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Comments
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PEACE WITH HONOR IN NEW YORK CLOAK INDUSTRY

Cloak Manufacturers Withdraw Their Demands — Working Standards Remain As Heretofore—No Reduction in Wages

The settlement of the controversy in the New York cloak industry is, under present industrial conditions, a splendid achievement and a great credit to the organized workers in these trades.

We do not wish to speak here in terms of victory. The conferences between the representatives of the Union and the Cloak Protective Association were not conducted in a spirit in which a desire to "defeat" the other party was manifested by either side. The present leadership of the Protective Association, in its credit we must state, came to these conferences in a peaceful frame of mind, which enabled the negotiations to continue in a friendly spirit. It is true, they have persisted rigidly in coming the three demands embodied in the resolution of their association, namely, a reduction in wages, the lengthening of working hours and the indiscriminate right to discharge. After our conference engagements had for several years that the concession of these demands is unthinkable, they have, however, finally yielded to the request to come to a peaceful settlement in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished.

The terms of the settlement, in
deed, fully, reflect this spirit. The principle that the workers who make the cloaks are the people who are also interested in the progress of its development, was accepted as the base on which a conference between the representatives of the Union and the Cloak Protective Association was held.

The conference committee of the Union unanimously drew the attention of the conferences to the fact that it is in the interests of the industry that the workers in the shops, in order to fulfill their obligations honorably, are given human conditions and satisfactory working standards.

The following is the official memorandum which was adopted at the last conference as the working basis in the understanding reached between the Union and the Association:

MEMORANDUM
June 2, 1921.

After a number of conferences held between the leaders of the Cloak Protective Association and the United Garment Workers' Union, a settlement has been reached.

1. Both sides agree to comply with the above terms.

The first to be apprised of this settlement were the delegates of the Joint Board, who gathered in regular meeting, on Friday evening, June 3, at 62 East 100th Street, President Schlesinger, the Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Union, arrived at the hall in company with Vice-President Sigman and Secretary B. D. Kettelson, and through them made a report of the committee to the delegates.

The report was listened to in full and at the conclusion of the negotiations the delegates had already become familiar with most of the clauses of the understanding at hand, providing for the future. At that time, however, it was not altogether certain how the negotiations would terminate. The speeches of the delegates were complete and the big job at an end.

Said one member of the Joint Board: "Drinking in with the happy little syllable and word of the final, report masterfully presented to them by Brodher Schlesinger. There was pride and satisfaction in the gleam of every eye at the unity and strength of their organization was unfolding itself before their eyes, while the terms of the settlement were gradually read to them.

After the report was ended, a hearty and stormy applause broke out. The air of the meeting room was full of enthusiasm and an indescribable glow of satisfaction. The report was unanimously adopted and the conference committee recommended the Joint Board for its conscientious and tireless work.

At the last meeting of the Board there was a strong demand for unity and a health and beauty posture. The delegates were adjourned to a very important decision—to order election for business agents, instead of having them appointed, as was the practice for quite some time.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

New Dress and Waist Board Installed Last Wednesday

An important event in the life of the organization of the waist and dressmakers of New York has taken place last Wednesday night, when the newly elected delegates to the Joint Board, the Waist and Industry were installed. The meeting took place at Beethoven Hall and was marked by an unusual air of earnestness which animated every delegate and witness present.

General Secretary Barlow, of the International, in company with First Vice-President Sigman and Editor Yuneisky, installed the incoming Joint Board. The speakers dwelt at length upon the recent history of the industry affiliated with the Joint Board, and called particular attention to the detrimental effect dissension, and grave situations had been upon the general trade conditions and working standards in the industry.

They exhorted the delegates to use every bit of energy and influence at their command to begin a new period of constructive activity and leadership in the locals and to place the organization of the workers in the waist and dress industry on the high plane which the general intelligence of its members rightfully entitles it to.

Brother Harry Berlin, of Local No. 10, was elected as permanent Chairman of the Joint Board. The following were elected as members of the Board of Directors, one from each local: J. Levine, from Local 10; Louis Shapiro, from Local 22; Miss N. Draisnik, from Local 25; M. Steitelman, from Local 58; Frieder, from Local 60; H. Reisler, from Local 80; and Salvatore Milazzo, from Local 89.

