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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*. 

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Tailor Congress At Copenhagen Ends Sessions

Two cablegrams were received by General Secretary B. Baroff from President Schlesinger who attended together with Vice President Lebowitz the international congress of the needle trades organizations at Copenhagen.

The first cable was sent from Paris and is dated Thursday, Aug. 13. It is as follows:

"Arrived in Paris from where we are proceeding to Copenhagen where the international garment congress will soon begin its sessions."

An August 18th another message was received from President Schlesinger. This cable which came from Copenhagen reads as follows:

"Delegates from several countries are present at the international congress of the needle trades organizations at Copenhagen on Thursday, August 19th."

The Jewish Daily Forward also carried the following article from Copenhagen correspondent about the proceedings of the tailors' congress. It states that the international resolution in favor of the establishment of the week work system, and the abolition of piece and by-the-hour work was adopted. A resolution was also adopted to find an international bureau of the needle trades organizations in America in connection with the congress by Joseph Schlesinger, General Secretary of the American Clothing Workers, and Dahnman of the Jewish Immigrants' Union.

Outside of President Schlesinger and Vice President Lebowitz, Americans were represented at the congress by Joseph Schlesinger, General Secretary of the American Clothing Workers, and Dahnman of the Jewish Immigrants' Union.

Raincoat Makers' Union Renews Agreement with Manufacturers

As was already reported in "Justice," the agreement between the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 29, and the Manufacturers' Association expired on August 1st and negotiations for a new agreement were going on.

The workers presented no new demands, and the employers were ready to meet their demands for the observance of legal holidays on the part of the employers. The employers also made it clear that they were determined to fight for better conditions as are men. "Until now New York had only one local, but its present union has made it clear that it is going to fight for better conditions as are men."

"Now that New York has only one local, we have been informed that the employers are ready to meet our demands for the observance of legal holidays on the part of the employers. The employers also made it clear that they are determined to fight for better conditions as are men."

The amicable settlement of the differences between the workers and the employers in the raincoat industry is another tribute to the work of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 29.

Embroidery Workers Score Great Victory

Bonnin Embroidery Workers, Local 66, Win All Demands After One Week's Strike

The general strike of the bonnin embroidery workers ended this week with a complete victory for the workers. After a strike of one week the manufacturers have been able to withstand the strike and are now in a position to say that the strike is unjustifiable opposition to the demands of the Union. They would, to say nothing of further action, have had the action of the manufacturers. The workers have finally agreed to a new settlement granting all the demands of the Union.

Before the expiration of the agreement on August 1st, numerous conferences were held between the Bonnin Embroiders' Union, Local 66, and the Manufacturers' Association with a view of renewing and amending the agreement. It was understood that the agreement would be revised. The manufacturers refused to go to a referendum and the Union had no other resource than to declare a general strike.

The workers have demonstrated that they mean business, and the manufacturers without waiting longer than a week granted their terms which are as follows:

The Association agrees to furnish cash salary of $10,000 that the manufacturers will live up to their agreement.

The Association granted the minimum wage scale demanded by the Union which is the highest in the needle industry. First class workers are to receive 75 dollars a week, and second class workers 65 dollars.

Price readjustments are to be made in all embroidery shops, all workers to be entitled to a wage increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

Another significant point in the agreement is that the right of the Union to arrange for a 40-hour working week during the slack season so as to enable the employ­ ment to a larger number of workers. This is doubtless a far sighted and progressive policy for the working organization of the Embroiders' Workers' Union, Local 66 may well be proud.

The new agreement which followed such a speedy and effective strike contains all the elements of a brilliant victory. The workers are to be congratulated upon their firm stand in the struggle. The splendid leadership of the strike committee and Ossip Wollinsky, manager of the local, contributed in a great deal toward the sweeping victory of the workers.

Out of Town Department Organizes Local in Newark

The founding of a new local in Newark, New Jersey, under the name of the "Waist, Dress and Work Clothes Workers' Union, Local 115," is the first impressive result of the out of town organization campaign. It is the first definite indication that this campaign, which is under the direction of Vice President J. Halpern, will soon bring about a 100 per cent organization of the garment workers in the out of town districts.

This new Local 115 consists largely of women and girls who have been firmly determined to fight for better conditions as are men. "Until now New York had only one local, but its present union has made it clear that it is going to fight for better conditions as are men."

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Seidman Heads Union Campaign In Baltimore

In accordance with the decision of our last convention at Chicago an attempt to organize the industry has been undertaken in the garment industry. Baltimore and vicinity was designated as one of the several main divisions which was to be under the supervision of an International Officers. President Sol Seidman has been appointed to this important and responsible post and there is no doubt that his work will soon bear fruit.

