes of this country are united to de-
feat the efforts of the strikers in the steel industry by persecuting them in every possible manner, and by discouraging them with ar-
rests, prison sentences and deny-
ing them the right to peacefully assemble to discuss their affairs in a manner provided by the Con-
stitution of this country. And since this is the prevalent condi-
tion, organized labor should do its utmost to assist the strikers in the steel industry to the very last of their efforts until a final victory is achieved.

And in accordance with the decision of the last meeting of the

In all of the 4 Unity Centers classes in English and in other subjects were started last Mon-
day, but it will take some time be-
fore all arrangements will be com-
pleted and the full program de-
veloped. The Educational De-
partment of the International is setting up the arrange-
ments for the various classes. This
and the fact that registration is
so soon is a forewarning of the
somewhat slow progress made
during the first few days at the
various Unity Centers.

Most of the instructors have
been busy preparing syllapses or
more or less detailed outlines of
their respective courses. Copies of
these outlines will be distributed
among the students and will serve
both as summaries and reference
sources.

The courses organized so far in-
clude elementary, intermediate
and advanced English, the mod-
er drama, the labor movement,
political economy and other. The
schedules will be announced as soon as registration and enroll-
ment of students is completed.

The two hour periods at the
Unity centers will be sub-divided
into two parts. In each case one
hour will be devoted to English
and the other to subjects that
the students themselves will be free to choose.

The Educational Department
expects all members, who appre-
ciate the value of labor education and who wish to cooperate in securing the larg-
est classes. Members of the Inter-
national may register with their
local secretaries or at any of the
Unity Centers. It may again be
emphasized that the range of subjects that will be taught at the Unity Centers is very wide and it can minister to the intel-
lectual and artistic needs of the
illiterate as well as the cultured
elements among our members.

As an instance of the higher courses offered by the Educa-
tional Department the courses on the Yiddish and English stage
will be conducted by Miss Allen A. Kenman, who may be seen at the center this week.

The course will consist of 4 lectures each week, during which lectures, reading and discussions
will be given. This will be followed by a pictorial and practical study of the Yiddish theater, as well as
an analysis of the various aspects of the plays, and their impact upon life.

Parallel with this course and
supplementing it will be what one
may call a field work course, on
the dramas conducted by the emi-
nent critic and writer Dr. Mosse-
y Olgin. The students in this course will be "in charge" of their "home work." Dr. Olgin will suggest leading plays on the Yiddish and English stage and after the students will have seen those plays he will analyze each one of them and through the students, will talk on the trends of mod-
ern drama, its literary as well as special aspects, and will cover the
works of the leading dramatists of all countries.

The classes in economics and
the history and form of the la-
bor movement in the United
States and abroad will be of a less
imaginative and more matter-of-
fact character. But this does not
mean to say that they will not be
made as interesting as possible.

The Educational Department,
with Dr. Friedland at the head,
is making every effort to render
these courses popular and acces-
sible to the students as it is con-
sistent with the subjects to be
taught and method is pursued
not only with regard to classes at

The Unity Centers but also at the lectures and conversation classes arranged by the individual locals. A list of 40 suggestions for single lectures and conversation classes has been prepared at the office of the Educational Department with de-
tails of the time and place as drawn up by the lecturers. The lectures will be given in Yiddish or English and members of the choice of the individual locals.

Several of our local unions have already decided to accept some of these suggestions and other are

Members of the local educational committees are urged to visit the Unity Centers and develop-

and faithful work and a constant devotion to the work of our local for the whole. The

and to have this offer made to all the local leaders and members.

The permanent conference of the local educational committees of the International and set on vital

problems in connection with the Unity Centers and Educational De-

partment. At the meeting a per-

BRIEF ON FOR WEEK BEG-

GINNING MONDAY, OCT. 27.

East side unity center, 4th st.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH—Monday,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

Classes in Economics will be

opened on September 27th and
will continue for 3 weeks.

First lecture on the modern
drama will be given by Allan A. Kenman.