Julia Adler, Jennie Valiere and Maurice Nite at Unity Opening Concert

Executive Boards of All International Locals Invited to Send Delegates

The program for the opening concert at Unity House is now complete. Jennie Valiere, the noted European tragedienne, who has successfully played on the Yiddish stage, is one of the artists who will appear at this concert. Maurice Nite, the well known violinist is another. Julia Adler, daughter of the celebrated Jewish actor, Jacob P. Adler, and Sadie Chalifet, pianist, complete the list. Miss Julia Adler is artist of remarkable ability and growing popularity. She recently appeared in the role of Naomi in the opera "Mahabharat," at the New York Opera House, and has made an exceptionally favorable impression.

The celebration will take place on Saturday evening, June 18th, in the big hall at the Unity House. Members of the Joint Board will be present at the celebration on time. A very representative gathering is expected at Unity House for the event. Members of the executive boards of all locals in the International have been especially requested to come. Teachers of the various unity centers and of the Jewish Workers' University have also been invited.

All information regarding rates, training, etc., can be secured in Room 6, 16 West 21st Street, or at the various branch offices of the Union.

The following message was received from the "Workers' International"

"Accord our hearty congratulations upon your victory in the joint board election and ask you to keep us informed of your progress and all important events. We are not only proud of being connected with you, but also thankful for your constant efforts to advance the interest of the Jewish workers in America.

Maurice Schlesinger
"Social Secretary-Therapyst"

The final words of the "Workers' International" expressed the sentiments of all who have worked to advance the cause of unity and progress.
WASTE IN INDUSTRY

It would have probably been of small service to the movement had that report of the Committee on Elimination of Wastes, made public last week, been published about 20 years ago. It was then, in the early days of the anti-monopoly drive, that the combination of factors, so fully surveyed in the recent cry that labor was slaughtering and the nation's non-productivity was "mining" the industries of the country.

That particular cry, as will be remembered, lasted only for about a year and was supplantated, later, by a considerably larger cry that was cutting on the pretext that labor was "bulldozing up the prices of commodities at a high level" through its refusal to permit a reduction in earnings. The assertion that the workers were not as purchases through the year somehow receded to the background, and, in view of the general industrial upturn, it has not been much heard of since.

Now comes this authoritative reproof on the doings of the employers, the very group that, in the whole guilt for whatever waste of labor and material is going on in industry. Labor is charged with less than 25 per cent by the Board of the output. The Board is in agreement, and it has been held responsible for more than half of the waste, duplication and|

In making recommendations designed to eliminate waste on a national scale, the report suggests that:

That a national information service be established to report on industrial prosperity;

That a national statistical bureau be established to cover employers;

That a national health policy be adopted;

That a national policy be adopted for handling labor disputes;

That industries standardize and adopt efficient methods;

That trade associations help standardize their lines; and

That the public distribute their purchases through the year to stabilize production.

After all, it is better late than never. This puniting of the non-producers, production bubble, with which labor was charged only a white age, is a wholesome thing. It makes the position of labor in its daily contest with capital and points again the only true road to the protection of choice and scarcity in industry.

ENGLISH COAL STRIKE

FIRE several weeks of dilly-

dallying, in the course of which Lloyd George has made several concessions to the miners, the miners and the miners held for the first time during the present coal deadlock a full and frank conference on the situa-

tion, without the presence of govern-

ment representatives, last week. The government accepted the miners' invitation to meet them, and at the end of the first day of discussion, the coal miners to the press saying that the dis-

putes were being held in a friendly spirit and that further con-

ferences would be resumed.

It is considered possible that the government might be invited to take part in the coming conference. The government's agreement to send a deputation to the executive of the miners' union is a step in the right direction.

The strike, involving only a small percentage of the workers, is expected to continue for some time. The government has agreed to the sending of a deputation to the executive of the miners' union.

AUSTRIA AGAIN NEAR COLLAPSE

A recent item of news absorbing interest has filtered through the cable dispatches last week which attracted limited attention in the American press.

The employees of the Italian govern-

cent have been affected by the depri-

tation of money which has trebled the cost of living. On the other hand, it would appear that with the break-

down of the credit system, and the depression which has been caused thereby, the government cannot find any means for increasing the value of the currency unless it resorts to additional tax-

ation.

The government proposes to solve this problem by decreasing the number of the employed officials and by increasing the salaries of the remaining officials.

STRIKING ENGRAVERS RETURN TO WORK

The strike of the newspaper photo engravers, which has been in progress in New York, which has not yet been settled, and the publishers have refused an $8 in-

crease, has come to an end last week after a series of interesting and har-

gious coal arrangements. The strike, of course, involved only a small percentage of the workers. It, nevertheless, tie-up, while it lasted, a certain part of the newspaper production in the city. And as it affected the newspapers, it naturally received a lot of public attention.

