Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 42)

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.
Foster in Conference with Representatives of International Locals

ACQUANTS THEM WITH SITUATION IN STRIKE ZONE

Most Plants Are Paralyzed. From 300,000 to 350,000 Men Out at Present. No Strike Benefit Paid. Food Is Given to Need.

BLOOMFIELD 

BAROFF SENDS OUT LETTER TO ALL LOCALS TO SPEED UP RAISING OF AID FUND. JOINT BOARD OF CLOAKMAKERS' UNION ADVANCES $30,000.

William Z. Foster and a number of representatives of the New York locals of the International at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway & 3rd St., on Thursday afternoon, October 29, to discuss the means of aiding the steel strikers financially and morally. Mr. Foster thought it essential to acquaint the representatives of our locals with the actual situation in the strike and the vast extent of the labor dispute, he dwelt at length on the campaign of lies and slander maintained by the press in the interest of Garvy's corporation, and presented a number of striking facts, prove that the causes and results of the strike districts are either totally paralyzed or badly crippled. He cited figures showing that 200,000 tons of railway switch rails carrying materials to and from the steel plants showing that the output in plants reported by the press as running full blast is at best 10 per cent of the tons reported. The numbers do not prove, according to careful tabulations of the strike committee, anywhere between 300,000 and 400,000 men are out. So far as the morale of the men is concerned the strike is in a splendid condition. The workers are determined to win their right to organize and bargain collectively, and to delirium Kaiser Garvy and his need of financial aid from outside, however, is urgent. It goes without saying that regular strike benefits cannot be paid to all the strikers. This would require millions of dollars every week. What the strike committee is doing to relieve the need of the strikers is supplying the needy ones with $10 each, and that there is a well-organized and efficient machinery for food distribution in the various strike districts. If the strike is to go on longer, any money in the war may be kept up, more funds are needed.

The representatives of our locals who were present at the conference elected from among themselves a committee of ten to promote the strike among other locals and among the members of the International. The following are the committee: H. S. Langer, I. Feinberg, H. Halpern, H. Breslaw, M. Danish, W. Wilkin, S. Niffo, J. Heller and M. Gorenstein.

From the week Ab. Baroff , General Secretary of the International, sent out the following letter to all the locals of the International:

"The General Executive Board of our International Union at its last quarterly meeting decided to raise a fund of $500,000 to help the steel strikers in the steel industry of this country. As members of organized labor, you are no doubt familiar with the great struggle which the 350,000 slaves of the Steel Trust are carrying on for the last five weeks. For the first time since the great Homestead strike in 1894, when the steel mill workers bled in blood the first attempt of the men in the steel mills to organize, this improvement is being realized as a great army risen again on behalf of their human rights. The General Executive Board of the International, recognizing the greatest combination of capital in the world, aided and abetted by the entire capitalist press of the country, fighting the men-tooth and nail, refuse to negotiate with the Steel Trust except we immediately went on crusading their hopes.

Your International Union, as a part of the militant Labor Movement of this country, feels that it is a sacred obligation on its part to do its part in carrying the steel strikers. After passing its resolution, the General Executive Board of our 23 locals in New York City and, amid unbounded enthusiasm, a resolution was adopted unanimously, to raise the quarter of a million dollars within the next several weeks, proportional by all the locals affiliated with the International Women's Garment Workers' Union, and pledging themselves to deliver to the General Executive Board of the United States within the next few days a sum of at least one-third of the amount decided upon, and place it at the disposal of the strikers.

Members of the International! A strike like the steel strike is one of the greatest significances that has happened in the life of the country and of the world; it is a history-making strike, and upon the outcome of the greatest extent of the future of the entire Labor movement in this country! If the strikers have shown that they fully understand the value of labor unity and solidarity. We have always known that the Labor Movement is one great big chain consisting of the links, parts, and divisions of this mighty chain are strong and bound together. Do not forget that the 350,000 steel strikers are opposed by the citadel of Capital, by the greatest combination of Wall Street, and that their defeat will encourage every labor-hating and Union-baiting employer to defy and destroy the rights of their workers.

Get to work at once. Call a special meeting of your Local Union and decide immediately upon the question of raising the sum of $500,000 for the International Steel Strike Fund. As the first step, it would be urgently advisable to forward $10,000 per member for this great undertaking, which will open the way to the organized labor movement of America that we are in act as well as word, bone of their bone, bone of their bone.

(Continued on Page 6)"

AN ATTEMPT TO INVOKE THE INTERNATIONAL IN TAMMANY POLITICS

QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY FRUSTRATED BY GENERAL SECRETARY BAROFF AND THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SCHLESINGER'S PERSONAL LETTER USED WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE TO BOOST THE CANDIDACY OF IRWIN UNTERMeyer IS QUICKLY SUPPRESSED. MR. UNTERMeyer APOLOGIZES FOR ACTION OF HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

Quite a stir has been created on the East Side by a trick of Mr. Untermeyer's campaign manager who circulated a copy of a letter written by Benjamin Schlesinger to Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, the candidate's father, on the stationery of the International, where the writer expressed his high regard for Mr. S. Untermeyer and his appreciation of the eminent jurist's courageous stand on a number of public matters, in which other men of his position would have feared to take sides. For who can stand in defense of the Rand School and not have the epithet of "Bolshevist" flung at him? Who would dare oppose the theatrical manager, or what is even more dangerous, the steel king (and Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, however, did have the courage to defend his convictions and fight back, and it is in this regard of this that Benjamin Schlesinger wrote the ill-fated letter of appreciation, in which he also expressed his opinion that the father's liberal stance was not injurious to the solidarity of the son.

