Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 20)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Three conferences have already taken place between the Clothmakers' Union and the Protective Association, and there have been no developments on any of these fronts. On Tuesday evening, the three conferences were held simultaneously, with the third conference being held in theade of the union and the Protective Association. The conferences have called for Tuesday evening a meeting of the executive board of the Protective Association to decide upon definite proposals to be made before the next conference.

Last Saturday the Joint Board of the Clothmakers' Union had an extraordinary meeting at which the gravity of the hour was felt in every speech and statement made on that occasion. The moment, undoubtedly, is a very earnest one. Nevertheless, there seems to be no sense of failure in whatever among the officers of the union. The organization is well prepared for any emergency and could meet any challenge that may be presented to it.

Three CONFERENCES HELD ALREADY-FOURTH CONFERENCE POSTPONED-PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER AND GENERAL MANAGER FEINBERG REPORT TO JOINT BOARD ON NEGOTIATIONS

It is not a novelty in the life of our International to deal with an injunction. They have rather become a daily event of late, these injunctions of the old type, which purport to prevent picketing of a shop on strike.

This week, however, our International had a preliminary injunction issued against it on totally different grounds. It is an injunction, as the New York "Times" characterized it, that "is similar to the well-known Duplices Machine case." The facts are as follows:

The State Landlord & Margin, a cloak firm of Toledo, Ohio, have employed about 250 clothmakers. The firm could not agree with the workers and locked them out. The Clothmakers' Union of Toledo replied with the declaration of a strike. This took place several months ago, before the beginning of the last season.

Now, this firm uses our International. It alleges in its charges that here in New York strikes were conducted against shops that have been making work for that firm and that through these strikes in New York its business in Toledo was injured.

The application for an injunction was made before Judge MacAvoy, of the Supreme Court. He imposed the temporary injunction and has ordered a hearing for Friday, where the union will be represented by counsel, and the Judge will render a final decision as to whether the temporary injunction is to become permanent or rescinded.

Last Monday morning another injunction suit against our International was heard before Supreme Court Justice, John V. MacAvoy. The Silk Manufacturers in a company, which owns a dress shop at 153 Madison Avenue, demanded through its lawyer an injunction preventing the union from picketing the shop. The shop of this firm is one of those which is still on strike as a left-over from the last general strike in the waist and dress industry. The Judge decided against the application.

The same lawyer who obviously had made its life's work to "destroy the Jewish unions," appeared before Judge MacAvoy, of the Supreme Court, and obtained there an injunction against the union. It is stated that the union was breaking "individual contracts" concluded by the firm with a few strikebreakers in the shop.

The argument held was that the union "suspended" the strike, which has been ready several times as spurious in the course of former applications for injunctions. This argument appears to be an original "invention" of this law firm, and it is high time that the

DRESS AND WAIST UNIT HOUSE OPENS JUNE 17

Registration Already Begun

On Thursday, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of the Belt Mountains of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware Water Gap, will have been open for its new season.

The Unity House of Forest Park was more than once described in the columns of "Justice." The attractions of the place, however, were never yet given the exhaustive write-up that they truly deserve. We have already remarked at one time that the name "Unity House" is not quite appropriate for the place. It is more than a house; it is an entire estate consisting of a chain of houses and cottages which surround the principal building. These houses are equipped with all the necessary articles of a city hotel. Had this splendid place belonged not to a labor union, but to a corporation, it is doubtful if it would not have dreamed of spending his vacation there. As a matter of fact, the place at one time was a kind of a "select" summer resort. The rich industrialists of the industry used to send their families to Forest Park Hotel, while the workers of the community found some of its existence. The only workers that would come to Forest Park Hotel were those who came there to serve the rich visitors.

As mentioned before, the opening of Unity House will be celebrated by an impressive entertainment, in which well known performers from New York will take part. Next week the program will be announced. A large and unprejudiced crowd is expected to be present at this opening, it is desirable that those who have not seen it before to do so at 16 West 21st Street, Room 6.

