Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 22)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/177
CLOAKMAKERS WILL NOT WORK ON DECORATION DAY

Conference with Protective Association This Thursday, May 26—A Word to the Chairmen in the Protective Shops

Monday, May 26, is Decoration Day. It is one of the legal holidays in the cloak industry of New York, and as cloakmaker it is the custom of the branch of the trade he belongs to, is permitted to work on that day.

The cloakmakers are being reminded that under present conditions in the industry it is more than ever necessary that this holiday be strictly observed. The men and women in the cloak trade shall not report to the shops on that day and they will receive their pay for the day.

The Joint Board of the cloak industry will be particularly watchful for the strike and will see that an idle day in the trade be carried out to the letter. The executive boards of all the locals connected with the Joint Board will send out committees throughout the cloak district to guard against any cloakmaker entering a shop. Those found violating this rule will be called to the grievance boards of the locals and severely punished.

As reported last week in "Justice," the conferences between the union and the Protective Association are being resumed. Another conference will be held on Thursday, May 26, and it is expected that at this meeting both sides will come to an understanding so as to put an end to the controversy.

It has become necessary to add that the settlement will be made by the conference committee of the Union upon its own initiative, and the result of the conference will be brought back to the Union membership for a vote and acceptance or rejection for determination. This time, as upon former occasions, the members of the Union will have the final word in the settlement.

Bro. Jacob Rubin, the manager of the Protective Division of the Joint Board, informs us that rumors are afloat in the cloakmaking district that many manufacturers and members of the Protective Association, have installed dress departments and are attempting to make an impression upon their workers, that they are now engaged in the manufacture of a "different" line and that they can do as they please as far as making of dresses is concerned.

This is not so. In the name of the union, the agreement, the charter, the constitution heretofore made that dresses that in these factories are to be made under the existing working conditions as cloaks, no matter what department they are being made in. They must be produced by Union members under Union conditions. The chairmen in the Protective shops are called upon to pay strict attention to this matter whether dresses or cloaks are manufactured in their shops, all must be made under the same Union conditions.

This, at which, he discussed the details, the members of the Joint Board, the proposed terms of the new agreement in the industry.

Vice-President Schlessinger, who was operated upon two weeks ago for intestinal trouble at the North American Hospital in Boston, is convalescing and shows signs of speedy recovery.

Mr. B. E. C. had returned home from the hospital already, though he is not able yet to assume his post as the Financial-Treasurer of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board and will not, probably get back to active duty until several weeks have expired and he has regained his health and strength completely.

Our delegates to A. F. of L. convention leave for Denver in two weeks

The I. L. G. W. U. delegation to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor which is to meet at Denver, Colo., beginning June 15, is making preparations to leave city on their long Western trip.

The delegation consists of President Schlessinger, Brotherhoods Saul Mertz, Harry Berlin, Louis Langer, Luigi Antonini and Sister Mary Goff, and was elected at the last convention of our International at Chicago.

Our convention with the Federation promises to be of enormous interest and will, probably, transcend in importance all previous conventions in the history of the A. F. of L. for the renewal of the agreement in the Chicago cloak industry and as the peak situation in New York has been adjusted.

The locals affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board have, during the past few weeks, been discussing at executive meetings the desired terms and proposals to be made to the employers at the forthcoming surrounding. The employees attended a meeting of the Joint Board, specially called together for this purpose, at which he discussed the details, the members of the Joint Board, the proposed terms of the new agreement in the industry.

President Schlesinger visits Chicago

On his way back to New York from the meeting of the General Executive Board at St. Louis, President Schlesinger stopped over for a few days at Chicago. The object of his visit was to start negotiations with the cloak employers of Chicago for a new agreement in place of the one at present in operation, which is to expire shortly.

He met the leading officers of the Employers' Association and in the course of a preliminary conference it was agreed that formal negotia-

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS GIVE $500 TO AMALGAMATED

In accordance with a decision of the General Executive Board, to add the Amalgamated in its big fight against the clothing employers of New York, our Bonna embroidery Local No. 66, has forwarded last week, $500 for the strikers.

The union has sent the check to the general office with the accompanying letter, which speaks for itself: "Dear Brother Baroff: We enclose herewith a check for $500 to forward to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This is our small contribution to aid the magnificently brave strikers."

Too much has happened to the labor world of America in the past two months not to have stired to its very depth even the outward signs of the labor movement of this country. Our delegation will present to the convention a number of important, timely and forward-looking resolutions different from the clothing workers against the greed of their employers and their attempt to oppress and enslave them; against the determination of the clothers to drive the workers back to a system of piece work and to the old-time sweat-shop.

"The Bonna Embroidery Union, Local No. 66, is a part of the Joint Board and the whole industry and have, themselves, undergone a general strike only recently. Our treasury is rather depleted just at present and we are sorry that we could not make a greater contribution to the strike of the Amalgamated even more substantial."

"We request you, together with this sum of money which we enclose here, you convey to the Amalgamated strikers our best wishes and greetings."

"Sincerely yours, "Bonna Embroidery Union," Otis W. Easton, Manager."