One can readily understand that if it had occurred to Schlesinger's father to get hold of a friendly note (for that is what was) would be used to promote the candidacy of Mr. Untermeyer's son, he would not have written it at all, or he would have taken the necessary precautions and make it clear that he was expressing merely his personal view of a public matter, and Mr. Schlesinger never thought that his letter would be distributed in the street campaign literature. The very fact that he wrote it on the official stationery of the International in the first place is the cause of the trouble.

But to a politician there is nothing sacred or inviolable. Schlesinger's personal letter was made into campaign propaganda, for Mr. Untermeyer Jr. It must be stated, however, that it was done entirely without the knowledge of either Mr. Samuel Untermeyer or his son, the aspirant to supreme court judgeship. The latter deemed it his duty to call at the office of the International and express his disapproval.

(Continued on Page 7)
Topics of the Week

It is now practically certain that the coal miners will strike to enforce their demands. The average earnings of the miners are well below the cost of living and the miners are forced to organize a general strike of coal miners.

The fact alone that 500,000 workers will be idle if there is a strike places its justifying in the fore front of the country's interests.

But a strike of the miners means vastly more than that; it involves the relations of the laboring classes to the whole of the industrial life of the country. If it will last but a few weeks all but the owners of a few electric street cars will cease operation for the lack of fuel and millions, not in the thousands, of workers will be thrown out of employment.

Why do the miners insist on a strike? To enforce the uniform formula—higher wages and shorter hours. Yet the formula is not exactly the one to meet the demand something novel in the history of the labor movement a 6 hour day, a 30 hour week or a 30 hour work week. Extravagant demands, one may think. But it is only the formula which the miners work are taken into account, their demand for the 6 hour day is neither revolutionary nor extravagant. To work 6 hours a day underground, without sunlight or fresh air, in the constant danger of a catastrophe is far from a "cinch". And when we consider that there are enough miners to supply the country with coal by working 6 hours a day the demand becomes not only just but socially necessary.

The demand of higher wages extravagant. True, the miners demand a 50 per cent increase, but their wages have been stationary for the last two years while the cost of living has more than doubled. The miners declared an agreement with the coal operators which was to be broken at the first indication of war. But since the war came to a virtual close on Nov. 11, 1918, the coal operators in Cleveland decided that the contracts with the employers should be terminated. The coal strike ended on Nov. 1, 1919, and if no new agreement is arrived at before that date in general strike should be called.

All attempts to effect a peaceful settlement have failed. Secretary of Labor Balling has nothing to offer but conciliation. But both sides are unbending. The coal operators are willing to meet all of the miners' demands to arbitration, pending which, the miners are determined to stop production, while the miners, though willing to negotiate their demands, are unwilling to submit the question of hours and wages to arbitration.

President Wilson issued a statement on the coal situation, in which he assures them that the government will not intervene in the strike order, for its execution by the miners would spell national disaster. But the Wilson administration officials for having failed to submit the question of a general strike to a recommendation of the mining officials. And finally he threatens to use all the resources of the government to protect the interests of the nation.

The first blow the reactionaries are going to strike work strike to a strike of the • workmen, labor movement is a mill declaring a strike to a strike. It was information to me some time ago by Senator Cummins of Iowa and it refers to the railroad workers. If the law will be enacted into law it will be a crime to call strikes of the employees of the A. F. of L. to obey the strike calls. That such a law would mean the enslavement of the working class and the workers hard by pointed out. The railroads are soon to pass back into the hands of private companies, and there are indications that the latter are planning a general reduction in the wages of the workers. With the Cummins bill enacted into law the workers will be virtually debarred from the simple armament upon their pay envelopes.

The railwaymen are fully cognizant of the true significance of the Cummins bills and they made it plain that they would not obey the mandates of such a law. They would not renounce their freedom without a fight. The railwaymen threaten to paralyze rail traffic of the country if the Cummins bills become the law. The workers are ready to throw in the full strength of their numbers and resources into the fight to uphold the right to strike. The leaders as well as the rank and file of the A. F. of L. realize that once strikes are declared illegal in any one industry it will not take long before they will be declared illegal in all industries; and that the only effective weapon of labor in its struggle for a better existence this giant labor force will now have to go to any length.

That the situation is alarming is not only the concern of the C.I.O. but the concern of the A. F. of L. The heads of the 112 International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. announced to a conference to take place in the near future, where the crisis will be discussed, to send some A. F. of L. leaders, assurances, preparations will be made for the defense of the organized labor in every industry of the land in case the Cummins bill becomes law. Though the Railway Brotherhoods are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. they are really taking up the struggle as the struggle of the entire labor movement.

Even the President's message in which he pleaded harmony and patience, failed to save the confidence. Gompers and his associates could not and would not only by the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L., but it is an open secret that the dominant officials are already under way. Certain it is that the rank and file of the American unions will to a man answer the general strike call if it comes. The labor leaders will not be called officially it will take place none the less, it should be necessary to defend the right to strike.

Those who know Gompers and his associates have been heard to say it was more than a mere pharse when he said to the employers' group at the Washington conference: "We will again meet in conference and then you will see a real collective bargaining." The militant spirit of the head of the A. F. of L. undoubtedly expresses the temper of the rank and file. After the stormy session, the open stand of the employers' group at the Washington Industrial Conference the Cummins bill is the drop that will cause the overboard of A. F. of L. in the sweep of the American working people.
At the Meetings of the Executive Board

By S. Yanofsky

II.
The jurisdiction question in Cleveland may eventually be settled. The question is an extremely delicate one, and a single slip of the pen might have led to serious disorganization in our Chicago unions. The problem is of utmost importance, and the Executive Board has undertaken the necessary study and investigation. Conclusively, the execution of the Board's decree was presented to President Schlesinger, who is the only person that may be relied upon to carry out the decision with wisdom and tact.

