1-14-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 3)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 3)

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.

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The last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, second in number, was held in November 1929 in the city of Baltimore. Ordinarily, the following meeting should have been held in February, 1931.

The presence of business and the number of important questions that have to be considered and solved, have impelled the Board to convene an extraordinary Quarterly Meeting at an earlier date. Accordingly, this meeting will be held in the city of Boston beginning January 26th.

N.Y. Locals Install Executives

During the last two weeks a number of our big locals in New York have installed their new executive boards for 1931. The installation of an executive board is an important affair in the life of a trade union, for it serves as a means of appointing management workers and conducting a labor organization. In these times of industrial depression and unemployment, the selection of an executive board of a large union is by no means light in character.

The Italian Clothworkers' Union, Local No. 49, held an installation meeting of their Executive Board on Thursday, Jan. 14th, at the headquarters of the union, 231 E. 14th St. General Secretary Raggi, General Manager Finster of the Joint Board, and a number of locals from other cities, delivered addresses and addressed the incoming board of the Italian Clothworkers' Union.

On Saturday night, Jan. 16th, the officers of the Joint Board of the Clothworkers' Union in Boston will be installed for the year 1931. It will be recalled in this connection that the relations between the workers and the employers in the Garfield industry have never been so amicable as in the present day. The agreement between the Protective Association and the Garfield is abrogated. A number of shop stewards is going on assigned duty, and the feeling is rather than than it ever was before.

CONTENTS

Page 1: CO., N.A.
Page 2: CONT.
Page 3: EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET IN BOSTON NEXT THURSDAY
Page 4: NEW YORK DRESS SUB-COMMITTEES CONTINUE CONFERENCES
Page 5: N.Y. LOCALS INSTALL EXECUTIVES
Page 6: FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
Page 7: PRESENT SCHLESINGER IN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Page 8: FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
Page 9: SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
Page 10: FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
Page 11: SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
Page 12: FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J.
JUSTICE

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

Sim Fein Plan to Redistribute Land in Ireland

Hould the Irish succeed in setting up a land reform program, according to the testimony of a number of witnesses presented to the Viertel Commission, it should have a profound effect on the political situation in Ireland. In the late 19th century, the Irish people were largely peasants living on small plots of land. In the early 20th century, there is a surprisingly unanimous approval for the naval holiday plan, and it is expected that the railroad companies will be willing to enter into such a conference.

The initiative, however, will have to come from the railroad companies. People here, everywhere, are of course for disarmament and peace. The railroad development is just as unanimously pledged to a peace program. With the interests who always gain from war, armament making and production. Thus the railroad companies prevail over the desires of the masses of the people, and will, if these interests succeed, even in case such a conference is called, to assassinate it and make it ineffectual and ineffective in advance.

Immigration Alarm Subsidizing OPPOSITION to the bill to pro-

found threat to Ireland in the future. In developing from day to day, and if present signs do not fail, the Irish will be shipped to a time of trial.

In the course of last week there was an urgent appeal for the Senate Committee on Immigration, which has the bill in charge. Among the chief witnesses called to testify, there were John L. H. Bartlett of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York, and Mrs. Ida M. Marcus, representing the American Jewish Committee, and Max Plisk, secretary of the United Hebrew Charities. It is obvious that there was any excuse for alarm over immigration prospects and the condition of the railroad industry.

The condition of the railroad on the bill to be submitted in Congress is as follows: A number of immigration cases have been set aside, and has been accepted by the proponents of the bill in the lower house of Congress.

Among the reports denied by the wi-

nesses were the widespread statements that the United States was to be

The Irish Federal budget for 1925 called for a sum amounting to over $5,000,000 for every working day in the year. That is a figure sufficient to stagger the mind of any taxpayers' person, and to awaken the public to the fact that if the world does not discard war, there will be no chance of getting up civilization with a still greater world war than that just ended.

