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

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President Schlesinger replied in the name of the entire conference committee of the Union. He declared that, while the Association had a clear, sharp and convincing talk based upon the living and indisputable facts, the Union, when the النقش was held, was not asked to join the respective unions of their trades and improve their working standards and conditions.

This week, the Injunction Plague has spread to the greater New York City area. There are literally hundreds of shops and thousands of workers who have not yet been enrolled under the union labor market when it is late. In the small towns, it has been deemed expedient to make an effort to organize the workers in New York and to end the trade wars. The Injunction Plague in 1921 has been made by the Department of the Union and has made an investigation of the Non-Union shops of the city and the flourishing arm is now being proactively carried out on the basis of this information. The work is being done as follows:

There is, let us say, a building in the garment district which houses a number of our shops. Most of the shops in that building are, of course, union places. There are, however, two or three non-union shops where waiters, blouses and other members of the women's garment trade belong to these non-unionized workers. Stacks of leaflets and other literature is being entrusted to these workers. The union workers will follow up by distributing these among the non-unionized workers. Building by building, the drive is being carried on rather successfully. The Injunction Plague in 1921 has been addressed by Socialist Alderman Vadeck. It was quite regrettable that the committee had not done so far or had not addressed the public. The value of the meeting which could have been still to much better advantage. The attendance was the only condition of the audience clearly indicated.

Registration for Unity House Begins Next Week

In the men's clothing industry the up and down course in the injunction fight has been, during the last week, quite similar to the steps recorded in the anti-injunction campaign of the International. The Amalgamated has also scored two victories last week and has had one injunction issued against the principal proceedings, the Friedman Co.'s application for the dissolution of the Amalgamated, no decision has yet been rendered.

Meanwhile the planned great mass meeting, calculated to be the first opening gun in the anti-injunction fight inaugurated under the auspices of the Council of the International, Council of Great New York and vicinity, is materializing very slowly. Many of the non-union and prominent trades who were promised this help, are looking forward to this meeting as a token of solidarity on the part of their organized fellow workers which they have so visibly displayed. This meeting is an encouragement spirit. All the concerts and mass meetings arranged by our locals in Greater New York and vicinity have been attuned to the elements of the Union and their families have come to these affairs in thousands and May First was celebrated with unbounded enthusiasm.

As we have informed our readers in the last issue of "Justice," the locals have engaged for these concerts some very prominent talent and have arrived in hundreds of local or two well-known speakers who discussed the significance and importance of May Day. Among these speakers, President Schlesinger and Vice-President Warden addressed the affair of Local No. 23, Editor Yasofsky spoke at Local No. 25 and Local of the Joint Board of Work was also addressed by Henry Lang, labor editor of the "Forward," E. F. Bredell of Local No. 33, other inheritors spoke at Local No. 26, and the meeting at Local No. 11 in Brownsville.

The decision of the New York Supreme Court last week was the reason why the meeting was held in the International Office. The Amalgamated, President Schlesinger, in the next few days, will be followed up by day by day.

The shop chairman of the organized shops in the buildings, irrespective of what women's garment trade belong to, are displaying an unusual interest in the workers of that area are matter in the spirit of her co-workers. As the millions of every local in New York, including the locals belonging to the Joint Board, were held in the International Office chairman of the Organizing Committee, President Schlesinger, and ways and means of the organization, and the finding of the aid of all the locals in the organizing work at present constructed by Miss Mayas.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

THE CLOTHING UNIONS IN THE SENATE

LET us now, in whatever manner you choose it, discuss the progress of the Senate in regard to the various labor organizations, the garment workers' unions. Senator Moses of New Hampshire is chairman of the resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the working conditions in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, including the "purpose of the clothing workers' unions". Along with this resolution Senator Moses has issued a statement to the press. In this statement he says:

The Amalgamated is discriminating against the clothing industry for the benefit of the workers. Their declaration of principles proposes a settlement of the working conditions of the women in the industry. The Amalgamated is the most prominent centre of radicalism in the labor movement. Thus, we must conclude that the clothing workers' unions are not making progress in the state. They are not making progress in the state. We are not making progress. They are not making progress.

SOMEWHERE or other, we are not a bit hopeful that this investigation will actually materialize. A month ago a similar resolution was introduced in the New York legislature to investigate the conditions in New York, and, strangely, the resolution has died a peaceful death. We are inclined to believe that the Moses resolution will meet with the same fate. The resolution on paper. Should it come to a real investigation, however, the gentlemen in the upper house of the State will be all the more inclined to cooperate with the public. They are about to press the matter on the public. It is an important matter. The resolution is about to press the matter on the public. It is an important matter.