A spirited debate also arose over a suggestion of a committee of Toledo cloakmakers that the International authorize a campaign to rival the week's work in Toledo with a guarantee of a certain number of months' work during the year. The committee presented the arguments supporting its suggestion, though it was evident that the fact that the International is a matter of princi- ple, opposed to such guarantee, considering the disadvantages. It must be remembered that conditions in Toledo are quite unlike those in other cloak centers. Fitchburg was by the Board, but this only after a thorough thrashing and examination both in the general aspects and the specific application to the Toledo cloak industry.

Very serious attention was given by the Board to the question of the impending campaign in Cleveland, which is to begin next December for the purpose of the organizing of the Cleveland union and placing the cloakmakers of that city on a level with the workers in other large cloak centers.

President Perlestein's report to the Cleveland cloakmakers has a very strong organization, strong as we expected. The cloak manufacturers are well aware of this fact and are, no doubt, interested in the work. It is well known that the Cleveland cloak manufacturers are a hard-working lot, with a great deal of sense. The struggle is expected to be a bitter and hard one, but as long as we see that the workers will ultimately score a complete and decisive victory.

If the reader may see that the General Executive Board was doing a most important work in connection with the difficult problems that had arisen in the various branches of the International. It really looked as if the Board would never get thru their work before the close of the year, but there would be a good deal of "left-over" work for the next meeting.

But the Board did get through. It took some hunting, to be sure, and no doubt there were some un- doubtedly, and the International chief even managed to get off on his trip to the Niagara Falls (at their own expense) where they gazed in awe and wonder at the world's wonder, the symbol of upward movement, the unlimited and majestic

This trip to the Niagara Falls came as a genuine relaxation after the last session, which was a particularly grave and strenuous one.

At that session President Schlesinger told the vice-presidents that his job was so hard that he had to take to him a few weeks complete rest. This in itself would have been enough to produce a de- pression effect upon the members of the Board. Most of them were in favor of giving Schlesinger a salary during his vacation time. This would be a fine recognition of the services that he has rendered the International during the last few months. It is the fact that he has been so usually employed in arbitration or settlement negotiations, Schlesinger saved the Union, at least some 15 or 20 thousand dollars.

President Schlesinger, naturally, refused to have his office donated for the period of his vacation. He also refused to accept an increase of the salaries for the officers of the General Office, too. Such increases are really warranted to the increase of duties, stating that according to the con- stipulation of the International such increases may be granted only by

the convention of the International. What added to the depressed effect upon the members of the Board was that it was practically unanimous that Vice-President Perlestein was particularly eloquent in stating that the depressing effect on any members of the International such an appointment would produce and the consequent hindrance to the work ahead of the Interna- tional. He pointed out that the International was in a struggle and one of its errors was that it could not express its sentiments, and that in this struggle they must have a leader whose every word should be a pronouncement of the International.

President Schlesinger could not help, of course, but decline by the decision of the Board. The also debates about our public

lesions were of an important character. The present writing raised a number of questions both in regard to the editorial and business branches of the publications of the International. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee appointed for the purpose.

Of the many other questions before the Board that of raising the salaries of the International organizers may be mentioned. It asked the Board to increase their salary $10 a week so that most of them will get $60 instead of $50 per week.

The place for the meeting of the next convention was a subject at discussion. The Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Bulletin of the Educational Department
Of Our International

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH STARTED IN ALL UNITY CENTERS. REGISTRATION STILL GOING ON.—WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER OPENED.

The registration, and attendance in the various Unity Centers is very encouraging. The students in the first, seventh, and tenth weeks of each of the International in this city, from Local 1 to Local 90.

The Education Committee has been fortunate enough to secure the best teachers for the students of the Future, 745 P. M., and Mrs. Ruth Hurrwitz will give an analy- sis of three plays, starting Tues- day, November 11th, at 7:45 P. M. These three plays, dealing with the Labor Problem, will be: Hauptmann, "The Weavers", Gloversville's "Girl", and a play by an American author, "The Shaw", which will be announced later.

There will be classes in Gym- nasium in the Brownsville Unity Centre, Public School 54, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brock- lyn, on Thursday evenings, and in the Bronx Unity Centre, Public School 134, Freeman Avenue and Intervale Avenue, on Saturdays between 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. Loc- al 24, Freedom Health will be announced later.

Synopses of all lectures will be distributed among the students at each lecture.

Embroidery Workers' Union. Local 66, arranged a lecture course through the Educational Department.

The Educational Department is busily preparing a schedule for the active members and officers. This schedule will be announced soon.

The Registration Committee is busy preparing a schedule for the active members and officers of the Union.

As announced before, Dr. Olgin will have a great number of people ready to take part in the course. Miss Eileen A. Kennan was post- poned until after the election because many of the pupils are taking part in the campaign. Miss Ken- nan's course will start on Thurs- day, November 10th, 11:00 A.M., in the East Side Unity Centre, Public School 43, Fourth Street and First Avenue, Manhattan. It will be repeated on Friday, November 11th, 7:45 P. M. in the Brownsville Unity Centre, Public School 134, Freeman Avenue and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Frank Tannenbaum will start his course of four talks on the Problems of the Labor Move- ment, on Tuesday, November 15th, 7:45 P. M., in the East Side Unity Centre, Public School 63, Fourth Street and First Avenue, Manhattan. It will be repeated on Wednesday, November 16th, 7:45 P. M. in the Brownsville Unity Centre, Public School 134, Freeman Avenue and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

In the Bronx Unity Centre, Public School 134, Freeman Avenue and Intervale Avenue, Mr. Sim

Dombrow will give a course of lectures on Current Labor Prob- lems, beginning Friday, Novem- ber 11th, 7:45 P. M., and Mrs. Ruth Hurrwitz will give an analy- sis of three plays, starting Tues- day, November 14th, 7:45 P. M. These three plays, dealing with the Labor Problem, will be: Hauptmann, "The Weavers", Gloversville's "Girl", and a play by an American author, "The Shaw", which will be announced later.