During the period of public opinion, increasing in volume and influence every day, has been rising in this country against the Irish, and against the imposition of a 'naval build-

up' upon this country. The Irish have been called upon by the people of the world, England, United States and Australia, for an end to the 'naval bul-

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Our Out-of-Town Task

By ALEXANDER TRAHEITENBERG
Research Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Pursuant to a decision of the Chicago Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a committee was established as Out-of-Town Department for the purpose of organizing the shops in the small towns and in the outlying sections. The Department was established during the first week in August, 1936, and Vice President J. Hays was placed in charge of the work. All organizing officers were employed by the Department since its formation. Contemporaneous with the organizing undertaken by the Department, a survey was made of the prevailing conditions throughout the prevailing conditions within the organized territory. For convenience the territory was divided into thirteen districts as follows:

NEW YORK

District I: Jamaica as a center, including Corona, Maspeth, Fleming, Forest Park, Hempstead, Astoria, Flushing, Ridgewood, New Jersey and two long islands.

District II: Mt. Vernon as a center, including Yonkers, New Rochelle, White Plains, Pelham Manor, Manhasset, Massapequa, Noyack and vicinity.

District III: Poughkeepsie as a center, including Newburgh, Kingston, Wappingers Falls, Hudson, Sleepy Hollow, Cornwall and intermediate points.

District IV: Troy as a center, including Cohoes, Schenectady, Waterford, Watervliet, Hudson Falls, Rensselaer, Green Island and intermediate points.

NEW JERSEY

District V: Jersey City as a center, including Bergen, Greenville and surrounding territory.

District VI: Jersey City as a center, including Jersey City Heights, Union Hill, West New York, Hoboken, and West Hoboken.

District VII: Camden as a center, including Atlantic City, and nearby points.

District VIII: Newark as a center, including Harrison, Elizabeth, Bayway, Irvington, Bloomfield, Plainfield, and Caldwell.

District IX: Perth Amboy as a center, including South Amboy, South River, and slices of Union as well.

District XI: Hackettstown as a center, including Garwood, Garfield, Lodi, New Brunswick, and Passaic.

District XII: Long Branch as a center, including Asbury Park, Red Bank, Belmar, Bradley Beach and nearby points.

Pennsylvania

District XIII: Scranton as a center, including Carbondale, Dunmore, and Pittetville.

In all but District VII, information was obtained regarding the extent of the labor's garment industry. In addition to original information obtained by the organizers, the results of a survey made by the Dress and Whitescrapers' Union during their strike last year, with regard to the existence of dress and waist work and the number of workers engaged. In the City of New York, were used in connection with the investigations. In most cases only a cursory observation could be made, and while, of course, the facts can be considered authentic, it was impossible to make a complete survey regarding the prevailing conditions of employment in the investigated shops.

The following table gives the results of the survey regarding the existing conditions in the twenty-nine districts investigated, and the shops found in operation, closed, not located or extinct:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
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<tr>
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<td>I. Jamaica</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>547</td>
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<td>1310</td>
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From the above table it will be observed that although 50 towns were investigated in the twelve districts. In these towns 271 shops were found in operation when visited; 21 shops closed during the period of investigation; 11 shops, about which information was obtained last year, were located but three of insolvency of address; while eight shops were found to have gone out of existence. The total number of workers in the industry is 11,000.

This does not represent the full quota of workers which the 271 investigated shops may actually employ. Their capacity facilities are large and it can be seen that the supply is vastly in excess of the number of workers which the shops could employ to their capacity.

Branches of Industry

Out of the 257 investigated shops, were obtained for 364 shops regarding the branches of the行业的 garment industry which the shops represented. Accordingly, it was found that twelve out of the total number, or about 1%, were engaged in the manufacture of long and suits. Thirty-one, or 11%, were shirt makers; 62, or 6% in coat, were making dresses and women's; 4, or 1.5% were working on men's suits. The remaining 189 shops, or about 81%, were manufacturing children's dresses; 4, or 1.5% were manufacturing wrapping and kimono businesses. About 215 shops, or about 81% of the investigated shops were employing in the manufacture of dresses and suits. The three largest groups of shops were the shops working on skirts, or 71% of the total, and the remaining shops are distributed as follows:

| Sex and Nationality | Out of the total 17704 workers found employed in the investigated shops, in percentage of the total number of workers regarding sex distribution, and only 14400 regarding nationality distribution. Dasing our observations as the number of workers employed in each of these categories we may estimate 16419, or 97% to be women, and 774, or 9% of the men employed. As the shops are generally located near the large cities, we may estimate that the distribution according to sex is as follows:

- Italian, 8774, or 51% per cent.
- American, 6677, or 39% per cent.
- Polish, 688, or 4% per cent.
- Miscellaneous, 167, or 1% per cent.