The INNOCENT MIDDLEMAN

The INNOCENT MIDDLEMAN

We believe that "high wages are responsible for the prevailing high cost of commodities" that has affronted us. High wages are responsible for the shortage of goods. We believe that the problem of the middleman is to solve the shortage problem. We believe that the middleman is to solve the shortage problem. We believe that the middleman is to solve the shortage problem.

Throughout the review the retail price situation is emphasized as the main problem. But the "reassurance process appears to be sticking." Reports have been received that the "reassurance process" is not working. It is not working. It is not working. It is not working.

The forecast for the week is that the price situation will not improve significantly. The forecast for the week is that the price situation will not improve significantly. The forecast for the week is that the price situation will not improve significantly.

THE PRINTERS' 46-HOUR WEEK

Two events of importance have taken place in the printing industry during the last week. The 46-hour week in the job and book printing shops has been adopted, and a strike has been called in the garment industry. These issues are being the subject of a lot of discussion in the labor movement.

The most important issue is the adoption of the 46-hour week in the printing industry. A strike has been called by the printers, and the employers are trying to meet the demand. The employers are trying to meet the demand. The employers are trying to meet the demand.

The other important issue is the settlement of the garment strike. The strikers are demanding an 8-hour day and a double salary. The employers are demanding a reduction of 25 per cent. The union is back with a counter-demand for an increase in wages varying from $3 to $10 a week. The cost of living had not materially decreased and the contract of the industry would mean a decrease for the workers. After a number of conferences it was agreed to arbitrate.

In balancing their gains and losses, the printers of New York have come to the conclusion that the adoption of the 44-hour week is a distinct gain of a lasting nature to the printers, the resultant increase in wages is material. When one considers that this reduction has taken place through the efforts of the printers, the gain has been substantial.

The printers are satisfied that the reduction in hours has been adequately compensated for by the increased cost of living.

CHICAGO HAS A BRINDELL

The Metropolis of the West, and parent city of all the other cities, has been busy since the Labor Day holiday. The Brinell affair in Chicago is a case in point. Chicago has been the scene of a strike by the garment workers in the printing industry.

The negotiations which were conducted through the Federal Shipping Board have lasted for several weeks. Finally, on Saturday last, Admiral Benson, Chief of the Board, ordered a reduction in wages. On behalf of the teamsters and marine workers, President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union stated that the teamsters would not accept such an unwarranted cut in wages. The officials of the teamsters' union have evidently amounted practically to a 20 per cent cut when overtime and subsistence privileges are considered.

The cut applies only to employees on the so-called government ships. The private ship owners who have been inspected by the United States Navy were expected by the Shipping Board to meet the example set by the Board. In the case of the American lockout, the men of the privately owned ships have joined the strike. Unrelentingly, Secretary David B. Hill acted the Department of Labor and Commerce against any strike that would mediate this strike, the conflict process to lessen to develop into a state and an economic struggle, the men have not determined not to accept this climb in wages at all costs.

WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS, ATTENTION

On Saturday evening, May 7th, at 7:30, at the Hotel Statler and Dressmakers' Union will have the singing of the essay of the year. This gathering will be in the form of a concert and entertainment to be given by the students of the Central Unity, 520 East 20th Street.

A musical program consisting of Russian and Yiddish folk songs by Miss Rose Rabbin, violinist, and the Music Band School dancers and the students of the Center, will be followed by dancing and refreshments.

All members who wish to make sure of a seat should apply, hurry to the Educational Department of the Local, Room 4, 10 West 21st Street.
A WOMAN LEADER OF 700,000 WORKERS

By MARION LUCAS
(Special correspondence to "Justice")

Rome, April 3, 1931.

During sixteen years of twenty years' existence as a labor organization of the Italian workers, the Confederazione Lavoratori della Terra d'Italia (Agricultural Workers' Union of Italy) which was founded in 1917, has unswervingly continued as the general secretary Signora Antonietta Albissi. A woman directs the negotiations of one of the largest and most militant labor organizations of Italy.

Signora Albissi is a forceful, able leader, whose vigorous manner of speech is often accompanied by a tremendous reserve energy. I interviewed her in French, which she speaks fluently, and which I often offered as a natural language.

"It was born in 1917, in the district of Siena, at the age of 18, I became a socialist organizer. I could not take part in the agrarian movement and the agrarian congresses, and it is quite natural that, when the agrarian movement began to take shape, I should have been called upon to help in the work of that association. During my work in the countryside I learned that there had been children, and lived the ordinary woman's life. Nothing in my personal life, however, has ever interfered with my work."

"The agrarian movement in Italy began at Manta in 1893, where the agrarian movement in Italy began to take shape. After the beginning in Manta, a large agrarian movement spread over the country, even reaching Sicily. In 1894, the agrarian movement was stifling all economic movements for a long period of time."