We thank the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for their noble example of generosity and their assistance to the strikers."

INTERNATIONAL GIVES $1,000 TO THE NEW YORK CALL

At the last quarterly meeting of our General Executive Board in St. Louis, among the many other requests for financial aid, there was received one from the Board of Directors of the publishing association of the New York Call, requesting immediate assistance. In this communication, the International is thanked for the financial assistance which the labor daily of New York, The Call, has been very prosperous during the last weeks. Simultaneously it is pointed out that owing to the continued financial situation of the Call is still in a bad financial situation and is compelled to ask again for help.

After a brief discussion, the members of the G. E. B. voted a donation of $1,000 to The Call. The members of the International of Labor Day and the interest of The Call, the only labor daily in the East that represents the interests of organized labor and will support it to the limit of their resources in times of difficulty. The Board, in making this donation, had only reflected the wish and will of our membership, and the International only regrets that it could not make this donation even larger than it did.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By Max D. Danzü

THE SUM-UP OF THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

SOMETHING of a "big" press did feature too widely the returns from Italy. They had good reason for it. Upon close examination of the cable reports, which from the first con- crete, reaction has suffered a severe defeat and rebuke in Italy.

Notwithstanding the campaign of terror kept up by the ultra-Nationalists, the Socialists have scored an unprecedented intimidation, shoot- ings and destruction of labor tem- ples and Socialist headquarters inten- ded for the purpose of driving away workers, who are expected to number the fact that the gov- ernment has reapportioned certain industrial labor, for the purpose of defeating the chances of Socialist representation from Lower Saxony, and committed a number of additional electoral dis- tricts to agricultural sections. Near- ly all of the Social Democrats have re- turned a majority of labor and Social- ist deputies.

No sharper rebuke to the crim- inal acts of the Falstaffi and their supporters among the big industrialists and militarists of the world, has been dealt to the people and workers in Italy. The Socialist and labor party of Italy still stand as the first in size in that country, undaunted and un- intimidated, ready to continue its work of progress and achievement.

DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT CAINS POINT

The nation-wide movement for disarmament, which has been carried on in the United States for the past few months, has scored an im- portant point. The New York Dis- armament League has become a body a resolution for the calling to- gether of an international conference, to deal with the question of dis- armament of the future, in certain of adop- tion by Congress.

The New York plan as outlined in a letter to the following: A conference of the great naval powers—Great Brit- ain, Japan and the United States— is to be called together forthwith for the purpose of discussing a re- duction of naval programs of these countries. Conferences of this character have been termed "naval holidays" for a period of years. The present conference is to be held at the expense of the nations, and those three principal naval powers stop building warships for that period. It is the hope of gaining the livelihood of the nation for the benefit of the armament and shipbuilding industries.

This sudden change of front on the part of the Senate is explained by the unusual pressure brought upon it by the newspapers, which stress from every corner of the land the need for relief from the huge war ex- penditures of which our nation is now in the midst. Four of the largest religious organiza- tions in this country—the Fed- eral Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Central Con- ference of American Rabbis and the United Synagogue of America—rep- resenting more than 190,000 clergy- men and congregations, have been asked to read an appeal from their pulpits, on June 5th, for an inter- nationally agreed reduction of the armaments.

The organized labor movement of the United States has long been about the only movement that can be seen to carry any weight in the world, and this was precipitated by the A. F. of L. is expected to launch a nation-wide movement for the reduction of military and huge standing armies and navies.

Last week the Central Trades and Labor Union Congress, holding its annual convention in New York, called upon the Senate to pass the Bonus Amendment and requesting the Senate to defer voting on the naval appropriation amounting to more than $600,000,000 until after this conference between the United States, Japan and England.

THE WAGE CUT ON THE RAILROADS

The most important single item of the world-wide railway move- ment last week was the general re- duction of wages for all classes of employees of the New York and New Jersey railroads in the country, foreseen in the announce- ment made by the United States La- bour Department of the country wide consideration the railway workers' cane laid before it.

It will be remembered by readers of "Justice" for several weeks the rail- way executives and the railway unions have been presenting to the New York State Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

Soon after the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the serious situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

After the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the serious situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

After the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the serious situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

After the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the serious situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

After the word of this forth- coming decision reached the rep- resentatives of the unions, a special conference was called to lay plans to meet the serious situation. It was decided at this conference to ask for a review of the decision of the Board of Labor and on both occasions the demands made by the execu- tives, to have wages reduced. The decision will affect over one million workers directly, and about as many indirectly.

The drop in average earnings during the last five years, according to the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Labor, was $252.60, a reduction of 7.7 per cent, as compared with March. 1928. The average earnings of farm workers have declined steadily since October. April wages were 9 per cent lower weekly, a decrease of 9 per cent.

The last factor is reflected in the aggregate amount of wages paid. From March, 1928, the month pre- vailing the first decline in employ- ment, to April, 1921, the total fac- tory payroll of the 1,648 factories showed a decrease by nearly 20 per cent. Most of this decrease is due to unemployment.