Brother Seidman is already in Baltimore working out plans for the launching of a big organization drive in the ladies garment industry. It is understood that other organizations are being worked on.

According to Brother Seidman there are about twelve thousand ladies garment workers who are not yet organized and who work under the most degrading conditions. They are in the various branches of the ladies' garment trade, such as, waist, dress, working, children's dresses, skirts, coats, etc. The presents a wide field for the organization work and Brother Seidman will double his energy, tact and patience toward this great task.

The workers in the ladies' garment industry of Baltimore are as desirous of bettering their conditions as are the workers elsewhere. They must realize that higher wages, shorter working hours, better conditions, a greater respect are things not presented to the workers by the employers. They are achieved only by workers who are organized into a union. There is no other way possible. Once the workers get this understanding the organization drive will be accomplished.

Vice President Sol Seidman has also looked into the situation of the ladies tailors in Baltimore. The collective agreement between the ladies' tailors and the manufacturers of that city expires soon, and Brother Seidman was able to arrange a conference between the Union and the Association with a view of renewing the agreement. The conference opened last Tuesday, Aug. 17, and it is expected that an agreement will be signed in the next issue of "Justice."

The out of town organization campaign is proceeding with its work in other districts, and we may soon expect to learn the formations of new locals in our International.
Liber, the Allies and Russia

OUTSIDE of Russia, British labor has been regarded as the backbone of the European war effort. Therefore, when the British government continued its reckless military adventures in the Middle East, the labor movement would force its government to stop its war on Russia.

There can be no doubt that the stand of British labor in the present crisis is of revolutionary significance. The Council of Action of the British workers is practically dictating the foreign policy of England. Practically all of the labor and trade union executives in England have agreed to bar all British military or naval personnel against the Soviet Government. (2) Withdrawal of all Brit ish forces from Russian territory will be directly or indirectly as a bloc, aiding influence against Russia. (3) Discouragement of the Government and establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relations between Britain and Russia. The resolution of the British Labor Sonference, held last week without the consent of the Council of Action to call for "any and every form of withdrawal of labor which will require to give effect to the foregoing policy," and called upon "every member in good standing and courageously to sweep away sectional bargaining and diplomacy to make a trade union policy of Britain may be in accord with the interests of the working class to the end of war and interminable threat of war."

The magnificent stand of the British workers is a revolutionary act, was recognized by the communists of the world. The British labor movement has been placed on a par with the working class of France, Germany, and Italy. It is not improbable that the formation of this Council of Action, which involved the trade union delegates of all the British labor unions of the council was "a desperate and dangerous method," but the council would not have dared to do so "that the situation is so desperate and dangerous that action through the ballot box would be futile, that a more drastic solution of the desperate and dangerous methods can be formulated. These resolutions do not amount to a strike. Do not make any mistake. They mean a challenge to the whole political situation in Britain."

Robert Smillie of the British union organization, went as far as declaring that, "If France and General Wrangel cut off Russia's coal supply, which is much with France, if British miners and railwaymen cut off France's coal supply, we would have a revolution in the British Isles."

A committee of British workers consisting of William G. Adams, chairman of the British Labor Party, in the House of Commons, and Harry O'Sullivan, of the trade union C.T.I., was in London last week with a view to argue upon the workers of France the necessity of opposing by direct action the policies of the French government in carrying on war against Soviet Russia.

The French workers have agreed to withdraw all French workers to take a definite stand against their government, which is supporting the American mission in carrying on war against Soviet Russia. The French Government has been forced to announce that the mission will be withdrawn from the country. The American mission in carrying on war against Soviet Russia. The American government has been forced to announce that the mission will be withdrawn from the country. The American government has been forced to announce that the mission will be withdrawn from the country.

The Socialist Party has endorsed the announcement of the socialist candidates in the election of the five socialist Assemblymen. Republican and Democratic candidates have been endorsed to put fusion candidates in the field. In some counties the old stand of the Socialists was made to affect fusion agreements.

The Socialist Party is planning to campaign for the fusion candidates. It is necessary to finance the campaign within the next few weeks. The Socialist Party was called for August 25th in Beethoven Hall in help to the campaign.

The 28th of August, 1930, promises to be an eventful day in the history of organized labor in the United States. On that day some 300,000 organized men and women in the Greater City are expected to be represented by their delegates at a conference called in the name of the Socialist Party of America. It is high time for American labor to gather at such an event.

At this hour of unrest, when the struggle for survival with betrayal, the workers of the United States must and should take immediate steps to order a way out of their industrial and political difficulties. Their brothers across the sea have done this many years ago. In England today, the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, and all other public statements shape their utterances to suit, or at least, public opinion. Labor. Under the Italian throne trembles when labor protests. Germany neighbors under the workers, Russia is under their absolute control.