The course of four talks on the Problems of the Labor Move- ment, will begin the week fol- lowing the Labor Day holiday. There is already a demand for a Unity Chorus and for a class in dramatic reading. If those who are interested will see Mrs. Ret- tings for particulars and will reg- ister, there will be a class arranged as soon as a sufficient number have given their names. Registration for these classes is made for all those who are not registered as of the Unity Centre or at any of the of- fices of their unions.

Lacy Retting, Educational Superi- visor, will be in her office at 16 Bond Street from 10 to 12 o'clock between 12 and 1 o'clock and will be glad to see her old and new friends and give any information desired.

The Clerk Finishers' Union, Local 1, and the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15 of Philadelphia, organized a Joint Educational Committee and they are co-operating in connection with the Educational work. A First-class professional- al concert to celebrate the open- ing of the new Waistmakers' of the Cloak Finishers' Union was arranged for Saturday evening, November 12th, at the Boulevard Theater, supra, of New York. Will sing and Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Local 15 of Philadelphia, and Secretary of the Educational Committee will speak on the subject of the Trades Unions.
IMMEDIATE AID TO THE STEEL STRIKERS

It is a true and obvious fact and much pride that we note the results of the conference of the Executive and their little one, New York locals of the Interna- 
tional, called by the General Exec- 
tive Board to discuss the 
means of raising the $250,000 
pledged by the Board to the strik- 
ing steel workers. The conference has already committed itself to raising this sum within a very short time and one third of it will be sent to the strikers in aid of what has not been done so already.

The above mentioned con- ference is a demonstration of the 
anal of the slanderous rumors 
spread by the enemies of the Uni- 
ions that the battle is being “shuffling” when it pledged too 
large a sum to the steel strikers, that with 1,500,000 men in the 
unions the conditions have improved. These 
low earthly creatures will now be al- 
mented to laying off the 
solidarity fund.

We are glad to learn that the American Federation of Labor 
will not lag behind in the 
great task of furnishing im- 
mediate aid. Even the uncounted hundreds of work- 
ers fighting for their freedom. In these 1,500,000 men, old, weak, 
must be forgotten. The steel strike 
is the cause of all American 
strikes. The capitalists must 
see that the most powerful weapon of the Steel Trust — 
starvation — is at their disposal. It is put into play, cruelty and savagery as the reign of terror instituted by 
their system of ND. The masses 
are, is not, will not break the strike, but rather spur the strikers on to 
fight. It is the class struggle that can conceivably break the 
strike is privation and misery of the 
striker. Until this is, in 
and all of us ought to see to it that this does not happen. The 
two powerful radical unions of 
the International and Amalgam- 
ated, can furnish sufficient aid to 
meet the necessities of the 
need of strikers in its struggle 

THE COLLAPSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Perhaps there were some optimis- 
ts or naive souls who really believed 
that the National Industrial 
Conference called by President 
William J. Bryan, was going to 
halt its battle to the mobilized forces of 
capitalism.

LOCAL 25 ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS

Elections of Executive Board members of local 25 will take place in a few days. As usual in such cases a lively election camp- 
aign is on. We do hope that the 
entire membership will take part 
entirely. The Local Executive 
Board plays a vital and 
determining part in the 
affairs of the district, and any 
choice of thefitting members to the 
Board depends to a very 
large extent on the strength of the Union. We 
hope that the members realize that 
the noise-makers and phrase 
ages are not by any means the 
best candidates for the 
important and responsible office, calling for 
discipline and sound judgment. 
Executive Board members need 
necessarily be glib- 
tongued, but rather experienced, 
level headed members loyal to the 
union and solicitous of its wel- 
fare.

STOP, ORGANIZING LABOR

By W. B. RUBIN

For a long time, the townsmen were, by the constant efforts of the workers, 
constantly delved in the "science" 
and fire of organization, and it is very 
known that the lunatic asylums 
are filled with "crackpots" who try to make motion 
perpetual. Their brains, as well 
as their bodies, are 
hailed by the ever lasting facts of 
friction.

We will tell you of true physical science, 
likewise true of social, econom- 
ics literature. While we still prattle about 
the "science" of this, our individualistic society, 

"the science," what is the 
only thing that is in 
competition is man's appetite — with his ability to sat- 
isfy it.

We are now living in an age 
speeded up by the recent war 
chronic, where Labor, in self- 
defense against organized 
supplied as well as organized demand, has 
arrived at a point where it 
will have to organize and operate 
work, to survive, IT MUST ORGAN- 
ize, for two organized camps 
are forming — the one, 
Organized Labor, and the others, 

Labor Against. 

Stop the organization of 

Labor, and you might as well 
deny the laws of gravitation, you might 
well legislate that Niagara Falls should 
send out its torrents of 
water upwards. The forces are the 
other way.

Labor — the VANGUARD of 
modern wars! The PROTETOR- 
ATE of our working class, the CHAMP- 
ION of our democracy!

Things are unsatisfactory, it is 
true, but the burden rests, not 
upon Labor, but upon the 
producer, who is the mighty being of the world in whose 

Either RECOGNIZE Labor in 
the government, or society WILL PAY the 
penalty of its ignorance once and 

A fattening of the goose makes a 
feast for the epicure, but he pays 
in the end for his banquet by suf- 
fering. Goring is not healthful, and it 
not longer fashionable. Obesity is 
not a sign of health or strength.

Unrest must be stopped — that is 
the destiny of modern America, even 
though it mean slavery.

But the organization of Labor 
goes on, more and more, greater and 
more powerful. It is the driving force of 
organization, and Labor has come to its 


Entered as Second Class matter Jan. 25, 1919, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price paid in advance, $1.50 per year.