STATE COSSACKS AGAIN IN ALBANY

The street car strike in Albany this summer呈现, the last was compromised last winter, broke out again a week ago in that city was made by the same high-handed methods and violence on the part of the city and state author- ities which accompanied it last sum- mer. Strong armed men, "private detectives" and state troopers are still in full control of Albany, and the papers feature "riot" on the part of workers with glaring head- lines.

Of course, the principal heroes in these fights are our beloved State Cossacks, the black troopers of New York, who know how to "handle" crowds and disperse strikers and pickets. It is quite interesting that no sooner had the strike broken out than our Liberal-minded Governor went down a street in Lake- wood, where he is summering for a rest, to Albany, to move several members of the State National Guard in aid of the strik- en companies.

Why this brilliant military move- ment not have been put down by now we are not in a position to know. The order was, nevertheless, counter-manded the following day, appar- ently upon intimation from the pow- ers at Albany, that such a display of force was barrier to an understanding with the Cossacks and the private de- tectives have the situation well in hand, it is, nevertheless, a eloquent gesture on the part of our new Governor and testimony to his desire to effect an immediate and unlimited aid to the industrial auto- crats of the State.

THE LITERACY TEST IN NEW YORK

R E ACTION moves fast equal in the Empire State, without any sign of babeling or retarding. The enrollment of immigrants and the literacy test do not seem to be sufficiently strict to our editors and forever hunters at Albany. Accord- ingly, next fall the voters of this state are to vote upon a new con- stitutional amendment, one of the occur- rence of which would bar any per- son who is not able to read and understand the New York English from attaining citizenship.

The Board of Education of the City of New York will have its first fight against sedi- tion very shortly. Armed with the revolutionary sedition and alien- ence law, which enables every teacher to take an oath that he or she will not teach any subject which makes them unfit to perform their obligations as teachers, City School Board is expected to make it clear that, whether she takes the oath or does not, Sarah Hyams, a teacher of the Board, will be suspended.

Superintendent Elling and is very, very anxious to have the cooking teacher extricated forever from the school kitchen of the city. Fearful that she might become a part of the part of Miss Hyams might ab- stract the teacher from the Federal Government, and thus enable her to continue her re- duction of the amount of cooking. Dr. Elling made a special request upon the Board of Edu- cation that even the taking of an oath of allegiance by Miss Hyams shall not save her position and sal- ary, and that it is her purpose to make her must suffer from the conse- quences of her earlier act, namely, to have Miss Hyams dismissed from the platform of the Socialist Party.

The action of the Board of Edu- cation is being watched by many who are not a part of the convic- tion that the result of this investiga- tion in advance: The cooking teacher will be suspended, but the entire package of the Bronx will have the block of sedition removed once and for all from their bitter mouth.

BORA H CLOTHING PROBE

APPROVED

If signs do not fall, we shall be treated in the course of the next few months to the spectacle of a thorough-going probe in the clothing industry of the coun- try.

Readers of "Justice" will recall that several weeks ago Senate Majority Leader of New York brought up obviously by the spiciness of the pieces of the legal talent employed by the Senate Committee on Inland Revenue to investigate the garment making industry. It started by having the House to disclose before the shocked popu- laces of the land their horrible and shocking report, and now, as after Senator Borah moved, in addition to the Moses inquiry that, not only the subject, but the entire industry of the New York will sanction their scheme.

Sedition in Cooking

The Board of Education of the City of New York is about to have its first fight against sedition very shortly. Armed with the revolutionary sedition and alien- ence law, which enables every teacher to take an oath that he or she will not teach any subject which makes them unfit to perform their obligations as teachers, City School Board is expected to make it clear that, whether she takes the oath or does not, Sarah Hyams, a teacher of the Board, will be suspended.

Superintendent Elling and is very, very anxious to have the cooking teacher extricated forever from the school kitchen of the city. Fearful that she might become a part of the part of Miss Hyams might ab- stract the teacher from the Federal Government, and thus enable her to continue her re- duction of the amount of cooking. Dr. Elling made a special request upon the Board of Edu- cation that even the taking of an oath of allegiance by Miss Hyams shall not save her position and sal- ary, and that it is her purpose to make her must suffer from the conse- quences of her earlier act, namely, to have Miss Hyams dismissed from the platform of the Socialist Party.

The action of the Board of Edu- cation is being watched by many who are not a part of the convic- tion that the result of this investiga- tion in advance: The cooking teacher will be suspended, but the entire package of the Bronx will have the block of sedition removed once and for all from their bitter mouth.

Borah Clothing Probe

Approved

If signs do not fall, we shall be treated in the course of the next few months to the spectacle of a thorough-going probe in the clothing industry of the coun- try.
Happenings In Local No. 3

By C. SCHATZBERG

Our Executive Board has lately decided upon a plan for the election of a Financial Secretary and members of the Executive Board, which we urge every member of our organization to witness.

As known, the present Executive Board of Local No. 3 is to function until July, with the understanding that the new Executive Board shall take place sometime during that month. As our local is composed of three branches, each of those being entitled to representation in the financial and the executive secretary shall be elected a general meeting. The board shall take place in the course of one day, to be announced in the near future.