LOS ANGELES CLOTHMAKERS AID AMALGAMATED STRIKERS

Local union men, no matter where fate forces them to find a haven of refuge, always remain good union men.

The Clothmakers' Union of Los Angeles, Local No. 52, is not a big organization. The reason is simple: There are not very many cloak shops in Los Angeles. But so far as the union's status as they are in Los Angeles, they are all members of the union and the trade in that city is organized 100 per cent. The local is an active and live body and responds warmly to all its duties and obligations.

This union has now compiled with the decision of the General Executive Board, calling for a donation of a two-hour tax for the Amalgamated strikers. This donation was given with the same good will and energy as the clothmakers of New York have demonstrated. This small local has forwarded to the office of the International $125.73, which is an act of honor and real achievement for Local No. 52.

Bro. Jacob Lanach, of Montreal, Canada, who for years was an officer of the Joint Board of the Clothmakers' Union of that city, and was well known and approved by the rank and file of the Montreal clothmakers, has left for Los Angeles. The reason for his departure appears to be a case of illness in his family. He picked the balance climate of Los Angeles as best fitted to facilitate the recovery of his wife and child, whom he is accompanying. On his way to Los Angeles, Brother Lanach stopped over at New York, visiting the general office and the editorial staff of "Justice," and bad good-bye to all his friends and acquaintances.

President Schlesinger has given Brother Lanach a letter of introduction to our Los Angeles members and to the organized labor of the Pacific Coast, in general, asking him to investigate the waist, dress and skirt shops of Los Angeles and to prepare a report to the general office with a view of undertaking new organization work in that territory.

The person who is sent by the Los Angeles Clothmakers' Union has certainly acquired an important addition and a loyal fighter for the interests of the organized workmen.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANISH

BUILDING: HOLDUP ASSOCIATIONS STILL FLOURISHING

Any of our unsuspecting clients or employers’ associations over the building industry in all the large cities in the country. The complaints made by the employers’ associations over the building industry in various parts of the country have been strongly denied by the employers.”

A. F. O. OF L. URBES COOPERATIVES

N Interesting news item has been revealed by the Employers’ Cooperative in the Central Building Department of the New York City Building Department. The item is that a group of building cooperatives, consisting of about 1,000 members and manufacturers, have succeeded in putting into effect a plan for bringing the cost of materials down to a minimum of $3.00 per 1,000 pounds.

AMERICAN RABBIT'S UNION UPHOLSTERY

In the recent controversy over the use of rabbit fur, the New York Association of Upholsters has announced that they will no longer use rabbit fur in any upholstery work. The reason given is that rabbit fur is not sanitary and is not durable enough to withstand the hard wear of everyday use.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL GROWING

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the national situation shows that the unemployment rate has not decreased as much as had been expected. According to the Board, 1,424 firms located in 65 principal cities throughout the United States have reported a net decrease of 7,035 workers during the month of April. Since this is not a large decrease, it is not surprising that the unemployment rate has not shown a corresponding decrease.

CENTRAL BODY TO INVESTIGATE BUILDING COUNCIL

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York has announced that it will conduct an investigation of the form of organization of the New York Building Trades Council. The investigation will be carried out to determine whether or not it conforms to the requirements of the Building Trades Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce and, as to whether or not in its activities it has conducted itself in accordance with the trade union rules of a trade union organization.

STEEL TRUST CUTS WAGES; RETAINS 12-HOUR DAY

The long-expected cut in the wages of several hundred thousand steel workers in the steel industry finally came last week. Judge Gary, the Chairman of the Steel Corporation, announced that the wages of all workers employed in its manufacturing plants would be reduced by 20 per cent. In the wages of all workers employed in its manufacturing plants would be reduced by 20 per cent. This reduction will bring the wage scale down to a level, substantially lower, than that of the early months of 1918.