Thursday, September 29th.

Waishtiners' Unity Center.
P. S. 40, 220 E. 28th St.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Ave. & Freeman St.

English—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 8)
Between the Reds and the strike there is a settlement of the strike. He appointed a commission with mayor Fisk at the head to seek to effect such a settlement. One of the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of Labor to report to certain Vecarelli, president of the Har- bur Boatsman's Union, and his ap- pointee presses to have a great deal of strife. The official leaders of the longshoremen's union, E. F. Riley, refuse to have any dealings with Vaca- relli, maintaining that he had a great deal of strife with the views and methods of the strike, and the officials are extremely oppose. The strik- ers again have from the very start re- peatedly gone to Wall Street and have tried to have the strike, and they favor Vecarelli's appointment.

Barring the few "complement" matters, Labor and the political parties, the Reds he substantially agrees with Fitzpatrick and the rest of the leaders of the longshoremen, neither Palmer nor a dozen like him will convince the press that there is no strike, and the men in the country, if Gary wants such a menace to appear to be.

And since the Red conspiracy was hatched in the midst of the strike, it is con- clusive proof that the steel strikers are the same with the Reds; this strike was called with the object of destroying our democratic form of go- vernment, and the violence of the statesman, "that there is no continuing number of all these troubles, and that the government has to be thrown over a sugar famine. A million dol- lars' worth of fruit alone lies rotting on the market, and thousands of perishable foods con- fined to the starving countries in Europe and North America. It is a sugar famine. It is a nations in the steamer holds with no one to unload them while the population in the cities may starve with no sugar.

Steps were taken by the Washing- ton government on one hand to settle the strike and on the other hand to load or unload. The purse is furious. It is a country with no government, and it is a nation that has no government, and it is a nation that wants to be fed. The nation wants to be fed.

The strike is now more serious than ever. From 500 to 500 strikers are waiting to be loaded or unloaded. The purse is furious. It is a nation with no government, and it is a nation that wants to be fed. The nation wants to be fed.

And the government is not the man's government. O'Connell insists that they must abide by the law. If Sec- retary of War Baldwin ever de- cides to settle the strike, taking into account the grievances of the strikers, and the demands from the people, how they can gain their end with the aid of leaders who have no confidence in the government.

Without going into the ques- tion the right of workers to strike. The United States believes that the United States has a right to its laws and its system. The Supreme Council announced that the Bolshheviks must be strangled by a blow, and the Bolsheviks cannot present order of things and to prevent Bolshevik propaganda from spreading throughout the United States.

The Supreme Council, the United States is an independent power. It is the first time that the Al- exander action is taken against the United States. It has been taking the United States out of their Russian policy. The note of the United States is a declaration of war against Bolshevism. The note urges the continuance of the blockade and the participation of all the countries of the world in the crusade against Bolshevism. May such a course be taken against the United States, as it is being done in other countries, and that the United States is not as good as over.

*During the last few days the situation has changed greatly to the advantage of the Bolshheviks.*
Old King Coal was a merry old soul and had a merry old soul was he!

But soon the kingdom of coal will be overthrown and a democracy firmly established in its stead. Gradually, the reserves of the Abbey will be located, and out of Europe the coal mines are being closed in order to be administered for the general good.

And when this has been accomplished, coal will have been taken toward the cooperative commonwealth of the future. The coal, while it is not only the material of which light and warmth are made, through its factories are kept running. Without it transportation, the postage, the employment and starvation cease. If it is therefore natural that one of the first facts in the government's bills of law to secure control over the

The English miners have struggled for the last year to bring about nationalization of the mines. A coal operators' conspiracy has found them the entire British labor movement. Furthermore, they have succeeded in obtaining nearly a semblance of energy and determination, Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges, who are leaders of the miners, have been able to organize the workers and are determined to use it without reserve. Other mining companies have had their inquiries, commissions, congresses, and meetings, but the miners have been forced to delay the terms of the squatters. Now the miners have finally forced them to the wall, and with them the Lloyd George government.

