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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 33)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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The entire bonnaz embroidery industry in New York is at a standstill because of the general strike which has been declared by the bonnaz embroiderers' Local 66 of our International last Thursday, August 5.

At the expiration of the agreement between the workers and the manufacturers in this industry numerous conferences were held with representatives of both sides to reach an agreement. Outside of Brother Ossip Woollinsky, manager of Local 66, who headed a conference committee of workers there also participated in the conference with the manufacturers President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff. But all attempts to reach an understanding failed, and the workers called an strike to declare a general strike.

The workers have responded to the call of the Union like one man, and at the appointed hour all shops and factories were completely paralyzed.

This is the busy season in the trade and the manufacturers are beginning to see that their stubborn opposition to the demands of the workers are going to cost them uneconomically and lost.

At the request of the Association another conference between the workers and manufacturers was held on Friday, the day following the declaration of the strike. In twelve hours but no understanding was reached. The Union demands 75 dollars a week for first class workers, and 65 dollars a week for second class workers. The manufacturers, however, would only give 65 dollars a week to the former and 55 dollars a week to the latter. In addition to the wage increase, the Union also demands that Association give each member the right to work for the embroidery shops. The waistmakers enthusiastically responded to this by passing a resolution in which they bind themselves not to use their power to help the bonnaz embroiderers win their just fight.

SALESMEN STRIKE IN FULL SWING

The strike conducted by the Salesmen's Union, Local 131, of our International, against the clothing dealers on Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue is in full swing. The salesmen fight with the determination and vigor which will lead them to victory.

The storekeepers of course are trying their best to prevent the strikers from picketing their stores. Pickets with signs announcing to the public their grievances do not tend to stimulate business. The public will look elsewhere for their clothes. And the storekeepers are dubious about realizing that the strike of the salesmen will not attract customers.

This strike has the full hearted support of the International Union and the rest of the labor movement in New York. The salesmen are not alone in their struggle but are backed in every way possible by the International. The storekeepers will soon realize how costly and expensive this strike is for them. They will also realize that it is in the interest of trade to recognize the right of the workers to receive proper understanding with the Salesmen's Union.

INTERNATIONAL UNION GETS COMMUNICATION FROM AMSTERDAM

The following letter to President Schlesinger from Tod Head, Acting Secretary of the International Federation of Garment Workers, who was in Amsterdam and delayed his return due to the prevailing irregularities in the postal service.

Amsterdam, July 15, 1920.

Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger,
President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade:

In connection with our International Conference at Copenhagen on August 14th and following days, I want to draw your attention to a few things.

In a letter of June 5th, 1920, you kindly supplied me with the names and addresses of Unions in the clothing industries of America.

I invite two Unions to attend our Congress, viz. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Joseph Schlesinger, General Secretary, 31 Union Square, N. Y. C., and the International Ladies Garment Workers of America, Mr. R. L. Langer, General Secretary, Bible House, N. Y. C.

No decision having as yet been taken as to whether our International is to admit Farmers' and Hatters' Union as well. I reiterate from inviting the other organizations. In our opinion, however, we shall have to consider seriously at Copenhagen, the foundation of an International Federation of all Unions of clothing workers in the world including the farmers' and hatters' organizations. The title of the new organization may be the more urgent need in some countries tailors' unions, fursriers, hatters and saddlers are already united in one union.

Regarding your wire regarding the Union's strike in New York we inform you that we warned our friends in Paris and London immediately on receipt of same. In the strike already organized by the number of the strike, only have we had about 400 men who violed the strike, and we did not see whether it is finished or how it ended.

Regarding the fursriers' strike. "Justice" contained many interesting particulars about the 16th Congress of your Federation. We read with great interest your address of welcome to the delegates that came to the Congress in Chicago. The results achieved by the "International Ladies Garment Workers' Union" really command attention. After 1806 we regularly used to read your Union newspaper, and we often read your periodicals, (Continued on Page 57).

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Out of Town Organization Drive Successfully Launched

The organization drive was also carried to the state of New Jersey. Big meetings were held in Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, with the full cooperation of the local officers and active members of the organization.