In this staggering blow to the steel workers, the major portion of the reduction in wages is being made on the ground that the cost of living has been materially reduced. It would be difficult to find the steel workers who would find the statement of Judge Gary in any sense of accuracy. As much as reduced, the wages of a steel worker for a ten- hour day are reduced to a level of $1.01 a day in such a manner that it is admissible in the hearing of the Board.

The labor movement of New York City has waited long enough for such a common and such an investigation. The bill of indictment against the steel trusts and the miserable condition of labor in the steel trades is that a most thorough order is imposed in that council. The words of the bill of indictment read as follows: “The reduction which is being forced on the steel workers is a direct compensation of the most powerful houses and combinations and was a detriment and menace to the labor movement.”
A Month With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By JACOB HALPERN

In taking a retrospective view of the general strike which took place in the waist and dress industry in the early spring, one can not help being struck by the fact that it was largely because the principal object of the strike, namely, the organizing of the non-union employees, was only achieved in a limited degree. There were still a great number of small shops to be organized, and let me say, that their smallness and their ability to move from place to place make them still harder for us to achieve results with them. We have, however, succeeded in organizing about 59 very big shops which we did not succeed in organizing, and there refer a separate problem for us at present.

I wish to emphasize that it is not that the general strike has failed in the sense of winning the recognition work in the non-union shops in New York City. It cannot be attacked in the ordinary way, because the workers in these shops have been approached time and again with the proposition to come and have resisted doing business less than four years and factories employing less than 40 and have not been exempted from provisions of the agreement.

The workers opposed the bill from the start, declaring that no agreement would the wages; the employers opposed it because it would "strike hardest at the small employees." So each side submitted its idea of a workers' control bill, and the Chamber held a special meeting of the Chamber of Deputies when the bill was last September. The seior of factories began at Turin in the great shops of the stock. The workers wanted complete control over working conditions and conditions, among others, of the agreement of the metal works. Only agreements with the employers by the government, did the employers agree to the workers' complete control. The only bill was to have brought about the demands of the workers. Now the workers want complete control over working conditions, no bill before the Chamber and a great conflict ahead in which the workers are going to win.

Although the bill is dead, it will always be of interest as a document to show how much of the procedure enforced the government to promise. The bill placed in the hands of the workers was non-existent. The industrial provision of industrial operations in the metal, textile, chemical and electric factories is laid down; that is, they are the only factories that are not to be consolidated. The plan of workers and about 500 injured by Fascist propaganda. The workers or shot down defenders of the two houses and factories. In this case, we find that the firm was employing the Anne Cosmetics, a non-union contracting shop, and this firm has been found difficult to organize. The worker was, of course, instructed to discontinue sending work to this shop.

In the course of the investigation it was established that this firm employed this non-union shop during the month of March. It also continued to send work to this shop in April, without revealing this fact on its books. We traced the matter further and found that the company had been subsequently continued. We presented a demand for liquidated damages to the Association and submitted an application to the association of Dress Contractors, which means an application for an agreement with the union. This is clearly a victory for the organization when it is considered that in all former strikes it was impossible to organize this shop.

From Feb. 19th to April 19th there have been no complaints at all, not less than 1,500 complaints. These complaints cover a wide range of merchandise, from "a dual system of work" to "payment of less wages than the outside shops." We have classified not less than 23 forms of violations under the new act. We have classified cases where we found that not cutters were employed.

(Continued on page 7)
EDITORIALS

THE HINDRANCE TO AN UNDERSTANDING

We cannot point, as yet, to anything tangible achieved by the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the labor union. Nevertheless, these conferences have, in a sense, accomplished something. They have probably helped the workers to understand better the point of view of the employers, but they were compelled to admit, in more than one instance, that our attitude was not sufficiently broad.

The self-confidence with which the labor unions have put forth their first demands as an all-core for all the evils in the industry is no longer a matter of welcome. It is good to see that the employers are beginning to realize that all their proposals have turned out to be, after a thorough analysis, no more and no less than quacks all.