The Extent of the Problem

The Out-of-Town Department of the International has had an Herculean task before it. The existence of a large number of shops in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia in which workers are employed under non-union conditions is a constant menace to the very existence of the union organization and the workshops throughout the unorganized territory can alone produce the necessary results. The out-of-town workers are more or less isolated from the headquarters of the union, and are therefore not under the same degree of control as the members of the Executive Board, and in many cases do not know the existence of the union, and when they do, they are not aware of their rights or the laws of the union, and when they do, they are not aware of their rights or the laws of the union. It is only through the combined efforts of the local and out-of-town workers that the union can be made strong and efficient.

The data produced above regarding the branches in which the shops are all engaged in the manufacture of the industry and the number of workers employed, and the number of workers employed in the different branches of the industry will form the basis of the campaign against which the Out-of-Town Department will have to deal. It is a difficult task to make the workers aware of their rights in the shops and to make them aware of the laws of the union. We are more or less isolated from the headquarters of the union, and when we make the workers aware of their rights, the workers are more or less isolated from the headquarters of the union, and when we make the workers aware of their rights, they are not aware of their rights or the laws of the union. It is only through the combined efforts of the local and out-of-town workers that the union can be made strong and efficient.

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JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

SPIES AND PROVOCATIVES IN THE UNIONS

The existence of the labor movement in America is not in immediate danger of extinction, as some are inclined to believe. Neither the unbridled capitalist press, nor the Supreme Court with its hostility to labor movement, nor the unrighteous employers, nor the public relations of Big Business, need be seriously feared in order to protect labor, nor all the dark conspiracies of Big Business to maintain its illusions and to inaugurate the "open shop," can inflict upon the organized labor movement any material damage.

The press, always at the beck and call of capital, has too well an intrenched reputation as a censured of callouses and baseless fabrications, to convince any one endowed with a degree of common sense and an appreciation of the strength of this very weapon. The common consciousness of labor, the fact that these professional lackeys of the employing class occasionally lose a word of praise for the labor movement, that the organized workers may not be so well to look around suspiciously and investigate the matter closely.

The Supreme Court with its regular anti-labor construction of legislation, will not retard the forward march of the organized workers in any way. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Machinists' case was not unexpected. The Supreme Court of the United States is an instrument which the so-called "freedom of speech" movements above the law, for its existence is nowhere yet mentioned in the Constitution; but the same society that the United States, in the minds of the members of that court means invariably the interests of the employers, for the interests of the employees. The fact that the Supreme Court, in its recent decision, has found that the labor movement is not a "public" movement, is a favorable indication to labor that, in order to defend themselves against the onslaught of their adversaries, they must rally around their own organizations with greater firmness and strength than ever before, and that the labor movement will never die, as the decision has, probably, given to the world the best indication of the futility of certain legislative efforts and lobbying upon which the labor movement is so frequently urged and will outlast the party in the past, which the labor movement has had to sacrifice a great deal of its military and aggressiveness.

The conspiracies of the organized employers to break down the unions, by means of the two-step campaign, are useless to the labor movement. The recent disclosures only torn off the mask from some agencies of organized wealth who have pretended in the past to be friends of organized labor. The employers, at present, are the first to admit that these combinations of capital stand today bare before the world as the abusers of the enemy of labor, is a more welcome phenomenon that their former struggle, which failed and brought about peace only between capital and labor. It will compel the labor movement, too, to show a real good deal of their former rascally gars which had interfered "so much" labor with the cost of production of its commodities, the labor movement can now state, more openly than ever, its immediate aims and its ultimate aims, and will wage a more courageous and open fight for these aims.

No; we entertain no fears of a danger to the labor movement from these outside dark forces. There does, however, exist one other menace, still insignificant in size, yet one which must be rooted out in time, lest it demoralize the ranks of the workers before long. We have in mind the spies and the hired provocateurs which, according to reliable reports, our authorities have enlisted to the labor movement, as also a contribution of organized capital to the labor movement, an old, contemptible method for breaking up labor unions from within. It is a means of creating inside of labor, starting with a strike or a labor movement, which in the past amounted to the hiring of some contemptible souls in the shop, or in the organization, for spying on the legitimate work of the labor movement, and for reporting all its plans and preparations to the employer.