"The movement went through various phases. It has undergone a development that is sometimes growing, until 1895, when a tremendous growth was caused by the agrarian movement."

"In 1939 followed a period of reaction and was partially, perhaps, the beginning of the 1939 agrarian congress. The 1939 agrarian congress began to organize the members of the organization. The organization was called the Lega di Manta. In 1939, the organization began to organize the movement. This league began and grew especially in the regions of Latium and Veneto."

"This new organization was the precursor of the present federation."

"The first congress of the agricultural workers of Italy was an important historical event because it was the first gathering of the proletariat of Italy."

"It was the beginning of the spirit of the bourgeoisie, for the purpose of extending an organized movement of workers. At this congress, under the leadership of Signora Albissi, the national congresses of local unions were represented, with a combined membership of 135,000 workers from the entire territory of Italy. At this congress were discussed the question of reorganization of the social movement, of the internal organization, of the tariff, workers' contracts and agrarian legislation."

"The federation includes all the national federations of this country, all the workers of the country, all the organizations of the workers in Italy.

"The congress ended triumphantly with the establishment of the Federation of Agricultural Workers of Italy."

"From its beginning, the federation wished to have an explicit class character, with its members from the rural proletariat. It represented the interests of the agricultural proletariat, in the congress of the federation, promoted the formation of further local organizations, and carried on written and oral propaganda."

"The aim of the federation lies in the congress, the national council, the federal congress, the secretary and the referendum."

"From the moment when the congress was organized, the federation, the congress, the organization began its struggle to elucidate the miserable condition of the workers in the country."

"The workers of the country, in order to live, have to toil from early morning to night in the fields."

"In 1939, the secretary died. In 1939, I was appointed secretary in charge of the national federation of the headquarters of the Federation were established in Bologna, which I do today."

"The most important technical questions have been discussed by the National Council and at the congress of the federation of the organization."

"At the congress took place on November 24 and 25, 1931, in Bologna. At the second congress, which took place on April 4, 1931, we had lost some of the workers at the time of the congress, 77,500 members. Our third congress is to be held in Reggio in March, 1932, with a membership of only 77,500 members. In 1934, we have risen to 50,000 when we held our congress at Bologna in March. For the time being, all the congress members were represented at the congress held in June, 1919, at Bologna.

"In 1930, we had attained the enormous number of 500,000 members. That is the greatest number obtained by the federation and we are giving evidence to the federation. We hoped to gain enough more members in 1931 to make a second million. Unfortunately, the political events have made us lose them.

"The continued attacks of the fascist on the institutions of the workers have frightened the agricultural workers as well as the Socialists and Communists. The fascist never attacked the agricultural workers directly. They secured a great number of delegates elected by the workers, the Chambers of Labor and the meeting of the workers."

"We are still a militant organization, in the sense of the present system of organization, established by the Federation, by private agencies. Where private agencies are established, the employers give the preference to the fascists.

"The employers have a very great many workers and in this country, the greatest majority have remained firm, even in the face of the intimidations of the fascist and in the face of the attacks of the fascist."

WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS BOARD

(Motion of Meeting, Friday, April 20, 1931)

By M. K. MACKOFF

Brother Harry Berlin presented.

Sister Kehrenstahl stated that she received notice from Local No. 25 very recently that she was expelled from the Joint Board of Local No. 25 and believes that it was an unjustified action on the part of the Board. Upon motion it was decided to request Local No. 25 to give a hearing to Sister Kehrenstahl.

Sister Kehrenstahl stated that the Joint Board that they elected an Election Committee to supervise the election of the officers of the men and women Insighters and that the wageworkers' local and that only wageworkers would be admitted to voting. Sister Kehrenstahl stated that Local No. 25 be given a limited time to carry out these elections, and then the Joint Board should work in conjunction with the committees of Local No. 25 to carry out the elections properly.

Local No. 10, in reply to the communication of the Joint Board, asked to add the following statement: "It was stated that Local No. 25 be given a limited time to carry out these elections, and then the Joint Board should work in conjunction with the committees of Local No. 25 to carry out the elections properly."

An application was received from the House Dress and Kimono Workers Union, Local No. 45, applied for membership in the Joint Board. This application was referred to the same committee which was appointed to consider on the application of Local No. 50. A communication was received from the House Dress and Kimono Workers Union, Local No. 23 in which they requested the Joint Board to arrange a conference between Locals Nos. 22 and 23 as soon as possible in order that the union dressmakers be put in the same position as the dressmakers controlled by Local No. 23 to the jurisdiction of Local No. 22. The Joint Board was requested to arrange a conference at the office of the International at an early date.