The preliminary agreement is to run for 60 days, the workers return-

ing to their jobs at their old wage scale. In event no agreement is re-

ached within 60 days, the matter goes to arbitration and the award will be retroactive to the date of the acceptance of work.

The strike will be about as a result of the intervention of Matthew

W. H. Wood, President of the International Photographic Literary and Artistic Union, and his en-

questing party of 10 or 12 workers.

The employers are trying to get an agreement on the 10 or 12 workers.

The agreement on the 10 or 12 workers is being made known. So far comment on the Board's decision has been withstanding. A new meet-

ing that a meeting will be called at Chicago on July 1 to discuss the affairs of the Board and to hear from the docks. When the Railroad Board first announced, three weeks ago, that it would not entrust the railroad unions with the review of their decisions, the railroad unions intimated that they would regard the Board's decision as final. In this indica-

tion, however, it appears that the Board has not yet made up its mind to offer any determined opposition to these reductions.

STUBBORN HACKENSACK FIRM SIGNS WITH UNION

A. Weinsteiner, of Hackensack, N. J., who is well known in New York cloth circles and whose controversy with the Clockmakers' Union last August has led to a fight in the local courts, has been found in settlement with the Clockmakers' Union and Local No. 154, of the Inte-

national.

With Nathan Weiss, International Organizer for New Jersey, signed the agreement on behalf of the Union, the latest entry into the big cloth factory in New Jersey, will now be a real union shop, under the terms of which all employees will be union workers.

For over a year the Weinsteiner shop has been an "asylum" for German Jews, a place that is truly "good out of bad" with the Clockmakers' Union. This is as well as the New Jersey State Labor Department, friendly to the cause of labor, to congratulate themselves on this settlement.

(Continued from page 1)
At The Waterfront

BY HARRY LANG

The Open-Shoppers Reasoning

From the California ("Labor Clarion")

I

BEFORE 1750

Many of the workers in the garment trades remember their lives in the old country. Lithuania, Poland, Italy. They may remember grandmother's spinning-wheel and the flax. home-grown, was spun into yarn, and then woven into linens, at least those made in the "old country," even if they did look different in style, but they lasted a long time.

In many out-of-the-way corners of the world today there is made that way even yet. The old hand-mechanism of spinning and weaving is still to be found. Hardly a farm-house in the more advanced countries is without its weaving-machine, churning-wheel, and looms. Men and children are one. Hundred and fifty years ago there was no other way. In those days there were no sewing machines, either. The whole job had to be done by hand.

The tailor, he had a machine, but no one had ever heard of a sewing machine. He was not born. There was no sewing Jenny, to run a piece of material through the machine at a time; there was no power-loom, run by steam or electricity, to produce a hundred yards of cloth where the hand-loom produces one. In those days there were no factories, no bodies of workmen.

Most of the people lived on the land then. They raised their crops, and they raised their own meat. There were a few tailors and dressmakers living in the big cities. They could afford to pay for the nobility. "Common people" were home-spun and home-made vesture.

The tailors and dressmakers that did exist were their own masters. They did employ a few helpers, called journeymen (men who worked by the day), and a few apprentices. As every apprentice became a master-tailor himself, it was just a question of time before he knew his trade—so soon as he could prove it to the members of the tailor's guild by making a "master-piece." He needed was a couple of chairs, a table, a few needles, a pair of scissors, and a tape-measure. He worked at home, and did not have to pay shop rent. His customers brought him their own cloths, and he took out only the money to start in the tailoring business in those days. Nearly everyone who earned the trade did so.

The tailor was often an artist. Some tailors became famous. Men came from miles around to have suits made by the tailors of London. Their fame even spread over seas. It was as much honor to be known for his skill with the needle as a painter with his brush, or writer with his pen.

The working conditions of the tailor, or of the dressmaker, were in hands. There were no regular hours of labor. His journeymen and his apprentices were not as fortunate, but in the end their turn would come to be master-tailors, and to enjoy their own lives. Prices were fixed by competition, but the competition was one of skill against skill, and all started on equal terms.

The old-time tailor had his troubles. Social customs, imposed on them by the aristocracy, kept them down. Taxes were often high. Fa- mines came, and plagues. Wars were fought. Tailors lived sixty years and bad years. But they were never unemployed. He never starved.

