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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Members of our International will learn with little surprise that a strike is being conducted by Waist and Dress Makers’ Union, Local 25. This local union has never locked out, even in most harmonious times, sharp and serious differences of opinion. The present situation is, however, of a far more acute nature.

As the readers may learn from the signed statements given below by members of local 25 and the Brooklyn branch of that organization and addressed to the special meeting of the General Executive Board, held in New York City during the past week, the Executive Board of local 25 was charged with willful violations of the constitution of the International. These charges have received careful consideration from the General Executive Board, after a special hearing before which the entire Executive Board of local 25, its executive officers were summoned to statutes their case. The General Executive Board, accordingly, has made the decision upon these charges, which we reproduce below, together with the signed statements by the members of local 25 in order to afford our readers an opportunity to form a comprehensive picture regarding the entire situation.

The following is the letter addressed to the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, by members of local 25:

To the General Executive Board,

Greetings!

We, the undersigned, members in good standing of Local No. 25, beg to call your attention to a matter of grave importance, which requires your immediate attention and action.

At a recent meeting, the Executive Board of Local No. 25, the Waist and Dressmakers’ Union of New York, fairly charged the members of that local a proposition for the transfer of the legislative and executive power of the affairs of the local to a group of shop chairmen, vesting the last-named group with authority for the selection of an executive board for the local and for acting with full authority upon all vital matters concerning local No. 25.

"This action, even if sanctioned by the vote of the members, is in clear violation of Section No. 6, Article No. 11 of our Constitution, which provides that all officers of the Union shall be elected through ballot by the members of the Union and of Section No. 7 of same Article, which provides for the holding of regular members’ meetings for the transaction and control of the affairs of the Local.

"Under the Constitution of our International Union, no executive board, and no local, has a right to abdicate its powers in favor of any group of members, and has a right to deprive the members from the control of the affairs of the Union.

"We trust that you will see the danger of this direct infraction of the laws of our organization and will take steps to rectify this violation immediately.

Sincerely,

Harry Weissblum
Louis Foster
Bertha Weisman
Bertha A. Kaplan
Hyman Koyansky
Ida Dornbrook
Mark Carman.

A signed letter with similar contents was received by the General Executive Board from a large number of members of Local 25. In this statement the identical charge is made that a plan is being hatched by the general membership of the organization of its voting power and to transfer to a group of shop chairmen. The signers of the protest call upon the General Executive Board to take an immediate hand in the situation.

The General Executive Board has corresponded with the matter a most searching investigation, forwarded the following decision to local 25:

Sept. 28, 1930.

"To the Executive Board and the members of Local 25, I.L.G.W.U.,

"The General Executive Board, in special session assembled on Aug. 22, 23, and 24, 1930, having heard the charges presented against the Executive Board of Local No. 25, and the investigation containing allegations of transfer of the legislative power and danger of the Union, has determined that charges of shop chairmen and the defense presented by the promoters and their attorneys, lack the necessary thoroughness, has given due consideration to every argument presented pro and cons and the situation thus created, and has rendered a decision which is embodied in the following resolution:

The General Executive Board fully recognizes the right of every member and sets a precedent, and of every group of members to make themselves heard and to advance arguments of which they honestly believe to be the situation and for the advancement of their rights to be made within our organization. The General Executive Board will not only not challenge constitutional, but will encourage by every means, and every opportunity of independent discussion and the presentation of ideas and plans of organization, so no matter how novel or unusual.

The General Executive Board, nevertheless finds the organization of a new body of legislative authority within Local No. 25, namely, the shop chairmen’s body, which is to be vested with the power of selection of an executive board for the local and of acting with full authority upon all vital matters concerning this local, as in direct and direct violation of our constitution, infringes upon the rights of the individual members, if allowed to remain, will destroy the very principle of democracy upon which our organization is founded and which has made it vigorous and influential.

The first and foremost of Article VI of our constitution provides explicitly for the election of executive committees and other committees by the "Local Union." Under our constitution and in the course of..."
TOPICS OF THE week

BY M. D. DANISH

THE IMMIGRATION CHAOS

For several years, men of fore- 
sight and intelligence have urged 
the necessity for keeping 
the control and distribution of 
immigration. Ever since 1914 it 
has been realized that the 
war would bring a great tide 
of immigration to America, yet 
no provision has been made to 
take care of it. Moreover 
both the immigration 
new arrivals, that their friends 
and relatives might not suffer 
from overcrowding. During 
the 1918 armistice, there were 
(3) In reality it was a con- 
cession to the clamour raised by 
landlords. The people of the 
State, however, have been all 
through the State against this 
again, the real measure of 
relief passed by the last legis- 
lative session.