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK- 
MAKERS ORGANIZER, A POSSIBLE STRUGGLE

Two weeks ago we wrote in the Philadelphia Cloakmaker 
In the industry and a min- 
eum scale of wages caused a 

Subscriptions to Section 1022 

E D I T O R I A L S

B. SCHLESINGER, President.

A. BAROFF, Business Manager.

B. YANOFF, Editor.

M. R. LUKEN, Business Mgr.
Still Waters Run Deep

The workers who give their whole lives to industry should have at least a chance to say about its management as the employers who give nothing and get everything. They... the burden of the steel strike. An American with a naval tattoo and a straight forward, mild-mannered man is William Z. Foster. He is no orator, but he speaks right out of what he does know. His countenance speaks faith and courage — frank blue eyes, firm mouth and lofty forehead. He is a man whom one could trust to carry out self-sacrifice, seeking only the welfare of the workers and the triumph of the union.

To those whose conception of a revolutionary labor leader is a firebrand of free speech and fire is a surprise. He has been trained in a school of labor organization, action and talk. He is a general of an army not a demagogue. And that's where the more feared and hated.

"They do not love me in Pittsburg," he says, "and for a chance to frame me up. They are not waiting to decide on me. Condemn before I am in the frame. They know you read that dynamite has been found in my house. That is what they told to Tom Mooney, and that's what they're trying to do to me."

A Strike Without Meetings

But the steel strike needs no conference room to organize. There are no meetings. The steel strike has no chance to meet with the club, speak to the halls, with speakers to tell them the latest news, with a concert once in a while. The strike is "on the job." Such luxuries strikes have not been heard of in Pennsylvania. There is no time to give them a little hovel, fearful even to venture upon the street. Nor is he secure even within his own four walls. Some day he may look up to see the state constabulary, man and horse, riding into his kitchen and dragging him forth to prison. No, there are no meetings in the steel strike. For Pennsylvania is the one sort on earth that is unsafe for democracy. The primeval neighborhood assemblage do not exist in a community which is owned body and soul by the Steel Trust. The Steel Trust owns everything in Pennsylvania," says Foster, "it owns the stores and the meeting places, it owns the churches and the schools. It is the only community in the nation. What is true of the United States in general, is especially and particularly true of Pennsylvania. It is true here that all the men are slaves, hand and brain, to an overpowering capitalism."

The tragic death of Fannie Sellins

Fannie Sellins was a light burning in the darkness. Through her efforts in various trades an entire district was unionized. Then she threw her strength into the steel strike. Her energy and magnetic personality united the workers of the Homestead, the millers of Vandergriff, Braddock, New Kensington, North Braddock and Aliquippa. But she had committed the deadly sin. She had challenged the Steel Trust and its organization. And she was marked for destruction.

This was blood between the deputy sheriffs and the miners in the plant of the Allegheny River Steel Corporation. They had a right to go out "to get" them. Loaded with drink and shot guns they rode into town down the main street. Encouraging some stragglers they began to shoot wildly. Fannie Sellins was near. She saw children in the danger zone. Her mother's instinct (she herself was a grandmother) she rushed toward the children to guide them to safety. In the confusion, they shot her in the back. She fell and they shot her again — and again. One of the shots was a special bullet, a pillar of society. She died of a gun and with the handle crushed in the skull the body of a woman. The man who murdered Fannie Sellins is out on $2,000 bail and capitalist justice finds the deceased "killed in a riot by persons unknown." She had loved the workers not wisely but too well.

How They Won Free Speech in Donora

In the great steel town of Donora for example the steel strike was of a very special type of life. The workers were only driven to buy a couple of lots, so that they might have a place of their own to meet. Everything was done to keep the workers away. Counter attractions were set up and ball games. Then the meetings were picketed by foremen hired for the purpose. But still they came. Then the workers decided to get even with Donora. Bill Ferry, their organizer, was a mine worker. At his request the miners of the neighboring community decided to throw the weight of the Donora. The merchants watched their sales going down. One after another shops were closed down, and all the stores. Then the trademen sent a plea to the miners, "Please come down to Donora."

"Not until there is free speech in Donora," and soon the halls began to open to the steel workers.

The Weapon of the Discharge

The steel Trust has a worse weapon than club or gun. That is the organization man who dare take out a union card or even attend a union meeting was discharged. Literally thousands of steel workers were so terrorized as the work of organization. The workers and spics were lined up before meeting halls taking note of all who attended. And with dialoogical cruelty the corporation always packed out for discharge those who were least able to endure it, the old, the fathers of families, the weak. There was the case of Charlie Seeger. He could not read nor speak. He could not read nor write. Yet through years of patient effort he had worked himself up to a well-paying job. Then the work of organization began. Charlie Seeger could not bear but somehow he received the message of solidarity and joined the union. Then he was discharged. Where could he go, deaf mute that he was? What could he do? His only chance was to get back to his family. For weeks he wandered around night and mail, till the stepfather's house. A friend of representation for him to the manager and secured his reinstatement. Thousands of other discharged workers were thus brought face to face with the world without more one must speak to the Charlie Seeger.

What the Strike Means

The steel strike is of greater significance to labor nor yet recognizes. It is the final test of strength with organized labor. It is the last great test of labor's ability to organize and fight a gigantic force of entrenched property. It is, as one of the workers of the Steel Trust, has, as even been fought before. Between 500,000 and 600,000 families are a population of millions. This is a strike of the unorganized. It is a strike of the eight hour day which the steel workers of England, Italy, France and Germany have won. They demand also the reinstatement of those who have been discharged, one day's rest and the abolition of the 24 hour shift every two weeks, an increase in wage to provide for a decent standard of living, double pay for overtime, the principle of seniority in hiring and firing, abolition of the strike laws. It is an industrial strike on a gigantic scale. It is a battle for the history of the American Federation of Labor. Twenty-four hours on the job, 24 hours off, cannot issue the challenge to the Steel Corporation. Upon the result rest the hopes of the entire labor movement in America to be slave or free. The workers of every other industry will feel the effect of the steel strike. Once they are defeated, reactionary, employers in every other industry will take heart. The fate of the steel strike will mean that victory will increase the power and prestige of the entire labor movement. The English steel workers have graphed their good wishes in this way: "We have had many years for this."