Take, for instance, the proposal of the employers to cut wages in order, as they have put it, to place the New York manufacturers on a "safety level." It is hard to believe that the New York manufacturers are ready to accept a reduction in wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the canard that the labor unions are the "worst paid country in the world," as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The labor unions, who work on the average on a basis of eight hours, know that the employers work at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not like bad business, but they do not like a labor movement that is not cholice.

The argument that the big employer must be placed on a competition and that the small employer must be protected is by the irresistible logic of our committees. To begin with, the myth of smaller wages received by the men and women who work in the smaller factories is not valid. The reason that the reduction of wages in the bigger shops would be a futile measure in that direction. The workers in the smaller shops would take a proportionally larger cut, and the basis of this much vaunted "competition" would disappear.

As regards the demand for "the full right for hiring and firing," our employers explained to the labor leaders that as long as there is a drop of energy left in our workers to contest it. Secondly, they know by this time that this will not solve the problem, and that the only way to solve it is for the employers to be able to compete in prices with the small manufacturer, and the wages that the workers in the bigger shops must, therefore, work for less wages. This was a strange argument for the employers, and an absurd proposal for a reduction in wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the canard that the labor unions are the "worst paid country in the world," as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The labor unions, who work on the average on a basis of eight hours, know that the employers work at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not like bad business, but they do not like a labor movement that is not cholice.

The argument that the big employer must be placed on a competition and that the small employer must be protected is by the irresistible logic of our committees. To begin with, the myth of smaller wages received by the men and women who work in the smaller factories is not valid. The reason that the reduction of wages in the bigger shops would be a futile measure in that direction. The workers in the smaller shops would take a proportionally larger cut, and the basis of this much vaunted "competition" would disappear.

As regards the demand for "the full right for hiring and firing," our employers explained to the labor leaders that as long as there is a drop of energy left in our workers to contest it. Secondly, they know by this time that this will not solve the problem, and that the only way to solve it is for the employers to be able to compete in prices with the small manufacturer, and the wages that the workers in the bigger shops must, therefore, work for less wages. This was a strange argument for the employers, and an absurd proposal for a reduction in wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the canard that the labor unions are the "worst paid country in the world," as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The labor unions, who work on the average on a basis of eight hours, know that the employers work at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not like bad business, but they do not like a labor movement that is not cholice.

The argument that the big employer must be placed on a competition and that the small employer must be protected is by the irresistible logic of our committees. To begin with, the myth of smaller wages received by the men and women who work in the smaller factories is not valid. The reason that the reduction of wages in the bigger shops would be a futile measure in that direction. The workers in the smaller shops would take a proportionally larger cut, and the basis of this much vaunted "competition" would disappear.

As regards the demand for "the full right for hiring and firing," our employers explained to the labor leaders that as long as there is a drop of energy left in our workers to contest it. Secondly, they know by this time that this will not solve the problem, and that the only way to solve it is for the employers to be able to compete in prices with the small manufacturer, and the wages that the workers in the bigger shops must, therefore, work for less wages. This was a strange argument for the employers, and an absurd proposal for a reduction in wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the canard that the labor unions are the "worst paid country in the world," as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The labor unions, who work on the average on a basis of eight hours, know that the employers work at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not like bad business, but they do not like a labor movement that is not cholice.

The argument that the big employer must be placed on a competition and that the small employer must be protected is by the irresistible logic of our committees. To begin with, the myth of smaller wages received by the men and women who work in the smaller factories is not valid. The reason that the reduction of wages in the bigger shops would be a futile measure in that direction. The workers in the smaller shops would take a proportionally larger cut, and the basis of this much vaunted "competition" would disappear.