A bill providing for the creation 
of a permanent State Housing 
Board as one of the administra- 
tive state departments was de- 
lated, along with other 
other measures tending to give 
the State greater control over 
household conditions.

Meanwhile, the merry race 
between one section of the 
city and another in sending up 
prices for the construction of 
apartments sky-high is continu- 
and whatever hopes there 
were raised by the board passed 
by the State legislature.

TIN SEMESTER AT 

ALBANY

The much advertised 
in Albany has brought forth a 
mouse. The extraordinary 
nession of the legislature at 
Albany called by Gov- 
erner Smith for the purpose of 
passing laws for the regula- 
ation, and incidentally, to 
emphasize the Republican majority 
in both branches of the legislature 
the end of a general election, 
et, re-elected its Socialist mem- 
bers, thus gaining an absolute 
e in an atmosphere of general 
straint and dissatisfaction.

In order to accomplish, it, 
that is, to persuade and the aroused 
interest of the people to 
create within your, and to 
assume leadership in the 
beginning and end of a matter 
and truly democratic conduct of 
airs of your organization.

"On behalf of the General Ex- 
ecutive Board,

"FratERNALLY yours,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

We took hope from last Sum- 
mer's and the present Fall season 
was very definitely held up to 
us by the weather. We need 
cheer leaders as the peak of 
high prices after which things 
will slowly ebb away. They 
and a normal era will be ushered.

Small wonder that we have had the 
spontaneous outbursts of cheer, on the part of our 
manufacturers, in their attempt to 
still the importuning of the workers 
the land, away from the terrible 
burden of the high prices and 
foodstuffs is a coal.

A series of bills proposed, mak- 
ging it obligatory upon these 
companies and savings banks to 
invest a certain part of their 
profits in other enterprises, was 
lost, as well as a bill to ex-
empt mortgagors from the State 
Income Tax. The law enacted 
the last regular session, making it 
impedible for landlords to raise 
more than 25 per cent over the 
price paid during the preceding 
year by the tenant. A similar 
measur of this kind in other 
countries has called for a 
concession to the clamour raised by 
landlords.

In reality it was a con- 
We should rather 
look facts straight in the 
face and mobilize our 
own forces to meet the 
emergency.

THE VICTORY IN ITALY

The remarkable industrial situ- 
ation in Northern Italy brought 
about the end of the severe 
seizure, occupation and operation 
for the last ten years of the worker's own account, without the 
slightest opposition on the part 
of the Italian Government, holds 
fair to terminate in a clean vic- 
tory for the workers. The employ- 
ees of the factories, who are repre- 
sentative of all the demands of the 
men.

As a result of the factories, the 
most novel method yet employed 
in the course of enforcement of 
the workers' demands, is the 
strikes in Italy. It is well known 
that Western Europe, was confined to 
the city of Turin and the neigh- 
boring Belt, or Piedmont, and involved about 
155,000 workers employed in the 
steel plants, automobile, 
rubber works, chemical factories, 
leather, shoe and textile shops of 
the Piedmont, and the 
transportation of the material 
as they have done in the 
past.

ARE PRICES FALLING?  

The columns of the daily press 
carried, during the past week, 
a growing tide of reports 
"wave of lower prices sweeping 
the country," citing with exac- 
ted figures a few事实 that 
drop in the wholesale price 
of some cotton products and out- 
put. The price of automobiles 
rose, but the cost of living has 
fallen, and the cost of living 
immediately affect the consumer, the 
helpful sentiment is being 
held up, but the useful work 
the purchasing power of the dollar is 
way back to its former level.

At the same time very eloquent 
announcements" that we now 
are being made to the effect 
that "lower clothing prices are not 
futuristic but will come next spring," and 
that "retail prices would have to 
change very slowly," etc. These 
are all too much and in some measure 
We have heard them last Spring,
LABOR NEWS

DEMAND STRIKE RIGHT

At the annual convention of the Belgian Trade Union Federation the government was called upon to remove restrictions against workers who would strike to improve conditions.

The workers are demanding the same liberty against enforced labor that Belgian people demand when the Germans invaded the country.

Legally Belgian workers have the right to strike, but political decisions have reached the point where strikers are penalized as 'agitators' and as a result of their activity. The government promised to remove these restrictions, but as yet has failed to do so.