Brothers Max Shneid, Magnet and Jennings of the Joint Board of the Claunchers' Unions are actively cooperating with the Officers of the organization. Brothers Max Brook, Manager of the Clauncher's Unions, Local 21, of New- urk, is helping the organization work in that city. The local officers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Patterson are doing their bit in their town.

The success of the first week of support of the campaign was doubtless due to the enthusiasm of the workers. The organizing committee is interested in the country towns as well as in the big industrial centers.

Vice President Halpern also visited several towns in Pa., where a stoppage occurred, but the controversy was amicably settled and the workers returned to work.
It is reasonably certain that the Allies will not declare war on Russia. The reason for it is simply the absence of any good cause to do it. The Allied diplomats, the correspondents and editorial writers of the world are still in the unpropitious stage of having decided that Russia is the culprit and that Europe is the victim. England and France have eyes only for Russia. Russia is willing to sell its people to the Allies. Germany and Austria are imploring for the hand of Russia. Russia will give it no hand. After the current campaign of the pro-Russian factions in England and France the Allies have decided to work in concert to make the result of the election a harmonious and brotherly association of nations. There is dissension and hostilities are expected from a group of imperialist states. In addition to this British labor is now considering a political campaign against war. And France alone will hardly dare to wage war.

Lloyd George and Miller held a conference in Hythe, England, last night to make sure that they would keep the Bolshevik march hot by discussing their intentions to the Allies. The Allied military experts, strangely enough, advised against military action. But they agreed to make sure that Marshall Foch and the military gives confidence to the Allies of the Territorial Order. The Territorial Conference, the Presidium decided to use the blockade against Russia. The newspapers announced this policy with the hope of obtaining the favor of the Allies and military assistance from the Allies. The decision of the Hythe Conference is a confession of failure on the part of the Allies to make the war worth while. The Russian-Polish conference to be held at Minsk will lead to general peace.

The Car Strike in Denver, Colo.

NEWS of the street car strike in Denver was promptly made known in the city and has freely displayed and featured it. This anxiety in response to the sudden change in the usual condition of the city is due to the strike which has broken out in Denver last Thursday. The striking carmen are striking car men and they strike, as if it had not been used at all since the Bolshevik movement.

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We are to-day entering upon a national campaign that will have direct interest to the working class and the country. In this campaign there are but two parties, the one and the other. There is no longer even the pretense of difference between the leaders of the Communists and the Republicans. They are substantially one in their aims, and they are opposed to each other on no question of principle, but purely in a contest for the spoils of office.

The worker in the factories, the mayor of the city, even the president of the railroad, is a labor man. The honest and able labor man is the badge of his ignorance, his servility and shame.

Marshallled in battle array, against these corrupt capitalist parties is the young, virile, revolutionary Socialist party, the party of the awakening, whose banner is the badge of its solidarity, proclaim the coming triumph of international socialism, the emancipation of the workers of the world.

Michigan Farmer Labor Party Nominate State Ticket

Judge Edward J. Jeffries, of the recorder's court, a red-blooded laborite, was nominated for governor of Michigan on the Farmer-Labor ticket. He is the best known man in Michigan and a fearless champion of labor.

Jeffries began his labor career as a "colonel" in Cozy's army and took part in the entire march to Washington.

His candidacy throws a thunderbolt into the ranks of the old party doctoremers. With his trove of men and women who have been the unwavering support of labor in the state, the future of the Farmer-Labor Party is assured.

Bay City miners have put a full, James-liaw tincture in the field. Grand Rapids and Flint are also making ready for a strenuous campaign this fall.

One Issue and Two Parties

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

We are today entering upon a national campaign that will have direct interest to the working class and the country. In this campaign there are but two parties, the one and the other. There is no longer even a pretense of difference between the leaders of the Communists and the Republicans. They are substantially one in their aims; and they are opposed to each other on no question of principle, but purely in a contest for the spoils of office.

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British Labor to Declare Strike to Prevent War

At a conference of all organized labor of Great Britain in London attended by the most prominent union leaders a war declaration of labor was made against any attempt by the government and big capital to go to war against Russia. After the conference the following was announced:

"If, therefore, warns the Government that the whole industrial power of the organized workers will be brought into action in this crisis." It was resolved by the conference "to take such steps as may be necessary to carry the above decision into effect."