As regards the demand for "the full right for hiring and firing," our employers explained to the labor leaders that as long as there is a drop of energy left in our workers to contest it. Secondly, they know by this time that this will not solve the problem, and that the only way to solve it is for the employers to be able to compete in prices with the small manufacturer, and the wages that the workers in the bigger shops must, therefore, work for less wages. This was a strange argument for the employers, and an absurd proposal for a reduction in wages. At these conferences, the manufacturers did not even think of putting forth the canard that the labor unions are the "worst paid country in the world," as they had repeatedly stated in the press. They know too well that this is not the truth. The labor unions, who work on the average on a basis of eight hours, know that the employers work at high wages, to make a living. The employers also know that the argument of a reduced cost of living would not hold water. They do not like bad business, but they do not like a labor movement that is not cholice.

FOULING THEIR OWN NEST

The elections for executive boards in Locals No. 22 and No. 25, were to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.

The elections for executive officers of these two local unions was to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.

The elections for executive officers of these two local unions was to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.

FOULING THEIR OWN NEST

The elections for executive boards in Locals No. 22 and No. 25, were to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.

The elections for executive boards in Locals No. 22 and No. 25, were to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.

The elections for executive boards in Locals No. 22 and No. 25, were to have taken place last Thursday, failed to materialize. This was due to the fact that the workers failed to understand in full all that is involved in this situation. We are eager to inform the tens of thousands of dress and waistmakers, whose condition in the shops is bad because they are in such a bad state that it is necessary for them to organize within the union. This is a situation which they cannot overlook, because if they do, they will be as rich and powerful as the employers of the district. We believe, therefore, that our efforts will be appreciated and that the fundamental difference between industry and industry, and between workers and employers, will be understood. We believe the final obstacles to a complete understanding in the cloak industry will have been removed.
In speaking, in a former article, of the conferences which have taken place between the railway workers and the employers, I stated that the parties were face to face with the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines. It was clear from that time that the only hope of the workers was to seek to accomplish that by extending the demand to include the workers of the various lines. This demand was met by the refusal of the employers to recognize the workers of the various lines. The result was that the conferences were broken off, and the unions were left to face the question of whether they should continue to struggle for the recognition of the workers of each line individually, or whether they should attempt to organize the workers of the various lines into one federal union.

The question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines was not the only question which was brought to a head by the conferences. The question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines was the main issue, but there were other issues which were also brought to a head by the conferences. These issues included the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, and the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines.

The question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines was the main issue, but there were other issues which were also brought to a head by the conferences. These issues included the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, and the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines.

The question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines was the main issue, but there were other issues which were also brought to a head by the conferences. These issues included the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines, and the question of the separate recognition of the workers of the various lines.

Organizing in Baltimore

By SOL SEIDMAN

Baltimore is one of those centres in the East where the International has spent a lot of money and effort well, and has not yet seen any tangible results. One of the reasons for our slow program in Baltimore is the fact that most of the workers employed in the ladies' garment shops of that city have direct grievances which appeal to the spell of benevolence cast upon them by the employers, and which will enable the belief that these employers are doing all they can to make their existences in the shops pleasant and comfortable.

Let me say, to an extent this is true. All the big factories in Baltimore are impossibly clean, have nice lunch rooms, dancing floors and tile baths. Of course, as far as wages go, they are, in my knowledge, the lowest in our trades of any city where women's wear is manufactured. In some of the larger shops the employees have fashioned a system of sick and death benefits in order to tie the workers even stronger to the firm. The demand from the factory women has been very developed, and this, instead of spreading and up and to work in these factories.

However, conditions have changed somewhat. The unemployment season was longer than before and the price of the goods has increased for a long time. Some of these "good" employers have taken advantage of the slack period and have cut prices mercilessly. It is enough to say that in some shops experienced girls are working for $10 and $12 a week and the working hours have been increased to 48 and 50 a week, if not yet in full swing. As soon as work reappeared in the shops, we needed more workers and we had to secure the additional labor. In a brief space of time, over 50,000 circulating of various calibrers. A few months ago, a Miss Horntown Powdermaker, an active member and the secretary of the Baltimore Garment Workers here, was elected to the leadership. The employers have tried with the aid of the police, to the work of the committees, and the result is that our campaign continues and it is to be hoped that in a short time we shall obtain substantial results from these efforts.