The trade unions also demand that the government increase out-of-work benefits, which now amount to a pitance and fall far short of supplementing the trade union benefits as it was intended to do.

FRENCH CO-OFS. PROSEFKE

The French wholesale co-operative movement stated that 100,000 persons are accidentally killed every year to the amount of over 150,000,000 francs. In 1914 the business stated 19,000,000 francs. In 1919 the co-ops reduced the price of foodstuffs 33 per cent, much to the disgust of profiteers and to the joy of wage earners.

KILLED FACE DARK FUTURE

New York, Oct. 25—Hopeless conditions and a deplorable state of affairs in Europe's children was painted by Dr. Livingston Farrand, of the Borden Co-operative Packers, who returned from a trip abroad. He said the most conservative estimate by the Red Cross indicates that at least 11,000,000 children in Europe are fatherless from war and they face a few years without hope of adequate care, unless outside assistance is given.

"The situation is ghastly," said Dr. Farrand. "There are more millions of other children undernourished and physically and mentally, the dangerous situation is obvious. It is this group that is in a state as yet undetermined, upon which in a few years the stability of Europe must rest."

105,000 KILLED YEARLY

The battle of the Marne was only a skirmish of the conflict to the everyday hazards of peace, according to members of the health and safety organization, at their meeting in Chicago.

It was stated that 105,000 persons are accidentally killed every year. During the war 31,000 Americans were killed on the battle field, whereas here at home, with no battle going on, 125,000 Americans died of accidents during the same period.
EDITORIALS

YEARNING FOR THE PAST

Our garment manufacturers, of various hues and shades, have of late begun sincerely to yearn for the halcyon days of the piece-work system. We can fully understand why a return to that system should appeal to many, but not to our employers. We can assure them, nevertheless, that their daydreams, bring back the task system in the garment trades, will never be realised. The garment workers will never return to the secure system of piece-work.

The manufacturers are raising a continuous cry that the garment workers are not producing enough under the present system. They assume that in raising this cry they have in mind quantities and hours. Of course, they have; but, honestly maintained that production under the piece-work system is inadequate, a quantitative menace, a healthy, vigorous and incipient menace! Had it been so, the piece-work system would still prevail in the garment trades. The manufacturers' belief that the system overtaxed and undermined the strength of the average worker that the work would disappear after years of ceaseless clamour is not correct.

The week-work system under which 40 hours is normal has come to supplant it, and our manufacturers really earn only 40 hours and no more. It is a sort of self-defeating policy where they would bring back the system they themselves have worked into the garment shop! Can any one of our members believe that they could ever accomplish this?

We, who are the true attitude of the workers with regard to work, can see that their efforts to secure better pay for work has come to stay. Moreover, the men and women in the garment shops are realising that the industry in which they are engaged owes them not only a weekly wage, but a year-round sustenance. The manufacturers will, very likely, raise a greater hue and cry than ever against such an "unheard of" demand. We are confident, nevertheless, that the demand will be met, in one way or another, in the course of time. The prepossession that a garment worker is entitled to a living not only during the busy season, but also during the slack season as well, and that the work produced by him in the industry in the course of a year is a necessary source of his living and support all year round is gradually becoming the firm conviction of our men and women.

There is an interesting back ground of the fear of a future earning of our manufacturers for the flesh pots of the piece system. They manifest no fear of being unable to sell the garments, which are usually sold at fancy prices for garments with murmur, is becoming more ecologists and is destined to last less garments these days. The manufacturers know full well that the greater part of the garments are made to convert into the purchasing of clothes. But who shall pay for this lowering of prices? Of course, not the manufacturer, not the storekeeper.