In the United States alone, railwaymen, the mine workers, the miners are daily faced with new restrictions on the economic field, exploitation, starvation, against picketing, and the incarceration of labor officials.

Socialist economic activity, absolute disfranchisement, was the case of the five unions in the five state labor movement, the "benevolent trade unionists and well wishes of our movement."

Governor Calls Extra Special Legislature

GOVERNOR Smith issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature. He also named five special elections for September 10th, in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, to fill the places of the five Socialist Assembymen who were ousted by the fusion candidates.

Primarily the Legislature is to act on the housing conditions in New York. Governor Smith has declared Governor Smith, "is more houses, and nothing short of a revolution on a large scale will bring about a body as well as against the individuals. How they have expelled working class representatives. What you are going to do for the Socialism and the Socialist Party now? Are you going to go down to the political associations and be added to add your strength and your money to the general campaign? The Socialist Party of America is ready to free the Socialist Party to free Debs, to send a dozen Socialists to Albany, and not only for the first time to send into a new state by the national, state, and city organization with a full membership of thousands in the House of Representatives."

I am coming to a decision bear in mind the fact that our courageous comrade, Eugene V. Debs, the Standard Bearer of the Socialist ticket is today sacrificing his life in prison, and try to suit your program opposite his example. See to it that the conference is made a huge success, where the Socialist Party of America comes to stand on your pledge. Onward to the conference! Onward to work for the campaign! Onward to victory!"

MORE PEOPLE IN CITIES

For the first time in the history of the United States, the 1920 census will show more people living in the cities than in the rural territories. Census officials state that the drift to the cities has been so rapid during the past 30 years that the cities have finally passed the farm population. The population of the cities does not grow itself of as rapidly as that of the rural territory. The proportion of population in the urban communities is smaller than in the country, and city fathers are trying to bring people to the cities as those in the country. The greater part of the urban gains originates from alien immigration and migration from rural territory.

OIL WORKERS FEDERATE

At a meeting in Port Arthur, Texas, organized oil workers of south Texas and Louisiana formed a district council. The purpose of this council is to secure unity of labor and the establishing of working conditions.
The Boat "Crema" With Red Flag
Appears in the Port of New York

An Interesting Banquet Tendered to Its Crew and Captain by the Italian Chamber of Labor.—The Striking Crew of Calabria Is Present.

The appearance of a boat with a red flag in the harbor of New York recently put fear into the hearts of some New York residents. Some imagined that the "Boo" suddenly swooped upon New York and will have all its inhabitants in its own power. However, the Italian Consul allayed such fears by his statement that the boat with the red flag belong to an Italian Steamship company under the name of "Garibaldi."

The inquisitive reporter of the press who absented himself in the fight of the battles that he led, and due to that, the color of the flag of the steamship line has chosen was red. The innocent reporters were satisfied with this explanation. However, as a matter of fact, the full story about this boat not told, and with the Italian Socialist party exacerbat.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS--A PARALLEL

The Bolshevik Government is to all appearances very weak. First, it lost its one opinion that is, seized the government machinery without consulting the bourgeoisie, the former nobility, the great landowners, or even the peasants. Second, because it rules with an iron hand. Anyone who attempts to wrest its power, and establish another form of government, and rule, is immediately expelled from the Iron Curtain. Even Europe or America is ruthlessly suppressed. Spies and traitors are everywhere. The energies are directed in placing the reigns of government securely in their hands.

These wrongs on the part of the Soviet Government cannot be lightly ignored. Everything they do is to some extent an usurper, that it really asserts to coercion and violence, and that no government will willingly and good-naturedly fall in with the Bolshevik's demands.

Take for instance our own government, it demands the right to imprison and execute our masterless people because they had the amazing belief that a still better government could be created.

The same holds true in the other free countries. Bertrand Russell, whose articles Lloyd George had avidly swooped upon and quoted in his speeches before Parliament, has been temporarily detained in the interest of proving how autocratic the Soviet Government--Bertrand Russell and his fellow travelers--has become.

The war, and the war alone, is the reason for the international relations in which there exists no basis outside their own. There is a justifiable doubt as to whether the Premier Lloyd George, renowned for his energy and will, would have acted differently from Lenin if he had been given the conditions the Russian Government finds itself at present.

But it is not our purpose to draw parallels between the Soviet and the Russian Government. As a Socialists and workers' government it should have been far in the lead with us. That is why the criticism of Bertrand Russell, whose honesty cannot be questioned and who is far from being negligible, we were distressed. We were particularly hurt by the fact that the British Government employed the usual tactics of cheap politicians to dazzle, browbeat, and humiliate the British Labor Movement in order to gain its good opinion, taking care not to allow the reverse side of the medal.