3. The chairman of the incoming executive board shall hold office for one year, until January 2023. After that, the chairman of the outgoing board and the financial secretary shall be elected for the next term, as heretofore, and as is the rule in every local affiliated with the Joint Board.

4. In order that the local elections take place simultaneously and without hindrance, the branches shall nominate candidates on the following day: The sample makers' branch on June 4; the ladies' tailors' branch on June 5; and the Italian branch on June 6. Between nomination days and the day of election, all necessary arrangements shall be made for the examination of candidates and for the passing upon the qualifications of candidates, if any.

The above-mentioned plan will give every member of our local the opportunity to be represented on the board. Our only concern is that our local be represented with due importance and the necessity of electing a capable and energetic executive board. We will come up to the standard of the board that has governed our local in the past six months.

In our previous report, in the case of the sample makers to become a little more active, we failed to call the attention of the shop chairman to a little more interest to the sample department of the shops. It seems that a larger number of shop chair-
EDITORIALS

FACE PROSPECTS IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

While this last week's "Peaceful" is going to prove, that the paramount question of peace or war in the cloak industry is about to be decided in conference. It is our earnest wish that the outcome of this conference will be such as will enable the workers who seek a conflict, if a conflict can honorably be avoided. The big cloakmakers' organization has only one purpose and one goal in view, namely, that its tens of thousands of members, for whose welfare and living conditions it is responsible, earn a comfortable livelihood through honest labor; that want and misery do not haunt their existence, and that in common with all humanity, they might feel that life is worth while living.

The union likewise feels a tremendous responsibility not only to its membership, but to the entire industry. It is fully aware that the cloak business, which is the biggest single employer of labor in this country, demands a great deal of heavy industry, which knows that it must not present such demands on behalf of the workers that would injure the industry, as soon as or later such a demand would be carried through to the detriment of the interests of the workers. It considers the present industrial condition and advances no demands to the manufacturers, demands for which there is no such need, and which might be and are detrimental to the industry.

The union is satisfied that for the present conditions remain as of old. Moreover, it is ready to cooperate with the manufacturers with every resource at command, to get with labor productivity and aid as much as possible in the removing of the grounds for any unjustifiable complaints by the employers in this direction.

In conclusion, to fortify our argument for peace in the cloak industry, we wish to quote a few paragraphs from an article in the last issue of the well-known periodical, "The Atlantic Monthly," written by Mr. R. F. Boss, and entitled "Jew-Baiting in America." The writer, who is quite naturally, very friendly towards Jews. The writer, however, says: "The eyes of the world are open. They see with open eyes and analyze fearlessly the facts that have made possible the rebuilding of the Jewish race. They have come to believe that if these businesses are the better because of Jewish control. Has Jewish domination of the clothing trade shown an example of the progress that can be made toward industrial peace? And these questions are asked, not by foolish theorists, who shrink at the spectacle of Jewish world-domination, not by anti-Semites, who are impervious to ideas of justice and fair play, but by thoughtful and fair-minded Americans, whose memories are long enough to recall a day when Jews were refugees from persecution, in search of a last refuge.

And what is the truth about the clothing industry?" the writer asks. Here is his answer, which we believe none of our employers can resist. Let the manufacturers say, that if our employers are to make a profit, and to have a peaceable and prosperous trade, they must have an honest and decent living wage, and must not sell the goods of the employers.

In the view of the writer of the "Atlantic Monthly" is certainly correct in saying that while "Christian control of steel mills and copper mills may be even worse than Jewish control of clothing shops, the steel mills and the mines are beyond the view of the great American public, while every one comes in daily contact with the clothing shop. Jews in their business life have a far larger effect upon the public mind than any other group, and their names on the streets of Fifth Avenue and Broadway; who visit the steel mills of Bethlehem, or the mines of Anaconda?"

GOOD BEGINNING

The meeting of a week ago at Cooper Union, at which Samuel Gompers and many other speakers have denounced the injunction practice, will be a most important event in the history of the anti-injunction movement. It will report and secure success. It certainly has not failed to make a deep impression upon public opinion, as evidenced by the widespread comment in the press.

Of course, the ball was altogether too small for an important occasion of this kind. Now that a beginning has been made, however, the agitation against the injunctions and the injunction-practitioners must go on and on until the public becomes convinced that the anti-injunction movement can be conducted with unrivalled intensity until the name injunction-judge will come to be regarded by the public opinion as a cognomen of the bankruptcy court. In this way will they, with the aid of our International, made the first step. Many more steps in this direction will have to be made before the effect of the anti-injunction campaign will begin to be felt in our industrial life.

Friend and enemy alike, admit that the speech delivered by President Gompers on that occasion was one of the strongest and the most effective ever made by him. It appears that even those in the hall who usually consider it a matter of sacred duty to frown on a social baseball match, did not forget for the moment their obligations and enthusiastically applauded the speaker. They may have repented their sins afterward, but, of course, it was a bit too late.