Our employers, obviously, did not have the temerity to come out in the open and say that they require an 8 hour day of the workers. For that they are "too liberal," our manufacturers. Instead they tell us: "Give us more work for the wage we are paying you. You must earn your board and lodging and a little 'round about." Fortuitously, the spell of this ancient slogan is quite lost upon the workers. Those who believe in working in a normal, human manner. They will not submit to any more work for the same wages. They believe in working in a normal, human manner. They will not submit to any more work for the same wages. They believe their employers attempted to outwork them through a lockout, they would either demand the factories and defend themselves even at the cost of bloodshed. It can be thus be said that, originally, the workers had no intention of obtaining the bare maintenance of the factories. It is alleged that the Italian Government has been in league with the manufacturers and had it attempted to use force against the workers, this seizure of the steel plants would have no evolved new and more revolutionary objectives. As it happened, the Italian Government had not failed in its attempt to have the laborers very carefully in this situation. It is well known and the true heart feels that the microscope of the Italian steel workers and the workers elsewhere was to aggravate a sore situation. Nevertheless, the workers have won practically all their demands, they manage the most important of which was the right to participate through their shop committees in the control of the plants. It is said that when the workers have faked that at just a time when our garnet manufacturers are going to bring in the shops the old discipline and the indiscipline right to hired hands, the workers should have won, through this strike, an equal say with the workers in the control and principle of the plants. The Italian Confederation of Labor is the very reason to regard this result as revolutionary importance. There is not an act of exaggeration in what the laity of our organization say the workers is circularly addressed to the mouth, after the strikers had declared the workers' Leo, the genuine revolution had taken in the place of the world of labor. The new situation has generated and to the new situation. Consequently, the workers and employers represent as a real revolution within the walls of the factories. The owners have lost the autocratic power which they have had until now.

The storm, fact, nevertheless, is the present state is yet impossible. The workers of Europe are not ready yet to take up the exploitation of their hands and to convert it into a socialistic one. The very fact that they are not ready to sell the factory managers and superintendents to do managerial work for the owners, they were in possession of the factories, is eloquent testimony that while the workers are not yet strong enough to seize the factories, they were still too weak to maintain them in running order.

It must be pointed out that the workers never had it in mind when they had seized the factories that they were preparing a permanent plant. It was merely a novel strike weapon to enforce an increase in their wages. They never contemplated taking over the factories, but instead of continuing normal work, they occupied the factories. Of course, this met with bitter opposition from the employers, and bitter resistance from the workers out of the factories. In anticipation of this move, the workers did not believe that in case the employers attempted to evict them, they would be able to withstand the factories and defend themselves even at the cost of bloodshed. It can be thus be said that, originally, the workers had no intention of securing the bare maintenance of the factories. It is alleged that the Italian Government has been in league with the manufacturers and had it attempted to use force against the workers, this seizure of the steel plants would have been well equipped with the true heart feels that the microscope of the Italian steel workers and the workers elsewhere was to aggravate a sore situation. Nevertheless, the workers have won practically all their demands, they manage the most important of which was the right to participate through their shop committees in the control of the plants. It is said that when the workers have faked that at just a time when our garnet manufacturers are going to bring in the shops the old discipline and the indiscipline right to hired hands, the workers should have won, through this strike, an equal say with the workers in the control and principle of the plants. The Italian Confederation of Labor is the very reason to regard this result as revolutionary importance. There is not an act of exaggeration in what the laity of our organization say the workers is circularly addressed to the mouth, after the strikers had declared the workers' Leo, the genuine revolution had taken in the place of the world of labor. The new situation has generated and to the new situation. Consequently, the workers and employers represent as a real revolution within the walls of the factories. The owners have lost the autocratic power which they have had until now.

The lesson of the strike is that the labor movement in Italy exists.

THE LESSON OF THE SALES-PEOPLE'S STRIKE

The old adage that those who would not help themselves could not be helped by others was brought out clearly again during the last strike of the Division Street salespeople. Had these salespeople, instead of working for a future through the strike, they would have won their fight. Not a man would have remained at home during the strike. With an eye looking for these stores before the Division Street salespeople would have been successful in their fight for their salesfolk. Unfortunately, this strike was marked, from its very beginning, with one thing and that is the small minority, and regardless of the financial assistance extended to them by the workers, the strike was doomed to fail.

The lesson of this strike is that the workers, who have been in contact with the people of the world of labor, are very skilled in their art and when they rise to their feet again they will remember the lesson of the last strike and will be better prepared for victory.

PAST WORK WELL DONE

The ladles' tailors of Baltimore have been assured of a victory figure during the past week. The strike lasted only several days and the workers have won all their just demands. This victory is certainly a credit to the local union and the local shop stewards. The ladles' tailors' employers at Baltimore too deserve a word of congratulation. The employers, who were far-sighted in the strike, would probably have struggled another week and would have had to fire the Baltimore employers, however, saw the futility of further opposition and called a strike. The local and its strike committee with Vice-President and a great success.

A BLESSING IN THE GURD OF A CURSE

If nothing could ever open the eyes of the people to the face of our political democracy, the last exchog of the duly re-elected so scumbum has certainly accomplished this purpose. It certainly is very simmable on the part of the American people, like Louis Marshall and Samuel Untermyer to dey the fact that our Albany political

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 383 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.