Alongside of his house there was a garden, on which he grew a few vegetables and raised a cow and few chickens to supply his family's meals. He had a dog, and a smoke pipe, as he kept his health. In old age, or during sickness, if he had nothing to do, he could take a walk. He was socially despised. People made fun of the tailor. He had to suffer in silence. If a tailor's wife had to wear certain kinds of clothes—she could not wear silk, for instance, or she rather had to stay at home. He had no political rights. But most of all this might happen to a tailor's wife, as he might consider himself oppressed and take a Religion against his trade. He could always be sure of a

Then the change came over the world. That change ripped every worker, first in England, later in other countries. That change brought the world things the man had never seen. It created conditions that the independent worker of those days had never dreamed of. That change we call the "Industrial Revolution." It changed the world that has seen. It did not pass the tailor by. Life was hit with a change. His life too was affected.

(To be continued.)
EDITORIALS

CREDIT TO ALL WHOM CREDIT IS DUE

Our International has scored a splendid success. The victory is every bit as great as it was a year ago. And this success is no boast without resort to force, a contest in which tact, patience and reasoning have been the principal factors.

For ourselves, we never, from the first hour of the conferences, doubted that a just settlement was wholly unnecessary, and, under the circumstances, entirely senseless in this controversy. The arguments advanced by the opposing side, their tone, and the indescribable impression of President Schlesinger's statement at the very first conference, have led us to believe from the outset that only a great blunder on either side could cause a permanent rupture of the peaceful relations which have prevailed.

Nevertheless, from time to time, we must admit, certain nervousness did overset us, particularly when, after the first two conferences, no agreement was reached. The general industrial situation in the country was a strong factor conducive to uneasiness, coupled with the daily accounts of the mass picketing that kept up. Our healthy, well-organized strike has ended after a 26-weeks' conflict in a wage reduction of 15 per cent, and a 15% increase of production. It is a fact, too, that the cloak manufacturers might not, in view of these facts, abandon their belligerent attitude and wish to upset the principles of the new collective agreement. It is idle talk, however, that the American International treated the cloak manufacturers fairly in the negotiations. It was finally announced that the Union had agreed with the manufacturers that all trade conditions and scales remain as heretofore for the next five months, our hearts, indeed, were filled with joy. And this feeling of sincere gratification was echoed among the countless thousands of the membership of our International and our friends in the cloaks industry.

To whom, then, is credit due for this truly remarkable achievement?

First of all, of course, it is the great Cloakmakers' Union that deserves the first place. Had the employers in the cloak industry known of a single vulnerable spot in the workers' organization, they could not have resisted the temptation of attacking it. Our cloak makers, however, were trusted as our intelligent men upon the true and logical assumption that withstanding the many advantages on their side, they could not wage a successful battle against the Union. Secondly, full credit is due to the able leadership of the union, and above all, to its President, Brother Schlesinger.

It is fitting to record our appreciation of the employers with the fact that they cannot expect any concessions from the workers in this controversy. It must be remembered that that is not a grudge but a matter of mind. If we still look at our heads like a bolt from the clear sky. A tremendous amount of preliminary work had to be done before these meetings. All arguments against the Union have been almost entirely by President Schlesinger. Miseries do not happen nowadays, and those who are inclined to wonder how it occurred that after their warning proclamations, our cloak manufacturers have begun to see facts in the light of moderation and reason, can be assured that this was the result of incessant and persistent missions which were the result of the conferences and which changed the entire aspect of the situation.

And again, full credit is due—and we give it wholeheartedly—to the leadership of the Executives. Upon less intelligent employers our arguments, no matter how convincing, would have had little effect. It is, indeed, a creditable fact that regardless of the existing circumstances these men have treated the workers both with courtesy and best course would be to agree with the union and to adopt the logical and just method of averting a conflict in the industry. Their attitude and action have removed all the old prejudices. Theirs are standing head and shoulder above the ordinary employers in our industries in their ability to appraise correctly their own true position and the real needs of the industry. The popularity which they have gained among their workers through this act will not cause them regrets in the future. Our reaction is to be welcome to both sides. It is no difficult and splendid work achieved by their own leaders and the very human and liberal attitude of their employers.

It is, perhaps, natural that some readers impress the importance of the results of these conferences. Suffice it to say that there are very few industries in this country today in which wages have not been increased, and the work situation has not been scaled down. The claims of a year ago are now becoming real and the work system changed during the past year. We likewise believe that there is not a cloakmaker who does not know that even though the wage cuts were severe, the scales and the work were made to pay. If, therefore, our workers have in fact received somewhat of an increase in their earnings. For, while not all commodities have come down a price, the cost of living has been reduced to an extent during the past twelve months. And if our workers will earn during the coming season as much as they have earned during that similar period a year ago, they will be the gainer to that extent. This is a concrete and substantial gain and therein lies the true meaning of the cheerful news of last Friday. Of course, our manufacturers are not without their difficulties, but the question arises, can this recognition be best expressed?