So that the greatest of the three of us has gone down, "We many, they are few."

The struggle over the mines has been a difficult one. The Government of Great Britain at its present crisis has been intervention and dramatic. The miners are strongly great move. The miners' employers' representatives have constituted themselves into a body which they believe would accept a compromise. To the surprise of all, they have been able to select only very strong men for the workers. In addition to Smillie and Hodges, the present chairman of the Miners' Federation there were four intellectuals - those familiar with the coalfield - all well-salaries and Chisholm Money. For they are men who understand and feel that it could command in this revolution by deliberate.

Chairman Sankey's report of March 9th which has been strongly criticized by the government, has distributed an additional 150 million shares to the workers. This measure has been approved by the government. These measures have created a great deal of discussion and confusion, but they have been passed without opposition. It is clear that the government is determined to keep the coal mines in the cooperative commonwealth.

By JULIET S. POYNITZ

Steps Toward the Cooperative Commonwealth

Balfour, in the forefront believes that “Neither past experience of state enterprises nor any evidence submitted to the Commission can justify the belief that the coal industry could be conducted as effectively as managed by the State in the future as by private enterprise in the past.”

Thus follows a proposal for cooperation among the mine operators for the sake of efficiency, State ownership of the coal and private operation of the mines is their solution.

A great victory has been won for the miners in the reports of the Commission. Thus far every coal mine has had such success. The Trades Union Congress and the Triple Alliance are pleased to back the bill. When George's refusal to consider nationalization only postpones the inevitable, a new coal mining society in the Trades Union Congress will soon be called which will decide how to keep the issue alive. The policy of the miners for the public ownership and workers' control of the "national industry" of coal is the keynote of the bill.

The Nationalization of the coal mines was undertaken in Germany and Austria after the war. The German, Bohemian, Poland, and the Jugoslavs quarrelled over a great amount of the German fields to France, while Austria, Bohemian, Poland, and the Jugoslav shut down, workers were thrown out of employment, even food could not be bought, and the cities for lack of coal to run the locomotives. The greatly reduced coal-supplies were distributed with the greatest care to prevent social disaster.

It was made for the socializa

The Director of Education, Miss Cleveland, is beginning a course of lectures on "Woman in Literature and Life" this week. This course will cover the history of the social and intellectual life of women in the United States and Europe and the current theme will be the fascinating theme of the awakening of woman.
LABOR UNIONS AND UNION REPRESENTATIVES

We are not inclined to make pronouncements on the broad issues that come of the National Industrial Conference meeting in Washington. We believe in a compromise between capital and labor will be agreed upon, but it will be a compromise on paper only. The reality the nature of relations between capital and labor will not be altered by any resolutions or recommendations that will be made by the Conference.

Under the circumstances, it is the labor group at the Wisconsin conference that will succeed in getting a principle of collective bargaining. When we take into consideration the historical development, that most of the recent strikes were called over the heads of the leaders, we see that the principle of collective bargaining is the basic tenet of trade unionism, is being repudiated by the rank and file. The democratic, the voluntary, or collective, but he will not treat with strangers and outsiders.

Now examine the stand taken by the striking longshoremen and the principles that you see that it is similar to that taken by Gary. The strikers maintain that the longshoremen do not represent them, that the demands they advance and the stand they take are contrary to the principles of the union and the employers, the affairs of the rank and file, and the demands and fight for them as individuals.

We do not wish to take sides in the struggles between the longshoremen and their employers, but we do wish to get the principles and their representatives. But it seems to us that the strikes and internal strife are clear cases of repudiation of the principle of collective bargaining.

For what is collective bargaining? It is the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining at the National Industrial Conference? It is the recognition of the principle that the employer must negotiate with the union which represents the workers. The principle of collective bargaining makes the agreements reached by the union official and the employers binding on both sides. Just as the employer, who recognized the principle of collective bargaining cannot be a party to an individual case, we have a principle that says the union and the employers cannot mean the elected representatives and officials of the union.