The strongest point in President Gompers' speech was his expression of bitter disappointment over the results of the war. He who by conviction was a pacifist all his lifetime, had thrown himself into the war with ardent faith and enthusiasm, hundreds of thousands of young workers lie buried upon the battlefields of France because he, Gompers, had urged them on and told them that it was a fight for "liberty and democracy." What are the results? Here are his words:

"We fought to abolish political autocracy, and after that was accomplished, the overthrown set about to play the role of autocracy for a political autocracy. In doing this they are using a method that strikes at the very foundation of our government: a government that guarantees life, liberty and happiness to every man, woman, and child."

Gompers invokes the decision of the A. F. of L. last February, that the injunctions on the manufacturers be granted through the board to obey. When an injunction, he reiterated, is "issued violating the rights of a citizen, we prefer to abide by the constitutional guaranty rather than by the injunction granted by a judge working for capital."

The second strong point in his speech was his reaffirmation of the decision of the A. F. of L. last February, that the injunctions on the manufacturers be granted through the board to obey. When an injunction, he reiterated, is "issued violating the rights of a citizen, we prefer to abide by the constitutional guaranty rather than by the injunction granted by a judge working for capital."

All these statements, coming from President Gompers, sound particularly strong and revolutionary. When President Gompers, however, spoke of the hypnotism of a Judge Van Sichen, he displays peculiar naivety. Why attack this individual Brooklyn judge? Is it because he had told the truth—that a certain industry is a monopoly, and must be resisted by the workers? But the contrary, for this he is to be thanked as the first and only judge who had the singular courage to come out before the public in his true colors. Secondly, who would impeach this man's action when the government altogether innocent in this entire injunction business? Why blind oneself, why cast the entire blame upon the judge?

Gompers has proven again by this demand that while he had learned a great deal during this last period of storm and stress, he is yet altogether a man. He sees the enemy always in this or that judge, and not in the entire organization of the employers, or the other single group, but he fails to see the decay of the entire system of the employers, and their employers everywhere. We are not, however, hopeless. Samuel Gompers is still young, very young, and capital's endless attacks upon labor will inevitably bring him to the right angle of vision.

GOOD NEWS FOR READERS OF "JUSTICE"

At the last quarterly meeting, in St. Louis, the General Executive Board has decided to increase the size of "Justice" from a quarto to a folio. The object of this is to make the pages of the journal more readable. By the kindment of the readers of "Justice" will welcome this announcement with sincere satisfaction. The present size of this journal has made it immensely difficult, of course, for the editors to keep abreast of all the immediate interests and problems, and events and progress in the world of labor, as fully and as broadly as we have eagerly wished to.

The increased size of the "Justice" will now afford us the opportunity to apply ourselves with greater freedom to the service, enlightenment, and the spreading of intelligent information among the great membership of our International.
In comparison with the previous quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, the April meeting of the fourth, quarterly meeting at St. Louis was a much quieter and less eventful one. While the sessions of the Boston meeting were marked by stormy discussions and spirited debates, the atmosphere at St. Louis was more peaceful and cordial. The atmosphere was not without its challenges, however, as the annual report of the society was presented, and the membership numbers were discussed.

The meeting was held at the Board of Trade Union Hall in St. Louis, the seat of the International Workers of the World (IWW), on the day of the 1st, 1919, and it was attended by 955 delegates from various local unions throughout the United States. The meeting was presided over by President John L. Lewis, who is also the leader of the steelworkers union, the United Steelworkers of America (USWA).

The meeting was marked by a significant change in tone compared to previous meetings. The atmosphere was more subdued, and there was a general sense of accomplishment and pride in the achievements of the union. The delegates were proud of the gains they had made in the past year, such as the 8-hour workday and the 52-week work year. The delegates were also confident that they would continue to make progress in the future.

The meeting was also marked by a sense of change and transition. The delegates recognized that the IWW was entering a new phase, and they were excited about the opportunities that the future held. The delegates were also aware that they had a significant role to play in shaping the future of the union.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 PM, and the delegates returned home to their local unions, ready to continue the struggle for a better future.
Our Educational Work — A Survey

By FANNIA M. COHN

FACTS — PLANS — IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from last issue)

To prevent the Educational Com- mittee and its members from being out of touch with the needs of the Local Unions, we have established a regular monthly meeting of the Educational Committees of our Local Unions. This Conference meets either with the President of the Industrial Committee or the Educational Director and the Secretary of the Educational Committees. They discuss our edu- cational activities and make suggestions to the Educational Department. At the first meeting of the year, we also review the important recent books on economic and labor subjects as published in England and the United States, showing the development of economic thought.

The aims, organization and meth- ods of the Cooperative Movement are also taken up.

An attempt is made to acquaint the members with the important psychological laws which determine human conduct, particularly affecting economic laws and political activi- ties of the workers as well as the laws governing human groups and the development of social institutions.

Our members make an analysis of the school system as it affects the social, political, industrial, climatic, and racial forces which produce modem social conditions.

The ideals of great poets, dramat- ists and novelists are presented to them with a sufficient emphasis upon the purely aesthetic quality in their works. All in all, there is a definite and frequently successful attempt to give to our members a rounded view of the place of the worker in the larger scheme of society. We also teach our Members how to play a game.