FOSTER AND HIS IDEA

William Z. Foster is a man with a past. He was one of the followers of Bill Haywood in the I. W. W. Before the Steel Strike he was a persistent labor organizer. In 1910 he studied the labor movement. What he saw in France, Germany and elsewhere convinced him that the industrial struggle was the most vital conflict for the future. He felt that organized labor could be achieved only through industrial organization and that is what the American labor movement as of today. It has been against such the I. W. W. and others in its formative stages. Of course our reactionary enemies, revol
In his decision, the Chairman has been mainly guided by what seems to be a quite reasonable and defensible position, and is supported by the court of a previous case, one Mr. A., a man employed with the firm for the past two years. The court held that the union organization was a relative of one of the members of the firm, and that the union was not a trade association to which reason was any objection but that it may stamp its testimony with that degree of impropriety of the deciding of the case. Mr. A., having testified of having almost worked himself into the position of -800, said that when he had him found to be as efficient as the average; another man had to be added. Work was immediately after, the discharge of the apprentice and that in his opinion the work of Mr. A.

"The Chairman cannot help but feel that consciously or unconsciously, the activity of Mr. A. in the meeting has affected the judgment of the firm, and cannot but resent the 6 months of satisfactory employment the benefit must be resolved in his own behalf, and it is a decided reiteration with back pay."

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The first international congress of working women opened last Wednesday at the National Museum here. Address of welcome was made by representatives of the women's Trade Union League, Luther C. Stewart, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, welcomed the delegates to America the name of organized labor.

"What more fitting than that the women of the world should choose this historic moment to assume their full responsibilities. Women are builders of the race; to them is entrusted the protection of life. The social and industrial order must meet this challenge.

"What is the case of the Congress of women, who with the exploitation of women: with long hours and low wages, can no compromise with unemployability, and achieving work arising out of social conditions. Margaret Bondfield, delegate from Great Britain, representatives of the Congress of women, in her welcome, said in part:"

"The British are thinking of today and think that the woman of the world should choose this historic moment to assume their full responsibilities. Women are builders of the race; to them is entrusted the protection of life. The social and industrial order must meet this challenge.

MILLS OUST AMERICANS

The coming of American workers from the steel mills and immediately after the Homestead strike, Nicholas M. Figgis, president of the Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, clarifying on the steel strike before the Senate committee on education and labor.

"The Homestead strike took place, there were 4 per cent of the workers in steel in America. They struck against the wages in the Carnegie plants and in some cases, wage increases were then established in some areas. It was a battle for all against.

Affirmative of foreigners,"

President Figgis read an advertisement of the steel strike in 1909, which said: "Men wanted -- Syrians, Poles and Rumanians preferred."
AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE INTERNATIONAL IN TAMMANY POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

The managers of the Democratic campaign in this city are circulating a letter addressed by Benj. Schlesinger, president of our organization, to Mr. Samuel Untermyer, in reply to a letter written to him by Mr. Untermyer.

The use of the official stationery of our organization by the managers of the Democratic Party for campaign purposes would tend to make a totally wrong and misleading impression, and is regretted and resented by our Union.

I regret very much that this affair occurred during the absence of President Schlesinger from New York for the past two weeks, on account of illness. It was impossible for me to get in touch with him during the course of the day and get from him a statement about this entire matter. I am quite certain that as soon as he receives the news he will issue a complete explanation of the situation. It is only fair to ask that public opinion, and particularly our Socialist press, withhold its judgment until President Schlesinger will have had an opportunity to explain his position.

ABR. BAROFF,
Gen. Sec.-Treasurer.

This statement kills the whole intrigue, of course. As to Schlesinger, — though he never mentioned a word about the letter — we are certain that he never thought that it would be used for campaign purposes. Had he anticipated such a possibility he would either not have written it at all, or would have so framed it as not to give an opportunity to his enemies, of whom he has quite a few even in his own circles, to make scandal.

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

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWEITECHEN CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
488-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK.

Sunday, November 1, 1919

ITALIAN BRANCH, LOCAL 25,
Favors a Separate Italian Local.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Italian branch of local 25:

Whereas, a certain group styling itself the Welfare and Propaganda League has issued a leaflet in which instinations were made against the Italian Leaders of this branch who favored the establishment of an Italian Local,

Whereas, the demand of the Italian Local was made unanimously and without a dissenting vote from the Italian mass at every meeting and this demand expresses the wish of all the faithful Italian Unionists,

Whereas, the establishment of the Italian Local will not be considered as a nationalistic aim, but a means of organizing the Italians and training them in the international struggle of the workers, teaching them the responsibility of self government,

Whereas, the above named group is making this an issue of the coming elections of the Executive Board,

The Italian branch assembled on this 25th day of October, 1919 unanimously

RESOLVED:

1. To protest against the action of this group and their instinations against the Italian Local, and local being a benefit to the Union.

2. To express the confidence in the Italian leaders who, instead of being demagogues as they are called in that leaflet, are the sincere leaders of the wishes expressed by all the Italians at their different meetings.

3. To accept the challenge of the issue for the coming elections.

4. To send this resolution and protest to the Executive Board in order that this protest be entered in the records of our Union.

SALVATORE AMICO,
Sec. Italian Branch.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clarence White, 15 West 30th St.
Mack Kanner & Milions, 25 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 33 East 32nd St.
Max Cohen, 116 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewel Dress Co., 32 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler, 359 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg, 216 West 30th St.
Snappy Dress, 510 Sixth Avenue.

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

To All The Ladies' Tailors:

Election Day

is one of the legal holidays recognized in our agreement. The workers are entitled to pay for that day and are not supposed to work. Any one that will be found working on Tuesday, November 4th, will be fined.

