1-28-1921

**Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 5)**

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
N.Y. Dress Agreement Adopted

The situation in the dress industry of New York has led to an appreciable extent in the course of last two years, with the New York Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc., which had been prepared by the conferences sub-committees of the Wanamaker and Dress Joint Board and the Association and which involved 19,000 workers, was adopted at two meetings of members of Local No. 26 and Local No. 25, at Bezerrad House, Beekman Street, New York, January 20th. The only point in the agreement which was not accepted by the workers was the reduction of the 44 hours of work over five days, instead of five and a half. The agreement was marked by calm discussion and thorough consideration of the terms of the agreement. The members displayed genuine satisfaction with the results of the discussion. The agreement serves the purpose of stabilizing the labor in the dress industry, particularly in view of the efforts of employers of the country to cut wages and to lengthen the working day.

After the adoption of the agreement, the meetings voted unanimously to adopt a resolution calling for a joint meeting of the Wanamaker and Dress Joint Board to declare a strike in all the unorganized dress shops of New York City, and all such that have managed to

Vol. III. No. 3

New York, Friday, January 28, 1921

Price, 2 cents

INTERNATIONAL GIVES

Two Hours to Amalgamated Strikers

The membership of the International will doubtless endorse enthusiastically the decision which was adopted at the Boston meeting of the General Executive Board of our organization, to give two hours of work to the strike fund of the Amalgamated

The kinship which the members of the International have always felt for their sister organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will again be demonstrated by a demonstration of brotherly aid. The members of the International, particularly those of New York, vividly remember the aid which the Amalgamated workers have given to the strike and dress strikers of New York in the Winter of 1918, and the generous attitude which the Amalgamated showed in its display of friendly feeling to the men and women of the labor movement when they were in need.

The concrete plans for the carrying out of this "Two-Hour Aid" will be made very shortly at a meeting to be held in the near future at which all the secretaries of the locals in New York City and representatives of the Amalgamated will be present.

"My righteous..." [quotation from the Bible]

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

G. E. B. Firm Against Piece Work

Quarterly Meeting Concludes Week's Work

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of our International, which has just closed in New York, with a meeting of audacious labor, will be remembered in the annals of our Union as one of the most important in the history of our organization. At a crucial time some of the most perplexing questions that ever confronted our movement, among the principal questions which were discussed at this meeting of the Board, was the efforts of the manufacturers over the country to re-establish the piece work system quite naturally up the biggest. As the reports from the vice-presidents came one after another, it was lifted of how the employers were endeavoring to bring back the piece work system into their industries was made by employers in Toronto, Toledo, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, all obviously inspired by one object and purpose.

The meeting voted to resist with every resource of the Board to make it impossible for the employers to re-establish the piece work system in our industries.

Court Dismisses Injunction Suit Against Local No. 20

Tuesday, January 25th, saw the end of a miserable attempt on the part of a petty jobbing employer of Stateen Island, the Silver City, to harass and browbeat our Local No. 20, the Raincoat Makers of New York.

As the result of a previous report, as you recall, three members of Local No. 20, were sentenced last year to terms in jail for enlisting, having in their possession of constant endeavor were they fired by ex-Governor Smith.

This little matter, however, was not satisfied with the persecution of the members of the Union. It aimed to strip the business of the Union through an injunction suit and a claim for damages. For months these proceedings have dragged in the Supreme Court of Richmond County, until finally they came to a head on Tuesday last. Upon the motion of ex-Justice Samuel Seabury, Justice Calhoun, of the Supreme Court, dismisse the suit of the Silver firm.

The Raincoat Makers' Union is engaged at present in a very bitter fight with the shop of Rosenfeld & Co. at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. In an effort to reduce the wages of the workers of their shop, they have been operating a number of its machines to a place in the vicinity of the section of the Bronx. The Mt. Vernon workers immediately replied with a strike, which developed into a pretty severe conflict.

The firm has engaged lawyers and is fighting the union tooth and nail. This is the last of the arrests of Drs. Waxler and Freeman, the manager and secretary of Local No. 20, and a number of the 31 strikers for vagrancy, because they were found in Mt. Vernon actively engaged in the strike. The firm was, of course, freed, and at present the Central Labor Union of Mt. Vernon, upon the advice of Hugh Frayne, the General Organizer of the A.F. of L. in New York City, has pledged its aid to the raincoat makers of that city in their fight against their obdurate employers.

