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.
AGREEMENT SIGNED IN CINCINNATI CLOAK TRADE

In compliance with an urgent request from the Montreal Joint Board, Vice-President Sigman left on Tuesday, June 20, to take a hand in the local cloak trade controversy. The agreement with the Montreal Cloak Manufacturers' Association has recently expired, and since then the Montreal management has tried its best to provoke a strike, in the hope that it will enable them to weaken the ranks of the workers. On May 3 a vote for a general strike was taken among the cloaker employees, and as a result of the vote the largest general member meeting had in years. The ballot was reported as being called the workers whenever necessary.

The Joint Board of Montreal, however, is ready to avoid a general strike as long as conditions in the shop will remain as before along the lines the New York cloak controversy was adjusted. The task of keeping things moving smoothly without precipitating a fight, however, is a very heavy one. On Monday, the firm of Luxens & Novack discharged the shop delegate for no recorded reason. The worker worked there for four years and was one of the best and fastest workers in the shop, and he was laid at the same time one of the oldest and best union men in the city. As a result, the workers were compelled to go out on strike. As matters stand at present, some condition and radical steps must be taken in order to bring the situation to a head. Accordingly, the Montreal Joint Board informed the International to send Vice-President Sigman to that city to bring about a change of the pending controversy and endeavor to arrive at some conclusion, one way or another.

New York Cloak Makers, Attention!

A majority of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board voted for the election of business agents, and the Joint Board is now engaged in making arrangements for these elections.

Members of Locals No. 1, 9, 10, 11, 17, 22, 38, and 39 are entitled to run as candidates. There are, however, several rules with which the candidates must be familiar before filing their applications:

1. Only members who belong to the union for not less than two years and are of good standing, can be placed on the ballot.

2. Members who consider themselves fit for the post must make out a written statement, the applications will be filed only until July 2.

Applications can be made out daily, from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening, and only until 12 noon on Saturday, at the office of the Joint Board, 49 E. 23rd St., 6th floor.

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry of New York, which has been in session during the coming season. There was no strike in Cincinnati, although Brooklyn and New York, as a matter of fact, kept out of the shops. It was what we used to term in New York years ago, "a silent stoppage." On Monday, June 20, however, all the workers returned to their places in the shops feeling perfectly satisfied that their union has succeeded in preventing the attempts of the employers to restore the piece work system into the shops, in addition to a number of other demands.

Brother Feldman had several conferences with the employers and succeeded finally in reaching an understanding. A settlement was effected on Monday, June 20, according to which the working conditions in the local cloak industry remain unchanged.

There is, however, a new feature in the agreement in the Cincinnati cloak trade. It is the effect that the employers guarantee twenty-five cents a day, and the employers union, the summer home of the workers in Forest Park, was formally opened last Friday, June 17. Upon this occasion, there took place in the main hall of the house a concert and banquet which was attended by almost 500 visitors who came to participate in the opening ceremony.

The reopening of Unity proved to be an event which will long be remembered and which those who were fortunate enough to spend the week-end in that blessed corner of the Ridge that is called "a desirable beauty of the place, the house itself—a veritable palace—"a place of convenient comfort, for makes it an ideal summer home in the truest sense of the word. There is no moment for any of the visitors who came out and the great alacrity with which they came to the city as much as possible of it.

A visit to a city brings together a gathering of congenial people was crowned with success, Unity House can boast of it. They were all there: Mr. Abraham Baroff, Secretary of the International, with an inexpressible stack of geniality; polli, the pantry of Dr. Price, healer of all ills, the head of the Union Health Center; Mr. Israel, President of the Cloakmakers Union, with his quiet, knowing air, who never fails to make an orator; Mr. Louis Finkefrosky, President of the United Garment Workers; Mr. Lewis Arnold, who appears to be constantly on the "cute" with ill-humor; and Vice-President Vannia M. Cohn and around.

New York Cloak Makers, Attention!

Local No. 22

Elects Officers

As we are going to press, elections for an Executive Board are taking place in the Dressmakers Union, Local No. 22.

Local No. 22 is a new local which comprises the workers in the dress industry of New York, who formerly belonged to Local No. 26. This is the first election for an executive board in that local and is conducted under the supervision of Vice-President Samuel Laffranch, the Chairman of the Election Committee appointed by the General Board of the International.

The voting will continue all day Thursday, from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening, and votes may be cast at any of the offices of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry—Downtown, Harlem, Bronx, Northern and Long Island. The applications were also made to vote in two public schools, No. 49 at 514 E. 234th Street and in No. 33 at 57 W. 24th St.

The Unity House controlled by the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry of New York was opened this summer, and since that time a continuous row of looking out of the Union's very able reading of "The Schi- gotts," the "Punch" of Unity House. The performance was followed by dancing—but the glorious moon lit up the night and the guests lost themselves in the enjoyment of the merry. We venture to assume that no one slept much that night. Sunday, perfectly "Brave Day in June," and everyone turned out for a hike to Lake Tashmoo, the Rand School camp, and a very large number of mountains were echoing and re-echoing the songs and merriment of the flakers.