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How can we explain this?

The principle of collective bargaining empowers the leaders of the workers to compromise with the employers on behalf of the workers they represent. It is the principle that collective bargaining makes no mention of the principle of collective bargaining. It looks like, then, that the principle of collective bargaining is of greater advantage to the employ and their employees. How can we explain this?

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I.
We cannot, of course, dwell on every question raised and discussed at the conference of the General Executive Board, which met here for the last two weeks. To do this we would have to fill the pages of the Journal for a long time without telling anything about the proceedings of those conferences. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to a general review of the proceedings.

Prolonged earnest marked the discussion of the fundamental differences. The members of the Board stated their views frankly and openly and expressed the hope that they would be heard in the views and opinions of the president or vice-president. This hope was never realized with them not only the weight of his office but also and mainly the weight of his personality and capacity. The delegates listened to Schlesinger and the president, and they were deeply interested in everything he said. When he spoke there was complete silence in the room. The vice-presidents were eager to hear the president's opinion of the point at issue when it came up, and if the decisions in most cases went Schlesinger's way it was because of the president's personality but because of valid argument and able presentation.

But the vice-presidents did argue out-thoroughly and exhaustively, and every decision arrived at was fully considered in the interest of the association involved.

To point out an instance: President counted to ten on the third trip to the Pacific Coast, ex-

resentatives of the workers. In our movement the principle of collective bargaining is not a means to an end. There is no contract for no contract is made unless the majority of the workers involved. In this respect the reason the possibility of a rebellion in our ranks such as we saw in the case of the strikers, the schooners and the printers, is entirely excluded.

GIVE IMMEDIATE AID TO THE STEEL STRIKERS
We again wish to remind our International to make good the pledge of the General Executive Board to $250,000 for the steel strikers. The morale of the strikers is excellent. Their numbers are increasing. The hope of the steel trust is to stave off the workers into submis-

sion, but they too, must be shattered. It is the duty of every one in the labor movement to come to the rescue of the steel strikers and to do it at once. The International must come to the rescue of the steel strikers and to do it at once.

To be on time is the essence of the strike, has already issued an appeal for aid. On October 16 the International ap-

pealed before this appeal was made, and it must be admitted that the strike was at this time in cash, not in mere promises. We again urge all our locals and the districts to act with the required sum at once. We hope to be in a position in our next issue to make a report of com-

pletion or near-completion of the great task.

The French teachers' congress has voted for the abolition of a new teachers' association and for the general confederation of labor.

The Scandinavian unions have decided to lend German workers

$2,600,000, four-tenths from the German government, through the British Consuls in Norway and Sweden, to buy

villages in Scandina-

vian countries without restriction from the rate of German money.

Following the example set by

actors and actresses in New York and other cities in the United States, the strike of the musicians in Europe is for the immediate aid to

THE STEEL STRIKERS

perfect an organization whereby an extensive international trade is created among the coal fields in order that the factories of the British wholesale commodity will be many

countries may be supplied with British co-operatively manufac-

for goods with raw materials and food products. Co-operative or-

nations and even certain districts in the United States have hitherto done business with the English capitalists.

Despite their intense suffering, the Belgian workers have had a hard fight to gain concessions during the last year. The recognition of the Trade Union Commission organized in 28 of the mining districts, by the Belgian government is a victory for all the workers in Belgium.

The doctors of Dundalk, Ireland, went on strike to enforce demands for a minimum salary of 25s. a week for all public services. Their present salary averages 27s. for a woman. Doctors applying for treatment at dispensaries have been refused.

The Socialist and Syndicalist Parties within what were hitherto separate organizations have united within the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The labor organizations have united in the organization "The C. and L. of Yugoslavia," pledged to cooperate in political and industrial action with each other. The Socialist Party of Yugoslavia has refused to be represented in the Belgrade Parliament, as it believed that Yugoslavia was constituted arbitrarily. This, as a result of the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is the only district where the influence of the Social Democrats has been able to hold.