K. SCHILDER, President.
A. DAROFF, Secretary.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

Subscription, price in advance, 15.60 per year.

Vol. II. No. 40.

Friday, October 1, 1920.

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 14, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance of mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1879, authorized on January 26, 1929.

JUSTICE

JUSTICE
ON THE WRONG TRAIL

We would gladly agree with the press and the detectives that the explosion in Wall Street was not an accident but the work of a domestic anarchist. But how can we! Is it not a commonly known fact that anarchists have been deported quite some time ago? To attempt to say that this explosion was brought about by the propaganda of socialism, ably aided and abetted by the stupid public, is, of course, not impossible; however, it must become clear that the parliamentary struggle is not the ultimate road that will lead to the realization of socialism. The Alsatian politicians deserve full credit for having forced the inevitable growth of this wholesale idea. In their blindness they have served the interests of the true revolutionary socialism and have probably saved it from the oncoming becoming a mere reform movement.

TRANSFER OF MEMBERS

Art. 41st. Transfer of members from one organization into another should be effected gratuitously. The contributions shall be paid to the donor by the new organization. Any contributions paid in advance shall have no value in the country to which they are sent unless the member concerned has emigrated.

In case of such emigration it is the obligation of the national post office to communicate to the official national trade union of the country concerned.

The internal regulations of other organizations affiliated to the I.C.W.F. are bound to act in accordance with the Conventions and the decisions of this congress, subject to such rules, should they desire to be fully entitled to any assistance what so ever that is in the hands of the organized clothing workers.

Art. 43rd. Dissolution of the I.C.W.F. can be accomplished by an international congress, provided a proposition to that effect shall previously appear on the agenda.

Such decision must be carried by at least two thirds of the number of votes cast.

Art. 44th. These rules come into force September 1, 1920.

Alternations in these rules can only be effected by the International Clothing Workers' Congress.

International Clothing Workers' Congress

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President, I. L. G. W. D. and JOSEPH SCHLESINGER, Gen. Sec.-Treas., A. C. W. D. of A.

(Continued from Last Week)

Wage Dupees, Strikes and Lock-Outs

Art. 33th. Only in the event of a struggle of considerable importance and extent taking place, or in the event of the Congress failing to come to an understanding with the International Committee of the I. C. W. F. as to the best method, etc., may a strike, recourse may be had to the International Clothing Work- ers' Federation.

If possible the organization should consult the International Committee in order to prevent the outbreak of a strike.

Wage Movements

Art. 36th. In the event of an organization affiliated wishing to strike under the conditions, notice thereof must be given to the I. C. W. F. if it is a true labor organization, and the movement will assume large proportions and will eventually lead to a strike, a strike to the Congress that this does not apply to America.

The International Committee has the right to enter into consultation with other organizations so that the latter may take the necessary pre- parations to deal with such emergencies as circumstances may require.

Art. 37th. The International Committee shall arrange all financial assistance and appeals in accordance with the decisions of the Congress.

Art. 38th. An organization not affiliated to the I.C.W.F. may be helped out of the funds of the I.C.W.F. unless exceptional circumstances render such assistance desirable.

Art. 39th. In the event of a strike or lock-out being contemplated in a country, the Executive Committee of the respective or

fanatics who say that for each jailed anarchist or "red," ten others spring forth as if from the very womb of the earth. At best the world of philanthropy has been deceived and the people have been discarded; all these possibilities we must inevitably admit that there is an end to all the projects of the Americans to-day and that our police is wasting its energies upon the wrong trail in a war lest to solve the horrible Wall Street riddle.

JACOB SCHIFF

The world of finance has lost, through the death of Jacob Schiff, one of its leading masters. Ours is not a part of that world. The world of philanthropists has lost through the death of Jacob Schiff, one of its finest types. The world has lost through the death of Jacob Schiff one of its pillars. We do not believe, however, that in the future we shall feel, in gratitude, the loss of Jacob Schiff — the banker, the philanthropist — one of the noblest and greatest of the men of our time. The world has lost a true humanitarian, a man with a big heart, who was always the first to help the man of his own class and came in contact with men and movements that were not only useful, but were essentially opposed to himself and his class. It will be a surprise for many, but it is a fact, that Jacob Schiff was a philanthropist in his heart for the labor move- ment, and in the strike of the

clockmakers in 1916 he was one of its chief financial supporters, contributing $5,000 weekly throughout the duration of the strike, and during his retirement he instructed his clients to keep up the strike of the workers as against the em- ployers.