Text-books for Our Students

This Department has prepared a list of textbooks on various subjects which we recommend to our mem- bers in connection with the courses given in the Workers' University. The list includes a number of special pub- lications and pamphlets which will be used during our meetings and as a basis for study.

Details

To make the text-books more profi- table for our members, our teachers prepare outlines of each course; they can then ask questions designed to stimulate the

Our Educational Comment and Notes

AMERICA'S RAIL

Some few readers may know that the schools of New York are preparing for a celebration next Oc-
tober. This celebration is to be devoted to the commemoration of the services per- formed by the various races who built and maintain their railroads. Pupils in the public schools are engaged in discovering what the contributions of the various per- sons have been.

In connection with this celebration, the Committee on Education of the American's Making Association is preparing a' pamphlet which will be distributed among the students who prepare for the occasion. These outlines recall to the students the earlier discussion in the class. They are to be distributed to the Local Unions outside of New York, with the request that they will arrange sim- ilar courses.

Pamphlets

In order that this great work of our International may bear fruit, it is imperative that we procure the necessary number of pamphlets for our classes. Most of the pamphlets are "written either for college and high school students or for children in the ele- mentary grades. We are faced with this problem.

It is our plan, therefore, that the Educational Department shall distribute such literature as will pro- mot e the education of our members.

We therefore ask our members to send pamphlets on the subject matter of their courses. These will be pub- lished by the Educational Depart- ment and sold to our members at cost. We hope that they will be used as textbooks by our classes, because we believe that only those teachers who have acquired experience with such books can write textbooks dealing with work- ers' education.

Music, Drama and Art

As they grow older, we feel that the artistic side of the education of our members should not be neglected. It is our aim to cultivate in them an appreciation for beauty and art, which tends so much to increase the enjoyment of life.

The longing for beauty should be awakened to such an extent that it will preserve the dignity of their characters, oppose insalubrious conditions in their shops and abolish slums.

The members of the Organizing Department are to bring about this about is to make arrangements for symphonies and sym- phony orchestra performances; the members obtain tickets at half price. We also agree to trips to the Museums of Art and National Historical Union and the guidance of a teacher who ex- plains to our members the significance of what we see. We form honorary parties to the parks and woods to enjoy the love for nature and its beauty.

The effort to develop the artistic life of the workers has resulted in the establishment of summer homes in the Unity village, conducted on a cooperative basis and in which our members live in an atmosphere of perfect democracy and fellowship.

Local No. 89, Inaugurates Summer House, "Villa Anita Garibaldi"

At last, our dreams of Summer House are realized! "Villa Anita Garibaldi" is the name se- lected for the new home of our summer school, and the place chosen is located at Grant City, S. J., near Midland Beach.

This special home is an ideal one and offers many attractions in home, like, Italian meals, cleanliness and comfort, and accommodations for bathing, etc.

The committee has arranged a campaign for the purchase of a floating home, which will take place on Saturday, June 6, 1931. The program is interesting and more details will be given then.

We believe that our teachers will par- tabulate in these festivities.

Any member who wishes to be part of this event, will be able to do so as long as space permits.

Agnés Robinson, soprano, will sing "Divina de "Norma"—Bellini.

Both the above singer will render a duet, "Forza del Destino"—Verdi.

We will also have among us Anita Garibaldi, grandniece of the Italian heroine; Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose Pantheon is located in the United States, and who is located at Grant City, S. J., near Midland Beach.

This is an ideal place and offers many attractions in home, like, Italian meals, cleanliness and accommodation for bathing, etc.

The committee has arranged a campaign for the purchase of a floating home, which will take place on Saturday, June 6, 1931. The program is interesting and more details will be given then.

We believe that our teachers will par- ticipate in these festivities.

Any member who wishes to be part of this event, will be able to do so as long as space permits.

The rates for the Home are: $26 per week for members and $32 per week for non-members.

Registration is closed. Registration for the home will be limited to 150 members. There will be no registration for children under 10 years of age.

The registration fee for the home is $15 per person, and it includes all meals, room accommodations, and recreation. Additional fees may be charged for special events, such as concerts, dances, "get togethers," and special attractions.

Any member who wishes to be part of this event, will be able to do so as long as space permits.
News From Boston

By ABRAHAM SPYDER

The activities connected with the announcements of the next Session of our city—lasting from February 2 to and yet at an end—have kept me from writing about current conditions. Things are a little more quiet now and we can at present affix to the report a few lines on the situation of the clockmakers of Boston.

You, doubtless, recall the "love letters" which our manufacturers had sent to their workers before the strike had broken out, in which they had declared that they feared the workers had not rise and they wanted to break it off—ten weeks before it was to expire. Well, the strike lasted and, under ordinary circumstances, the Union would have sided little about this whole affair, and would have forgotten about it entirely. The employers, however, took themselves and their declaration very, very earnestly, and they must have made up their minds that not only would the agreement and their association die, but that the Union must also follow suit.