The statement advised all labor organizations to be prepared to "insist upon members to lay down their tools."

Many of the labor delegates had hurried to London to attend the conference to respond to the emergency call for the gathering. Benjamin Tillen, former Food Controller and Labor Member of Parliament for Manchester; Mr. C. T. Cramp, President of the Railway Executive Board, General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union; and U. Bromley, Secretary of the Society of Firemen and Engineers, transmitted the declaration of the Daily Herald, the labor organizer, says: "The practical course of labor is clear. No munitions of war of use of the British or its fleet is to be found for the use of Poland, or for the use of General Wrangell should be mustered by British workmen."

"The whole labor movement has determined to go on strike against the war policy and as a means of achieving peace."

Everybody should refuse to work.

"Everybody called up under the conscription act which is a direct violation of the Government that most people have overlooked still remains in being—should refuse to go to fight against working-class Russia."

"Quiet and decisive organization is the surest way to stop this tragedy."

Workmen held meetings in many of the largest cities of the country as well as in London, notably at Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, and against a war to help Poland, A feature of the labor meeting held at Hyde Park, was the presence of several representatives of organizations of former soldiers. A successful strike of the Garment Workers when this malignant growth will be attacked, and all removed from this country."

It is simply admirable that the Garment Workers Association of various towns to organize 100 percent of the workers. As far as we know, the Garment Workers Union, which has done as much. Colleague William F. Arup, Jr., has the privilege of being the president of a trade union comprising near to 1,600 members, all members, who are being thoroughly prepared for the work of the Union, by having the right to have in the future. It is our ardent wish once to see the happy day, when the Federation has performed in America and to make the acquaintance of those who led our American comrades in the struggle for greater happiness.

"We would be very glad if you would kindly let us have a card or part of it in 'Justice' with cordial greetings and best wishes to your friends."

Yours respectfully,
Too Heyn, Secretary.

UNITING THIS SUNDAY

Whitestone, L. I., is the place where the Unity outing will take place this Sunday, August 15. The conditions for the outing are swimming, playing games and various other entertainments. The entire Union members are invited to belong to the party for the day.

All those who want to spend a delightful day must join the steps of the old City Hall, next Sunday morning, August 15, at 9. A.

Everybody must bring bathing suits and towels. 
EDITORIALS

LAbOR IN THE PRESENT

The threat to plunge Europe into another bloody war is largely a result of the so-called peace which the Allies have patched together in Paris. It is a peace not based on justice but on the ancient principle, that the spell is long enough to last the victor. Such a peace could not endure long. Only the Allies had hoped that the next war would come some years hence, say, another 25 years during which time they thought they could rearrange the world and settle for some ideal or other. But before the wounds of the war are healed, a new economic order has emerged, and that is a threat of another fresh war.

The first of the new war is the direct result of the collapse of the Polish offensive against Soviet Russia. Here are in Europe the causes the reasons the Allied governments cannot, to say the least, tolerate a Polish war. Such a war would be dangerous not only to the countries of northern Europe but to the whole of Europe. It is therefore possible that the Allied governments will seize the opportunity to make open war. They may still wish to hope that the people will be kept on hunting and fishing. Perhaps they will still be able to whip their people into a holy war to save civilization.

Is this really possible? Can there really be another war? The answer is that the only power who can answer this question is the fate of the world. Each day brings new facts.

If a world-war should really break out it will probably bring ruin to all nations which we can hardly imagine.

It is not in the power of diplomats like Lord George, Millar, and other gentlemen to save the world.

They have already shown to the world that they are not capable of doing this.

The only way to save the world is by the workers of the world uniting and doing what will win the war.

There is no doubt but that the workers of England will vigorous in their struggle.

According to the reports reaching us from England the workers are preparing great demonstration against the impending war. The same will unquestionably happen in other countries and perhaps in France.

But will these demonstrations stay the hands of the governments in all parts of the world?

We fear that these demonstrations will not stop the governments in following out their plans,

Sometime demonstrations will be tried. Sometimes demonstrations will be needed.