We do not belong to those who would see the Soviet Government as the Bolshevik Government because it hid itself under the cloak of the Soviet Government. Those who speak in the name of the proletariat. We, on the contrary, declare a strict account of a government which claims to change the foundation of the Society's orders.

Tyler: we cannot help but draw a parallel between the Soviet and other governments. Our readers will recall the splendid speeches of President Wilson during the war. His main content was that we have no quarrel with the German people who are innocent, that the war is directed against the autocratic German Government, and even that it has greatly contributed to the overthrow of that government by the German people. It was expected that the Allies would now help to establish the true state of peace among nations, for which the Allies had hoped and dreamed. When George Bernard Shaw, the famous悲观, spoke to his countrymen in one of his articles the belief that the Allies, when victorious, would be able to plunder the German people, we regarded him as a hopeless cynic who could not understand anything.

The outcome of the war is to be decided by all the nations. The empty war which was caused by the policy of the Bolshevik Government will have to remain in bondage to their victory for generations to come.

The way we are to gain our government to deal with defeated Poland.

The Soviet Government plans to annihilate Poland, wipe out its population, and even destroy it, after Poland had started the mad war of aggression against Russia, a fact which is admitted by Lloyd George. The conditions of peace proposed by the Soviet Government contain nothing of the sort.

Does it want some of the Polish territory as an ally and to exercise its domination of it? Does it perhaps want an indemnity, big or little? Nobody knows.

No, all that the terrible Bolshevik Government wants is to reduce Poland to an unimportant, a sad men. And here we are a few more of the peace terms which are being considered in the conference of mankind proposed by a victorious nation to a defeated one.

1. Free land should be given to the families of those Polish citizens who were killed or starved, or incapacitated in the war.

2. Polish workers should be given the same rights as the workers of the Polish proletariat.

Strange, isn't it? That bloody, inhuman, savage Russian Government demands nothing from Poland for its own killed, wounded and maimed in the war. Not so with the Russian towns and villages pillaged and destroyed by the Polish armies. It only demands free land for the families of the soldiers who went to kill and pillage in Russia. It is absolutely clear and evident.

The second demand of the Polish proletariat be armed is still to be understood. Apparently, the Bolshevik Government does not fear that when the Polish workers decide to strike against the Russian Government, it will attack Russia. It is firmly convinced that the war is conducted by the Polish revolutionists. It demands that the Polish people be protected from the exploiters at home.

Has ever a victorious nation dictated such terms to a defeated Poland with such a criminal civilization like our own and France do not want to have any deal? Did any one ever hear of a government having a spark of human feeling for a hopeless nation? No, we cannot recognize the Soviet Government as the true state of peace among nations as described in his recent Russian message, because we are the best friends of Russia.

This message would have had its effect on the Russian people, if they are not in mere dreams. We are much in love with the Bolshevik Government. But such messages are inadvisable. The same is also addressed to the German people. The Russian people, the Russian people, is what the Bolshevik Government wants to do, and with love for the Russian people and with hatred for their government, will have the intended effect.

OVERTIME WORK AND IMMIGRATION

At a recent meeting of the Joint Board of the Clothworkers' Union and the local 8 of the Amalgamated also a whole will have to deal with overtime work.

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What is the good of a 44-hour week or even a 48-hour week, if the trade unions are multiplied by working overtime?

It is true that overtime is limited. It is regulated. You kill the work per week, with double pay, which acts as a check to the overtime disease. The experiences of the work experience teaches us that these measures fail to check overtime. In reality the workers are working longer hours than is permitted by the agreement, and as a result the slack season, over which the workers are paid, is considerably lengthened.

Can this state be based on the idea of overtime work? Is not this one of the most destructive elements for an organization?

We should doubts say that this is an inherent trait of the cloth industry which cannot be combated. It is a thing that the trade and that is the long and short of it.

But the fact of the matter is that there are many cloth factories in different cities which have the rule of the overtime work all the year round.

The manufacturers are in a position to guarantee overtime work. If this system has been successfully introduced in some factories there is no reason why it should not be employed.

Granted that it is not a simple task to bring about a change in an industry in which the long and slack seasons are unavoidable, but does it follow that the manufacture is not subject to changes? Difficult and seemingly insurmountable barriers have been overcome. Everything is possible if the workers have the will to change it. Workers have to take the initiative, workers should cease to be its tools and victims.

Overtime work must not only be abolished during the time of slack, but even more during the busy season. When this will become the firm determination of the workers, the manufacturers will have to begin their season a month or two earlier. The manufacturers have not done so far, because they know that they would have to work longer.