The agreement meets this point as follows: Upon the proof of our own contention that there were no special unions, six from each side, whose task it shall be to study all important facts and available data in our industry and upon the recommendations of these investigations, a commission shall be established between the Union and the Protective Association after the five months of "truce" will have expired. The question of recognition is in the hands of a commission. In addition, it will also be charged with the duty of investigating cases of underproduction upon complaints on the part of employers, and its findings on the basis of its judgment as to the causes of underproduction will be in the hands of a commission. Our sincere hope that the recognition of our workers will find expression in the fact that this newly created commission will not make an effort. They must not work beyond their strength, and we can hardly believe that our employers would expect them to do so. We, however, believe that our employers will not expect to be beyond their normal strength, and that they will not endeavor to give less than a fair return, in accordance with what they are in reason expected to give. The employers have asserted that there were in the past such workers who have not produced as much as they were expected to, according to their ability. This, we hope, will not happen again.

The members of this commission will be given the honor to the employers for its thousands of members, that there will be no more "under-production" or what is called "soldering on," in any of the cloaks industry. This pledge of the union and will increase thereby its influence and strength in the industry.

The achievements in the cloaks industry will pave the way for all our industries in every other city in the land. It was not only a peaceful, but a successful movement for the American Federation of Labor, for it is a matter of the most vital importance to the membership in general. We may justly reiterate the sentence with which we have begun this statement: Our International has won the famous battle of the cloaks. It is a matter of the greatest for the fact that it was a bloodless contest, a contest without resort to force and brutality, a contest in which tact, patience and reasoning have been the principal factors.

A WORD TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

No matter what one may think of the A. F. of L., one must admit that the A. F. of L. represents the only labor movement in the United States. The question arises, of course, what is the greatest significance to every friend and foe of the Federation. The A. F. of L. can, and will, accomplish much, and those who disagree with it cannot point even to a vestige of a labor movement that would be even likely to take its place.

The truth is that the American labor movement did not fail to jump from our midst from the skies. It isn't the result of the good or evil will of this or that particular leader. It is the result of what they and we have done, and what we have not done. It cannot be anything else but what it is. A true friend of the labor movement must not, therefore, endeavor to injure or wish ill it, without understanding that the labor movement must have more for it to base itself upon.

We disagree with many and many dogmas of Lincoln's gospel. We agree with him, however, on one point: An intelligent worker must not remain without the labor movement, grumbling and doing nothing. We believe that the true spirit of energy to eradicate what is wrong and false in its philosophy and practice. Our attitude to the A. F. of L., even though we have already stated that we have failed to express our crusading spirit in its so-called "critics" have, always has always been an attitude of friendliness and fraternity. The leaders of the A. F. of L. were never "critics" and never, in the broadest meaning of the word, did they mean to us.

Such an attitude of animosity to the only labor movement in America we always regarded as detrimental and unjust in the extreme.

Of course, we frequently disagree with the A. F. of L., but do it not in a spirit of enmity, but actuated by the sole desire to better our comrades and win their friends. We have not always been on the headway. And unless we are totally in the wrong, the labor movement is forging steadily ahead, slowly perhaps, not as fast as we wish it to, but much faster than it was ever before.

We would hope, therefore, that the present Convention, which begins next Monday, June 15th, in Denver, will register a further advance than the Labor Convention of the American Federation of Labor during the past year. The voice of protest and combat has been heard and would like the moment is ripe to break down the labor movement in America will surely be in the far louder than ever at this convention. Judging by the spirit of the recent "green-lit" movement, Government statements to the Executive Council, we may expect that this convention will not rest contented with hackneyed phrases of protest, but will deal with the question of whether or not we are ready to counter-attacking against the dark schemes of capital for the subjugation of the workers.

We believe that this convention will adopt a firm attitude against Brindelism, which has found a nest in many A. F. of L. unions. We have stated and reiterated our opinion in these columns, that it is a matter of fact and fakery that, for some, the movement to have housed a Brindel with within its inworks and that a judge and jury were required to remove this pest from the body of the...
organizing building trades' workers of New York City. The action of the Building Trades' Department of the Federation, in silencing the attempt of the New York Central and Hudson’s, to legislate out of existence of the Trades Council to investigate the Building Trades Council of New York, was a travesty upon the principle of labor union autonomy, after all. We hope that the painful and unfortunate incident will not recur for a long time.