This spying was, generally speaking, of little aid to the employers. The American labor movement is not an underground movement, but it conducts its activities in the open and has no one to fear and nothing to hide. In recent years, however, there has been added to this spying, the most insidious form of all, the so-called "old-timers," which only serves to discourage the new workers. The old-timers do not have this psychological advantage since they do not possess the same vast knowledge of the labor movement, nor does this specimen employ in paraiges of his work for the employers! His first method is to sew the poison of lack of confidence and to cast suspicion upon the leaders of the union, and try to break them down through lack of confidence, and service, rise to the head of this organization. These provocateurs as a rule declare these leaders as "reactionaries." They do not stoop before this task, and claim that the organization is too sacred and too great to be maligned and calumned by them. Later, a letter is filled with such words as "false," "disloyal," "traitors," etc., a campaign for new organizations, with new would-be slogans, begins. "Why, indeed this 'old' trade unionism! It is a mere invention on the part of capital to hold the workers in subjection, to prevent trade unionism in its true principle, reasonable, etc., the labor movement must be rebuilt from its foundation up. It must be first amenable to pieces, and upon its debris a new movement must be erected!"

All this may sound like old, truism phrases. Yet, they have not lost their power over human nature. Mind, the phrase-slinging is that the unity of the trade union movement is undermined, and instead of discussing pertinent and important matters, the union leaders are arguing over the question of format of the union, "socialism" and "nationalism," and almost as important, the subjects that are most important for the organization. The third step is the building of a union within a union, a state within a state, a series of semiprivate cocoons caused by the execution of activities which cap the climax of their destructive methods.

These are the tactics that the bosses are employing indirectly at present against the unions. They expect success before, because the aim the air today is saturated with such high sounding words as "communism," "Leninism," etc. It is so much easier for these provocateurs to wrap themselves in the cloak of "communists" and to sail out to destroy the labor movement in this disguise.

This modern evolution of the old-timers provocateurs, must become the immediate concerns to our organizations. There is danger in it, particularly among unions which contain a large woman membership. Women are perhaps more gullible in this respect and fall for the phrase-mongers, to those who speak with odorous host and fire about the "immediate destruction of the capitalist system," the "incineration of revolution," and "the complete emancipation of the working class." Indeed, this pest, which threatens today some of our powerful organizations, presents a great problem to our labor movement. It must be met in a rational and far-seeing manner, and these tools of capital, under the mask of "communists" and "world reformers," must be made to appear before their deluded followers in all their ugliness.

The French unions have, according to a report from Paris, solved this difficult problem by expelling all communists from their organization. They don't want to have these groups within their ranks, and they don't want to have to answer for the actions of the communists in any way. The French unions have seen the menace to their existence from these new "revolutionaries," and they have decided to get rid of them in the most drastic way possible.

Shall our unions follow their example? We refrain from answering this question. This is not our duty. This devolves upon each and every one of us individually. It is the responsibility of each of us to understand that our unions are threatening our unions, and we believe that our unions will know how to act in this event with all the determination that this situation command.

THE DISARMAMENT PROPAGANDA AND LABOR

The "New York World" has started an intensive disarmament agitation. Were it only possible of achievement, we should have welcomed the movement. For a long time, a satisfactory and an effective armament policy has been needed by the United States. The United States has need of peace and understanding with the rest of the world, with its accommodation of armaments, men-of-war, poisonous gases and submarines. Europe, too, on the threshold of bankruptcy, would have heaved a sigh of relief, after its greatest yoke, taxes for warming and for the maintenance of standing armies had finally bitten itself to death.

For, beautiful and great as this idea is, it is not altogether new, it was the dream of the prophet to "beat the swords into plowshares" and the instruments of murder into tools of peace. Every century had its protagonist of this noble idea, and in our days the slogan of "disarmament" and "peace" has found renewed life through the powerful influence of the Baroness Suttner's powerful book. Nevertheless, the World War came to happen and demanded a toll of tens of millions of lives, which mankind in pangs of anguish and tears. Even now wars are still being waged and the nations are still feverishly armament themselves.