Ladies' Tailors & Alteration Workers' Union, Local 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

Italian Branch, Local 25.

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

OUR UNION WILL CELEBRATE ITS LATEST VICTORY WITH A CONCERT & MUSICAL EVENING

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

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Irving Place and 16th Street

THE FOLLOWING WILL PARTICIPATE:

The talented singer, Anita Love
The popular tenor, T. Langton
The famous violinist, Morris Nitke
The well known pianist, Mollie Berenstein
The popular organist, Homer Emerson Williams

Speakers:
Honorable Judge Jacob Pakken.
Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-treasurer of our Intl. Elmer Rosenberg, first Vice-President of our International.
Fannie M. Cohn, Vice-President of our International.
Vice-President Samuel Leftnowitz, who was in charge of our successful strike will preside.

Tickets free to every member in the offices of our union: 725 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. City, and 99 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 80.
Two Special Meetings of All Branches

Two special meetings all branches will be held within the next few weeks at which questions of importance will be taken up. One meeting, which will take place Wednesday evening, November 9th, at Arlington Hall, will take up the question of levying a $2 assessment on the membership to aid in the Strikers Aid workers. The second meeting will take place on Monday evening, November 14th, at the same time and same location. At this meeting a vote will be taken on the city where the next convention of the International is to take place.

The membership is, no doubt, familiar with the recent meeting of all Executive Boards of the city when the International's decision, tendered through its General Executive Board, to raise a quarter of a million dollars towards help for the strikers, was acted upon favorably. It is hardly necessary to go into the reasons for the meeting or the need to help the workers. The strike is making history in the cotton industry, and the money raised for the strikers will strengthen the cause and thereby strengthen the movement for the betterment of the workers. It is up to every cutter to attend the special meeting and pledge his aid toward a successful conclusion of the steel strike.

The next convention of the International will take place in the spring of next year and the establishment of local unions to vote by means of referendum on the city where the convention is to be held. The meetings of the cutters' union at which the voting on the convention site is to be held.

Four Trades Election Day, in London.

Intensifies those unions even as our French syndicalist fellow-laborers have so successfully done for us.

"Among the syndicalists the sentiment is strong and growing, that these tactics are bad and that endeavors should be made inside of the A. F. of L.; that is in the existing unions that the syndicalists must struggle without ceasing.

In a book on syndicalism published soon after his return in 1918 Ernest Brieux, the experienced theoretician of the principles and practice of revolutionary trade-unionism. He is apparently now trying out these tactics of organizing and has achieved astonishing success in the packing industry and the steel industry. Yet quietly, and achieves his ends by clear thinking and fundamental organization. He tells the story of the struggle with the steel workers with such heavy odds against them can win in the present situation, but if victory is possible with any leader it is possible with William Z. Foster.

Surely, however, with a past. But in the words of Oscar Wilde we will hope that he will still have him in the future.

The WECS' NEWS in CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SIENKER

part or in full, with pay. The Raincoat Cutters have secured the additional building for their headquarters, the Dress, Underwear and Wrapper and Kimono trades observe the half week already in effect. That is, they are permitted to work under the agreement to 12 o'clock, and be paid for the full day.

The cutters of the Branch shop, together with the executive committee will as usual be stationed in the various districts and those found working at that time will be liable to punishment.

CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT, REEFER AND RAINCOAT CUTTERS.

The Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Raincoat cutters held their regular meeting this Monday, November 3rd, at Arlington Hall. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of levying a $1.25 assessment on the membership, the cost of maintaining one additional worker. The committee will as usual be stationed in the various districts and those found working at that time will be liable to punishment.

The candidates to be nominated are: 1. Manager, 4 business representatives; 2. Members and one trustee. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a notice of the time and place of the elections for the filling of the positions of the organizing committe.

The qualifications, it must be borne in mind, are the nomination of the officers of any of the International, or of the International itself.

UNDERWEAR CUTTERS TO ASK FOR ADDITIONAL BUILDING.

The recommendation of the Underwear cutters, made at their recent meeting to the effect that the Executive Board request of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association an increase, was taken up at the Tuesday meeting of the Board. It was decided that a letter be forwarded to the International, through whom the request was sent to the Association.

While it is true that the majority of the workers in this trade now receiving wages above the minimum, nevertheless, if the cutters are to have a better grade of work, the minimum should be increased. Their present wage, that is, the minimum wage, is under present economic conditions, is far below the needs of the workers, and it is necessary to increase the minimum.

DISCHARGE OF PATTERNMAKER HOLD UNJUSTIFIED.

The discharge of a patternmaker, who was employed in one of the buildings, was unjustified by an impartial chairman before whom the chief clerks to the company were called.

The facts of the case, in brief, are the following: Not long ago the union filed a complaint against the discharge of a patternmaker employed by one of their members was discharged without cause. The union held that the discharge was unjustified by an impartial chairman.

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AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE INTERNATIONAL IN TAMMANY POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1) the accident. He at the same time wrote a letter to Benjamin Schlesinger again expressing his regrets and saying that he had never taken the letter to his father as anything but a personal statement by Schlesinger.

But to nip this political intrigue in the bud and to remove any suspicion that the International had anything to do with the letter, the campaign managers of Mr. Irving Untermyer made it public, — though the letter was quickly suppressed — Baroff, General Secretary of the I. L. G. W. U., with approval of the General Executive Board issued the following statement:

"The managers of the Democratic campaign in this city are circulating a letter addressed by Benj. Schlesinger, president of our organization, to Mr. Samuel Untermyer, in reply to a letter written to him by Mr. Untermyer.

"The use of the official stationery of our organization by the managers of the Democratic Party for campaign purposes would be a totally wrong and misleading impression, and is regretted and repudiated by our Union.