At a mass meeting on May 5th we gathered in full force and set out to work on the localities. The speakers were a Catholic priest, Father Gamey, and his speech produced great interest. The meeting was well attended. The work of the committees, and the result is that our campaign continues and it is to be hoped that in a short time we shall obtain substantial results from these efforts.
MEETING OF THE FACULTY

Last week occurred a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Educational and Athletics Commissions. The teachers, Dr. Leo Walske, Mr. Gustav Foster, and Dr. F. B. Bluestein, Director of the University Athletic Union, Local 25; Alexander S. Foster, Educational Director of the International, and Marna C. Cohen, Secretary, spent many hours working on the curriculum and plans for next year's work. After careful consideration, they decided to recommend certain changes which they believe will be of value to the members of our University and improve the total information and culture, but also to provide for the general well-being of our Union and of the Labor Movement.

OUTLINES

The Educational Department is not only gratified but very pleasantly surprised at the large number of members who have attended meetings held during the past week. It is expected that this Department will be only too happy to print a monthly as well as more comprehensive bulletin. In the words of one of our members, our programs are only part of our members and it is the responsibility of the faculty to improve the value of education. It also proves beyond doubt that the courses offered by the Educational Department are of great value.

The students' council, the Students' Council of the Workers' Educational Union, has laid down matters connected with the "Get together" of the students which was held last month.

The Council decided to continue its work during the summer and planned a number of activities for the membership. An outing will be arranged by the Students' Council and the Socialist League will be announced shortly.

UNITY HOUSE LIBRARY

Our members who span part of the time of the Philadelphia Unity House, in Forest Park, P.A., recommended the library there. No doubt, a great many of the questions which are being asked in the library. The committee in charge of the library has made an additional appropriation at the request of our members and our Educational Department was asked to help in selecting books for that end.

This Department is preparing a list of carefully selected books for the Unity House Library and which will be distributed through our members for their enjoyment. The list contains many of the greatest modern writers, selected mainly because of their inherent literary value.

... telephone and visual aids...

Our Economic Work—A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Read before conference on Workers' Education in the United States, held in New York City, April 2-3, 1921)

Activities

As far as the history of our work is concerned, the main fact is that since 1916, when the Convention appointed 15,000 men to carry on the educational work of the International, to the present time, we have concentrated on the following对象s and projects: (1) the Unity Centers, (2) the Workers' University and (3) the Educational Department.

The Growth of Our Educational Activities

In 1917, we started with two Unity Centers and a Workers' University, with its work of self-education, with its very limited curriculum. Gradually this work has extended so that now the headquarters have seven Unity Centers and the Workers' University, which has an extensive curriculum and many subjects.

The success of this year proves once more the desirability of such informal gatherings of our members.

Philadelphia Unity House Opens for Registration

The Philadelphia Unity House at Orville, Pa., is open for business. The Unity House Committee of the Philadelphia Unity House, Dreher Avenue, will make a call for registration for its members and members of the International in the city of Philadelphia, which reads as follows:

"While private persons engaged in the business of keeping boarding homes maintain them only for gain—a motive which is primarily responsible for the lower quality of food and commodities which they offer to their guests, and which they are charging for and for the inferior quality of food, and commodities which they are offering to their guests and which they are charging for—our purpose is to give to all the students who come to our place the very best of things at the very lowest price. The Philadelphia Unity House was built and is being maintained not only for the purpose of providing students who have some food, but, in addition to that, we strive to offer spiritual recreation with a minimum amount of amusement. We have arranged for the coming season a series of concerts and other entertainments.

This Unity House is a place which calls forth within the seeking for the more intellectual and subtle influence of our own lives and the life of the students we live in Unity.