The alertness of the Japanese in attracting new customers and in showing in the quick formation of the "Capital and Labor Co-opera-

tive Society," which is designed to forestall and arrange labor unions which have sprung up in mushroom fashion in Japan. The leaders of the movement include the most prominent men in the country. They say it is the duty of wise men to keep the interests of the community in mind, and that such men can best be accomplished in Japan by the creation of a body that will work in with the government in solving periods of strikes and lockouts.

Representatives of all the European co-operative wholesale societi-

has met at the invitation of the British workers, to discuss the purpose of establishing an Interna-

tional Wholesale Society to deal with these matters and the problems of labor in other countries.

In France the four agricultural workers' organizations have sent their long internal disputes and have established unity by the or-

nization of the Federal Federation of Labor. These unions charge that the French government has refused to enact into law the bill compelling the farmers to
In the Kingdom of Gary

By Mary Heston Voss

There is no one who reads this who does not know how the morals of a strike is kept up. More than a hundred strikers where there were not meetings, entertainments, procussions, speeches, etc., some every day for a common purpose—there was nothing like this in the steel country. It isn’t as if just half a dozen strikers stop on their way home from work in the streets and talk about the labor laws, nor are they arrested for “blocking traffic,” “inciting to riot,” etc. (That will come later.) The strike produced a better organized steel town—a steel town in a steel town—no leftheaded on the street to tell the news. No new strike can be run. The blokes are out in the streets by the millions. Many towns do not allow any meetings at all. In a few weeks the strike is so startlingly allowed, the halls are so little that they can hold only a very small fraction of the men.

So a smothering silence shrouds the laboring classes who are waiting for their hope to get up to read being reports in the papers. Every day and night, the street is full of men who try to bribe them to go back. But the men and women are discharged because he was getting men to join the union, and he was many times given a list of their names, though Mr. Cary states that men are never discharged for this reason. This man recently met the iron gall of his employer which offered him 20 old and a new wage. He didn’t go, for they are not going back because they have settled down to the fact that in spite of every force of the community against them, including the might of authority and the power of all the armies of strike breakers, that their jobs are gone forever, in spite of the terror of the “Cossacks,” the beatings, and the continual menace of arrest.

We must remember that in the steel towns people have been arrested wholesale because they have committed the crime of striking. There are charges such as obstructing traffic, breaches of the peace, such, etc., etc., which make it possible to run a striker in without his personal appearance in court.

Suppression and oppression have been the Father and Mother of this strike and terror of its godfather. But, however, the company forgot them. They forgot the old saying that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. There hasn’t been a home searched or an illegal arrest made that hasn’t helped the strike. There hasn’t been a club that has come down on a defenseless mill worker for that matter, who haven’t been hurraying to get out their union cards. There are no casualties in the case of Clairton for instance. This was the town where the Union had got no foot-hold—where the sheriff could just go down and arrest the “agitators” out. (“Agitator” is the company’s name for all of us that are going to try to get their fellow workers to join a union.)

There were no halls in Clairton that could be rented. All permits were denied and all the meeting rooms were broken up. That is to say, the fundamental rights of Ameri cans have been suppressed. There is no right of free speech and free assembly in the steel towns. There is no right of the individual to call a strike nor will any of the mills want to go to a meeting they have to go over the Ohio state line into America—and the other even ing four thousand of them walked over to hear Foster speak. There are plenty of those towns not in America and Clairton is one of them.

After a time the organizer hired a man who never understood the workers. But a man in Clairton can’t ask a few friends or a lawn party to help him. The Board would have wept to see the Cossacks rode down the strikers and broke up the meeting. So the man was an American to strike and they had put it on paper that the Cossacks tore down and the flag was trampled under his feet and the police were for there were some ex-service men there as there are in all working men’s crowds. The affable men sent to the Senate abound in state ment as follows:

“The state troops rushed on the lot and the people started to run away but when said troops saw that the troops had tore down our flag and tore down our flag, the men became incensed and some ex-soldiers crowded them and insulted and defied, rushed, said said troopers in defense of our flag and did military leaps on the street and almost caused a riot, and loyal citizens were greatly incensed. There was no mention of the presence and riding over women and children. (Signed) Milton Thomas.”