The abolition of overtime work in the cloth industry would give immense benefit not only to the workers but also to the manufacturers.

But there is another important reason for the abolition of overtime work.

Our organized workers were always staunch friends of immigration. We were never in agreement with the general labor movement of the country with regard to the question of immigration.

But, highly praiseworthy on the part of our workers not to forget that they were themselves the victims of the same thing. We are doing for the new immigrants who are driven to sell their labor to the capitalists, to help if we can the achievement of the aims of our unions.

We must admit that our unions have thus far done to everything to relieve the situation.

It is a well known monopoly fee the immigrants from making an honest living. Such a fee makes an attitude which is not only inexcusable but dangerous. It threatens the order of society.

Our position must be thoroughly revised. If we declare our principles for unreservably, as we do, we must provide for the new immigrants a place
Since 1918 our International is carrying on vigorous campaigns at the local level, the national level, and the international level for the need of labor education. Our delegation to this convention is authorized to urge upon the Federation the adoption without further delay of some plan to foster the development of the American labor movement to establish its own educational institutions through its own educational system. It was our contention that if we are not to be dethroned by the acquisition of the appreciation of the value of knowledge for the labor movement we must make a start at once. The education handed out to workers which tended to make them more efficient and better tools is not the only kind of education that the workers want. Although we do not mean to imply that the immediate training of an industrial nature, we believe that it should not be a substitute but an element in the scheme of general education. We believe that the children of the working class who attend secondary schools, especially if they are of foreign extraction, should have a general education that will provide them with the opportunity of making their class more and more efficient and powerful is an ideal and an important one.

Our delegates emphasized the fact that the time when the stage of labor was a somewhat short period of the workday and an increase in wages has passed. That we must realize. We believe that there are training at a new social order which shall give them the fruits of their labor is the training that is for the full enjoyment of life and that to this we must be prepared.

In having in the coming years to make an effort to increase the number of our workers. We must see that we turn the attention of our competitive industries and their common battle for the people.

We must concentrate all our energies to meet this question. The most effective means of the abolition of overtime and the gradual shortening of the working time so as to supply work the newly arrived immigrants.

A WORD ON THE AFFILIATION OF LOCALS 3 AND 80

The affiliation of Locals 3 and 80 with the Federation of the American Labor Movement at the time of the Convention of 1918 presented the situation of the Boston Convention. Although it has taken a few years for the idea to be realized into reality, no one was sorry for this unusually long delay. Had the Convention of 1918 been called years ago it would have been done perhaps against the wishes of some members. Now this step has been taken with the full realization of its necessity. All members of both locals must be held toward greater effectiveness in the union. We heartily concur with the lead of those organizations upon their voluntary affiliation into one body.
The question of our affiliation with the Joint Board having been seriously considered, it is troubling the minds of the officers and the active members of the department that the people of the Waist and Dress Branch should affiliate with the Miscellaneous Division.

The majority is in favor for the following reasons: There are over 400 members of the department who live in the Bronx. It is obvious that, one manager and one business agent could not control the orders of the houses properly. The plan as proposed would merge both departments into one, under the same management.

Instead of splitting our forces and having five people work in the Waist and Dress Department and two in the Miscellaneous Department, it is contemplated to have one manager and two business agents to attend to the entire business. The Miscellaneous and Waist and Dress Divisions would be distributed among the five business agents, each one of whom would be responsible for a given district and will have to take care of those shops located there.

The name of the Local, while composed of cutters of different industries, was not divided into the Miscellaneous Division, which, it is true, was only at the end of 1915 that the more far-sighted people in our union foresaw. As the interests of Local No. 10 to subdivide our union into three different divisions was for the purpose of facilitating business and also to give the Waist and Dress Division a free hand to develop itself. Up to this, the business of the Waist and Dress cutters was usually attended to by one man who naturally did not produce good results. The trade was neglected and conditions were unsatisfactory. Also the managers of the Waist and Dress cutters felt that a change was necessary in the name of the Local. It is thought that the only solution to the problem would be the subdivision of the Local.

The first of February, 1916, a separate staff of officers was elected for the Waist and Dress Division not only concerned with the actual information which they will make available to the members with the sort of social environment.

Our delegates emphasized again and again that it is not only the well-defined, worked-out plans as to what kind of education they propose to give the workers. This will be worked out with the help of the teacher as an educational agent, considering that labor education within the trade union movement was an experimental. One thing, however, is certain, if labor education is to be carried on, it is that the labor agent must be a fighting agent as a whole will have to cooperate in this field. Just as fighting is the best way to get forces for the betterment of its economic conditions, so will it find its best way of educational field. We must remember that the class that possesses culture and higher education is the class that ultimately controls our life. No mistake or hindrance, of course, should discourage us from this, as this is a necessity.