What is wanted is action on the part of the workers of the world in all lands.

The time came when the workers must express their determination to stop the governments through deeds.

We do not in the least mean to suggest a plan of action.

We do not want to say that.

But we would be willing to feed them with suggestions if they do not know what to do.

The plan of action must emanate from the workers of Europe.

It will be the greatest tragedy of Europe if the workers will be caught up in a war and powerless to prevent the catastrophe as in 1914.

The 30 years have wrought a profound change in the minds of the workers of the world. They have the energy to prevent a new war.

And if the working class of Europe will succeed in saving the world from a new war, or if it will be prevented completely, between Soviet Russia and the Allies, the situation will be much more serious than it was after the last war. A few years later, the Allies may come to the conclusion to attack Russia again and bring about another world war.

The workers must not be so blind as to believe that the World Steel Industry will remain the same. A new struggle is inevitable. The workers must therefore understand themselves uncovered and invincible.

It means that there will be a new fruitful struggle before victory is theirs.

CAPITALIST PARTIES UNITE TO COMBAT SOCIALIST TICKET IN NEW YORK.

The National Security League is still busy with its campaign for a reason for its existence after the war. It has now gone out with two of the capitalist parties to unite in districts where the Socialists have a chance to elect delegates, assemblymen, etc. This league points to the patriotic duty of both Democrats and Republicans to unite and defeat the Socialist ticket.

It is true that Socialists may be threatened with a new series of anti-Semites or legislatures after the war, but that is too costly and dangerous an alternative. The only economic thing to do is to make the election of Socialists impossible.

Is it not evident that the statement made by the League is perfectly justifiable? We know that the workers of the Steel Trusts are treated like slaves, that most of them are compelled to work twelve hours a day; that their wages are about $4 a day; that the statement of Gary that the workers are perfectly content is a lie. The whole drag of the moment is how will the laboring masses react in the present moment? There is no doubt but that the workers of England will vigorously in their struggle.

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THE TRUE TRUTH IS OUT

Every fair minded person must be ready to accept the facts. The Interchuch World Movement on the Strike Line with a feeling of profound satisfaction.

It is true that the report contains nothing new for us. We were certain that the workers were perfectly justified. We knew that the workers of the Steel Trusts were treated like slaves, that most of them are compelled to work twelve hours a day; that their wages are about $4 a day; and that the statement of Gary that the workers are perfectly content is a lie. The whole drag of the moment is: how will the laboring masses react in the present moment? There is no doubt but that the workers of England will vigorously in their struggle.

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THE SALESMEN STRIKE

The salesmen in the cloth stores on Division Street have gone out on strike. They were first locked out and then the company threatened to sue.
The Trial of the Communists

By ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT

The story of the trial of the Communist Party in Chicago goes back to the split in the Socialist Party of America in 1914, when the Communists took over the leadership of the party. In 1920, the State of Illinois brought an indictment against the Communist Party and its leaders, charging them with violating the Smith Act, which made it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of the government.

The trial began before Judge Oscar Helib, of the Illinois Criminal Court, on May 10. The usual charge for a jury followed two nearly months elapsed, 2,900 witnesses were summoned, and 1,350 were examined before the in- partial Twelfth were discovered.

The outcome of the trial in the show trial is that the whole country was roused prior to the formation of the party would be admissible as testimony shall be given in this trial. It is let in some wile words of Mr. William Brosse Lloyd. His con- conviction was a singularly honest and singularly discreet. The prosecu- tion, waived before the jury some of the 300-odd words of the indictment which had been displayed in Mr. Proctor's book-cates, but their bearing on the charge of the jury to reform or overthrow the government by violence was doubtful. Another ruling by the judge practically determined the territory on which the battle was fought. He allowed the Seattle strike to be tried at length, and this was almost the entire strength of the State's case. They played their trump card when the ubiquitous Ole Hanson rehashed the familiar hero-saga, the retelling of the whole due, not hero, to. Hiram Johnson and his Custom. Gil. Jim, gi me my lights. I don't care a damn about the street cars, but I need my lights.