The "New York World" is correct in its demand that the campaign conducted by the "World" will terminate more successfully than the anti-war agitation in the past. The reasons are not difficult to find. Our modern economic system cannot get along without armaments. Our present day governments, even those which pretend that they deplore war, are now and again, in a moment of leisure, subject after all upon organized power, the principal factor behind every social and legislative activity of modern society. Can a disarmament agitation have any tangible effect under such environments? And if armaments are maintained now for "domestic use," what is the position of the international disarmament policy, in which the armament of a country in proportion to the increase of the "domestic demand" for the suppression of the potential "domestic enemy!"

No, it would be futile to expect disarmament from the ruling class. The only class that could effectively carry out such a program would be the working class. The working class, under its own leadership, would be able to produce arms and war accessories, thus carrying out effect a quiet and far-reaching revolution which would bring freedom and peace to mankind. But we do not wish to deliberate ourselves. Our work, the Negro can no longer be a "boy" of the federations and fines, they are not yet ready for such an earnest, radical step.

To expect true disarmament from the ruling class would be to expect suicide from it. We cannot lay too much hope, as yet, upon the working classes, either. We cannot, therefore, avoid the conclusion that the therefore, impossible to entertain any real hopes that the campaign conducted by the "New York World" will be successful...
Five Weeks in Soviet Russia
BY BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

Under the rule of the Tsarist unions were not a very powerful force. According to Tsyansky, the President of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation, there were 15,000 members of the unions during the first month of the revolution, not more than 30,000, with about 1,500 members in each of the major cities. These unions were small and maintained an underground existence. To belong to a union that believed in strikes was to be condemned to a life of fear in a conspiracy against the government.

Today Russia has 23 industrial unions with 600,000 members. There is not a trade or professional organization that is not included, including physicians, nurses, dentists, actors, writers. Nevertheless, the number of workers who understand the purposes of these unions is small. As a result, union meetings are very small. Tsyansky, the President of the Third Internationale, recently published a pamphlet in which he bitterly complains of the inefficiency of the unions in the union meeting.

"The general meetings of the union," Tsyansky writes, "are being attended only by an insignificant number of members. Only a very small percentage of the members have any idea of the activities of the union. The great masses see in little contact with the organizations and as a result, the organization is unable to fight against the conflicts between the union and the workers."

That the great mass of union members are not interested in the union for a number of reasons: the old conception of political and economic questions that have not been replaced by new ideas (even now, one can see without any particular effort. A trip through government offices, factories, or shops shows a certain level of ordinary intelligence that the workers in these shops understand them. The workers have a great deal of knowledge about the problems of their trade, not from the union, but from books, newspapers, and magazines."

The union, as Tsyansky points out, is too weak to deal with the big problems of the workers. It is not able to solve the most basic problems of the workers."

"I am convinced that if these workers were to come today, after three years of work, to work in a big union, no shop would be able to organize large meetings, even in a month of ordi

Local 48 Turns Over Cooperative Grocery to Amalgamated Strikers

At one of their last meetings, the Italian Co-operators' Union has voted to turn over the entire stock of their cooperative grocery store to the store's employees. The store is being turned over to the employees, who aremembers of the store's cooperative board, the workers of the store.

"It will be recalled," said the Italian Co-operators' Union, "that the store was closed by the workers of the store. The store was closed in protest, and the store's employees were supported by the Italian members of our union."

![Image](image_url)

Entire Labor World Condemns Duplex Supreme Court Decision

The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, rendered last week, which prohibits sympathy strikes and picketing the home of an employee, has been condemned by labor organizations of every description. The American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued by its president, has condemned the decision as a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom. He continued his statement by saying that it was a "black blow" for progress and freedom.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Last Saturday our Workers' University gave a farewell dinner to its guest, Mr. W. H. B. Bidgde, an Irish immigrant, who was to leave for the United States next Sunday. The dinner was a great success and the guest was deeply touched by the kindness shown to him during his stay. The dinner was followed by a dance.