In the matter of communicating with the Union they sent a letter a day to each and every worker in which they assured them that collective negociations were a failure and that henceforth there would be "no more Union"—to quote their own expression. Had the clockmakers agreed with them on an appeal made to come and help would probably scored a victory. Unfortunately for the association, conclusions were made to deal with it in no other manner, but through the Union. And when the leaders of the association began to show fight, we had no other resource but to strike.

Well, we have been in the strike now since the second day of February, and the strike is still up and doing.

Many manufacturers who, from the beginning cared little about the association, concluded peace with the Union and their workers shortly after the strike has broken out;—much to the chagrin of the rest of the members of the association, who regarded this action as a violation of the principles of "clean solidarity." Again a circular letter was dispatched, this time to the remaining members of the association in which the sacred obligation resting upon them—to fight the Union to an end—was vividly pictured, and a strike calling them to the aid of their works. The workers received the letter, however, paid but little attention to its contents. They thought that would get along best by minding their own affairs, and they knew only too well that this plan to break up the Union is not such an easy matter to accomplish. These independent employers knew just as well that the Boston clockmakers, no matter what their faults, no matter how they may have at times criticized their own Union, were Union men in the pure and true sense of the term. The existence of their organization was threatened would defend it to the last drop.

The unwillingness on the part of these employers to join hands with the ringleaders of the association started a real panic. The sight of other employers in the same industry in the same city making fine profits by the laws they were controlled to keep their season, was far from pleasing to most of the members of the association. But it turned many of them in the face. The result was a stately rush from the association and a large number of Harmonial agreements with the Union. The final effects were quick and decisive. In a brief space of time only a few straggling members remained in the association, and these came in gradually shortly after that.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT OF THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

By JULIUS HOCHMAN, Manager

(COLLECTION)

COLLECTED WAGES During the period this report we have collected the sum of $4,423.66 back pay which sum was turned over by the Financial Secretary for payment to the workers.

OUTGOING SHOPS 12 shops went out of business since the strike of 1921 and 10 shops of the Independent Department joined the Association of Independent Manufacturers, Inc., since the strike of 1921.

1 shop was referred to Local 23 for control, since the strike of 1921.

INCOME SHOPS We have signed 54 agreements with new shops since the strike of 1921.

PRESENT STANDING OF DEPARTMENT

Number of Shops The Independent Department at present controls 456 shops of which 456 are working on dresses and 12 are working onwaists and 13 are working on sewing shops.

Number of People The approximate number of workers in the shops controlled by the Independent Department is 13,644, out of which 1,280 are employed in the dress shops, 4,624 in waist shops and 106 in tailoring and hemstitching shops.

Johners, Manufacturers & Contractors Out of the 456 dress shops, 35 are jobbers, 92 are manufacturers and 306 are contractors.

Out of the 161 waist shops, 7 are jobbers, 67 are manufacturers and 92 are contractors.

Average Amount of Work Employed in the dress shops as of 20th of January, 1921.

The average amount of people employed in the waist shops as of 20th of January, 1921.

BORROW CLOTHING PROBE

APPROVED

(Continued from page 2)

the employers as well, be investigated for the purpose of getting down to the source of profiteering and the high price of clothing.

According to a Washington dispatch, the Borah resolution, calling for an investigation of the clothing industry, has been favorably reported. This probe into the clothing industry is going to be a sweeping one and many weeks will be consumed in the work. As speedily as possible, the conditions in the clothing industry of the United States, including the working conditions, and the cause of the "industrial unrest" in the various clothing centers of the United States, will be thoroughly investigated and gone over.

The cost and selling price of woolen clothing and other materials used in the manufacture of clothing, and in the methods of selling and distribution of such woolen clothing; also the cost and selling prices of retail clothing, the profits in the manufacture and sale of clothing for the past seven years, will be made the subject of the Senate Committee's investigations.

The conditions of labor, with special reference to contracting systems and sweat shops prior to the organization of the workers and since; the purposes, objects, methods and tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and its relations, if any, with political organizations; the relations of the employers' organizations with other associations, also any correspondence, political activities, will also be the subjects of the investigation, which will report to the Senate on all such findings.

"Earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly"

Exceptional opportunity for you to take up a course of designing and cutting suits, coats, skirts and dresses.

Never before has there been such a great demand for designers as NOW. Individual private lessons are given to every scholar by a practical and experienced teacher.

Our Instructions Are Modern, Simple, and Practical

Write or phone for information.

Evening classes, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

FRENCH-AMERICAN FASHION PUBLISHING COMPANY

210 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: Madison Square 5185.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

2715 Broadway

*1001 Lenox Avenue

*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn

985 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 CLOTHING WORKERS OF NEW YORK

Buy Direct from the Workers! Help Defeat the Open Shop!

Suits & Overcoats $32 to $50

Ready to wear and made to measure of the best woolsen, all custom tailored

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES

NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System

827 BROADWAY,

Second Floor

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWEITOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

Available at The World Outlets.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

BY ISRAEL LEWIN

The Executive Board at its meeting on Tuesday, February 24, 1926, made the announcement of the structure of the officers of our union. At our monthly meeting last week, the recommendation agitated the minds of many of our active members during the last few days. These recommendations were made by the previous Executive Board for the purpose of running our organization on a more efficient and economical basis. These latter recommendations were not acted upon, and were rejected at a special general meeting of the body, held in the fact that the members with the Club and Waits and Dress Joint Boards was at that time but recent, and our members could not tell how it would work out.