The other result it has perhaps given an open quiet to a silly myth that the cost of the strike was considerable. The Commerce and Chauncauas $50,000.

The emphasis on the Seattle strike was a protest to the de- fense, but by good luck the con- victions of the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-eight had brought to Chicago several wit- nesses besides Mr. Duncan. Mrs. H. H. Holden, President of Women's Club and Mr. Swen- son, who had been a member of the Seattle Strike, was both testified to the good order of the city during the labor troubles. The emphasis on the Seattle strike, an unusually unexampled of the sympathetic walk-out, not an attempt to destroy an innocent witness of a low socialist; and the prosecution was finally driven to admit the high character of the defendants.

The charge of conspiring to seek to reform or overthrow the government by violence fell back upon the Left Wing Manifesto drawn up before the organ- ization of the Communist Labor Party in 1917. The indictment by William by William Brosse Lloyd, delivered while Mr. Lloyd was still a Socialist, was the brunt of the of the manifesto of the Third Internation, which was read into evidence and says nothing about direct armed conflict with governmental machinery. The indictment was covered by the words "other unlawful means". Judge Helib, however, in his charge, asserted that "a general strike conducted without violence is not unlawful if called to bring about by the manner prescribed (i.e. constitutionally) a reformation or overthrow of the representative form of government. That the State was seeking to throw upon the defendants the responsibility for such incidental violence as might arise out of such reform or overthrow" by defenders of the existing order was then one of the key arguments by Mr. Church, who challenged the jury to say whether they would accept such a responsibility. The de- fendants proposed without force and violence.

The argument for the defense made by Mr. Forsey was devoted to the discrepancy be- tween the law and any overt act of the defendants. Mr. Darrow took a bold line. He justif- ied the defendants in this pur- pose. "They adopted a platform which they had as much right to adopt as the Eugene Workpage had to adopt a platform..." "We don't have to send men to the penitentiary for trying to help the workingman. We don't have to send to the insane asylum."

Mr. Darrow's summation was re- viewed by Mr. Comoroff's patri- otics. His jury was a jury of these historians, these martyrs, these dreamers were merely the "barbarian". The jurors were "stons proverbs". Did Christo- pher Columbus venture across the seas to destroy government by force and violence? Martyrs? Did Bruno seek to destroy govern- ment by force and violence? Bar- barians! They say the world was a capitalists' war; they are lying. They say America is a brave to fight the war; they are liars.

There was much "your country" talk when the court was filled with the stars and stripes in aller- nate exhibition, of the Haymarket anarchists, of theompact of McKinley, of the hypothetical as- saination of Wilson, of James P. Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor Convention; of the Lincoln and Lincoln Ar- mory, of the Birmingham Ten, of Stephen Pynchon, of the Pilate, and the new trinity Judas, Marx, and Lenin — of the Socialists, the Socialists, Comoroff discovered "every- where the footsteps of the Rus- sians are rampant in this conspiracy."

After short consideration the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Seven were sentenced to the penitentiary from one to five years, and the other two were fined $1,000. The sentences were commuted to one year instead of two years, and the fines were commuted to $500.

The jury apparently shared Mr. Comoroff's view that the trial was a "tragedy." Although no evidence of overt acts was presented in this case, we still believe that the defendants carried their revolution
THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

BY ISRAEL LEWIN

On Monday, August 9th, 1937, the three agents of the Clotch Suit Department were placed in the different offices of the Joint Board. Brother Sharch in the Protective Association Department, Brother Broad in the Junior men's Department, Brother Lipschutz in the Downtown office, and Brother Silver in the Junior men's Department. Each one of these four business agents was given a district to cover and it will be just as successful there as they were in Local No. 10's office. Cutters are to be filed at the office of the Cutters' Union. However, the Executive Board in conjunction with the officials and the delegates to the Joint Board will take up the question of lodging complaints at their meeting on Tuesday, August 10th. It is the opinion of the officials that the cases should be handled in a way that will be a great deal more convenient for the cutters and better results would be obtained. Cutters will be filed at the different offices of the Joint Board. Only in cases where the Union feels dissatisfied with the way in which his case was adjusted should he bring his complaint to the office, which will then take up the matter with the respective offices. A file of complaints will be maintained in the office of the Union, which in turn will be sent to the Joint Board, necessitating a delay of one day, and then it takes time to transcribe it into the Union's file in the different departments of the Joint Board. We believe that the cutters are being attended to directly from the Joint Board, complaints should also be filed there.