As in former years, our International will be represented at the convention by six delegates: Benjamin Schlesinger, Louis Langer, Saul Metz, Harry Bennett, Mary Travis, and Myrtle Golden. They are on their way to Denver. Like previous conventions, they will introduce a number of resolutions pertaining to the new spirit, the industrial labor movement, the executive board in Local 25 has taken place already. It is to be hoped that the resolutions adopted by the International will be composed of the best material within the organization. Very soon the election of the new executive board in Local 25 will take place, and if its large membership will participate in it the new executive board will be able to conscientiously state that it has done all within its power for the benefit of its members. Nevertheless, regardless of the strength of this argument, it did not seem to me that the position of the members of the G. E. R. was that such an occasion would be expedient. It is certain that the question at hand was largely a matter of the union and the contract. It was not useful for the establishment of a general sympathy and lack of interest might become intensified. It is for the generation of this spirit upon the labor union, the organization.

A report of all the resolutions, which consumed two sittings of the board, it was decided to apply the action of the special election committee of the International, appointed to supervise the elections, there will be said to be that the leaders of the International would persevere anyone on account of such action. The International demands only one thing: That the Union as such shall not take part in any activities of the workers; to the necessary organization plans and actions of the union as enemies of the organization who betray its interests.

The G. E. R., through its decision at the St. Louis meeting, appeals to the membership of the union to take a sincere interest in the affairs of the union, to perceive the danger which their localities, the organization that the leaders of the International had done for them during the tour of their meetings, it is never appreciated. Only an attack upon their living standards and once a member of the union who wants to work overtime on this particular subject, the educational representatives was generally fully approved of.

This, however, does not complete fully the record of the activities of the International during this period. It has been necessary for the International to have the International had decided several months ago to build a home of its own, a large building called "The International Home." It is to be erected on the 8th Street site, and will be a home for the members of the International, and will be a place where the members of the International can meet for social purposes.

(Continued on page 7)
The Opening of Our Summer Unity Home

The summer is with us. We find ourselves looking forward to the sun and the sound of the waves and the feeling of the wind on our skin. The summer is a time of relaxation and enjoyment, of spending time with friends and family. It's a time when we can let our guard down and just be ourselves.

The opening of Unity Home in Forest Park, on June 17, will be a striking event in the activities of our Union. The opening will be a celebration of the unity and cooperation of our Union members and friends in the Labor Movement from New York and beyond. It's a time to come together and enjoy the company of others who share our values and beliefs.

Unity Village has already become a hub of activity and community, and it's clear that the opening of Unity Home will only enhance this sense of community. It will be a place where we can come together to share our experiences, learn from each other, and build a stronger, more united movement.

The theme of the opening is "Unity and Solidarity," and it's a fitting choice. Unity is essential to our movement, and we must work together to achieve our goals. The opening of Unity Home is a symbol of that solidarity, and it's a reminder of the power of unity.

In conclusion, the opening of Unity Home is an important event in the history of our Union. It's a time to come together and celebrate our achievements, and to look forward to the future. It's a time to strengthen our bonds and to work together to build a better world.

The workers in our organisation are being continually told that as human beings they are entitled to a life that means better homes, and wider opportunities for recreation and education.

The chief test of civilization is not as great a many people think the quantity of material and temporal advantages. A civilized man differs from the savage and ignorant in the way he employs his leisure time. That after all, the test of true progress is the way in which recreation is the work of one class of persons. On the other hand, such institutions as the Unity Home distinguish the people whose ideals are on a higher plane.

Perhaps in time there will be other proofs that our educational activities have real value. Perhaps every one of us may feel that we are not destined unless they are destined to be in beautiful homes, in beautiful sections of our cities, that we are not satisfied until they are in beautiful homes, and in beautiful sections of our cities, and that we are not satisfied until we are spending all our leisure in beautiful homes, and in beautiful sections of our cities.

All that is necessary is continued raising of the ideals of the people. The more that is done in this direction the more that is done in this direction the more that is done in this direction the better.

Unity Homes are a beginning. There should be no limit to what will follow.
Labor The World Over

WHY IS BREAD STILL SO HIGH?

"We would like to know," says the consumer union, in its press bulletin, "why bread still sells at war prices in most of the stores. The cost of the wheat has fallen to one-half its last year's price, so that the wheat in a pound of bread now costs but 2.2 cents."