Division, which immediately proceeded to organize the trade. They were supported by the fact that from one of the weakest links in the industry they became the strongest, the center piece. Strike of 1919, the Waist and Dress Branch played the main role.

This, however, was not the case with the Miscellaneous Division. They did not succeed in attaining the success that they desired. Under the management of the employer, the trade has always remained backward in point of wages and conditions, which is in part due to the fact that the employers could not help to solve the problem to a certain extent.

The course, the amalgamation of the two divisions does not carry with it the free access to the Waist and Dress shops for the members of the Miscellaneous Division, for the Executive Board and the officers realize that comercially the Waist and Dress trades are so much inferior to those prevailing in the Waist and Dress Branch that the amalgamation from the Miscellaneous Division would tend to deteriorate standing in the Waist and Dress Branch.

The Executive Board is at all times willing to consult with the members of the Miscellaneous Division who prove that they are mechanics to enter into the Waist and Dress industries, but proper limitations must be set with regard to the members of our union are protected. The Executive Board intends to call a special general meeting in the near future where these new changes in our constitution will be decided upon. Also the views expressed in the foregoing lines and who would like to have Miss Eva Wein­stein, a member of Local No. 25, should call carriers in the Central Dress Co., 19 E. 22nd St., also with failing to appear at the other members of our union are protected.

Brother Wein­stein states that he is a comb and suit cutter and that he only worked at this shop one week before the trouble occurred, during which time the incident occurred. He denies that he insulted Miss Weinstein and claims that during an argument that she had with the firm, he advised her to go to the union and have a representa­tion straighten out matters be­tween her and the employer. Upon motion this case was dis­missed, and the Executive Board failing to take out a working card.

The attention of the Cloak and Suit cutters was drawn to an article that appears in another column of this paper, with reference to the request of the Members of the Waist and Dress Board, in which all shop chair­men of cloak, suit, skirt and reefer shops are requested by our union to take care of the cutters in their respective shops in the same manner that we attend to the rest of the workers. Our members will greatly facilitate this work by complying with the request of the Executive Board to show them books and working cards to the shop chairman and business agents. The shop chair­men are expected to show respect to the shop chairman as the repre­sentative of the union in the fac­tories.

Owing to the fact that the first Monday of next month is Labor Day and that the second Monday September 10, the strike of the workers in the neighborhood of Broadway, in which all shop chair­men of cloak, suit, skirt and reefer shops are requested by our union to take care of the cutters in their respective shops in the same manner that we attend to the rest of the workers. Our members will greatly facilitate this work by complying with the request of the Executive Board to show them books and working cards to the shop chairman and business agents. The shop chair­men are expected to show respect to the shop chairman as the repre­sentative of the union in the fac­tories.

A communication was received from the Federal Board for limitsational Education, addressed to Business Manager Shenker, with the request to have service in the army and who are being trained at the government's expense. The executive board expresses its wholehearted cooperation with the cutting trade. The Executive Board instructed the secretary to notify to the members that we are at all times willing to cooperate with them in helping to solve this minor question, which case will have to be taken up on its own merits.

Chas. Bloom, No. 9713, appeared on summons, charged by Manager Shenker with having used abusive language to him when he refused a working card for the house of Ray­nock. It was found that he makes claims to the charges, but claims that he was in an excited state at the time, having been out of work for a long time. On motion a fine was imposed. Brother Bloom paid his fine and was discharged from the International, to the satisfaction of the Executive Board, the fine levied against him on August 9th was lifted.

Joseph Weinstein, No. 5672, appeared as a summons, charged by the Police with insulting Miss Eva Wein­stein, a member of Local No. 25, who refused to carry two carriers in the Central Dress Co., 19 E. 22nd St., also with failing to appear at the other members of our union are protected.

Brother Wein­stein states that he is a comb and suit cutter and that he only worked at this shop one week before the trouble occurred, during which time the incident occurred. He denies that he insulted Miss Weinstein and claims that during an argument that she had with the firm, he advised her to go to the union and have a representa­tion straighten out matters be­tween her and the employer. Upon motion this case was dis­missed, and the Executive Board failing to take out a working card.

Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Interna­tional with reference to the reso­lution adopted at the last conven­tion of the International in Chi­cago, which a General Executive Board shall be established in the Waist and Dress trade in the City of New York, also to inform the International that a committee of three from the Executive Board 10 was appointed to come before the next meeting of the General Executive Board of the Interna­tional with the same request. A committee consisting of Brother­n Rothenblum, Shenker and Lewin was appointed.