Another important matter which will come up for discussion at the above-mentioned Executive Board and Officers' meetings, will be that of the raincoat cutters. There have been a few considered part of the Clotch and Suit Division, and were among the men by the office of that department. The Raincoat Makers' Union, however, is not part of the program to its logical conclusion, or in the run over every article and as such, and so there would have been brought about. There would have been confusion and chaos. The defendants would have disrupted the labor organizations.

That is to say, the verdict represented an unanimous disapproval on the part of a typical American jury of the opinions of the defendants; and instead of looking for some social advantage they were in reality investigating their own animal nature. Although in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial would result in a pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question would be to send such a jury, which might well be based on such social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for such a verdict might bring about such a jury a nature
MINERS INTERNATIONAL TO STRIKE TO PREVENT ALL OFFENSIVE WARS

The International conference of all miners' organizations of the United Mine Workers of America, which just concluded its sessions in Geneva, issued a declaration stating that, "any government which embarks hereafter on an offensive war or an aggressive military policy will be confronted by an international miners' strike." The resolutions add: "If a strike be impracticable, then a boycott and parliamentary action will be used."

Because this resolution the congress adopted two others of significance. In one it enjoined upon every civilized nation to embark upon a policy of the nationalization or socialization of the mines. It urges the workingmen to fight for this everywhere as well as for the suppression of capitalist proprietorship in the mines and control of industry by boards composed of workmen, government delegate, and representatives of the consumers. Such a regime, the congress held, would lead to a better regulation of the working of the social affairs.

In the second place the congress ordered the establishment of a permanent bureau for the distribution of fuel, minerals, and other raw materials indispensable for the economic reconstruction of Europe. It is believed that the present mining crisis is largely due to the bad distribution.

ITALIAN STEEL WORKERS WILL NOT PRODUCE MORE WAR MATERIALS

At their national convention of the Metallurgical Federation, consisting of all metal workers, machinists, etc., it was unanimously decided not to produce any more war materials extended for destruction of wealth and human life. This ought to dispose definitely of the eternal problem of armaments.

Another startling decision was the one arrived at by the Bill Pivots' Union who have declared that they will no longer post any bills, manifestos, ads, proclamations, etc., which attack the working class or are detrimental to its interests.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

Mollie Steiner, Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lipman and Hyman Laskovsky, the four Russians convicted under the Espionage Act in the spring of 1919 for distributing circulars denouncing armed intervention by the Allies in Russia, are about to be released from prison, according to assurance given their attorney, Harry Weinberger, by First Assistant Attorney General Bureau of Internal Revenue Attorneys Finch in Washington, Miss Steiner, who is in the Federal Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., was sentenced to serve fifteen years, while the three men were given terms of twenty years each.

Their release is made conditional upon their leaving the country at their own expense or their accepting deportation. They will return to Russia voluntarily. A provision to defray the expenses of their trip is now being raised.

FARMERS TO GET CONTROL OF MARKETS

Dr. E. F. Ladd of Fargo, N. D., Nonpartisan League candidate for United States senator who attended the recent meeting in Chicago of the American Farm Bureau Federation, believes that thru the efforts of this organization farmers will eventually get control of the marketing system of the country.

"All the delegates at the Chicago conference were unanimous that the producers must secure control of the marketing before there will be any material improvement of conditions on the farms," said Dr. Ladd. "I predict that within a very short time the grain growers of the country will have adopted a plan whereby they will be able to sell their crops themselves."

"Various plans were discussed and it seemed the sentiment of the meeting was that the grain and livestock growers should adopt the same methods as the fruit growers should adopt the same methods as the fruit growers of California, who now sell most of their production co-operatively."

North Dakota's plan of state mills and elevators was also given favorable consideration. Grain growers in parts of the country are watching North Dakota's industrial plan and it received a great deal of commendation from the delegates at the conference."