Reprint paper is made from a combination of newsprint and woodpulp, in the ratio of 100 to 50. It is a strong and compact paper, which is adapted for all kinds of general printing.

The Black List.

In his recent letter, Mr. Maguire, of the Black List, has been accused by a number of people of being a scoundrel and a liar. The Black List is a very powerful force in the labor movement, and it is not likely that the accusers will be able to prove their case.

"In order that we may meet in..." [quotation from the Bible]

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS' TRIAL

The final chapters of the drama in the West Virginia coal fields, the shooting of union miners on May 19, 1921, which involved ten deaths, including those of the Mayor of Welch, have been rapidly staged in the Criminal Courts of Mingo County next week.

The workers of America have conducted a very bitter and obstinate unionization campaign in the Mingo coal fields for a number of years. The coal operators of that section have persistently refused to recognize the miners' union, and with the support of the judicial and military authorities of West Virginia, have succeeded heretofore in running their mines on a non-union basis. This trial is a direct result of the barbarous warfare waged on members of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of Mingo County.

Last Spring, the miners locked out the operators and their families from their homes for the crime of having joined the union. The union has repeatedly procured professional gunmen to bastinado them back into their homes, and the operators, permanently from the company-owned houses. It was in the course of this campaign that the strong-armed men of the Baldwin Fall's Agency that the gun battle took place, killing 24 union men on charges of homicide subsequently followed.

The National Security Secretary-trustee of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, has organized an organization with the name of the National Miners Union which will give its complete support, moral and material, to those miners who are charged with the murder of the gunmen, and that it is determined on its part to do its level best to help the locked-out miners of Mingo County.

There are today still many of these evicted miners and their families living in tents on the bare ridges of Mingo. They are demanding that the State, in the history of American industrial warfare, has a right to demand that those miners who have not returned to the mines until the operators will recognize the present strike as a threat to the nation and treating with the union. Meanwhile, the miners are supplied with food and clothing, but not quite sufficient, to allow them to any great degree the rights of the Winter in the tent colonies.

VIENNA WORKERS FOR FUSION WITH GERMANY

A MIDST the usually hard times which Austria is passing through, a state of affairs bordering upon the total dissolution of the workers' movement in industrial activity, the voice of the organ that speaks for the workers is heard: clear and trenchant, offering peace, the only possible solution for the present chaotic world and order in that remnant state.

The Technical Trades Unions organized labor movement of Austria, having been weakened by the profusion of affiliated organizations, to affect a program of force against the food producers, has been brought to the point of organization of all affiliated organizations, to adopt a program of force against the food producers. However, the Austrian labor movement has been responsible for the creation of a class of profiteers and middlemen who have added to the precariousness and uncertainty of life in the Austrian capital. Lately, these price manipulations have become too unbearable that the workers of Vienna have begun to seriously contemplate going on strike. However, the workers have not yet gone so far as to force the Government to adopt severe means to deal with the food situation.

A conference took place during last week in Berlin, attended by the representatives of Austria, and the Government. The Government had not been satisfied with the proposed solution. The miners officially have not yet had an opportunity to state their position. The two sides were not able to agree on a settlement of price fixing with Germany. This cause is growing from various fronts. It is as if the workers of Austria will be compelled to leave their homes and go to the front to fix a price for their presence and their work, and, as in the case of the workers of Austria will be compelled to leave their homes and go to the front to fix a price for their presence and their work, they have apparently resolved to resort to legal action in an effort to weaken the machinery.

The AMALGAMATED "CONSPIRACY"

THE sensation in the clothing industry was the law suit announced by the Clothing Manufacturers Association against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York.

The suit is unique in the legal history of the garment industry in America. It was brought on the ground of the pre- eminent of the constitution adopted at the district meetings of the Amalgamated at one of their conventions, which contains a phrase or two to which the suit is directed. The suit is brought by the clothing workers tend to include the employers as members of the organization, as part of the organization working class, "in the matter of the essential terms of production." The employers maintain that because of the Amalgamated's "unlawful combination and conspiracy organized for the purpose of strangling existing industrial structures in the clothing industry of the United States," etc., etc. On the ground of this complaint, the "employers' association demands an abrogation of the constitution of the Amalgamated, prior to its dissolution by the court, compelling it to stop the deflation of wages and the reduction in the scale of labor.

The Amalgamated's" says that there is no law that has caused quite a sensation in labor and legal circles throughout the country. It was the first time in legal history that a big association of workers is called upon to appear in court to defend itself against a charge of conspiracy. It cannot be lightly dismissed, because the articles are to be dissolved on the ground of their radical pronouncements in their constitutions, then lawsuits of that sort could apply with equal strength to a number of large international organizations within the

A. F. of L. That a perfectly legiti- mate demand was made by the part of organized labor eventually to assume control of the system of production, because the struggle between the workers and employers in times of a strike, is, to say the least, on a par with any very significant of the temper of the period through the country. It will be highly interesting to have this case, if it ever comes up in the courts, from the angle before the world.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Amalgamated are inclined to view the lawsuit as a matter of publicity stunt on the part of the representatives of the employers in an attempt to create a rallying point for the members of the organization who are daily being driven away from the control of the more obstinate members of the Clothing Association. The fact that the retail clothing markets outside of New York have become unusually busy and are employing their full capacity of workers, has certainly been enough provocation for the strike-labor employers. But, it is an attempt something unusual, and not having been able to persuade anyone to strike, it is known that they have apparently resolved to resort to legal action in an effort to weaken the machinery.

BRITISH LABOR DEMANDS JOBS AND WAGES FOR UNEMPLOYED

The crisis in unemployment is the situation to which the British labor leaders have come to demand action. A labor congress has been summoned by the Labour party, and the Congress of Trade Unions, organized the Trade Union Federation, signed by J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes and John Devlin, to take a decisive stand in the situation.

The Labor Party has refused to work with the Government, though its program insists on the impossibility of retaining wages at the present level and of meeting the demand of the unemployed. The Government has been called on to the necessity of the unemployed and the entire resources of the Nation are brought to bear in the effort to put up some sort of makeshift for the destitute. A moderate labor opinion will no longer resist the pulling of pressure on the Government to the extent of an unprecedented character.

PALMER UNDER FIRE

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER is not going to al- low the Department of Justice to be used as a tool to enforce a sort of anti-Semitic policy. He has responded to the illegal practices of the United States committee of the National Association of the "right wing" last spring, for the attack of the National Security Act, which the original protest was made, has prepared a brief, signed by the Attorney General, which has been presented to the Judiciary Committee and the House and Senate, as a report of the Attorney General's contention, that aliens have no rights which protect them from deportation, or disbarment, or from the denial of employment, and from detention, or from the denial of employment, and from detention in the deportation proceedings, and charges him again with using the Department of Justice to further the executive policy of the Constitution of the United States. The members of this League have far more power to the Department of Justice, and to bring up to its substance their assent.

On top of that, Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood Commission, has been declared last week a powerful attack upon Palmer, charging him with malice towards farmers, and the power for a thoroughgoing Congressional investigation of the Alien Citizen's Office, as well as the Department of Justice. He specifically stated that the organizations and patronage of these great offices are said to have been used, and it is the general belief that they were incidentally used, to big up a political machine; that he distributed to ex-workers, and people's money among his favorites, in the form of staggering fees to lawyers; and in case of the alien citizen's office, the anti-trust laws throughout the country which the baby that he would do nothing to aid in the work of the Lockwood Commission, and has been stated to be after the war men were deported indifferently, without and the opportunity of a fair and judicial hearing, and those persecutions amount to a vicious assault on personal liberty, and a subversion of the traditional American principles, and many other charges.

It seems almost certain that re- garded to being with the dollar. But in the United States, the dollar is ever subjected to. The country will be able to make a real sacrifice in the future, because the workers are persuaded to consider the subject of a sacrifice in the light of the workers' leaders of Britain.

The general consensus of opinion at present is that, unless immediate steps are taken to prevent a complete collapse of the unemployed and the entire resources of the Nation are brought to bear. The modesty of the labor opinion will no longer resist the pulling of pressure on the Government, to the extent of an unprecedented character.
Cost of Living in Cleveland

II

5. HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT—Prices were studied for various types of furniture: living rooms, bedrooms, and kitchen and dining rooms. The housewife questioned was censused as a part of the household budget. The total expenses for household equipment are as follows:

(a) Laundry work, $102.50. The budget assumed for the employment of a woman to help with the family laundry was for at least one week. The bi-weekly payments are placed at a rate of $5 at $5.

(b) Maintenance of health, $100. This also includes an annuity for physician, dentist, oculist, gynaecologist, and prescriptions. The sum is not entirely sufficient for the medical care of the health of the entire family. In the absence of illness the sum cannot be increased to a large extent.

(c) Life insurance, $125.75. Life insurance on the family amounting to at least $5,000 is provided for in the budget of $1,000 at $5. The premium on such a policy would require $125.75 per year.

(d) Funeral expense, $50. The annual cost of nursing house furnishings to the amount of $25 per annum to W. F. Ryan, of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, a premium on such a policy would require $50 per year.

(e) Car fare, $47. An estimated annual expenditure in the budget.

(g) Amusement, recreation, $20. The sum allocated for this part of the budget is for the most menage. This is for only forty cents a week. The figure is that according to the statement of the only member of the family who could go out to theaters. Only two members of the family could go once a week.

(h) Newspaper, $14.56. This is for the only educational expenditures per week, paid in several installments. Only one newspaper a day is for transportation of the workman and from home. If 500 fares, including transfers, according to the present rate in Cleveland, is $4 per year.

(i) Car fare, wife and children, $21. For travel of mother to stores and children to schools, etc. (350 rides), an annual expenditure of $2 is provided for. No magazines, books, lectures, and other educational opportunities included in this part of the budget. The members of the Ladies Garment Workers’ Union certainly need a large provision for educational opportunities.

(j) Organizations, church or fraternal, $25. Fifty cents is allowed for donations and contributions to the church, charitable, fraternal and beneficial organizations per week. If one takes into consideration the fact that most of our members belong to at least one or two organizations like the Woman’s Circle, and that the members of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union are particularly solicitous of the misfortunes of the war and the people of the Union have a mandate to make its annual subscription a necessity of the inadequacy.

(k) Organization, labor, $250. The amount of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union in Cleveland is forty-five members per week or $25.40 a year. Nine dollars is allowed for various assessments by which the local or international organization of the union has been provided for each member. The assessments may in some years amount to more than this. Also the costs of the needs of the organization or the support of the struggles of the union and social organizations warrant it.

(l) Cleaning supplies and services, $4.00. This amount is for this part of the budget includes expenditures for what may be considered necessary in personal and household cleanliness. Under the first category it includes expenditures for toilet soap, tooth paste, comb, brush, shoe, shoo and hair cutting. The Ladies Garment Workers’ Budget Statistics assumes that a male worker would have been provided for. For household cleanliness, including expenses for laundry soap, starch, clothes and various other cleaning supplies, a sum of $10.70 is allowed. The total budget is $425.70, and not enumerated in the budget. This is not complete, we include it. Though the budget is very complete, there are some items which it could not include.

Recapitulation

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>667.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light and heat</td>
<td>127.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household equipment</td>
<td>203.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>57.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total: $2,789.55

Comparison with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Budget

The completion of the budgetary study, a comparison with the different appropriations in the present budget with the budgetary appropriations in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the average family of a wage earner in Cleveland. The comparison revealed that the apportionment made in our budget was not far from that provided by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thus, while the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics allows $5.60 per cent for the total budget for food, our allotment is 34 per cent. The provision for rent in the budget is $48.00, while the sum allotted in our budget is $4.00 per cent. For light and heat, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics allows 24 per cent, while ours is 24 per cent, which is probably due to the opening of the Bunny’s. Our budget is 4.5 per cent. For household equipment the budget allowance is 3.5 per cent, while the expenses allotted in our budget is 3.5 per cent. The U. S. Bureau budget provisions totalled $425.70, while ours is $425.70, which is probably due to the opening of the Bunny’s. Since the appropriations were made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is allowed 21.6 per cent, while the budget our budget for that purpose was 20 per cent. The difference between the two budgets is in the order of $1,000.

Comparison with the Washington Budget

In August, 1919, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made what was then termed the first thorough study of the needs of an average American family in Washington, D. C., containing three members and three children below fourteen years of age, similar to that adapted in Cleveland.

The budget was based upon the same quantitative analysis as had been applied in the budget for Washington, D. C., for the investigations, and which are used in our budget. In the report of the Committee on the same subject (August, 1919) it was as follows:

1. Food: $722.00
2. Clothing: $515.72
3. Fuel and light: $92.50
4. Miscellaneous: $498.62

Total: $2,984.47

Since August, 1919, the cost of living has increased. On June 15, 1919, the nearest date to the Washington budget, the cost of living in Cleveland, as compared with 1914, was 77.53 per cent. In June, in Cleveland, the cost had risen to 116.8 per cent. The increase during the year was, therefore, 41.8 per cent. As of August, 1919, budget, which was $2,962.46, and bringing it up to date, or a figure for an increase of 41.8 per cent, would be $3,295.56. Comparing this sum with our budget, which is $2,789.55, we find that the conclusion is the same as the Washington report adapted for Cleveland and brought up to June, 1920, was $797.41 above the budget arrived at on the basis of the survey made at Cleveland on December 1, 1920.

“TUBERCULOSIS WEEK” AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Union Health Center places the physical improvement of the workers and their sanitary condition in the shops on par with their economic status in the minds of their health is, indeed, his only wealth.

Union Health Center, the medical department of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, has within the past ten years done for the members of this union during the past ten years by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. This Center was recently established by several Local of the I. L. G. W. U., and has a staff of about $5,000. It is owned and managed by the workers, for the workers and

be victimized by unscrupulous prac-

tise, and as much as anything in the health work. The work is carried on in a freely equipped headquarters at 3128 Ghary Street, a small and modelled handsome old home of the Germanic district.

Altogether the center has been open only one month, it is already looked upon as an outstanding contribution to the health work of the district. The center is open every day from 2:30 to 5:30, and is managed by women.

In addition to our distinct curative work, there is much work done along the lines of preventive medicine which takes the form of education. So important does the medical director of the Center, Dr. M. L. H., find the preventive work of the Center that he frequently refers to the Center as a "beacon light." The work of tuberculosis work is in many sides and through health lectures, noon-hour shop talks, special health conferences, and the distribution of literature presents the essential facts for the safeguarding of health in a simple and understandable manner, emphasizing the values of prevention and early treatment, bringing homes to the workers and their families in the matter of health conservation.

Plans for special "health weeks" have been made in the hope that the action as to tuberculosis dangers will be the New York Tuberculosis Association. In our city there will be one of the conspicuous features on display throughout the city. The program is simple: which strikes a new and positive note in health education, has been recently assembled, and is designed as a model of its kind. It will later travel about the city, reminding its month in each district, echoing its gospel of hope and timely warning.
EDITORIALS

STEADY PROGRESS

There can be no two opinions about it: we keep on progressing. Only a few years ago the song "come in, for we are enemies," was the order of the day. To-day we are the declared enemies of society, the anarchists. No laws were too harsh to be framed for them as they were being hounded from pillar to post, like the beasts of the forest.

One would be inclined to think that the treatment accorded to these iconoclasts is one of the most impartial and unjust that ever was known. To be sure, we are inclined to doubt that the Assembly is very much concerned about this latter point. The investigation of the industrial conspiracy of the needle-trade industry will probably mean nothing but an attempt to attack and embarrass our unions. The columns of the press have been full of attempts to blacken the name of the workers in the needle trades industry, and our vigilant legislators quite naturally got busy. Can this "alliance" be but a conspiracy against the working class of workers? One of the parts of this "alliance" is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with branches far and wide all over the country, organized for the purpose of unifying the various unions of the needle trades. There is a chance for investigation, say our acute legislators. This trade union may after all be a cloak for a political party. Let us find out who are its members, and how the clothing workers' union, the Amalgamated. Does not that sound like a screen for some hiding band of revolutionists? If it is, the framers of the clothing employers themselves, that their workers are "Bolsheviks"; that they aim not at higher wages but at revolution. Let us find out, not in the newspapers, but among the clothing workers must be a dark, lurking menace. It is really idle to deport a handful of men to Russia while 170,000 revolutionists are walking the streets of our cities scot free.

And to cap the climax of our progress and bring final and irrefutable proof of the huge conspiracy that is threatening the sweet tranquillity of our county and country comes now the reports instigated a few days ago by the clothing manufacturers against the Amalgamated. These clothing employers were too impa" tent to be satisfied with the results of the careful investigation of the needle trades. So they decided to take the bull by the horns, as it were, and they filed a suit against the Amalgamated alleging it to be a huge conspiracy that must be destroyed, root and branch, lest our beautiful land meet the fate that befell Russia. We do not believe that our clothing employers are actu" ated in this matter far beyond their personal interests. It is the interests of the public in general that are leading them on in the interests of their "little craft". But we are of the opinion that in this case the clothing employers are not only wrong but are also implicated. What is the good of amassing fortunes in one industry and then being incorporated against their workers. But, of course, that is only a side issue with them.

And also, in our latest progress, we are inclined to believe that we have not reached the end yet. This law suit against the Amalgamated is but the first in a series ofiniactions, and the brilliant or" utere of the lawyer of the clothing manufacturers is only a pioneer venture. There will be others to follow in his footsteps, with the end result that in an early day we shall learn to prove that each and every workers' organization in the country is a conspiracy and every worker a conspirator.

And this is extremely aggravating. This clothing workers' organization is honey-combed with men who are everlast" ingly hoping and working for a time when the clothing industry in their industry will become masters of their own destiny and when the clothing industry will be rid of that flock of individuals who thrive upon the labor of others.
The Wage Cutting Epidemic
By SALVATORE NINO

American employers, supported by Chambers of Commerce all over the country, have time and again stated to the public during the past six months, the urgent necessity of reducing the workers' wages. It is interesting to observe that this public campaign is being conducted just after Alfred General Palmer had made known his intentions of proceeding along the same lines and has cut the manufacturers' wages on the average of $45 per week. This firm produced 140,000 suits in 29 weeks. It is expected that the manufacturer will retain the same profit margin, and the work force will, naturally, have the same amount of work turned out in the course of this period. The price of suits, particularly in the medium line, remains the same as it was during the past season. When the workers accept the 20 per cent. cut, it is obvious that the profits of the firm will be increased in any way be curtailed.

The prices charged by the medium-line house cannot even be compared to the inflated prices charged by first-class firms. Manufacturers of first-class merchandise, besides the regular high rate of profit on each product, have frequently been accustomed to the charging, as part of the manufacturing cost, of expenses incurred for advertisements, salesmen, pic-

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Two Meetings of the Waist and Dress Joint Board

Special meeting, January 18th.
Bro. H. Berlin in the chair.

Upon the opening of the meeting, Brother Horwitz was requested to read the minutes of the last week. Almost all members par-

cipated in the discussion of the agreements at this meeting. The Committee approved the agreement submitted by the Conference Committee, outside of $7.50, as suggested by Mr. Horwitz, to be taken up with the Association for modifications, it being understood that the agreement is subject to the ratification of the general membership. For that purpose, it was de-
cided to call two special member meetings for next Tuesday, January 23, 1921, where the agreement will be submitted for discussion and ratification. The Secretary was in-
structed to make the necessary ar-
rangements and to apprise the Chairman for those meetings, it was decided that the Waist and Dress Joint Board should appoint same.

Brother Sigman, General Manager, reported that the conference held between the Conference Committee and the Association did not make any def-
finitive arrangement, but he believes that a report on the conference will be issued, the workers employed in the Independent Association on all the claims that have been made in the halls and that the committee shall be composed of the Joint Board and Joint Board and Independent Board representatives.

The two meetings of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, the 5-day week. In their opinion, it would be a violation of the 8-hour law. The Joint Board decided to put same on file.

A communication was received from Local 89, stating that "they ap-
pproved the minutes of the Joint Board and requested that the booklet on the salary for the Supervisor of the Organization Department." It was decided to refer the matter to the Joint Board for further consideration.

Reguler meeting, January 21st.
Bro. H. Berlin in the chair.

Sister Sarah Dubow, of Local 25, and Mafietta Vigil-
ante of Local 89, were seated on presentation of proper credentials as delegates to the Joint Board. Communication received from Local 25, which reads in part as follows:

"That they approved the minutes of the Joint Board of December 10, 1920, as reported.

That the Joint Board instructed Brother Brodman to address the Members of the Board of Directors and that the Joint Board also urged all members of the Board to come to the meeting and explain to the members the urgency of the coming General Strike and ask the Head of Cooperation for the pur-
purposes of obtaining the best results for our members.

From the other Locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

The report of the Board of Di-
gecers was taken up and the follow-
ing was decided:

That each and every committee of the general strike should cover a territory of the Independent Asso-
ciation, and that the Board of Direc-
tors recommends that the following by-street committees:

Committee Chairman

HALL Bailey, W. B. Horwitz

INFORMATION

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz

APPLICATION

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz, Bro. Villegas

ESTATE

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz, Bro. Villegas

OUT OF TOWN

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz, Bro. Villegas

Vis-Chairmen

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz, Bro. Villegas

Secretary

Bro. Berlin, Bro. Horwitz, Bro. Villegas

The following notice appeared and stated that it is too

A lively discussion arose and a Committee of Fire, consisting of Bro. Oretsky, Jasper, Bemard, and Fink, was elected to have full power either to go to Genoa to the General Ex-

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

An important meeting in the work of the Educational Department of the International took place on January 28th. The students and teachers unfamiliar with the educational system of furnishing to the students an organized outline of each lesson. The outlines are valuable in assisting the students to remember and organize the information covered in the lessons.

An additional point was made in the meeting to meet the problems of the teaching of English. It is necessary for the teacher of that class to meet with the students' council and discuss with them the needs and reactions of that particular class.

This is being done in the future and it is hoped that the result will be a better understanding of the students' needs by the teacher, and consequently improved methods of instruction.

The meeting marks a very important point in the development of the educational department and is of great interest to the members of the International.

The meeting also marks a very important point in the development of the department. The students' council will meet with the teacher of that class to discuss the needs and reactions of the students. The organization of the permanent faculty and student representation is seen to be an important step in the development of the department. The teachers and students are working closely together to improve the educational process.

LOWERING BRONX UNION CENTER TO HAVE OPENING CEREMONY AND DANCE

The youngest child of the Educational Department, the Lowering Bronx Union Public School 45, which was opened last November, is the seventh Union Center organized in the United States. The opening is to be very promising and hotly anticipated.

A great deal of interesting discussion centered around the methods which are to be followed in instructing their classes. Of most value were the discussions by the representatives of the students who frankly critiqued some of the present methods and made suggestions for improvements. Some of these suggestions are already being utilized at the schools shown in the various classes provide a period either at the end of the lesson or at some other time where students would have an opportunity of presenting their views as to the work of the department methods employed by the teachers.

In this way, it is hoped that teaching and learning will be more effective with their classes.

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A large number of students met at the Union Center in History of Civilization conducted by Mr. Spencer Miller at the Workers' School. Mr. Miller outlined the general aim and content of the course and emphasized the role of the students in participating in the discussion. He also gave an outline of the curriculum for the course, which will be continued next week. The students who have indicated their desire to participate are urged to keep on schedule and to attend the meetings regularly.
**LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS, LOCAL No. 3.**

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**

All members of the united Local 3 (Locals 3 and 80) will please take notice that the offices of the executive board of local no. 3, previously at 9 west first street and 725 lexington avenue, have been combined and are now located at 725 west 29th street. Complainants and all other union matters should be brought to the new office.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL NO. 3.

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**PATRONIZE "JUSTICE" ADS**

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**MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL**

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: Bayview 4303

Boston Branch: 401 Washington Street, Dexter Building

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**DR. BARNET L. BECKER**

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 Broadway* *100 Lenox Avenue*

*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn*

895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P.M.

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**THE BRASS CHECK**

A Study of American Journalism

By UPTON SINCLAIR

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**The Story of a Patriot**

By UPTON SINCLAIR

Someday has been said that when a German wishes to know what an elephant is like, he retires into his closet and evolves an elephant from his inner consciousness. The big business of the union, we sat ourselves down to evolve from our inner consciousness the story of how big business had managed the workers, "frame-up." We had no inside knowledge about it; we simply guessed how it probably had happened, from our knowledge of other activities of the "undercover operative" and the agent provocateur. And now, one month after our book is published, the "Peter Gudge" of the Mooney case comes forward and confesses? You may read about him in "100%: The Story of a Patriot."

From Louis Untermyer: Upton Sinclair has done it again. He has loaded his Maxim (to silencer attached), taken careful aim and—bang!—hit the bull's eye in the center. First of all, "100%" is a story, a story full of suspense, drama "heart interests" plots, counterplots, high life, low life, humor, satire and other passions—as thrilling as a W. S. Hart movie, as interest-cramped as (and a darning sight more truthful than) your daily newspaper.