We understand that the Unity House has been established for the benefit of our members and for the members of the International. It is a place which fills forth within the seeking for the more intellectual and subtle influence of our own lives and the life of the students we live in Unity.
For a number of reasons the cloak manufacturers have been working overtime for the past year or two years. In fact, some homes are very busy now on sample rooms, with the result that we are now having a period in which naturally prevent themselves to us are. Are our members prepared? Do they know how to conduct themselves in the shops? Are they really making a move to find out about new jobs every other week? The answer is, we believe, a number of reasons for preventing these evils. In a good many instances the sample talk is unfortunately the only state of affairs because of the lack of interest he displays in the welfare of the shop. It is true that in the sample trade the majority of our members are employed more or less. But we have a few members also a fact that these workers are the most fortunate in our trade as far as wages are concerned. Thanks to the strength and activity of our local, they have many workers living without much trouble. We do not believe, therefore, that this is right and that our sample interest in the welfare of our organization is more genuine than it is. We believe that a few more precautions would not be a bad idea. We believe that this is the time to prevent such a state of affairs is for the sake of the tailors and sample makers to keep up the good work in the local and not leave things to fate.

With our other two sections, however (ladies’ tailors and alteration workers’ section, and the Italian section), this is not true of every member. The Italian section especially is coming in forces, in strength, in spirit, in numbers. The fact that some people maintained that our Executive Board was making an effort to bring our branch to the Italian branch; some even prophesied that the local would become disorganized. We are glad to see that our new slate, with pride that had our Executive Board accomplished much good work. We think that, with this branch, they could still be credited with doing a great work for our local. We believe that in our new slate of the branch and are becoming more and more convinced that the recommendations of the Executive Board are absolutely necessary. At their meetings, the members of the local carefully discuss the recommendations of the Executive Board with great interest. We must not interpret the meaning of the term branch. Some tailors feel that the recommendations of the Executive Board of Local No. 3 has established an Italian Ladies’ Trousers section, which is enough that the membership would not approve of having two locals in the trade. We think that the amalgamation of our two locals would never have taken place had the membership actively demanded it.

We have confidence, however, in the Italian-American members. They know that a branch is not a separate union; they are aware of the importance of the Italian branch into being upon the request of the Italian-speaking members, who should realize that the amalgamation of our two locals would be of more benefit to the or-

---

In accordance with the request that came to us from members of the Local Board and the National Board of Directors, the strike that the Association has been fighting for several yearsago has taken place in the Harlem Socialist Club, Slater and Bloomfield Ave., Vice-President of the International, was chairman. In a short note, the executive secretary explained the significance of the 1st of May. The Democrats, Mr. Fichandler, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Lippman, delivered their utmost to please the audience.

Special praise was due the Education Committee, led by Mr. Alexander Fichandler, who delivered an interesting address. He said that early in the history of unionism the conflict between workers and employers was more physical than intellectual; the only aim of the worker was to earn a little more. Now the conflict between the two classes is more subtle. To make this clearer to the workers is not always easy. The international is doing everything in its power to help the good work along. Although only up to a certain point, the advantage of the opportunities offered them.

We want to take this opportunity to thank Sister Bessie M. Cohn for her kind assistance in arranging the concert and making it a success.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP

"What's all this in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mrs. Hennessey. "I was always told I knew!" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at your ignorance, Hennessey. What is the open shop? Sort, 'in the door of the street door to accommodate th' constant stream of th' operators' come in in 't take jobs cheaper than th' men's what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessey: Supposes won av th' free-born citizens is workin' in an open shop fr' th' princely wages av wa large iron dollar a day av they hours. Along comes another man av-a-gun and he sees to th' house: 'Ol think Ol see something the job Fr' ninecy cents.' 'Burns here been in the shop and th' wan-dollar man gets out of it altogether world, and is able to buy goods at reasonable prices as a free-born American citizen and break in on us. At that time, gives him the open door here, Hennessey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thrus, it save th' boss money, but he don't care, and more for money thin he does fr' his right eye. "'Tis all principle wid him. He don't care for his men as av their independence. They must have their independence, regardless av anything. "John, dooley, 'these open shop men you menchuns are takin' unions av properly conducted." "Then, Dooley, if properly conducted. An' what do we get? An' what do we do? An' have them thinned out? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no new things, no pay, no wages, no darn few thing thers.