WICK GOODS WORKERS ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Five thousand knit goods workers, representing 75 per cent of the trade in this city, went on strike Tuesday morning, for a 25 per cent increase in the minimum wage, 44 hour week, recognition of the union and the closed shop, limitation of the number of apprentices to one for every ten workers, and six legal holidays. The Knit Goods Workers' Union comprising chiefly of sweater makers and affiliated with the Amalgamated Textile Workers, is conducting the strike.

ITALIAN RAILROAD MEN PRESENT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO STRIKE ZONE

From Versailles, Italy it is reported: Fifty soldiers got aboard a Turin express at an intermediate station, bound for Milan, where a big strike is in progress. When the train arrived at Versel it, the engineer refused to proceed any further, till the soldiers had left the train. After much argument with indignant civilians who wanted the delay, orders were telegraphed from Turin to uncrew the coach carrying the soldiers and proceed without them. This was done after the train had been stalled for over an hour.

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A capable, lively gymnastics teacher to guide in all the fun of rowing, swimming, hiking, dancing, tennis, basket-ball playing.

All Members of the International Are Welcome

Register at:
16 WEST 21st STREET, Room A.
and all branch offices.

CHILDREN DRESSEMOKERS' UNION, LOCAL 50, ATTENTION!

FINAL NOTICE

Increased dues Postponed from August 2 to August 14

In order to afford the opportunity to the membership at large to become in good standing with their union, the Executive Board has decided to postpone the increase from August 2nd to August 14th.

This Notice is Final

All those who will not pay up their arrearages by August 14th will have to pay their arrearages at the increased rate of 35 cents per week.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 50.

H. Greenberg, Manager.
The Greatest PIC-NIC of the Season

IS GIVEN BY THE

CLEVELAND CLOAK MAKERS' UNION

ALL DAY SATURDAY
AUGUST 21ST, 1920

AT WALTER'S GROVE

DANCING :: ROWING :: BATHING :: GAMES

All the members of the Union together with their families, friends and relatives are getting ready for that day, to come together and have a day of joy.

TICKETS 25c. to be gotten at the office of the Union, Room 306 Superior Bldg., or by your shop chairman.

REMEMBER! If you miss this picnic, you will miss something big and will always regret it.

Take West 25th Street car through to barns, then State Road car to grounds.

DR. BARNEY L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

* 215 E. BROADWAY *
* 106 LENOX AVE. *
* Open Sunday until 6 P. M. *

CONTEST

given by the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING

This contest is open to all readers of Justice. The person who will answer most accurately the following questions will be entitled to get any one of our courses at half price.

Three prizes to be awarded in the contest will kindly send their answers.

In not later than September 15th, 1920. Do not fail to give your full name and address. The winner will be notified within eight days after the close of the contest.

Questions
1. What is the most important part of a garment?
2. What is the most important measurement of a garment?
3. How many examples of proportions make the garment?
4. What principles are the best for style productions?
5. How many mechanical details are there in the garment industry?

Answers should be forwarded to

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

PROF. L. ROSENFIELD, Director

222 EAST 14th STREET
NEW YORK CITY.

LEARN

AT OUR LOW SUMMER RATES

How to design, cut and grade patterns for women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' clothes, suits, dresses, skirts, dress and underwear.

A "Practical Sketcher" is given free with every course. Individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

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222 East 14th St., New York. No. 2 and 3rd Ave.
Tel. Stuyvesant 8617.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!
The following shops have been asked to publicize and make certain that the members are warned against seeking employment there:

Jenn Wolf & Co.,
106 Madison Ave.

Sam & Ash,
106 Madison Ave.

Solomon & Medzler,
143 East 33rd St.

Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 26th St.

Mack Kenner & Miller,
136 Madison Ave.

M. Stern,
23 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 22nd St.

Dreiswell Dress Co.,
14 East 22nd St.

Regina Kober,
229 Fourth Ave.

Deutz & Guttenberg,
2-10 West 33rd St.

J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd St.

West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, August 19th.

GENERAL: Monday, August 23rd.

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, September 13th.

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, September 20th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

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