From the "Nation": At the end of the story, which is authenticated in every detail not only by Mr. Sinclair's appendix but from a thousand other sources, all that one has of honor as a human being, is laid on the line. The book will, of course, be reviewed or advertised in the press controlled by big business. Hence it is the more necessary to repeat that it is a literary achievement of high and solid worth and that it will stand the test of time when passion compels hand the gods who are within will not be denied their relentless utterance.

From Emanuel Haldeman-Jurowski: I have just finished reading your "100%" or rather I have finished it about ten hours ago and have been thinking about it ever since. The first thing that impressed me was your craftsmanship. It is crammed with good writing. While I try to appreciate a substance void of craftsmanship, I just shrug with unhappiness when I see both sound writing and substance between the same covers. There is much a sense of easiness about this novel. It just flows along. All of which proves that you did some hard work, for it is the artist who swats that the difficult material shall seem like silk to the tooth.

By the Same Author:

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The prices of all of the above books are the same:

- Single copy, $1.25; ten copies, $1.50; ten copies, $4.50. By freight or express, collect, 55 copies at 45c. per copy; 100 copies at 80c.; 500 copies at 60c.;
- 1,000 copies at 50c. Single copy, $1.25 postpaid; three copies, $3.50; ten copies, $9.00. By freight or express, collect, 25 copies at 80c. per copy; 100 copies at 70c.;
- 500 copies at 55c.; 1,000 copies at 75c.

UPTON SINCLAIR, Pasadena, California.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

When our own paper, "The Ladies' Garment Worker," has been suspended, one of the features therein was an account of the adjustments of the Garment Union, and its methods of operation in the different departments. With the addition of our own paper, this feature will be continued, and in addition, whenever a number of members have approached the union with complaints, we will publish from time to time some of the interesting cases that have been arbitrated by the board. We extend to their request. For obvious reasons, the full names of the unions cannot be given, as some of these are members of different associations and would probably object to having their names published. Here are some of the complaints which have been adjudged by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Unions with the aid of Business Manager Sam Pinnvertter:

In one of the unions, the cutters' wages were reduced at the beginning of the year. Employees of this union were approached by the board and the rest of the workers in the shop, which was to last for a certain period. The employees took up the complaint and the board made to see the injustice that was being done to the employees and that the trade was doing business with them. The cutters' wages were increased to what they originally were at the beginning of the year and an agreement was made which guarantees them a run for forty weeks.

The firm of E. H. & Co., a machining firm, during the slack period, the firm claiming that since they had no machine work to do, could not pay the salary of the rest of the men. The union on the other hand insisted that since the "machines" could work at any time, the union worked all through the season, and so entitled to an equal share of wages. The union claimed that the fault of his firm, that the firm put him on the black list. The firm denied this and further contended that the fact that the firm had installed the union system work, and the union was no reason why anyone of our members should be deprived of his right to work for the union. The firm finally conceded that the union was right, and the machine cutter was placed back to work.

The firm of A. S. & L. refused to give an extra share to any of its cutters who complained to the office and was thereupon reprimanded. After this, the firm discharged him again, this time for good. However, Manager Pinnvertter took up this case, and after a brief strike on the part of the cutters, our member was reinstated.

The case of the Cloak Division is still not settled. The cutters are being called daily, where the present situation in the industry is best being discussed with our members. Cutters in this division are urged to change their green working cards for a new one and must also keep in close touch with the office and report any abnormality in the part of a firm to break down present standards.

The next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will be held on Monday, February 7th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry has operated for nearly two months and has given good results in the condition of the workers. A few changes in the industry were.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been declared on strike and the members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf Co., 105 Madison Avenue, Sears, Roebuck Co., 105 Madison Avenue, Solomon & Metzler, 151 M. Lumbe, National and Clairmont Waist Co., 16 West 36th Street, Max Kappenburg, 15 East 36th Street, 135 Madison Avenue, M. Stern, 233 33rd Street, Max Cohen, 105 Madison Avenue, Julius Willard, 15 East 32nd Street, Dresswell Dress Co., 754 2nd Avenue, Regina Kolber, 1624 Fourth Avenue, Dresswell Cutters, 51 2-15 West 33rd Street, J. J. Cohen, 5-10 East 33rd Street.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

CLOAK AND SUIT:

WAIST AND DRESS:

MISCELLANEOUS:

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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

Friday, January 22, 1923.