In which they say that the idea of nan-

Newark, 18th and Chatham streets, Mr. Powys will give his second talk on

Entertainment for Un-

To Be Given Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons in the Rand School Auditorium

ENTERTAINMENT FOR UN-

EMPLOYED TO BE RE-

SUMED BY LOC. 25

The last week of January is to be a memorable week in the Union Health Center. The New York Tuberculosis Association, which is the umbrella organization, has given unprecedented support to the Center. The Tuberculosis Association, through the cooperation of the American Lung Association, has set up a special fund to aid the Union Health Center.

The Center will be open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day, except Sunday, when it will be closed.

MRS. RETTIG TO LEAD UNITY PAGANT FEDERATION FOR BAZAAR

Laura Retting leaded load and trained the Unity Pagant for the Bazaar to be given on Washington's Birthday. The program will consist of songs, dances, and games. The proceeds will be used to support the hospital and to aid the needy.

The Bazaar will be held on Saturday, January 19th, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. at the Union Health Center.
David Pinski, editor of "The Zeit," will address the Bronx Community Forum this Sunday evening, January 15th, in the Auditorium of the Morris High School, on "The Drama: The Treasure." Mr. Pinski has achieved unique distinction as a dramatist. His tragedy "The Treasure" was presented at the Fillmore Theatre in London. His "The Drama of the Treasure" was produced by the Jewish Art Theatre. The presentation of this play at the Bronx High School was presented by Mr. Reinhart at the Fillmore Theatre in Berlin. Mr. Pinski is also the author of "The Stranger," "The Stronger," "Marz Tjoelker," and numerous other sets plays.

Mr. Pinski will be introduced by Ludwig Lewinson, the dramatic critic of "The Nation," who translated "The Drama: The Treasure." Mr. Pinski's lectures will begin at 8:15. The Morris High School is at 3606 Street and Boston Road, two blocks from the 198th Street Subway Station of the Third Avenue L.

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The Association of Dress Manufacturers, Ltd., with whom the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry has been negotiating the renewal of the agreement, for the last few weeks, has finally "let the cat out of the bag" as to what they must try to ingrain that they had a "few hard words" of their own to propose to the union.

At a conference held with representa- tives of the union, it was decided that the new agreement were submitted to the union by the manufacturers.

1. Wage cuts are to be decreased twenty per cent.
2. The union is to pay a $10,000 bond to guarantee faithful performance of the new contract.
3. The union is to be held for any violation of the agreement.
4. There shall be no reemployment of prices at any time after they had been settled, and lost but not least—
5. An employer shall have the right to hire and discharge his workers as he sees fit.

The manufacturers must know full well that it is impossible for the union to avoid in any of the above demands. In 1919 a strike lasting for over thirteen weeks to place, the main issue of which was the demand of the manufacturers to have the full right to hire and dis- charge their workers as they pleased, and merely the union will not recognize a right that has been gained through a great sacrifice of the part of its members.

Furthermore, it is more than ri- diculous to ask the union to agree to a twenty per cent reduction in wages, knowing as the manufacturers do, the long sleev demand that we numbers have just the same things, and the privations they are enduring.

If a settlement were in fact to put the earnings of the workers in the Waist and Dress Industry for the year of 1920, he would find that their aver- age earnings are very far below the requirements of a decent standard of living, and at this time more than any other, wages in the industry should be increased instead of decreased. As to the argument that the cost of living has increased, it was hardly be said that this affect this industry very much, for even if the wholesale price of some arti- cles were doubled, that, the retai- ler demands for his wares practically the same prices a year ago.

From our personal experiences with the members of the Dress Manufacturers and their leading spirits, we feel that the entire controversy will be settled in a peaceful manner, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At the meeting of the Waist and Dress Board held, on Monday, January 10th, Business Manager Shanken re- corded a detailed report on the present situation in the industry, and the sugges- tion of the negotiations between the As- sociation and the union. A very lively discussion took place with regard to the

LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS, LOCAL No. 3

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

All members of the united Local 3 (locals 3 and 99) will please take notice that the offices of Locals 3 and 30, previously at 9 West 1st St. and 725 Lexington Ave., have been combined and are now located at 12 West 29th St. Complaints and all other union matters should be brought to the new offices of

By order of the
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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, January 17th.
GOOD AND WELFARE:
Monday, January 24th.
GENERAL:
Monday, January 31st.

cloak and suit:
Monday, February 7th.

WAIST AND DRESS:
Monday, February 14th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.

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