Sister Matayla reported that the Joint Board's Committee on Workshops that Sister Silver agreed to take charge of the committee of the Department of the Textile Workshops, that the committee had decided to open the Union House for the benefit of the workers belonging to the department who charge this summer will be $2 per week for members of the International, and $2.50 per week for those not members. The full cost of the house was $5 per week for members of the International, and $7 per week for non-members. The committee also requested that the Workshops be given a proper dispatch and efficiency to the work on hand, and that the committee be given a report of the work for the future. He urged that business agents make it their affair to visit the shops more frequently in order to watch the work and that all agreements are lived up to properly.

Brother Halpern also reported regarding difficulties with the Jobbers' Association with regard to examiners, and requested the Board of Directors to give further consideration to the matter.

Brother Halpern also reported about some shops which are still on strike and advised that some of them be disbanded. The Board of Directors also decided to refer this matter to the International and decided to refer this matter to the International.
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EDITORIALS
THE RIGHT SPIRIT

It is, perhaps, too early yet to forecast the end of the conferences between the workers and the employers in the cloak industry. Nevertheless, in the realization that on Monday last we are inclined to hazard the hope (we should have used the word "conviction" hadn't we desired to be particularly careful, that the controversy may be brought to a peaceful manner.

Is not our frame of mind, perhaps, influenced by a natural wish that a conflict in the cloak industry be averted, if possible? Is it not a fact that in many cases the wish is father to the thought and that we would consciously, or unconscious, ignore in our conclusions the many factors which could lead up to a conflict? Perhaps, it is partly so. Nevertheless, having had the pleasure of being present at that first conference, and having followed attentively the course of proceedings, passing from the employers' side, from the representatives of the "Protective Association"—and the tone in which they were uttered, we feel entitled to our beliefs. In all fairness, we can say that their employers' side made an effort to relieve the pressure on their lips and war in their hearts, these negotiations are a forerunner of a permanent adjustment in the industry.

In the course of our discussion with such a spirit, we are confident that the union will not place any obstacles in the path of peace. The afterthought of the dark hours of the war has brought an atmosphere of peace to the problem. These problems are admittedly quite earnest. Our leaders and our entire membership readily admit that these problems must be solved. It is, nevertheless, clear to all who can see and understand clearly that these problems cannot be solved through fighting. It is impossible to solve them by an appeal to the workers alone. For this reason the employers' attitude, the effort of both sides is required. It appears that both sides understand it in this light and the logical sequence of such an understanding is that the workers will also make a demand for peace. The prospect for a peaceful settlement. The new relationship in the cloak agreement must be of such a nature that will permit of no victors and no vanquished in the industry, as one of the employers aptly remarked.

Yes, the spirit at the first conference was a very harmonious and friendly one and both sides desired neither to want to "put something over" on the other side. It appeared as if earnestly interested negotiators had come together to consider and to solve the problem of a permanent adjustment in the cloak industry of New York. In such a spirit and with such a will for conciliatory cooperation, this controversy, it seems to us, can end but in a complete and mutual understanding.

INTERNATIONAL SCORES IN INJECTION FIGHT

We may expect now that the injection storm which has raged during the past month over our international is about to subside. The dove that forecast the end of the deluge is the form of a decision from the Appellate Division dismissing the temporary restraining order granted by the firm of P. Pierpont & Company against our union. This injunction was issued against the International on the basis of a defamatory argument originating from a defective emulsion that war is no longer legal and no injunctions would be issued against that. Here, however, enters the legal subtlety of our attorney. He advises the employer not to enter a suit. The result was that our lawsuit scored a clean victory. The Appellate Division has rescinded the injunction.

We should be guilty of too much optimism were we to say that this is the end of the injection question in the cloak industries. It is, indeed, too difficult to prophesy in these matters at all. Each court in America is a little principality of its own, and there are still judges aplenty who would find the way for issuing injunctions against labor a union. Nevertheless, the decision is of considerable importance.

THE ONE DAY GENERAL STRIKE

Last May Day the world of labor was at a standstill. The working classes of America, not usually given to celebrating May Day, stayed away from shop, factory, mill and mine with marvellous alacrity. A one-day general strike had been proclaimed and obeyed throughout the industries of the land.

The miracle has happened. Let us lift the veil of mystery. The order to cease work was given, not by organized labor, but in the name of that Old Revolutionist of a score of centuries ago, the Carpenter of Nazareth.

Last May Day fell on Sunday.