"We would like to know why coal the price of which has declined from the mines costs us $0.13 by the time we coax it into our cellar. Of course, we do not suspect the mine owners are still making their 200 to 3,000 per cent. war profits."

"We would like to know where the difference goes between the $1.16 that the farmer gets for a whole bushel and the $5.16 to $6 we have to pay for a pair of shoes. This enormous discrepancy cannot be attributed to labor costs. According to the figures submitted to a government commission, the profits of the shoe industry are approximately five times the total labor cost and one-third the total price of shoes. In order to maintain high prices, some shoe factories are now shutting down because of "over-production," although an investigation reveals that thousands of shoe factory employees in that state are working 70 to 80 hours a week."

"There are a lot of things we would like to know, but we do not suspect the mine owners are still making their 200 to 3,000 per cent. war profits."

BAD CONDITIONS SHOWN

The United States child labor bureau says that a recent survey of first Federal child labor law has shown the vicious circle of child labor, illiteracy, body feebleness and poverty. In five states it was found that many of the children were underweight when examined by a physician and were working in the mills for several years. Some gained quickly when taken out of the mills at the age of 12. When it was difficult to reach even the low standard called for by the physical examination requirement. Medical tests were reported unable to pay for medical attention, and in most cases no public clinics were available to lend assistance.

One-fifth of the children in the five states left school by the fourth grade; almost one-third of them had never attended school or had dropped out before fourth grade, and only one-tenth had attended the eighth or a higher grade. The educational equipment was even more limited than the grade which they last attended would indicate.

One-fourth of the children were refused certificates if ability to read that they legally had been a requirement.

ITALIAN WAR PROFITS ARE BEING CONFLICTED

No other nation has ventured to castigate all war profits. But Premier Giolitti of Italy, who is the president of a very unfavorable to the commercial and industrial owners and their organizations to reduce the wages of workers under the provisions of the law, while they themselves are largely responsible for the inflation of prices, as long as they refuse to consent to a reduction of their profits. It is notorious that at the present time the combination is being made in commerce and industry."

HOW PACKERS GOUCE

How Chicago meat packers have forced farmers' prices down to pre-war levels, it was shown by Congressman McLaughlin of Nebraska, who quoted from the National Provisioner, published by the meat packers.

In the period from April 1, 1921 to June 30, 1920, the average price of cattle on hook in the Chicago market had fallen to $2.61 a hundred. This is the same price at which they sold the first week in February, 1914, the average price at which they sold beef for 10 years."

"The live cattle," said Congressman McLaughlin, "may be said to have returned to the pre-war level. Against these figures are presented the inflated prices of prices which show an aggregate increase of 24 per cent. for carcass beef in the same period."

The wholesale price of whole dressed hogs advanced 38.5 per cent. during the same period, while large increases are recorded in every product of beef and pork.

Quarterly Meeting of Executive Board

(Continued from page 5)

It is about to begin its reconstrucction. It is intended to convert this old place into a real labor temple, a monument to the International in New York City, as Secretary Barrett expressed himself. It is, of course, a very important undertaking and will require a big outlay of money before it can be fully accomplished.

We must add to it the organization work undertaken by the International in New York City and in out-of-town territory. It is true the report on this particular work was far from satisfactory. A lot of energy and money was expended in this direction without getting any gratifying results. This, however, cannot be said to lack of initiative or energy on the part of our organizations. All that could be done under the circumstances was done. Yet it appears that the industrial conditions of this period are not favorable to a wide organization campaign in the smaller towns and the G. B. E. has therefore decided, much to its own delight, to slow down for the time being its organizing work in this particular direction. At the same time it was decided to undertake strenuous organizing work in New York City proper, where conditions are not as unfavorable as in the smaller towns. According to reports, there are tens of thousands of workers not in the International in New York City who are making a good living. These workers under very inferior conditions and it is the opinion of the G. B. E. that a strenuous organizing effort must be launched right here in New York City.

We felt this work with the best chances of success, it was decided that First Vice-President Merrigan be appointed as General Organizer in charge of the New York territory. It is to be expected that he will pave his way with the same ability and success that he has carried out every other undertaking in connection with our International.

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Friday, June 10, 1921

JUSTICE
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The situation in the cloth and shoe industries has been "tensed" out at a number of conferences held between committees representing the Cloth and Shoe Manufacturers' Protective Association and the union.