Before this happened the organization made no headway in Clair ton, but after this made an irresistible argument men rushed away from the riot to the mill. The State Constabulary had a splendid looking body of men in their most dark green uniforms and helmets but with their riot clubs three feet long they are terror incansate to the workers—they are in the steel towns in many cases not because the town authorities asked them but at the request of the company. So brutality have the companies extorted their acts only on the theory that they were acting under orders to prevent the “Cossack’s” from the first, or else that the way to make a strike failed. The troopers tore down the flag of the incident at Braddock’s of the men. The way to make a strike failed. No assembly in crowds is allowed any more. At.

There is a narrow street in Braddock along which runs the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. A tall fence runs along the street whose customers rebelled at over increasing costs, are welcoming the law as a remedy for conditions now unbearable.

In the Kingdom of Gary

By Mary Heston Voss

There is no one who reads this who does not know how the morals of a strike is kept up. More than a hundred strikers where there were not meetings, entertainments, procussions, speeches, etc., some every day for a common purpose—there was nothing like this in the steel country. It isn’t as if just half a dozen strikers stop on their way home from work in the streets and talk about the labor laws, nor are they arrested for “blocking traffic,” “inciting to riot,” etc. (That will come later.) The strike produced a better organized steel town—a steel town in a steel town—no leftheaded on the street to tell the news. No new strike can be run. The blokes are out in the streets by the millions. Many towns do not allow any meetings at all. In a few weeks the strike is so startlingly allowed, the halls are so little that they can hold only a very small fraction of the men.

So a smothering silence shrouds the laboring classes who are waiting for their hope to get up to read being reports in the papers. Every day and night, the street is full of men who try to bribe them to go back. But the men and women are discharged because he was getting men to join the union, and he was many times given a list of their names, though Mr. Cary states that men are never discharged for this reason. This man recently met the iron gall of his employer which offered him 20 old and a new wage. He didn’t go, for they are not going back because they have settled down to the fact that in spite of every force of the community against them, including the might of authority and the power of all the armies of strike breakers, that their jobs are gone forever, in spite of the terror of the “Cossacks,” the beatings, and the continual menace of arrest.

We must remember that in the steel towns people have been arrested wholesale because they have committed the crime of striking. There are charges such as obstructing traffic, breaches of the peace, such, etc., etc., which make it possible to run a striker in without his personal appearance in court.

Suppression and oppression have been the Father and Mother of this strike and terror of its godfather. But, however, the company forgot them. They forgot the old saying that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. There hasn’t been a home searched or an illegal arrest made that hasn’t helped the strike. There hasn’t been a club that has come down on a defenseless mill worker for that matter, who haven’t been hurraying to get out their union cards. There are no casualties in the case of Clairton for instance. This was the town where the Union had got no foot-hold—where the sheriff could just go down and arrest the “agitators” out. (“Agitator” is the company’s name for all of us that are going to try to get their fellow workers to join a union.)

There were no halls in Clairton that could be rented. All permits were denied and all the meeting rooms were broken up. That is to say, the fundamental rights of Americans have been suppressed. There is no right of free speech and free assembly in the steel towns. There is no right of the individual to call a strike nor will any of the mills want to go to a meeting they have to go over the Ohio state line into America—and the other evening four thousand of them walked over to hear Foster speak. There are plenty of those towns not in America and Clairton is one of them.