ECONOMIC LAWS, THE PUBLIC AND WAGES

We read frequently in the capitalist press that there exist certain inexorable economic laws which can be changed by no amount of legislation or by the willing action of the individual capitalist. These laws of nature are regarded as something incontrovertible in every situation. We hear such arguments not infrequently even from some intelligent employers. They tell us: "Your philosophy is all very nice, but what are we to do? We have to live by our iron-clad economic laws, and if these demand that the laborer work for lower wages, nothing can prevent against them." If they were in a recent dispute the employer secured a new ally, in the form of the dear "public." We hear it stated by employers that it is not they, nor the workers, who determine wages, but that wages must be dictated by the demand side. Whether the employer who has been an unfortunate blunder and the efforts of organized labor, to raise their living standards, would remain futile. The living standards of the workers are the product of the economic laws and the precious "public," the workers are getting higher pay for their labor today than even a few years ago. Regardless of the fact of these economic laws and the "public," the hours of labor have been materially decreased. It would appear, therefore, that these laws and this "public" are not quite as almighty as some would have us believe; that the worker conscious of his own rights can become the determined factor in the determination of the working conditions. The demand that these laws and this "public" should allow the laborer to back to its former standards of misery, cannot, therefore, have the slightest chance of success. Upon the strength of the economic laws and won, for themselves a measure of humane living standards. They treat such an argument with derision and scorn. "If these economic laws are valid, and if the public demands, let us accept our enslavement," they say, "we shall carry on the fight until these laws and this 'public' will change their stock of arguments and their tone with regard to us."

Take, for instance, the workers in the cloak industry. It is being argued that if the cloakmakers would agree to work for lower wages, the demand of the workers for the elimination of the working cloaks, would commence to buy. It is argued that in place of one garment, two will be sold and two will have to be produced. In the end that the demand of the workers would cease. The "public," as well as the "public," would be just as well off as he is today, under the diminished purchasing power of the dollar. On the surface this would appear as quite a fair argument. If the consumer, the employer, perceives the lameness of it. If wages are to be cut in every industry, the workers who constitute in fact the great public, will not be likely to purchase as much as they once did. Of what good will these garments, reduced in price, be to the worker, the consumer, the "public," if they will lack the necessary cash to buy? The worker will not put on the shelves of the retailers, production will, naturally, be curtailed, and the worker will suffer even doubly under the new state of affairs. Not only the income of the worker will be diminished, but the demand for a reduction of wages is unjust, unfounded and evil against their own interests.

As the cry is heard across the land, "Monday, President Schlesinger, in his speech, it appears to us, struck the nail on the head, as with regard to the point under discussion. "Why is the cloak market at the bottom?" he asks. "Is it because cloak garment prices are too high? No. Cloak prices may fall ever so much and the cloak market will not improve one iota as a result thereof. It
LETTER TO A FRIEND

MARY GOFF

Dear —

Last Tuesday afternoon, suddenly and with no preparations on my part, I found myself in our Unity House at Forest Hills. The last surprise upon my arrival prevents me from saying a word about the journey.

Indeed, it was a short stay; so in haste I ran from one glorious spot to another. It was impossible to stop without greeting the little deer—which stand motionless and is forever gazing at the sky. He still seemed cold from the sharp winds; there was not a soul to pet the dear old stag. He seemed glad and he looked cheerful as I embraced him. Another moment and I was gone.

From a distance, one could see the building like bushes. Another week and then what intoxicating fragrance —the apple trees with the sweet white blossoms, completing the splendor, adding that glowing touch to our ever-sprouting of Spring.

No human foot-trodden upon the new green velvet lawns, so restfully peacefully, one might have thought there had been a deep slumber under the shelter of the snow flakes and careful attention to the glass of its eyes, opening them wide to greet the motherly rays of the sun and looking up to see the clear blue sky. How gracefully they stretch their

is not that cloaks cost too much, but there are in the United States, today, five million men, wage earners, who are unemployed, and they require the same protection as do the skilled workers who work again and the cloak market will undergo a revival. The question will be the larger, and to the question of how much of a silver lining there is, this situation prevails, a measure like the cutting of the cloakmakers' wages is no remedy whatever, particularly when the situation is as serious as it is today, and amounts to any 15 per cent. of the total market value.

In the early days of the agitation for the Workers' Intelligencia the regular article was that shorter working hours would usher in a new period in the life of the working classes. It was commonly asserted that with the acquisition of more leisure, the worker would be able to stretch his life and that he would pay more attention to iniquities of our merciless social order; that he would have leisure to study, to analyse the causes of the present economic system, and would come more class-conscious and revoluntary.