According to the terms of this part, there will be no lengthening of working hours, nor a reduction in the pay of the workers in the trade. As a matter of fact, the question of the right of the manufacturers to discharge, a joint commission was created, which will pass on each case on its merits, as it presents itself. This joint commission will operate with the consent of all complaints of non-productivity, as well as all other grievances.

Of course, we need not tell our members that the era of non-productivity against the workers, raised by certain manufacturers' associations in different industries, was simply a false alarm. In an industry comprising 65,000 workers, there may be, we hope, a few individuals who will take advantage of the work-week system, to "lay down" on the job. There are so few and far between that they do not justify a general statement. As a matter of fact, the members of the Cutters' Union, have always worked work-week, and there have hardly been any complaints against us for non-productivity during all this time. The union, and its members, is very much opposed, to "soldiering" on the job by any of its members, but it will demand sufficient, and convincing proof before it will permit a discharge.

The Conference Committee of the Joint Board of the International Textile Workers 
B. E. Schlesinger, President of the International, at its head, deserves the greatest credit for the great compromises of the Cloth and Suit Makers' Union, for the able manner in which it forced the resolution of the differences between the union and the association, and is to be congratulated upon the amicable conclusion of the negotiations. The Clothmakers' Union may well be proud of the fact of it being the only one in the country today which successfully opposed a slash in wages and the lengthening of the working hours.

The next special meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, to be held on Monday, June 15, will prove of great interest not alone to the members of this particular division, but to others as well.

The special business of the evening will be the impeachment proceedings brought by the Executive Board against Bro. Julius Levine, Delegate to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry. The issue in this case involves the fundamental principle of representative government. The members who have to be answered by the membership that covering its rights to vote, whether, and representatives of the union to another body, who is given definite instructions on how to vote, in certain instances, can, in fact, be disfranchised in the event of the members, and hence must maintain a totally different attitude.

The Executive Board contends that the delegate to the Joint Board is fully entitled to his own ideas and views on any subject whatever. But it further contends that once a question has come up on the membership, been discussed and finally decided upon by a majority of the votes, that such decision is obligatory on all members of the union, including the delegates to the Joint Board. Any elected officer who fails to carry out the orders and instructions given him by the membership is subject to removal through impeachment, for malfeasance of office.

It will be to be expected and hoped that the members of the Waist and Dress Division will attend the next meeting in large numbers, as the importance of the meeting calls for.

The following are extracts from the last meeting of the Executive Board:

Max Merker, member of the Annapolis Masons' Furnace, Capital Union, Local No. 4, appeared on summons. Broder Merker was granted the privilege of working on the dress trade, some eight weeks ago, having been out on strike for competitive wages and time, and he is now charged with having received time and a half for overtime. Brother Merker denies that he abused the privilege granted to him and states that some two weeks ago he worked three hours overtime. The firm paid him only single time. His statement to the chairmen, and in turn explained his position, and a collection was taken for his fund. But his statement was corroborated by Mr. Philip Oregyki, Business Agent for the Joint Board, who informs the Executive Board that the difference between time and a half and double was also collected. On motion a case against Brother Merker was dismissed.

Charles Garmon, No. 5492A, appeared on summons, charged with working on Thursday, May 21, at 2:45 P.M., at the house of Lou L. Gluck, 158 West 27th St. He had three with two non-union boys at the table. Brother Garmon denies the charge, states that he entered the house, worked on Saturday afternoon, May 21, and some other Saturday afternoon, with two non-union boys at the table. Motion a case against Brother Garmon was dismissed.

Isidore Marcus, No. 5552A, appeared on summons, charged, with receiving only time and a half for overtime at the G & S Dress Co., 148 West 34th Street. A collection of $10 was made in this case. He is also charged with working on Saturday, May 21, at 2:45 P.M., at the house of Bro. H. M. Gluck, 158 West 27th St. He was also working with two non-union boys at the table. Brother Marcus denies the charge, states that he entered the house, worked on Saturday afternoon, May 21, and some other Saturday afternoon, with two non-union boys at the table. Motion a case against Brother Marcus was dismissed.

Herman Strumwasser, No. 5729, appeared on summons, charged with working day work and hour work at the Federation Cloth Co., 24 West St. Strumwasser states that he worked on Saturday, May 21, without having written to the firm, but after he was told by Business Manager Perlmutter that he was not allowed to work by the hour or day, he worked on a full week's wages. Motion a case against Brother Strumwasser was dismissed, and case was dismissed.

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

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 Waist and Dress Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, June 20th.

GENERAL:

Monday, June 27th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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