After a time the organizer hired a man who never understood the workers. But a man in Clairton can’t ask a few friends or a lawn party to help him. The Board would have wept to see the Cossacks rode down the strikers and broke up the meeting. So the man was an American to strike and they had put it on paper that the Cossacks tore down and the flag was trampled under his feet and the police were for there were some ex-service men there as there are in all working men’s crowds. The affable men sent to the Senate abound in statement as follows:

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BONUS DEPRIVES MEN OF INCREASE

The acceptance and approval by a small firm of the bonus of a bonus in lieu of an increase is not the kind of experiment that the Board to hold liable to fine any man who in the future accepts a bonus in lieu of an increase makes no sense. Many firms involved failed to consult the union before accepting the bonus, and the workers, instead of seeing their wages raised over their wages were reduced to 96 cts.

If the admission of the firm is a contemptible one, that the bonus was given the men with the intention of taking advantage of the union's opportunity is apparent. The belief in themselves, a few months ago, confronted with low earnings and high living costs, is that fact that all other firms were increasing the wages of their cutters from four to six to eight cts. Many of the cutters in the house in question felt that they, too, were justified in following an increasing wage.

The best they could get was $40 a week, or an increase of $8. That they were not satisfied with that and that where at the particular time was certain. But they did not leave on the question of whether they were industrial cutters where the unions were small. They were not satisfied with the wage increase was then small the firm would not be so brazen as to attempt to accept it. But they discovered that they had been easily mistaken. They once they had seen the pattern of the men of increasing the wage of their cutters and filed a complaint that their wages were reduced. The management could not have the Association, of which the firm was a member.

The Union was powerless. The firm was careful enough not to leave on the question of whether the men were to do nothing but drop the case. It hoped that this will be a lesson to the employers in the future they are to remember that weekly bonuses can only mean an increase in the wage of the firm. Those are argued that bonuses as a rule were given at the end of the season or of the year and when the firm has increased the interest of having a bonus being given weekly.

The men on the part of the shop-chairman to object to the firm's weekly bonus weakened the case for the bonus. This would do nothing but drop the case. It hoped that this will be a lesson to the employers in the future they are to remember that weekly bonuses can only mean an increase in the wage of the firm. Those are argued that bonuses as a rule were given at the end of the season or of the year and when the firm has increased the interest of having a bonus being given weekly.

THE CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Brother Shmutter, handling the Children's Linen Department, reports that since the union is dealing in children's garments in this trade the results are not quite satisfactory.

It will be noted that some time ago the Association broke off its relations with the union, having from $80 to $100 per week. The blame on the Union.

season now prevailing dates back to a decision handed down by an impartial chairman, in which it was alleged that the agreement was abrogated as a result of a certain action of the Union. The Union informed the employers' organization that unless a new agreement could declare an agreement off the failure on the part of the employers' association to have the union led to the independent action.

Permuter also reports that the mass meetings of the workers in the Children's Linen Department which are held frequently by the Union and in halls in Brownsville and in Brooklyn are well attended and have strengthened the Union considerably.

The plans for fines cutters to fail on attendance.

Reports of the conditions in the Upper and Lower branches are gratifying. The trade is busy and the earnings of the men are ranging from $60 to $100 per week. The same is true of the Underwear line. Brother Flesher has control of this branch of Local 1.
CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS:

GENERAL MEETING:
Monday, October 27th.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND NOMINATION OF OFFICERS:
CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH:
Monday, November 3rd.

DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH:
Monday, November 10th.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH:
Monday, November 17th.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
Monday, November 24th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks' Place

ELIGIBILITY:
Practical Ladies' Garment Cutters who have worked in the trade 4 months within the year. 2 of the 4 months must have been put in within the 6 months preceding the election.

Prospective nominees must be in good standing; they should not owe more than 12 weeks dues on the night of nomination. All assessments and other obligations must be settled. Only those who have been members of the union for at least 2 years can run.

THE LADIES' TAILORS' AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION
OF LOCAL No. 80.

will celebrate its latest victory with a

CONCERT AND MUSICAL EVENING

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, AT 8 P.M.

at

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place & 16th Street.

All members are requested to follow up the daily labor press for details.

Tickets to be had in the offices of the union, free for all members.

LADIES TAILORS' AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secy.