In a sense it may be true that Jacob Schiff was in those days a traitor of his class. His place was with the employers and against the worker; in seeking after the truth, he had learned that the manufacturers were totally in the wrong and had attempted to bring the employers to their senses. After he had failed in this attempt, he lined up with the strikers and did everything in his power to help them win a de- cision. If we are to believe the statements of Jacob Schiff, he had in that strike of the clockmakers taken sides with the sympathetic employers as against their employers, disregarding the interests of his class, we surely can make some allowance for him in gratifying reminiscence, now that this truly big human heart has ceased to beat. We are certain that long after the world will have forgotten Jacob Schiff, the world of philanthropists and the religious Jew, it will remember with a deep regret, one of its leaders.

Jacob Schiff who in the year of 1916 had helped, with money, counsel and advice, the 40,000 clockmakers of New York, to win their battle against the obduracy of the clock employers.

Resolution on Home Work

The International Clothing Workers Congress held at Copenhagen, August 15-18, 1920, declares that:

Due to the increasing influence of employers, who are skilful in working conditions of a part of the home-workers have been improved; that the efforts of the trade unions to bring about legal regulative work in some countries proved successful.

The Congress is nevertheless of the opinion that the elimination of this backward form of production which is injurious to the women concerned must be attained.

Home Work
1. Hinders the improvement of working conditions;
2. Renders impossible the introduction of regulated working time;
3. Means the carrying on of the production of clothing under inhumane conditions and the endangering the health of both the producers and the consumers;
4. Promotes overwork on one hand and unemployment on the other hand;
5. Hinders the development of skill in the workers and also technical progress.

The Congress declares it to be the duty of the affiliated organizations to demand of the employers to supply workshops and to engage competent workers of the industrial and political struggle.

The Congress demands of the legislative bodies of all countries to enact such legislative measures for the regulation of home work, in effect in some countries, and calls upon the clothing workers' unions in such countries where there are no legis- lative regulations to initiate vigorous action in favor of such
regulation with the ultimate purpose of complete elimination of home work.

On Wednesday, by Dumas, France, was accepted to the effect that laws of various countries, bearing on home work, should be enforced. National organizations collect documents and data with reference to such matters for presentation to the International Bureau, which shall then prepare a general draft for submission to the nations. The action of the international organization is necessary to safeguard the interests of the workers and to enlist the cooperation of the legislative bodies. Wherever necessary legal talent should be engaged.

Resolution on Wages

For the International Secretary H. Stühmer, of Germany reported the following Resolution on Wages accepted by an unanimous vote:

The International Congress of Clothing workers, who at its last session declared that time wages are the best form of compensation for labor and the workers of all countries should therefore strive to bring about that about.

The Congress further declared as yet no possibility of introducing the piece work system of wages which is a just reward for the worker and the best way to guarantee the workers a living wage. The piece price should be determined by the conditions of the worker and the worker should be guaranteed a minimum of weekly earnings. Speaking upon the resolutions, Dumas, France, said that in Germany and Austria ladies tailors (custom work) are paid by the piece. Occasionally money is made, clothing, men's and women's, are paid by the piece. New associations are being made and the worker has found a way to equalize for men.

Resolution on Industrial Form of Organization

The following resolution, adopted on Wednesday by the German delegates and unanimously by the American, Canadian, and other delegates:

The International Clothing Workers' Congress stands upon the principle that the concentration and the nationalization and the necessaries of the inclusion into one organization, national as well as international, of the several branches of the clothing industry.

The Conference calls upon the national organizations to work for this purpose, in order to secure for the workers the greatest share possible in the control of the industry and to elevate them culturally and economically to the highest status possible, in order to destroy all opposition they will come out victorious from this struggle in order to express the will and the demands on the support of the International Proletariat.

Resolution on the Ultimate Aim of the Clothing Workers' International

The following resolution was introduced by Ploog and Sabath (Germany), Schlesinger (Austria), and was adopted unanimously:

The Congress declares that the ultimate aim of the International clothing workers shall be to destroy all opposition and they will work upon the basis of the class struggle, and to do this they will work upon the demands by all industrial and political efforts.