MEXICAN STRIKE ENDS

On a promise by President de la Huerta, that a speedy and just settlement of their demands would be made 75,000 workers strike throughout the republic, have ended. The amount of strikers' demands include wage increase that range from 50 to 100 per cent.
If the possessor of property is to enjoy the full fruit of his ownership, he must be free to make from it whatever gains he can.

The present organization of economic life in the United States permits the wealth owners through their ownership to live without doing any work, upon the work done by their fellows. As recipients of the increased prices of property (capital and dividends) they have a return for which they need perform no service — a return that allows them to "live on their income."

Civilization is built upon labor, and the structure of civilization is a labor-created structure. The clothes that men wear, the houses they live in, the books that they read were made by human hands. The man who produces energy to make things produces wealth, in exchange for which he receives the income that enables him to procure the objects of his desire.

The man who fails to assist in productive-activity gives nothing of himself in return for the food, clothing and shelter which he enjoys — that is, he lives on the labor of others. Where some have sowed and reaped, hammered and drilled, he has regaled himself on the fruits of their toil, while never toiling himself.

Living off another’s income is not a new social experience, but it is relatively new in the United States. The practice found a reasonably effective expression in the feudal system before the Revolution, but has been brought to extraordinary perfection under the industrialism of Twentieth Century America.

Imagine the feelings of the early American colonists when they joined the colonies toward those few gentlemen who set themselves up as economically superior beings, and who insisted upon living without any work, and who had the wealth performed by their fellows! It was against the suggestion of such a practice that Captain John Smith vociferated his famous "Ile that will work, let him eat; Ile that will not work, let him die!" The suggestion that some should share in the proceeds of community life without participating in the hardships that were involved in making a living seemed preposterous in those early days.

Today living on one’s income is accepted in every industrial center of the United States as one of the methods of gaining a livelihood. Business men and women work for a living. Other men and women own for a living.

Workers are in most cases the humble people of the community. They own the houses, eat the best food, wear the most elaborate clothing, or read, travel and enjoy the most of life.

The owners as a rule are the well-to-do part of the community. They derive much or all of their income from investments. The revenue which they make to the community in services is small when compared with the income which they receive from their property holdings.

Living on one’s income is becoming as much a part of American economic life as living by factory labor, or by mining, or by manufacturing, or by any other occupation upon which the community depends for its products. The difference between these occupations and living on one’s income is that the latter is relatively amoral, while it is relatively respectable, that is they have won the disapprobation and it has won the approbation of American public opinion.

The economic system that exists at the present time in the United States places a premium on property ownership. The recipients of the large incomes are the holders of the large amounts of property. The larger the amounts of property income, the richer are the rich because they are property owners. Furthermore, the organization of present-day business makes the owner of property income secure far more secure in his income, than the worker who produces the wealth, out of which the property income is paid.

THE DEFENSE FUND OF LOCAL 20

By JOSEPH SERRINSKY

At the general membership meeting of the Raincoat Makers’ Union, Local 20, which was held on August 5, in Manhattan, the executive board of the Union recommended the members to observe the legal holidays for the defense fund which our Union is raising.

It was expected that after some discussion this recommendation would be endorsed by the members, but the touchdown that this will be one of the most remarkable demonstrations that our organization is invincible. An ordinary membership meeting was dramatically transformed into a enthusiastic and inspiring gathering of workers. The recommendation of the executive board to work on a legal holiday and contribute its proceeds to the defense fund of the Union was rejected by the organizing members. Instead they unanimously voted to donate a day’s wages to the fund.

This action is a remarkable spirit of the Raincoat Makers’ Union. Those who know anything of its history will readily see what tremendous strides this local makes in the past two years. From one of the weakest links in our national it has now become one of the strongest and most forward-looking locals. There is no doubt that the splendid leadership of Louis Wexler, manager of Local 20, has contributed a great deal toward creating that wonderful spirit prevailing in our union.

Deporting Indian Laborers

By DR. N. B. HARDIKER

According to newspaper reports of the past several weeks about 2,000 Hindusthani laborers now living in the United States are to be arrested and sent back to India. Thirty-nine had already been arrested, so far as we know, in South Bethlehem, Pa. They have been taken to Ellis Island to await deportation to India. Many have already been forced to leave this country, although the news of their deportation has not been made public.

When the report of the deportations reached the ears of Indians in New York City steps were immediately taken to investigate these proceedings. Through the efforts of a committee of Hindus, and with the assistance of the United States Labor Department, the 29 taken at Ellis Island was released recently, and nine have been taken back to the Philippines immigration station. But 29 others had been obliged to leave the country on British steamers.

A case has been started in Gloucester, N. J., in defense of the nine men who were taken back to Philippines.