The problem of the workers, who have the benefit of prohibition, we recall, ran along similar lines. When the saloon was abolished, it was said, one of the chains which held the workers down will be smashed; with the passing of the saloon the laborer will not be able to drown his sorrows in intoxicants; he will be kept out of contact with human driftwood and wreckages and to a sober state will seek saner amusement and enjoyment. He will go to lectures, halls, attend meetings; he might even become a better union man and lead "the way for the salvation of his brother class." We have lived to see both things come to pass. We have a shorter working day, a shorter working week, no drink, prohibition. Have those prophecies been realized? Have the working masses improved; have they become more militant, more class-conscious? Was the situation in the acquisition of more leisure for the workers, practically unlimited, we had comparatively a greater amount of spirit: in the old days we do not have so much work as in the old days. The shorter work day has benefited greatly the interests of the workers, the places of amusement—rather than the lecture hall and the educational institutions. The shorter work day was not only in New York City. There are organizations in other localities that count their members in the thousands, which cannot fill a hall for a lecture, particularly when the topic is to be discussed is of an earnest nature. We know how difficult it is to get together a class of a few dozen students, regardless of attinences, altering esthetic effects. There seems to be always a great number of people for an audience. Education seems to be too hot in summer, and the weather is too cold in winter to be favorable for indoor seasons.

For years we have heard the cry in our unions. "We are short of the "workers' force!" The writer of these lines was stunned, more by the absence of the workers than by the amount of wages of members of trade unions in running for the position of Workers' Intelligencia. With the slightest preparation or knowledge of the first principles and practice the last book is filled with the old story. It was only possible because the general intellectual equipment of our masses is so sadly lacking, and the literary current leads to the situation that the small number of intelligent workers found in the unions is not enough to form a group, an aristocracy which controls matters undisturbed. They knew that there were the millions who have a monopoly of a leadership, and no matter how honest and purblind a man may be, such a conviction inevitably lessens their worth as leaders while those whose motives are an extent, selfish, such a position is likely to lead to quite dan.

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is not that cloaks cost too much, but there are in the United States, today, five million men, wage earners, who are unemployed, and they require the same protection as do the skilled workers who work again and the cloak market will undergo a revival. The question will be the larger, and to the question of how much of a silver lining there is, this situation prevails, a measure like the cutting of the cloakmakers' wages is no remedy whatever, particularly when the situation is as serious as it is today, and amounts to any 15 per cent. of the total market value.

In the early days of the agitation for the Workers' Intelligencia the regular article was that shorter working hours would usher in a new period in the life of the working classes. It was commonly asserted that with the acquisition of more leisure, the worker would be able to stretch his life and that he would pay more attention to iniquities of our merciless social order; that he would have leisure to study, to analyse the causes of the present economic system, and would come more class-conscious and revoluntary.

The problem of the workers, who have the benefit of prohibition, we recall, ran along similar lines. When the saloon was abolished, it was said, one of the chains which held the workers down will be smashed; with the passing of the saloon the laborer will not be able to drown his sorrows in intoxicants; he will be kept out of contact with human driftwood and wreckages and to a sober state will seek saner amusement and enjoyment. He will go to lectures, halls, attend meetings; he might even become a better union man and lead "the way for the salvation of his brother class." We have lived to see both things come to pass. We have a shorter working day, a shorter working week, no drink, prohibition. Have those prophecies been realized? Have the working masses improved; have they become more militant, more class-conscious? Was the situation in the acquisition of more leisure for the workers, practically unlimited, we had comparatively a greater amount of spirit: in the old days we do not have so much work as in the old days. The shorter work day has benefited greatly the interests of the workers, the places of amusement—rather than the lecture hall and the educational institutions. The shorter work day was not only in New York City. There are organizations in other localities that count their members in the thousands, which cannot fill a hall for a lecture, particularly when the topic is to be discussed is of an earnest nature. We know how difficult it is to get together a class of a few dozen students, regardless of attinences, altering esthetic effects. There seems to be always a great number of people for an audience. Education seems to be too hot in summer, and the weather is too cold in winter to be favorable for indoor seasons.

For years we have heard the cry in our unions. "We are short of the "workers' force!" The writer of these lines was stunned, more by the absence of the workers than by the amount of wages of members of trade unions in running for the position of Workers' Intelligencia. With the slightest preparation or knowledge of the first principles and practice the last book is filled with the old story. It was only possible because the general intellectual equipment of our masses is so sadly lacking, and the literary current leads to the situation that the small number of intelligent workers found in the unions is not enough to form a group, an aristocracy which controls matters undisturbed. They knew that there were the millions who have a monopoly of a leadership, and no matter how honest and purblind a man may be, such a conviction inevitably lessens their worth as leaders while those whose motives are an extent, selfish, such a position is likely to lead to quite dan.
LETTERS FROM STUDENTS

Dear Editor:

If the workers were educated things would be different from what they are today. In other words, every worker would feel competent and capable of being his own supervisor.

An illiterate worker cannot take advantage of the many opportunities that are offered in this great world. An educated worker comes in contact with different people and learns of occurrences in the outside world. A worker who possesses knowledge does not feel inferior to his employer, or to his superior in general, and consequently advances in his profession.

It is due to the endeavor of the International that we are not deprived of our rights for education. Not only does the International take into consideration the time and the place for studying. Education, as a rule, also gives a chance to each individual to bring to full expression his capability.

We must not forget the duty we owe to all members of the organization, who are not able to attend school, and indirectly pay for the above-mentioned education.

Education in itself becomes meaner if it is not coupled with physical exercise. Here we see again the advantage of the organization in maintaining the gymnasium class which provides for our physical exercises as well. The health of the majority of the participants in the gymnastics class will tend to prove that those who take part in physical exercises are less subject to mental worries and get recuperation through physical exercises, are the most loyal members of the organization.

If the workers should take full advantage of the opportunities indicated they would not only find more interest in social life, but would also be able to use their strength in the industrial battlefield as equal opponents, and through the labor force of the country, demand from them without any waste or energy.

M. Boll, Local 25.

II

Dear Editor:

The wise seaman does not sit down upon the shore and bewail his lot because the winds have not arisen to blow his bark to a straight course to the port he wishes to gain. He trims and sails his vessel to the north first to the right and then to the left, and back again, until at last he finds himself safely at the haven of the harbor.

It is the same with the engineer. It may be true that when the working man overflows its banks and floods the surrounding country, it is the engineer who saves life and property; but he sees in this annual calamity the possibility of a new force to perform the world’s work, constructs high dams and breaks the giant to work miracles of energy, furnishing life-saving score of cities and turning the wheels of innumerable factories. He saddles the horse and the lion, drives the horse and the lion, drives the steamer, lets him sail adrift, the waves form a danger to the harbor.

I am with you in the furthest aim of education. He realizes the trend of social progress and utilizes the forces at hand in such a manner as to transform labor. Be kind. He beholds the currents in modern development and understands how they may be harnessed to turn the wheels that will emancipate the race. In this, he is not alone, the objective must appeal to the material and human interests of the great mass of the workers, and he is not against, but with the great forces of evolution.

When the source of power to be knowledge, they lay his plans to ride the waves and currents in that spot, all the power of the forces. They ride the tide instead of struggling against it.

This is why we are so eager to educate ourselves, that we may understand the whences we have come and whither we are going. With our efforts and employ them where they will count most in bringing the best of us into the world. We, therefore, appreciate most heartily the opportunities for education which the International furnishes.

The most important part is that we also combine physical training and relaxation with mental education, for it is a well-known fact that education and physical exercises, such as the gymnasium class provides.

I will have time to observe, that these workers, who attend the gymnasium classes, are the most loyal members of the Union. And it is only natural. People who can throw off their habits of idleness, and thereby improve in physical exercise and play, are very efficient in their work.

In conclusion, I want to pay the debt of gratitude to the International, who have no choice but to go to school and are, nevertheless, free from all the difficulties and expences of the International.

We, who are taking advantage of the opportunities offered, will surely own a great moral debt to those that are through various, obstructions hindered from going to the Unite Clases.

S. R. MILLER,
Local 25.

COLUMBIA AND OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

It will interest the members of the International that there are classes devoted to the study of adult workers’ education in various colleges. A committee was appointed at the last session of the National Convention, called on April 3d and 3d, to send to all the affiliat ed unions information and suggestions on the way of organizing educational activities.

A committee consisting of J. H. Babotzky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers’ Education Bureau of America, Miss Fanny M. Cohn, of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, Dr. H. W. B. Dames, of the Boston Trade Union College, were appointed to edit the statements and make the report to the next session of the National Convention, called on April 3d and 3d.

This work will be published and issued to the general public. Those who wish to subscribe may do so by communicating with the secretary, Mr. Spencer Miller, 465 West 52nd Street, New York.

Another important committee was appointed at the meeting to study the problem of textbooks for adult workers’ education, for class instruction, methods of teaching, etc., and to report, those which were the most successful of the meeting of the Executive Committee.

This committee will consist of a number of self-sacrificing workers, laborers and labor teachers. Among these are Prof. Charles A. Beard, of the New School for Social Research; Prof. Gleason and Frank Anderson, of the Bureau of Industrial Research; Alexander Fischer and Miss Fanny M. Cohn, of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union; Dr. H. W. B. Dames, of the Boston Trade Union College; John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Dist. No. 2; Paul Bianchi, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers’ Union; Joseph Jablonower, of the Teachers’ Union, and the secretary, Mr. Miller.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on May 28.

The Y. W. C. A. INTERESTED IN OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Among the other activities conducted by the Young Women’s Christian Association is a department devoted to the training of young women for a life of usefulness in the industrial secretaries, managers, etc.

This department is interested in the educational work of the International, and last week Miss Fann M. Cohn, our Vice-President and Secretary of the Educational Committee, was invited to address their industrial class, Miss Cohn spoke for a number of hours, and not only described them to the work carried on by our department, but also gave them an understanding of the aims and visions of the Labor Movement. She is the interest of the class was very much under the subject of the Workers’ Movement was practically new.