Installation of New Local at Hackensack

The installation of the new local of the International at Hackensack, N. J., Local No. 134, will be held on Thursday, September 7th. This local will be known as the Cloak, Waist, and Ready to Wear Traders Union of Hackensack, N. J., Local No. 134.

Activities at Newark, N. J.

The last meeting of the Newark local, No. 115, took place on Thursday, August 24th, with the headquarters of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union on Washington Avenue, and was attended by about 50 girls. At this meeting the election of delegate to the Essex (New Jersey)分会, and the Constitution of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor took place, and the following were elected: Millie Messina, Fannie Schwartz, and Besie Simmons to the Trade Council, and Anna Sober and Austina Einstein to the State Convention which is to be held on Labor Day on October 4th and 5th.

Organizing work is proceeding through the distribution of circulars and booklets distributed among the workers. On several occasions some of the workers have attempted to intimidate Miss Aldrich, the local International organizer, who maintained herself with arrest unless she stops approaching their girls workers with the Essex Trade Council and President Quinn and the Essex Trade Council are very much interested in helping in the organizing work of our local.

WORK IN LOS ANGELES

by MAX GORENSTEIN, Vice-President

Matters are now quite lively in the local cloak organization. All workers are employed and the business is growing.

On Saturday, September 17th, a special meeting of Local No. 52 was held, and it was voted that the pay tax was levied upon all members in order to prepare for any emergency that may arise in the near future. We have had a conference lately with the cloak manufacturer and President and the Essex Trade Council, at which the question of the supply of help through the local's labor bureau was discussed. We have had considerable trouble, at the beginning of the season, with the working of the labor bureau, as many manufacturers would not work with the regular workers, exlusively for help. After being explained the justice of the demand, the manufacturers have submitted to the fact that so many cloakmakers have been coming lately from other countries. In New York, Los Angeles, thus threatening working standards in the local labor markets, the cloakmakers agreed to this request.

As regards the dress and work organization, Local No. 31 is now working. The situation is considered considerable progress. We are having at present about 150 members in Smith & Foldours. On Thursday last, September 10th, this firm discharged an armed man having dared to tell one of his fellow pressers that she ought to join us. Our Local president immediately charged, another presser went to the firm and asked them to re-employ the cloth worker. For this he was also summarily discharged. A conference of the workers was held immediately with the employer of behalf of the discharged pressers and they received to the president the Essex Trade Council. The action of the firm too can, leave. On the following morning the Essex Trade Council appealed to the strike. At this writing the strike is in full motion. As we have been forewarned by the Los Angeles Manufacturers' Association. Police, detectives, and enforcers are look ing out the firm's goods in our business. They have advertised in the local papers announcements of our local's and they help as the dress trade is now very busy.

The statement that appeared in the Star in 1322 either at Geneva or Lucerne, Switzerland.

After several appropriate remarks by members of the Bureau of Labor, the meeting adjourned.

On Monday evening, August 16th, the Copenhagen Clothing Workers' Bureau (Switzerland) and the Norwegian Workers' Union, rendered signal service to the Congress by having the delegates at a very elaborate banquet.

A clothing workers' chamber song sung by the workers.

A number of delegates were also elected at a banquet given by the Bureau of Labor and the workers.

In conclusion it should be stated that Brother Samuel Levkoff, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, rendered signal service to the Congress by having the delegates at a very elaborate banquet.

The Congress was held at the Hotel Commodore, Amsterdam was chosen as the seat of the International Bureau.

The next Congress will be held in 1322 either at Geneva or Lucerne, Switzerland.

After several appropriate remarks by members of the Bureau of Labor, the meeting adjourned.

The conclusion that should be stated is that Brother Samuel Levkoff, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, rendered signal service to the Congress by having the delegates at a very elaborate banquet.

A clothing workers' chamber song sung by the workers.

A number of delegates were also elected at a banquet given by the Bureau of Labor and the workers.
ALEXANDER FICHandler, NEW HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Speech: Free Press; Free Assembly; Vigorous Enforcement of Labor's Articles of Agreement; Full Relief Under Sixteen; Reduction of the High Cost of Living; Re-Declaration of Principles of Eight Hour Law in Government Positions; Federal Commission for Peaceful Relation of Great Labor from Interested Interests; Repeal of the Labor Prohibitions of the Eight Hour Law: Courts May Not Declare Laws Unconstitutional That Are Not Approved by Congress and Non-intervention in Mexico.