After going over the matter thoroughly, the Executive Board has decided unanimously on the following changes, which differ somewhat from those proposed by the previous Executive Board:

1. There shall be only one secretary in place of the present two, one for the local and one for the General Secretary. This would mean a saving to the sum of about $500.00 per year. The two offices, which were at a certain degree identical, would then be consolidated into one, whereby bringing about greater efficiency.

2. Eliminate the present system of three memberships in our local, namely, one each for the Club, Waits, and Dress, and Miscellaneous Divisions, and in its stead have one General Manager elected who shall be responsible for the work of the entire union. On the one hand, he be a financial executive saving to us, and what is more important, the work of the whole union would be centralized, all the different divisions being brought into closer contact with one another.

Of course, the Executive Board realized that it is a physical impossibility for a manager to attend to the two Joint Boards with which we are affiliated, as well as to the members of the Miscellaneous Division, without any assistants. It therefore provides in its recommendation that business agents, the number of which is to be determined upon by the Executive Board from time to time, shall be elected. The business agents are to be responsible to the General Manager, who will assign them to their duties. The Executive Board also suggested to the President to appoint a Constitution Committee for the purpose of working out the details connected with this reconstruction project.

At the last general meeting, held on Monday, May 22, 1926, the recommendations of the Executive Board were approved unanimously by the members present. President Dreyfus publicly urged the appointment of a Constitution Committee, consisting of the following nine members: John Ryan, Sidney Rosenberg, Charles Stein, Sam B. Shorrer, Sam Perlmutter, Israel Lewin, Charles Bunting, Max Stoller, and Sam Kerr.

As soon as the committee will be ready with its report, the above recommendations, a special meeting will be called for its ratification.

At the last general meeting, the members were pleasantly surprised to have them Bro. Max Gorenstein, former manager of the Club and Joint Divisions of our union, at present Vice-President of the International Laces' Garment Workmen's Union. Brother Gorenstein, who has been away from our local for almost a year, doing work for the organization in different parts of the country, and who recently returned from the meeting of the General Executive Board of the International, held at St. Louis, Missouri, was invited by the chair to address the meeting. In his address, Brother Gorenstein expressed considerable regret that having been away, in the interests of the International, on the Pacific Coast, it was impossible for him to visit Local 10 member, but he expressed the hope that since his work is largely in the East at present, he will have the opportunity to see us in person. Brother Gorenstein in his special speech reviewed the work of the International Union for the last year, and also reported on the deliberations of the recent meeting of the General Executive Board.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Phil Leibowitz, No. 6797, appeared on summons, charged with failing to secure a working card in the firm of Olivo & Loom, 32 East 21st Street. Brother Leibowitz admitted, to the charge, but after giving an plea of good service, he was under the impression that he could not get a working card. On motion a fine was imposed.

Moe Raskin, No. 6711, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working in the shop of Aaron & Sonderman, 15 West 21st Street, on Saturday, May 14, at 1 p.m. Brother Raskin stated that the operators did not work that day and the firm therefore asked him to come in at 9 o'clock that morning instead of 8, and he therefore stayed in after twelve to make up the hours. On motion a fine was imposed.

Ab Linder, No. 5877, appeared on summons, charged with helping the firm of Glasberg & Reus, 120 West 19th Street, to move during the recent general strike in the Waits and Dress Industry. Brother Glasberg states that he received an order from the company to strike, and was afterwards asked by the firm to help them move, and knowing that the firm had filed application for settlement, he thought that he was permitted to do so. On motion, Brother Linder was fined $25.00 and was censured by the Board.

Charles Fickle, No. 4196A, appeared on summons, charged with receiving $10.00 a week at shop of Common & Hoffman, 154 West 21st Street, while having in his possession a $50 working card. A collection of $100, which is the difference in pay, was made in this case. Brother Fickle stated that having been out of work for a considerable length of time, he got a job at the above house, but was offered work at $35 per week, and was advised by the firm to get a $50 working card, so as to make it safe. On motion, a fine was imposed.

A year of well-won success is before us. A new Board of Directors and a new Secretary-Treasurer are before us.

Our new store is located at 410 GRAND STREET, and is open daily until a visit to the corner and closed on Sunday. Our 14 years of business is your safest guarantee for

DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, Between Clinton and Bowery Streets.

For Better this ad, show it.

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 School.

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear.
Apparel. A course of Instruction in the Mitchell School Menu on Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell School: Pattern-making, Grading, Cutting, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved New Ideas, New Systems, Better Methods. Best Results. Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklets, demonstration and full information.

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

Telephone: Diary 8823

Boston Branch: 425 Washington Street, Duxbury Building

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10
ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, June 6th
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, June 13th

SPECIAL

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Action, on the recommendation of the Executive Board in the case of Bro. Julius Levine, delegate to the Joint Board of the Waits and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, June 20th

GENERAL:
Monday, June 27th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS