Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 17)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
NO CHANGE YET IN NEW YORK CLOAK SITUATION ORGANIZING DRIVE

LOCAL No. 25 BEGINS

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CHICAGO AND PHILA.

The joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union in Chicago has decided to join the first May Day Organizing Drive, which is being launched by the central labor organizations of that city. The celebration will take place in the big Coliseum, where workers of various nationalities, tongues and trades from Philadelphia and all over the country will participate. In the evening there will be a May Ball in the Coliseum which will be followed by a special concert and artistic dancing.

The 5,000 members of the International locals in Chicago are expected to come to the celebration in large numbers.

The Waist and Dreamers of Philadelphia, our Local No. 15, will celebrate the First of May, two days in advance, on Friday evening, April 30th, at a splendid annual ball at The Union Hotel and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

The annual ball of the waistmakers is a feature in labor and radical circles in Philadelphia, and this year the ball is expected to be an even greater success owing to the combined efforts of the Waistmen's Union and a May Day Celebration.

UNITY HOUSE TO OPEN ON JUNE SEVENTEENTH

"When will Unity House open this year?" This question has been put to us by hundreds of workers in the last few weeks. Our members are interested; they are already planning their vacation at the sea or in their vacation homes.

Unity House will open this year—with a renewed spirit of enthusiasm—on June 17th. An opening celebration will be held on the day the house is thrown open. Such a crowd is expected that registration will start far in advance, on Monday, the 16th of May.

Unity House is now the property of the Joint Board of the Waist and Waistmakers' Unions. This means that many more members are entitled to the privileges of the house, as the Joint Board includes Locals 10, 25, 22, 28, 65, 66. Furthermore, this year the Unity House will be open to all members of the International on practically the same basis as to members of the Joint Board.

It is realized, of course, that occasional members of the Amalgamated Union of Lathers and Cleaners and other unions will ask for admission to the House at times when it is not filled to capacity, and members of other unions will be permitted to come to Unity House.

Meanwhile the Committee is busy making arrangements to have the House put in perfect order on the day of the opening. The carpenter, the plumber, the electrician and the painter are already at work.

A capacity crowd is expected on Sunday, May 17th. Beginning early, the Unity House on the opening day.

The collection of the $6 tax imposed by the union upon all members of the Waist and Dress Joint Board is progressing very satisfactorily. In the attention of the shop committee and all the individual members is being called to the fact that funds are needed at present more than ever, owing to the greater number of injunction suits started by several waist manufacturers against the union.

Very shortly there will be elections in the Local No. 25, the Dressmakers' Union of New York. An Executive Board and all other officers will be elected for the first time since the organization was formed. The members of Local No. 25 are exercising every particular interest in these elections because upon the organization of the first Executive Board of that local will depend greatly the welfare and the future of the organization. It is the duty of every member of Local No. 2 to take part in these elections and to see that the best and the ablest persons in the dressmaking trade are elected to all union shops.

Boston Cloak Strike Practically Over

We reported in "Justice," several weeks ago, that there were nine manufacturers left in the local employers' group who would not concede the demands of the union.

Of these nine manufacturers, three have since settled individually with the Cloakmakers Union of Boston. Only six are left now, employing about 20 workers, which practically means the end of the strike. The credit for the success of this strike is due mainly to the following persons: Abraham Snyder, the manager of the Union, Vice-President I. Posen, A. Rocheltz, the business agent of the Union, Brother Finkelsine, the chairman of the Operators' Local, and Brother Kurtland, the chairman of the Joint Board.

The strike began as the result of a letter addressed by the manufacturers to the workers, in which they declared that they have nothing to do with the union any longer. There was no alternative left for the union but to take up the fight.

In the meantime the union is supporting, as generously as it is within its power, the workers who are still on strike, and it will continue to support them until they return to their shops under union conditions.

WHERE THE CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

The members of the locals of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will celebrate the First of May in the following places:

Local No. 1 and No. 9 will have a classic concert on Sunday evening, May 1st, at the Manhattan Opera House, 54th Street.

Local No. 3 will have a concert at the Harlem Socialist Club, 68 E. 106th Street. The concert will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Local No. 23 will have a concert on Sunday evening, May 1st, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Local No. 17 will have a concert and ball at Storyvoun's Casino, 142 Second Avenue. The concert will begin at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and the ball will commence at 9 o'clock.

Local No. 55 will have a concert and ball at Parkview Palace, 3 W. 11th Street, opposite Central Park.

Admission to all these concerts and balls is free to all members of Local No. 15. Non-members are welcome to secure tickets in advance at the offices of the local unions.

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."
TUE first employers' association in the East which resolved to test the obligations of the new law by a strike, is to be the Employing Bookbinding Association, which represents publishers, booksellers, and bookstore owners. The union announces an eight-hour day, a raise of 10 per cent in wages, and a reduction of 10 per cent in the number of men employed. The strike involves several bookbinding concerns in New York City and the entire bookbinding industry in the city of Boston.

The strike, according to the terms of an agreement signed between the employers and the union last year, will go into effect on a four-hour work week on May 1st. Next, it is generally understood, therefore, that the stay of the employers will be the test case in particular against this grant, and that in refusing to deal with the open the national bookbinders for with a number of years, they really wanted to add to and to defeat the eight-hour week in the bookbinding industry.

The printing, folding and seeing of the world will be at an end, for there will be no work on the covers and the binding. We can only accommodate ourselves to the demands of bookbinders who are very likely to witness some of the at least a third of bookbinders, postmen, by union men, by strike-breakers. A situation like this is almost inevitable in any of the nickel industries. We can hardly picture a state of affairs where the workers will work on the job while the operators or the finishers of garments would be out on strike. It is a situation which is one of the peculiar qualities and genuine unionism in these trades, and in view of the collectivistic nature of the operators it is even more deplorable.

UNIONS BEGIN DRIVE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

This latest and active campaign of national and international organizations in the steel industry represents the American Federation of Labor, to unionize the steel plants of the country, and the United Steel Workers of America, to unionize the steel industry. Under a contract signed by the American Federation of Labor, the campaign was begun. The officers of the Federation decided upon the Executive Council of the affiliated organizations to whom the campaign was to be conducted.

The Council decided to lay the foundation for the organizing work by immediately launching a nation-wide educational drive among the steel workers of the country, especially those now unem- ployed. It has been practically de- cided that the steel workers in Chicago, with a large branch office at Pittsburgh, from which place the organization is capable of reaching the various steel making centers of the West and the Middle West will be conducted.

In explaining the slow pace with which the organization movement of the steel industry was getting under way, William Hammen, the Secretary of the Organization Committee, stated that the steel industry is the most prominent of the industries, but the reason for this delay in the organization is the fact that it has not been decided by the workers who are in general public, to which the most prominent of the committees, have been organized in a large number of cities and the workers in the steel industry. It will also be of considerable interest to the workers and the public in gen- eral, to find out how far the possibility of the employers have stopped in order to keep their workers and re-entrenched the plant in the steel industry. It will also be of considerable interest to the public in gen- eral, to find out how far the workers have been forced to accept the plan to organize their work and re-entrenched the plant in the steel industry. 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The switch in the railway dispute from that of the Joint Board to the Railway Labor Board to direct conferences between the railway unions and the railway management is interpreted by each side as a move of strategic advantage. It appears that if both parties—the unions and the railway executives—believe that through such conferences the railroads and unions could gain greater benefits for themselves.

Readers of "Justice" have, doubtless, followed the developments of this great industrial dispute. The railway industry is the greatest industry in the land and the union movement is the nerve center of the industrial life of the country. Crippled or hamstrung, both would be the loss of the nation. Once the general conditions of the nation and the interests of every individual within the nation. The struggle between the railway companies and the unions can be clearly seen, therefore, to be of the utmost importance to every inhabitant of the United States.

The railway dispute has become considerably involved owing to the numberless conferences and hearings which have been held and in an attempt to simplify the factors of this dispute in a few brief paragraphs.

There is a special Railway Board, a governmental commission, created for the purpose of supervising the railway industry in the United States. In its duties, this Board is similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is charged with the duty of supervising commerce throughout the United States. Whenever the Railway Board acts against the companies involving violations of the laws, the duty of the Railway Labor Board to take up these complaints and pass upon them.

Early in the present dispute, which involves a controversy about a proposed out-of-wage, the hearings came very acrimonious and heated, owing to the attitude of Mr. Atchison, the chairman of the Railway Executive Committee, and the facts and integrity of the workers because of their opposition to the action of the Railway Board. The union, through Frank P. Walsh, their attorney, retaliated in kind, and a number of the companies' executives and their colleagues a number of damaging admissions which have immensely facilitated the managers in the railway situation and that he is ready to give the railway companies a hearing. The representatives of the unions immediately sent a request to Harding that he give them a hearing too. Then the next came that both the companies and the unions have met for the first time in a direct conference.

The last event came as a genuine surprise to the vast majority of people. Those who have watched the hearings before the Railway Labor Board and the Railway Executive Committee toward each other, could never have expected that the unions and the exec- cutives would ever meet, that they would deal with the unions directly any more; that they would deal with the unions directly and in groups. They would not even think of a national collective agreement. That is the first step toward the establishment of a conference. In fact, one of the first statements made by the railway executives was that they would never deal with the unions directly any more; that they would deal with the unions only as individuals or groups. They would not even think of a national collective agreement. The President of the Railway Board has said that the talks that took place on Monday, April 11th, at Hotel Astor, was, therefore, an indication of the interest of both sides in the controversy. The companies and the executives have, on the other hand, expressed the companies silently agreed to it. After all, their interests are identical and are, therefore, conspiring to make matters worse. Of course, it is difficult to prophesy what the end of these negotiations may bring about. In view of the widespread campaign for reducing wages and the concessions which many unions have already given to the railways in the pressure of circumstances, it is within the realm of possibilities that wages might be reduced on the railways too. The railway workers may be laid off, or they may be paid less—unemployed, or be reduced—if not as much as the companies have demanded, 25 per cent, at least a substantial portion of it. So when the opportunity for a direct conference with the companies was offered itself, the railway executives decided that they could lose nothing from it and perhaps even benefit by it.

The companies must have reasoned along similar lines. They never had a particular desire to have this cost-reducing element in the salary commissions "buttling" into their business. The Board may and probably would have made an effort to do so. The executives, however, a "stranger," and they are not so mean and easy to see such matters "fly into their business." That is why they grasped at the opportu- nities of meeting directly with the spokesmen of their workers.

As it stands at present, the situation is summed up in the following few sentences: The Railway Labor Board is almost through with all the hearings and is now prepar- ing its findings and decisions. Committees from the companies have been about to meet with the dis- sentent Harding, and committees of both sides have meanwhile began to request for the report. The railway executives have, so far, taken no part with the executives, but the railway agents have already agreed to meet. Ostensibly the companies are protest- ing against the intermediating of the railway workers' organization. But the known fact, however, that their financial agents would never have them discuss with the union agents, has led the companies silently agreed to it. After all, their interests are identical and are, therefore, conspiring to make matters worse.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF
(Minutes of Special Meetings, March 30th and April 6th)

Both meetings were held under the leadership of Brother Harry Bloo- lin of the Cutler's Union. The Board, as before, was represented by a delegate who spoke on all matters, regardless of earnings. The motion was carried unanimously and Bros. Miller and Berlin and Sister Mollie Friedman were ap- pointed as delegates for the purposes of the meeting.

The committee which was appointed to look for a general manager re- presentative on the board, was successful in that President Halpern and that in their opinion he would be the best suited person. A resolution of Directors recommended that the Joint Board approve this recommendation and appoint Brother Halpern as general manager.

A committee of seven waitresses, members of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, requested a meeting before the Joint Board and stated that while Local No. 28 is duly represented on the Joint Board, it was felt by the members that it was not being represented. They believe this to be unjust to the wait- ers of Local No. 28 and request the Board to take steps to see that the affairs of their organization be represented on the Joint Board. Upon their motion their request was granted and the Board of Directors agreed to proceed with this matter.

President Schliminger appeared before the Board and gave a brief out- line of the injunction situation. He was able to take the railroad against these suits and appeal them to the appellate division. Brother Sigman stated that he was glad to stay with Brother Halpern for a few weeks in order to acquaint him with his managerial duties and to wind up number of cases started under his supervision.

President Sigman, who was appointed by the Unity House Committee as chair- man and manager, told the Joint Board that he had no previous experience in this line of work, but promises to do all she can to make the

next session at Unity House a success and to ensure its financial stability. Miss Silver will be manager for the Unity House.

A communication was read from Local No. 25 applying for membership in the Joint Board and stressing the importance of the organization to the local. The Board is desirous of refer this matter to the Board of Di- rectors to bring a recommendation to the next meeting.

Dress and Waistmakers, Attention!

By HARRY LANG

In accordance with the traditions of Local No. 23, a concert and enter- tainment will be given by the Educa- tional Department on the evening of closing of which has been a very successful educational season. An opening entertainment has been very successful in the early part of October and all our members are cor- nected to "gave together" again now.

A very fine program has been ar- ranged for the evening of May 7th, at the Waistmakers' Unity Centre, 314 East 23rd Street. The program will begin at 7:30 and will open with a series of Russian and Yiddish folk songs by Miss Rose Rab- the will be well known to many of our members. Miss Nanette Dean, pianist, will give several violin selec- tions. The Educational Department of the International will offer a short ad- dress.

Following the concert, will be a general dance. Mrs. Lourie (Lourie) has generously consented to have the Rand School Dancers give several numbers, and the students at the Rand School, Club No. 23, will be present. A refreshment will be served.

All members of the union and their friends are cordially invited.
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EDITORIALS

WHAT DO OUR CLOAKER MANUFACTURERS WANT?

Hereafter it was the workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York who should be the ones that selected a better pace for improved standards of work. Now it is the employers who assemble at meetings and adopt resolutions for a strike. Indeed, there is no cause for gratification in this the week of action. To an extent, it is an eloquent register of the facts that the workers have achieved real, substantial progress through years of battling for a better existence.

It is quite ominous that the resolution adopted by the cloak employers of New York at their last meeting, strongly advocating the closing of the cloaking business, was adopted by the employers at their meetings in the past. There is the same reference to earnings, the same complaint about the working hours and the same demand for the elimination of shop differences, except for the factor that the tables seemed to have been turned. The employers want smaller wages for the workers, while the workers demand that their measure of shop control which they had obtained; all under the graceful pretense that the public must have cheaper clothes.

If the wages of the workers will not be cut, if the working hours will not be lengthened so that more garments can be produced, and if the wages of the workers will not be cut, we will, our employers threaten, they will wish simply stop manufacturing.

We assume that our cloak manufacturers are not fooling themselves. We assume that they know quite well that paper resolutions do not create new conditions. We are confident that they know that the cloaking business of New York is not only an embrace by every man and woman employed in the cloak trade. We dare say that they are fully aware of the fact that the cloakmakers are very firmly of the opinion that their wages are not at all too high; that their working hours are not extravagantly short, and that their right to have something to say in discharge cases is not a flagrant violation of the sacred rights of property.

How, then, do our employers expect to carry out their resolutions? Will they close the shops and give up making cloaks? This would be quite a workable plan, if they intend to go out of the cloak business; but such a plan could be carried out without bombastic resolutions. On the other hand, they might attempt to keep the workers on the job with the threat of discharge. They might, therefore, to the opinion that our manufacturers have acted somewhat in haste and without due consideration. What is the sense in maintaining a false front when they would have acted with greater tact had they invited the representatives of the union to talk matters over, if they honestly believed that they have just grievances to present.

THE VICTORY IN CINCINNATI

The cloak firm of Bishop, Stern & Stein of Cincinnati has now become richer for the experience it had had with the Cloakmakers’ Union of that city. It is reported that the international strike of cloakers was a very interesting victory. The international and the Cincinnati cloakmakers who participated in this strike have reasons to be proud of their achievement. It is an achievement which required endurance, sacrifice, energy and a great deal of tact.

ARE THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADERS TRAITORS?

Of course, those who had hoped that the warmly-desired and long-awaited by them social revolution had already begun, will feel bitterly disappointed over the events of last week. In their chagrin at the outcome, they call the leaders of the British Transport Workers “traitors” and “cowards,” for having withdrawn their decision for a sympathy strike with the miners. These, however, knew that the English labor leaders were not in a mind to bring about a revolution in England and under the conditions could have probably done nothing else, the entire story, while not tragic, is on a matter of keen and deep disappointment.

Of course, there are some among us who think that a labor leader can achieve almost anything, if only he desires it strongly enough. The disastrous outcome of the management’s attempt to forestall the strike in such actions, they say. Those, however, who know the limits of the power and influence of a labor leader, are convinced that the labor leaders of England at the eleventh hour was prompted not by their personal feelings, but most likely by the realization of the fact that they had the power of the miners, and that it would be best to recall the order rather than plunge into a fight which could demoralize the trade unions for years to come.

Two things must be kept in mind in order to appraise correctly the present events in the English miners’ strike. First, the great working masses of England are neither communists nor socialists. The right is that for decades the miners have been the cry for the nationalization of the mines is not a demand for the socialization of all public utilities, for the general welfare, but for the stabilization of the coal mines. The stabilization of the mines inasmuch as it would help to insure a permanent and equitable wage for the coal diggers. If another plan, one that is great in the eyes of the English workers, they would have discarded the idea of nationalization and adopted that other plan. The English workers may not be as intelligent as we are, but practically the whole of the public will not be so stupid as to think that they would have refused to follow their leaders had these changes been made. Equally certain, we have chosen to save its usefulness and strength for a more opportune day.

Does the withdrawal of the Railwaymen and Transport Workers’ Union from the current strike mean that there is a decided decay of the trade unionism? That is the question. As we understand it, this is far from the truth. First of all, the compromise proposed by Hodges have not been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Federation of Miners’ Unions. They have not referred to confer with the mine owners and the government on the basis of the Hodges compromise. Secondly, it is not at all certain the miners’ strike will last. It is only alleged that the miners’ secretary had told some members of Parliament that for the time being the wage question can be deferred for the present and that the provision of the miners pooling of wages, can be postponed for the early future. We see nothing treacherous in such a proposal, if it was made. Of course, the withdrawal of the railwaymen and the transport men is compromising of all the young leaders of labor in England. But the history of the labor movement is repeated. These labor leaders have adopted a moderate tone when the fate of the organization was at stake.

Thirdly, the miners are still on strike. Next week there will be a conference where they hope to be able to settle the morale of the strikers, and the General Office supported the workers generously with funds. The Cincinnati Joint Board sent men to New York to carry the workers over every garbage strike attempt to make in New York, and in most cases prevented it. The result was that after three months of bitter fighting, the ironworkers have accepted a wage cut in New York and the workers got a minimum scale of wages guaranteed. Considering the exceptional circumstances attending this strike
Rome, March 28.—The increasing number of attacks on unarmed work- ers in Italy may precipitate a civil war that will cause the death of thousands of Italian workers and perhaps even fifteen killed on each side in a week. More are now killed in the course of an election period than during all of Mussolini's ten years in office.
The civil war that exists in some of the northern provinces is an echo of the sort of conflict that may overtake the Fascist government in Italy. Many of the Fascists are deeply disturbed by the danger of a general election in the hope of cutting down the number of Socialist deputies in the Chamber of Deputies and strengthening the forces of reaction. And it appears as if the Chamber of Deputies last week voted to reconsider on April 15th, but the Chamber may be dissolved before that day by mandate of the king and a general election may be ordered.

 added to the great problems of the Fascist government is the question of what possibility of a general election in the coming weeks. The reactionaries of the Fascist party, including the Chamber of Deputies, are attempting to strengthen the forces of reaction. And it appears as if the Chamber of Deputies last week voted to reconsider on April 15th, but the Chamber may be dissolved before that day by mandate of the king and a general election may be ordered.

Workers’ Education
In Switzerland
By DR. MAX WEBER
Member of Labor Education Committee, Meilen, Switzerland

For many years education of the working class has been recognized in Switzerland as one of the most important factors in workers’ struggle for emancipation. Both the trade unions and the Socialist Party are interested in the education of the workers, and there is a growing movement to give the workers an opportunity to create a special organization.

Here it must be mentioned that the trade unions and the Socialist Party are closely connected, and wherever a branch of the party and a branch of the union can be organized in a central body, called the Workers’ Union. This central body is part of the national Committee, in which the different unions, the party and the Young Communist League are represented.

These local Educational Committees are elected by the trade union educational committees and a National Workers’ Educational Committee, whose main task is to stimulate educational work in all branches, to coordinate their experience and to supply them with various forms of education.

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Workers’ Education
In Switzerland
By DR. MAX WEBER
Member of Labor Education Committee, Meilen, Switzerland

For many years education of the working class has been recognized in Switzerland as one of the most important factors in workers’ struggle for emancipation. Both the trade unions and the Socialist Party are interested in the education of the workers, and there is a growing movement to give the workers an opportunity to create a special organization.

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Educational Comment and Notes

SUNOR LUSK AND THE INTERNATIONAL

The most extraordinary legislation is being pushed now in Albany. During the past few years the dominating performances were perpetrated in Free America in the name of Palestrina. Senator Lusk, however, seems to cap the Empire Bill. The bills which provide for the licensure of all teachers, introduced by Senator Lusk and supported by the teachers' unions, are little more than an error Smith. But it seems today that they are sated for passage and approval.

It is impossible to conceive that an American who understands what American means, should for a mere legislation will stand. In brief, they provide that no teacher or school may give instruction concerning doctrines which propose to overthrow the government.

The bill does not say that teachers and schools must not advocate the overthrow of government, but that they must not teach. In other words, according to the interpretation of this law, if a group of people wish to know what the advocates of the overthrow of government in the State of New York, or in any State, in the State of New York can do, they have these necessary information.

It is needless to characterize this measure. The palmetto days of the Spanish and Russian Inquisition do not contain similar attempts to prevent men from seeking information about economic and social conditions.

How are they going to destroy the educational work of the Nation?

It is well known that the claims conducted by this Department have always followed only one policy—that of the Lusk legislation, and that our classes and teachers do not attempt to propagandise or to advocate any particular classes. Our classes are free in their own economic action. Our function is to furnish to our members as many facts as possible and to inform them in which they are interested. We aim to collect the experience of other workers in our country, to organize, and present it to our students in such a way that they can use it.

We wish our students to be well informed on all matters in which social and economic issues are involved. We wish them to form their judgment only after making as thorough an examination as possible of all the facts. But if the Lusk bills become a law, it seems probable that some of our educationalists would have to make long and arduous efforts to educate in an economic sense. And if these who give information on matters which are now more or less concerned with the social progress.

Again, if there is anything that makes life worth-while and beautiful, it is freedom of mind cannot be shackled. The greatest menace to the work of the world has been performance, and whose minds have worked beyond the limitations of what was sanctioned by the tradition of education and philosophy. The inspiration which has been thus far given has been due precisely to this freedom. But now, with the licensing of classes and schools, hundreds of thousands of things can be expected but mechanized and conventional teaching. Life and writing will dwindle until one sees gloomy and depressing.

But it is impossible to believe that this is the attitude which the appointed patriots who think that

THE UNITY CENTERS TO CONTINUE

We wish to call the attention of all members to the fact that the classes in English will be continued in the Unity Centers throughout the summer. They will be open to the middle of June.

We advise our members to continue their studies and to urge their fellow-workers in the workplace to join these classes. This will give them a chance to learn the language of the country in which they live. As workers, and as men and women, they should realize that it is their interest to know the language.

LETTERS BY STUDENTS

Dear Editor:
The workers who are taking advantage of the education given by the Esteemed Fellowship and want to express their gratitude.

The opportunity to study, which every worker gets in America is greater than that of all other countries. But we ought to lay special emphasis upon the work which is done by the International organization.

The workers, who go to school, feel there as if they are at home. They feel as if their education is paid for by themselves, although they have it free.

Every worker has very little opportunity for study. If he did not have the chance to go to school, where things is needed the most for him, he would not try very much by himself and would remain uneducated. The opportunity to study, which every worker gets in the school and also to increase his desire for study.

It is very sad that a few members of the International take a part in the education offered. But from another standpoint, if all the members could and would attend the school, none of them could take advantage of the real good that the schools in their local. It is needless to say that our Department is only too glad to offer any assistance in this direction.

That our outlines are appreciated more and more by our members can be seen from the fact that many of the students who attended courses have bought loose-leaf binders to preserve them.

Those members who sent in written requests for outlines can now obtain the outlines of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square. Other members who may wish to secure copies of the outlines by applying at this Department.

A REQUEST BY THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

The Students' Council of the Workers' University requests members who received tickets for the "Get Together" to account for them by paying for the tickets or returning them to the office of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square, within the next few days.

This is necessary in order to enable the Committee to prepare a full report of the income and expenditure.

LUDIA GRÖSSERG.

II

Dear Editor:

Education is of great value for the worker. This is the case as well as the individuals. The educational value is not that of mere abstraction, but the fact that an educated worker is more skilled than an uneducated. An educated will always be a person more easily and a better one at that.

But of even greater benefit is education to the workers' centers. The educated worker is familiar with the possibilities of the opportunities to study owe a great debt to all other members of the organization, for the individual debt is repaid to the latter in the consciousness that it is their money that has created a class of useful members and consequently a fortress for the organization.

BENJAMIN LEHBECK, Member Local No. 58.
A Declaration to the American People

(Amended by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., on February 21, 1905)

(Continued from last issue)

To that end this movement of the working people of the country was set in motion as the means of meeting the nature and circumstances of the issues that face against all forms of oppression, including such devices as socialized industrial courts, the un-American and repugnant idea of compulsory arbitration and conciliation, the infamous abuse of the writ of injunction. Through such devices, in addition to the great danger which they constitute to the general public welfare, legislative enactments are set aside so that the organizations of labor may be nullified, crippled or destroyed. Through such devices, voluntary, democratic and constructive organizations of labor are practically outlawed.

Labor Resists Reaction

However great may be the determination of the institutions of reaction to destroy the organizations of labor by these means labor will be uncompromising and unremitting. The organizations of labor must not and will not be destroyed. Trade unions foster education, tolerance, cooperation, efficiency, lengthen life, raise wages, increase independence, develop manhood, battle tyranny, reduce prejudice, protect rights against wrongs, and make the world better.

It should be the purpose of government to properly stimulate our industrial processes. It should be the purpose of government to make voluntary negotiation more easily entered into. If, on the other hand, all of the safeguards set up in our constitutional and legal structure for the protection of the workers are to be destroyed by judicial construction of the vitality of the Clayton Act has been destroyed, then labor demands the immediate and earnest efforts of all of that body of law known as anti-combination and conspiracy laws.

Labor is anxious to serve which it has more than earning a livelihood. It has lived and practiced that determination. It has done this in the face of most wanton and brutal opposition. Government has given little assistance. It has even the simplest and most obvious beginning of what might have been an effective Employment Service. Labor reaps it is time for the immediate and comprehensive realization of this service.

Fanatical Propaganda and Iniquity

Converging upon labor from the extreme right is automatic reaction while from the opposite extreme is the compulsion propaganda of radical European faction. It is particularly and peculiarly deadly in its hatred of the American labor movement because of its democratic character and its stand against racial and class prejudice. It is defended in all of its manifestations, whether as a sect or a group, to further revolutionary destructive policies. It is a curious and startling fact that this propaganda of fanatics has the sympathy and support of millions of those American workers who style themselves as liberals, but who do not distinguish between that which is truly liberal and that which is purely reaction and fraudulent.

Because of its opposition to the American labor movement, this overweening propaganda has even secured in the United States to support, at times secret, of some of the most reactionary American employers because of a common antagonism to the trade union movement. There is an unheeded groundlessness to the nature of the propaganda. The trade union movement is a form for intrigue in this fanatical propaganda which makes it a subtle menace to every democratic institution in the country.

This propaganda, this constant effort to undermine the constructive organizations of American labor, this constant poisoning of the very foundation of our democracy, finds its expression everywhere and through countless agencies. It is active in its work of destruction not only by the publications devoted to a concerted effort to destroy our thought, but it is assisted as well by those who speak from the pulpits of the different platforms and who write and edit our periodical publications and our daily newspapers. Nor does this activity of the enemy is involuntary and unconscious, which testifies to the sublity of the propaganda and its need for con- stant study and alertness on the part of all those who have at heart the preservation of democratic life in America.

Labor's Purposeful Determination

In face of the situation here set forth, which is still further embittered by the increasing activity of the agents provocateurs paid by many employers, the American trade union movement, speaking through its authorized representatives, offers on the one hand constructive practical suggestions and automatic policies and on the other, utter its uncompromising protest against the activities and iniquities of the reaction, which reaction seeks to impose. It declares in measured and emphatic tones its inalienable determination to resist at every point and with its entire strength the encroachments both of industrial slavery and of political, radical, revolutionary propaganda. The American labor movement is determined at all costs to maintain that freedom and these liberties which constitute American democracy. The labor movement believes this policy to be one embodying the highest statesmanship, the only policy which can preserve and maintain and develop that harmonious relationship in this country without which our productive processes must be sacrificed to a reign of chaotic destruction.

The labor movement offers those voluntary and conciliatory methods of negotiation, arbitration and agreement through which it is possible to develop in our industrial life the highest degree of good will and the highest degree of productivity. Under no other policy can we be able to make all of this people the fullest enjoyment of life and the fullest realization of our labor.

Voluntary Principle is Vital

The effort to crush the voluntary organizations of the workers may be designed by employers as an effort to secure their immediate enrichment, but no such effort can stop at that point. Whether its sponsors will it or not, it is an effort to bring upon our whole national organization of society, unprecedented disorganization and paralysis. The principle of voluntary agreement in the kernel from which has grown the success of this country as a democracy, if that is destroyed in our industrial life, it cannot exist in any other phase of our life and the social organization that has made America some crumble and disappear. Neither the principle of the state dictatorship nor the principle of private autocratic dictation in industry can be permitted to gain a foothold in America, or where either of these comes in, freedom and democracy must cease to be.

American trade unionists have long since made their choice of principles. Their movement is founded upon the principles laid down in the foundation stones of the republic. It is now for the American people as a people to make a choice. We are confronted with a supreme crisis. Not even in the days when the nation hovered on the brink of war was the situation more critical. The path of progress and constructive peaceful achievement and evolution is laid down by the trade union movement. The road to autocracy, unfreedom and chaos is laid down by its enemies. The choice is now before the people.

(To be continued)

MARY LEVITZ, born in Russia; Jewish, age 37, weighs 160 lbs, dark hair and eyes, tall, nice looking, dresses stylishly. Operates on shirt or skirt violins. Lived in New York, Atlantic City. Last address, 224 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa. By communicating with Ch. Labas, 109 Republican, Hartford, Conn., she will learn something to her interest.

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The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SARAH LEWIN

After many weeks of agitation by the Cut and Sold Manufacturers' Protective Association in the daily garment press against the workers' demands in the cloak and suit industry, the former finally came out with a set of demands. In normal times a demand by the manufacturers would have been presented to the union in an orderly manner and then only if it would be given to the press as news. In this case, owing to the fact that the amendment was adopted by the Association over six months ago, the ambitious demands of the Association were at last made known to the union through the big headlines in the press.

1. The employers, according to reports, ask for three definite changes:
   1. A reduction in wages.
   2. The shortening of the hours of employment.
   3. The right to discharge any and every worker whom an employer may, in his opinion, see fit to get rid of.

It is needless to say that the union would never agree to the remotest extent to any one of the above-men- tioned demands, and should the manu- facturers insist in earnest on any of the three demands, it would precipi- tate a long struggle. It must be obvious to the manufacturers, and a great many of them have already expressed the necessity of giving the workers the union and the workers to acquaint to the propositions submitted by the Assoca- tion.