The reason given for this round-up of the Indian laborers in the United States is that they violated the immigration law of 1917 which forbids entrance of Hindus, unless they be students, travelers, passenger and officials. If the cases given by the press are correct, 2,000 laborers have illegally entered the United States.

The investigation of the case by the committee revealed very soon the cause for the presence here of the laborers ordered to be deported those who have been arrested entered the United States without the knowledge of immigration officials. They are Indian seamen who tired of their miserable and slavish life on British steamers, where they feel most bitterly the venom of British masters, deserted their ships and settled in the United States to find new employment and happiness. In their stories they tell how they hid themselves, upon leaving the ships, for fear that the British would hunt them out and force them to return to the steamers. In this country they have had to struggle hard to make living comfortable, to any degree, but were assured of their safety and comforts of a modest existence. Many of them made attempts to learn the English language, and to become members of American societies. They learned and unlearned much, they gained a new conception of things, and, as a whole, were making fairly good progress here when the deportation proceedings began. Perhaps it may be this change in their outlook that had encouraged the authorities to begin their persecutions.

It is, from the investigations conducted, that British steamship companies have had hand in forcing the men to return, and are, in fact, pressuring the deported men into service on board ship, without pay. Added to this is the even harsher treatment which is being meted out to these "miscreants."

We have personally visited the ships on which the deported men are sailing, and have seen with our own eyes and heard from them the tragic story of their miserable existence. They subsist on the fish and the water and quantities of food, and own nothing in this world but a few ragged clothes.

Difficult as it may be for the struggle of these men in the United States, it did, nevertheless, result in a comparatively decent shelter and food.

We are not making a plea for justice for these unfortunate men, but we have been proven to have violated the immigration law. The fact that they may have broken that law, we shall be heard in the courts before they are forced to leave this country. We are gathering all possible facts relating to the men in this country and would be grateful to all who can furnish additional matter on these men. We have, in cooperation with the United States Labor Department we hope to be able to bring these men before the bar of justice, and to let them be proven guilty or innocent. We do not wish to deport illegal entry into the United States, but we do insist on a fair trial for the arrest men.
Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:
Monday, August 30th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, September 13th.

WAIST AND DRESS:
Monday, September 20th.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, Sept. 20th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARHLINGTON 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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AT OUR LOW SUMMER RATES

how to design, cut and grade patterns for women's, misses', junior's, children's and infants' cloths, suits, shoes, skirts, dresses or underwear. A "Practical Sketcher" is given free with every course. Individual instruc-
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Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!
THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST WORKING THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash.
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler.
23 East 53rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 56th St.
Mack Kanner & Miller,
138 Madison Ave.
M. Stare.
83 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen.
109 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 22nd St.
Drewell Dress Co.,
14 East 22nd St.
Regina Kessler,
200 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Oertbiner,
9-11 West 32nd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
610 E. 32nd Street.
West Point Waist,
119 W. 24th St.

The Boat "Crema" With Red Flag Appears in the Port of N. Y.
(Continued from Page 3)

Carlo Bossi, the captain of the Crema, also spoke. He thanked the Italian Chamber of Labor in behalf of his crew and the Calabrians for its hospitality.

He reminded the audience of the far-reaching consequences of the growth of a powerful cooperative movement such as that which he represented. He said that he considered such a cooperative movement as one of the strongest possible weapons for the working class movement.

In conclusion, he asked the audience to send a greeting to Gualtieri, the Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who is president of the Federation of Italian Seamen. The audience responded gladly to the suggestion.

On Monday noon, in the presence of several friends, the bronze plaque representing Carrabba, the revolutionist, was attached to the boat, and exchanging messages of solidarity, the group of friends parted with the Italian seamen and the captain of Crema.

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PURE CANE SUGAR

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EXCLUSIVELY

TO ALL SHOP CHAIRMEN IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT AND REEFER INDUSTRY:

CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, is now affiliated with the Joint Board. You are therefore requested to attend to the interests of the cutters in your shops in the same manner that you attend to the rest of the workers.

Kindly see that each cutter is in good standing and that he has a working card; the color of this season's working card is green.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 10.

LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3
FORMER LOCALS 3 & 50

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING
will be held
Wednesday, August 25th, at 7 p. m.
at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th Street

where important Executive recommendations will be discussed and decided.

Executive Board, Local No. 3.

P. S.—Ladies Tailors and especially Sample Makers should take into consideration that the office of 9 W. 21st Street will be given up from September 1st and all business will be attended from the temporary office, 725 Lexington Avenue, until a more convenient place for the ladies tailors and for the sample makers will be obtained.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

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*1794 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN
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