BUY
WILHE LEI TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

WITH THE WAIST BOARD

(Continued from page 3)

---

Don't Miss This Opportunity!
NOW THAT SCHOOLS ARE CLOSING FOR THE SUMMER
WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE
OUR MODERN SYSTEM OF DRAFTING, GRADING, DRESSING, AND DROPPING;
ALSO SPECIALS FOR BOYS', MISSES', MENS', AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, so that you will be able to command
BIG MONEY in this fall season.

Private instructions by practical experts.

Call or write and we will convince you of this wonderful opportunity.

Open Every Day 8 to 5 P.M.
THE MODERN FASHION ACADEMY
114 West 44th Street
Suite 101
Opposite Delmonico's

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

#215 Broadway
#100 Lenox Avenue
#1709 Pitkin Avenue
#895 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

* Open Sunday until 6 P.M. Eyes examined by the best specialists

Amalgamated Clothes System
A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZED CLOTHERS WORKERS OF NEW YORK
Bay Direct from the Workers!
Help Defeat the Open Shop!

Suit & Overcoats $32 to $50
Ready to make and to measure of the best woolens, all custom tailored
THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES
NEEDED EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System
827 BROADWAY,
Second Floor
Maurice Nite at the Unity Opening Celebration

By Israel Lewin

In the shop of S. Badovsky, which employs more cutters than any other concern in the city, the cutters, at a recent shop meeting held in the cutters' room, decided that the next day they would not attend to them and that their own shop stewards is to act in a sort of representative capacity. As the regular shop steward will act in the capacity of the regular steward, there is not much detail concerning the cutting department.

The executive board insists that all members live up to the instruction given by the national headquarters, in order to do so usually results in being summoned on charges of behavior unsatisfactory to the national headquarters. A number of our members are dissatisfied with the action taken by the shop steward, and if at all times come to the office and consult the manager, but within the shop, in order to maintain union discipline, instructions of the shop chairman are not directly contrary to union laws, must be carried out.

The children's dress trade is not so busy just at present. In spite of this, however, the cutters are hardly any mechanics idle. This is due largely to the fact that ever since the child's clothing industry has been formed, the child's dress industry the union has made an effort for the reason that every shop, no matter how small, must employ a cutter, and no manufacturer is allowed to maintain conditions of union as any of the branches of the Miscellaneous Division. The following are extracts from the miscellaneous union's board of the past week:

Mervin Schauben, No. 6355, appeared on charges brought by Miss Besiee Harper, 1609 Washington Avenue, and Business Agent of the Joint Board, with a statement that he, who is a member of the National Association of the 23rd Street Dance Co., 28 West 15th Street. The firm, in trying to get rid of Miss Besiee Harper, a national agent of the National Association of the 23rd Street Dance Co., 28 West 15th Street, the firm, in trying to get rid of Miss Besiee Harper, was found that Miss Besiee Harper turned out as much work as any of the other operators, and she was rehired. The Secretary of the Miscellaneous Division testified that the statement of Brother Schauben admits that the statement of Brother Schauben is correct, but claims that he testified to what he thought was true. On motion a fine was imposed upon Brother Schauben.

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, May 16
GENERAL: Monday, May 23
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, June 13th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

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

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND! A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of instruction in the Mitchell Schools

in designing Women’s, Men’s, and Children’s Wear.

Three Years’ Experience in Women’s Fashion guarantee for

A lifetime of success in the clothing industry.

MORRIS SCHUMACK'S MIST/GENTLEMAN'S DEPARTMENT

15 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

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

Telephone: ST. 3796

Boston Branch: 423 Washington Street, Boston Building