We do not know how the Association intends to bring about this revolu- tion in the industry, but we are safe in saying that no matter what the manufacturers contemplate doing in their secret councils, our union is ready to give them the proper an- swer at the proper time.

One result of the announced in- tentions written in fiery headlines in the manufacturers' press was the closer tightening of the ranks of the workers, much so, that even the most indifferent members of the union are now coming forward, offering their cooperation in defend- ing the organization and its achieve- ments, no matter how hard the work.

The Finance Departments of all the locals report great activity in opinion as to the situation approaching. Our members are warned not to allow themselves to be misled by any statement and should read our daily and weekly press for true and reliable informa- tion regarding coming events.

Members of the Dress and Waist Branch, no doubt, recall the action taken by the Joint Board in regard to the resolution introduced by the delegates of Local 16, in which the Joint Board was asked to take up certain slack time problems pending over there. This was referred to the committee of last week's issue of this paper.

In accordance with the decision adopted by the committee, the charge for a control of the shops with the aim in view that cutters were employed in such a way that any cutting was to be done; that wherever was found to be partners, it was to be taken up by the cutters in these shops; and each other manner, were so much for the union to do away with many slack time violations.

The manager of the Dress and Waist Division has sent to the man- agers of the various departments in the Joint Board shop control blanks, and the business agents are now vis- iting the shops and turning in these reports to the Waist and Dress De- partment of the Cutters' Union.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Manager Halperin, of the Joint Board, in conjunction with J. Hochman, Manager of the Inde- pendent and Waist Association De- partments, reported the printing of a series of leaflets to distribute in the open world. This precedes a systematic campaign. From all appearances, it is certain that within the next few weeks a number of waist shops will have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Union. There is a good chance to be done among the dress houses. However, con- sidering the fact that the organiza- tion is not through a General Strike, it is deemed imprudent to open this organization campaign in all branches. The Joint Board be- lieves that to begin organizing the waist shops with an educational cam- paign and then to follow this up with an organization campaign would be more conducive.

In connection with all this, it is well to remind the cutters working in waist and dress shops to render all possible assistance: (1) They should present their done books and working experience to the agents controlling their respective shops. (2) Cutters working in open waist shops should report to the office and give all necessary information re- garding their shops. (3) If a waist shop is called out, it is the duty of the cut- ter or cutters working in such a shop to assist the Joint Board organ- izer.

The Miscellaneous Division has lately been given the task of taking the Waist and Dress Division, with re- gard to the jurisdiction. The firm of Fifth Avenue Garment Co., 1115 Broad- way, a children's dress manufacturers, in imitation of some of the waist and dress manufacturers, ap- plied for an injunction against the Union and the strikers, but same was denied them. The only answer to the firm now is to settle with the Union.

Generally speaking, the last strike in the Children's Dress Industry has brought a revival in union activity so that hard problems of the past are now put themselves in good stand- ing.

In the Underwear Division the agreements with the independent manufacturers have been signed. The only strike being conducted in this branch is against the firm of Underwear Company, 71 Orchard Street, which firm has paid its workers wages be- low the union scale, and after the union succeeded in collecting back wages, the company, to get to better results, firm again, the following day, tried to deduct this back pay from the sala- ries of the workers, which prompted the Union declared this house on strike.

Irving Zinberg No. 8119 appeared before the Executive Board on March 31st, charged with the violation of the order to close the shop of Schilldehouse, 133 W. 27th St., during the recent general strike, for which he was fined $5.00. This order appears with the shop chairlady of the shop, trying to prove that he had not intentions of working, since Mr. Schilldehouse was about to sell the shop. He also wishes to prove that the shop permitted him to go in before the other workers so as to prepare work for them. However, he could not give an account of the strikers who were general strikers nor did he procure permission from the union to go into that shop. The motion previous decision stands.

OPEN THE FACTORIES!

A new pamphlet by Mary E. Marcy, giving the only solu- tion to the problem of Unemployment. Price, 10 cents: 15 copies for $1.00. Sold at sight to union men and women. Other 10-cent books by the same author are "Shop Talks on Economics," "The Right to Strike, Industrial Autocracy," and "Why Catholic Workers Should Be Socialists." We have also just published a one-act comedy by Mrs. Marcy, entitled "A FREE UNION," giving "free love." Price, 50 cents. The six books mailed for $1.00.

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Determination of the local leaders and the advancement of the interests of the local and national organizations are the aims of the new executive board appointed at the May Election. The new board consists of:

W. H. BROWN, 206 N. Halsted St.
WERNER KASPER, 114 E. 13th St.
A. J. COOK, 300 W. 37th St.

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ATTENTION!

Notice of Regular Meetings:

GENERAL: Monday, April 25th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, May 2nd.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, May 9th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, May 16th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

Leading this ad. adv.