By permission of the Secretary in her letter to Miss Cohn, “Certainly no one who heard you could fail to appreciate the best ideals for which the Labor Movement stands.”

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

Zweothani Chai

Exclusively.
A Declaration to the American People

(Adopted by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1917)

(Concluding)

This conference calls for public support and recognition of:

The right of the working people of this country to organize trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests;

The right to organize and to engage in labor unions for the purpose of obtaining freedom from dictators of closed shops and individual employers, incapable of fighting the great issues of today;

The right to work and to cease work collectively;

The right to the exercise of collective bargaining in furtherance of the welfare of labor.

This conference proposes and urges public support for:

Aimeter by Congress of legislation which shall protect the workers in their organized capacity against any act of the concept that there is a property right in the labor of a human being;

Aimeter by Congress of legislation to redress past grievances and to make possible the future possibility of development in industrial disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such abuse;

The prohibition of immigration for a period of not less than two years;

The general application of the progressive and referendum of the political affairs of the United States and the removal of the people's rights to self-government by their representatives

Congress of legislation that the unsecured power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress.

Election of Judges.

The establishment of a system of exemption from or the repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws.

An adequate federal employment service.

Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

Enact laws to make the decision by courts that Labor are co-partners.

AMONG THE CUSTOM DRESSMAKERS

A. BERNADSKY

The question of a minimum scale is one for the production of one and only one type of dressmaker in this city. At member meetings, shop meetings and in the shops our members have repeatedly put forward this question earnestly and with a display of deep interest. They are beginning to realize the importance of a minimum scale in such a trade as costume dressmaking where each worker is an expert and a mechanic. In the customary trade an employer cannot threaten the workers with moving to a small country town to do the work by cheap, inexperienced, small town help. His customers, he knows it. They know the Dressmaker and if she fails, except for the full- fledged expert workers of the trade, and the trade workers are not easily attainable.

Yes, the bosses understand this quite well. But do all our workers understand this as well as we do? If we do, for they only understand it, we would have had one of the strongest unions in the city in the costume trade, a Union which would protect our interest at every move and step and every strike and every important strike that may appear. Today employers pay exactly as much as their heart deems fit. A woman a day, or as much as she makes in a day. If she wants one less, she has to be satisfied with that. This is the way we have to fight this trade. The Federal government has declared this is an unfair trade and the strike for the same.

The organization campaign of our local is proceeding successfully with the aid of Miss Jenne Matyas, International organizer, and in the past few weeks several thousand circulars were distributed in the mail.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The appeal against the first of the three injunctions issued recently against the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry and the Inter- national Ladies Garment Workers' Union of the firm of G. M. Piermont & Co., 29 West 25th Street, was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

This legal victory is of the greatest importance to the International Garment Workers' Union and to all the others, as it will tend to put a damper on the zeal and haste of the judges in the lower courts in enforcing restraining orders and injunctions in labor disputes. The decision in the Piermont case will establish a precedent in future cases of the sort.

The waist trade being at present very busy, the Joint Board has launched an intensive organization campaign which promises to be successful, if it also reinforces the organization resort to the calling of strikes for the purpose of organizing. In cases past, the members are willing to sign up with the union.

The cutters in all these non-union waist shops are almost all union men, which fact is of great help in the organization campaign to which Mr. Henry Miller, Local 9's opening in open waist shops are urged to aid the representa-
tion efforts of the union's efforts to unionize their houses.

Business Manager Sam B. Sheiker will render a detailed report on this and other matters at the next meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, which will be held on Monday, May 5th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

The slack season has set in at the Cloth and Suit trade and the major-
ity of our members are at present out of employment. For the last two years, some of the unsuccessful em-
ployers will, in all probability, take advantage of the dullness in the trade, to try and reduce union standards. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all the workers in the shops to keep in close touch with the union and to inform it of any violation of the agreements committed by an em-
ployer.

The union has reached a point in its development in which we must take care of the interests of the members in the slack periods of the year as well as in busy seasons, and let no member be afraid to inform the office of any grievances against an employer. Our members have made their presence felt, as usual during the slack period of the year, deal with unequal division of work, and the members of such complaints diminishes, they are still predominating at pres-
ent. The union and its officers are giving special attention to complaints relating to equal division of work, owing to the fact that this practice has prevailed among the other work-

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ing Apparel, the Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have acquired new IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST PATTERNS, Individual Instruction and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

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berg.

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4. CLASS CHARACTER OF THE AMER-
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ures. Benjamin Glanzman.

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191 West 25th Street, New York

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, May 5th

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, May 16

GENERAL: Monday, May 23d

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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