Mr. B. H. Mantzer will offer a course on the "Economics of Government and Economic Problems." These lectures will discuss some of the most critical economic problems which face the worker as producer and consumer. Such problems are those of production and distribution, business; Banking; Control of Credit; Production and Distribution, Coal and other natural resources: Food; the Ownership of Land, etc. The discussion will center around the worker's wages, working conditions, employment, profits and prices, and the national problems connected with the labor movement. The course will be given in the evening and will continue to infinitesimal problems, the solution of these problems.

Every Unity Center in the Greater City is to conduct, under the auspices of its organization, Mr. Idares Clatter, who had so splendidly inaugurated his course in the Bronx Unity Center, has been re-engaged, after considerable effort, for the same post. The course will be given again with the Unity Center, and Mr. L. Mtlzak, in charge of the shop unit of the New York educational system, has been obtained for the high school class at the Harlem Center, Mr. J. C. Hahn is acting as well-known instructor at the Brooklyn Manual Training High School, and has been engaged by the Brownsville Unity Center. The Harlem Center will avail itself of the services of the well-known instructor, Mr. J. C. Hahn, who has declared that he will offer a course in "The Arts of Living," and will be given in the evening, as Mr. O'Donnell is acting as instructor. The course will be given in the evening and will continue to infinitesimal problems, the solution of these problems.

The long awaited general conference of all the educational committees will be held on Saturday, October 2nd, at 2 p.m. at the People's House, 7 E. 110th Street. Educational Director Mr. Fichandler and Dr. H. W. L. Dana will discuss at length the labor educational situation and the plan for the future. The long awaited general conference will be held on Saturday, October 2nd, at 2 p.m. at the People's House, 7 E. 110th Street. Educational Director Mr. Fichandler and Dr. H. W. L. Dana will discuss at length the labor educational situation and the plan for the future. The long awaited general conference will be held on Saturday, October 2nd, at 2 p.m. at the People's House, 7 E. 110th Street. Educational Director Mr. Fichandler and Dr. H. W. L. Dana will discuss at length the labor educational situation and the plan for the future.

At the conference, it was decided to form a committee of 50 members, 20 of whom would be committee chairs, with the remaining 30 members being assorted into sub-committees. The committee would be responsible for the supervision of the work of the organizations.
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women’s, Misses’ and Children’s Waist Apparel! A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Better Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, HIGHEST RESULTS. Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st)  NEW YORK

Phone, Bayonne 8283
Boston Branch: 435 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED STRIKERS AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST WORKING THERE!

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash.
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 32nd St.
Mack Kamen & Millia, 135 Madison Ave.
M. Shulman, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 33 East 33rd St.
Boos, No. 1 Madison Ave.
Julian Weiss Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kahler, 300 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg, 2-14 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 33rd Street.
West Point Waist, 115 W. 24th St.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED STRIKERS AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST WORKING THERE!

APPENDANT ENTERPRISES:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash.
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 32nd St.
Mack Kamen & Millia, 135 Madison Ave.
M. Shulman, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 33 East 33rd St.
Boos, No. 1 Madison Ave.
Julian Weiss Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kahler, 300 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg, 2-14 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 33rd Street.
West Point Waist, 115 W. 24th St.

LEARN

AT OUR LOW SUMMER RATES

how to design, cut and grade patterns for women’s, misses’, juniors’, children’s and infants’ clothes; suits, items, suits, skirts, dresses or underwear. A ‘Practical Sketcher’ is given free with every course. Individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

ProF. I. ROSEN FeldER, Director.

222 East 14th Street, New York.

Note: All second and third ars.

Tel. Bayonne 4517

DR. BARNET L.

BECKER

OPTOMETRIST

and OPTICIAN

215 E. BROADWAY

100 LENOX AVE.

* 1705 FLITEK AVE., BROOKLYN.

* Open Sunday until 5 P.M.

Free examined by the best specialists.

BOSTON LADIES TAILORS’ IN GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

The report of the Executive Board and other matters of importance will be discussed, and every ladles’ tailor, sample-maker and piece-tailer must not fail to come.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will be held on

Tuesday Evening, October 5th, 1920

at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street

The report of the Executive Board and other matters of importance will be discussed, and every ladles’ tailor, sample-maker and piece-tailer must not fail to come.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

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

CUTTERS’ UNION, Local No. 10, is now affiliated with the Joint Board. You are 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.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

NATIONAL
LABOR PRESS
ASSOCIATION

DATE

RETAIL PRICE

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

WASHINGTON TEA

[Advertisement for tea products and special events]