"I regret very much that this affair occurred during the absence of President Schlesinger from New York for the past two weeks, on account of his ill health. It was impossible for me to get in touch with him during the course of the day and get from him a statement about this entire matter. I am quite certain that as soon as he receives the news he will issue a complete explanation of the situation. It is only fair to ask that public opinion, and particularly our Socialist press, withhold its judgment until President Schlesinger will have had an opportunity to explain his position.

"ABR. BAROFF,
"Gen. Sec.-Treasurer."

This statement kills the whole intrigue, of course. As to Schlesinger, — though he never mentioned a word about the letter — we are certain that he never thought that it would be used for campaign purposes. Had he anticipated such a possibility he would either not have written it at all, or would have so framed it as not to give an opportunity to his enemies, of whom he has quite a few even in his own circle, to make scandal.

ITALIAN BRANCH, LOCAL 25, FAVORS A SEPARATE ITALIAN UNION.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Italian branch of Local 25:

"Whereas, a certain group styling itself the Welfare and Propaganda League has issued a leaflet in which insinuations were made against the Italian Leaders of this branch who favored the establishment of an Italian Local,

"Whereas, the establishment of the Italian Local was made unanimously and without a dissenting vote from the Italian mass at every meeting and it widely expressed the wish of all the faithful Italian Unionists,

"Whereas, the establishment of the Italian Local will not be considered as a nationalistic aim, but a means of organizing the Italians and training them in the international struggle of the workers, teaching them the responsibility of self government,

"Whereas, the above named group is making this an issue of the coming elections of the Executive Board.

"The Italian Branch assembled on this 25th day of October, 1919 unanimously RESOLVED:"

1. To protest against the action of this group and their insinuations against the Italian Local, and local being a benefit to the Union.
2. To express the confidence in the Italian leaders who instead of being demagogues as they are called in that leaflet, are the sincere workers of the Union, the wide expression of all the Italians at their different meetings.
3. To accept the challenge of the issue for the coming elections.
4. To send this resolution and protest to the Executive Board in order that this protest may be inserted in the records of our Union,

SALVATORE AMICO,
Sec. Italian Branch.

ATTENTION TO DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED OFF LIMITS AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN.


ITALIAN BRANCH, LOCAL 25, FAVORS A SEPARATE ITALIAN LOCAL.

Our union will celebrate its latest victory with a

CONCERT & Musical Evening

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

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Irvine Place and 16th Street

The following will participate:

The talented singer, Ania Love .................. Soprano
The popular tenor, T. Langten .................. Tenor
The famous violinist, Morris Nickle ............ Violinist
The well known pianist, Mollie Berschneiter ...... Pianist
The popular organist, Homer Emerson Williams ... Organist

Speakers:

Honorably Judge Jacob Panken.
Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-treasurer of our Intl. Elmer Rosenberg, first Vice-President of our International.
Fannia L. Cohn, Vice-President of our International.
Vice-President Samuel Lefkovits, who was in charge of our successful strike bill reside.

Tickets free to every member in the offices of our union: 725 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. City, and 99 McElheny Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80

To All The Ladies' Tailors:

Election Day is one of the legal holidays recognized in this agreement. The workers are entitled to pay for that day and are not supposed to work. Anyone who will be found working on Tuesday, November 4th, will be fined.

Ladies' Tailors & Alteration Workers' Union, Local 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

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

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
FOSTER IN CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR LOCALS

(Continued from Page 1)

blood of their blood, their sisters and brothers.

AIR. BAROFF, Gen. Sec. Treasurer.
The Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union decided to levy a 50 assessment upon its membership to raise its quota of the $50,000 pledged by the International. The Board advanced from its treasury $50,000 and immediately forwarded the sum to the steel strikers. Many locals in N. Y. and other ladies garment centers have followed the example of the Joint Board and have advanced part of their quotas from their treasuries. It is expected that the $50,000 will be raised within the next two or three weeks.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER
JOIN A CLASS OF YOUR CHOOSING AT ANY OF OUR UNITED CENTERS.
REGISTER WITH YOUR LOCAL OR AT THE NEAREST CENTER.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A Dignified Position for Man or Woman Easy To Learn—Pays Big Money

You Too Can Learn Designing and Become a Successful Designer.

Men and Women Earn More Money

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Men's and Children's Wearing Apparel. A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved New Ideas, New Systems, Best Methods, Best Results. Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOLS
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Phone 82 Gramercy

LEARN HOW
TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS

By the most easily-learned System for Women's, Men's, Jewelry, Children's and Infants' Cloak, Quilt, Walker, Skirt, Dress and Underwear.

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER SYSTEM BOOK

A PRACTICAL SKETCHER

Even FREE with every course.

Strictly individual instruction given during the day and evening hours, at the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING and PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building

PROF. I. ROSENBERG, Director.
222 E. 14th St., New York.
Tel. 2nd & 3rd Ave. T&T, 1045 Main 1117.

CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS:
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: (Special Meeting)
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.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

* 225 E. BROADWAY
* 1214 LEXINGTON AVE.
* 800 POWERS AVE. BROOKLYN

RAINCOAT AND MISCELLANEOUS CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION!

RAINCOAT cutters are instructed to observe ELECTION DAY November 4th, with pay.

UNDERWEAR, WRAPPER AND KIMONO AND CHILDREN DRESS CUTTERS are instructed to observe the half holiday on Election Day, November 4th, with pay. (Work must cease at 12 o'clock noon.)

Cutters of any of the above trades found working or going to work any part of the time mentioned are liable to fine.

H. BERLIN, Sec'y.
E. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10 CUTTERS' UNION, ATTENTION!

A SPECIAL MEETING

of all Branches will be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5th ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE for the purpose of voting on the $2 assessment in aid of the striking steel workers.

By order of the EXECUTIVE BOARD
S. ROSENBERG, Pres.
E. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.