Another one of the wonderful events of the summer was the joint visit to Unity House, the Bushkill Falls, a miniature of Niagara Falls. There wasn't one among the visitors who did not express regret at the necessity of departing from that beautiful and many left with the solemn resolution to return as soon as possible for another and even a longer vacation there.

The officers have been chosen to all the locals of the International Union and these responded loyally. The Cloakmakers' Joint Board was represented by delegates from its various locals, among them E. Batheberg and M. Gardner from Local No. 3; Frank Chancer and Goldstein from Local No. 11; Gold from Local No. 25, and a number of local representatives. Among the others well known in union circles was Emil Wobmaly, former mayor of Kaukauna, Wisc., from the same section of the State. Among the others was a member of the Union, Michael Seik, acting manager of the Waist and Fashion Union. Local No. 23, of the bartenders who furnished a goodly part of the singlehandedly, is represented by Miss Salzberg of Wall Street, Mr. Fishandler, Di-rector of the Women's Department of the International, and Mrs. Schaefer and Cohen were also there. As soon as the time came, Unity House you want to make the ac- companiments of Miss Silver. She is the very incarnation of the Unity House spirit. It was she who went a hunting for a home for the workers, and it was a great deal due to her intelligent choice that the workers have acquired this beautiful summer home, which she now super- vises. Miss Silver deserves the grateful thanks of the Joint Board; Miller of Local No. 23, be of the bartenders who furnished a goodly part of the singlehandedly, is represented by Miss Salzberg of Wall Street, Mr. Fishandler, Direct
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DAVIS

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT

IN a most sweeping decision af-
factoring the validity of the Kansas State
Industrial Court Law, the Supreme Court
has affirmed the sentencing of Alex-
ander Husic, the President of the Kansas
State Industrial Court, to one year in
jail for contempt. The opinion of the court
affirmed the punishment, saying that the
"act of creating an industrial com-
mittee is a reasonable and well
considered method to protect the State and does not impair liberty of
contract or permit involuntary servitude." The strike, the court
asserted, "was called in defiance of the
power of the State and definitely to
test the industrial law." Howat was found guilty and sen-
tenced to a year in jail; several
months later. He appealed to the
State Supreme Court and now the
case will undoubtedly go to the U. S.
Supreme Court for final determina-
tion.

From the very first day of its or-
ganization, the Industrial Court law,
passed by the Kansas legislature at the
behest of Governor Allen of that State,
had been a hotly contested prob-
lem in the industrial life of Kansas. As
its champion, Governor Allen, has
said, it was intended to stop the
country delivering speeches in favor of the
industrial courts in every State as a cure
for strikes and industrial unrest. Under
the terms of the law created by this
court, practically every essential
industry is regarded as falling within
the purview of the court and it is
subject to the jurisdiction of the
court. The court is empowered to stop
strike-ordered work, to ban strikes,
and institute other extraordinary
powers.

The judicialization of this case, of
the U. S. v. Howat, the trial of which
was held in the United States District
Court, was inevitable. Howat was
awarded great interest by the
country-wide labor movement, and
another great barrier for the workers in their fight for economic
emancipation.

PACKERS WIN IN HOUSE

AFTER a battle lasting several
months, a bill piling to the
failed was passed by the Senate, last
week. About a month ago the Senate
adopted a bill presented by Senator
Streling for the regulation of the
packing industry in the country and
sent this bill to the House. There a
substitute was framed and adopted
and since then the fight was wages
around the features of the House bill, which was
later adopted by the
Senate, endorsed by
the House, and sent
in the Senate who wanted to put the
packing industry under more effec-
tive regulations and who charged
that they had been written into
the House bill by the packing interests.

RT. T. AND INTERBEBRO CUT

WAGES

When it comes to cutting
wages, all employers in the
country should be indicted,
take their cue and lesson from
the interests that control the transit lines in
the country.

You see, in New York City we have
no such thing as a union among the
workers on the city railways. Once
upon a time there was an organiza-
tion on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit
Training, which at the present time
stands out as one of the most
amazingly inefficient and ruthless
bodies that exists in the
nation. But it was crushed in the general
strike, and the whole movement to
create a constituency and conditions appro-
aching semi-slavery prevailed on the
Massachusetts Avenue and subway lines of the
Greater City.

So, when the managers of these
companies announce that they are
about to cut wages, they graciously
invite before them a "committee
of inquiry," they say, and then that a wage-cut will take place
such and such a day. Of course,
they do not expect any lack of or
resistance of any sort, and the affair
passes over smoothly and to the com-
mittee's satisfaction.

The other day, the officials of the
B. B. & R. Transit company called in
such a "committee" and announced that on August 8 all the
workers of the company would
be cut by a reduction of 25 percent.
It is said that some of the members
cannot afford this cut, and the men
will have to go on strike in order
to such a drastic cut. But, of course,
a platonic disavowal on this ac-
count will come from the company
while they carry out this wage cut on the
part of the managers.

A long time ago I had the privilege
of being present at one of the
meetings of the Board of Directors
with the managers of the Inter-
borough and a committee of work-
men's representatives. I have in
mind that there is an agreement be-
tween the Interborough and its em-
ployees which does not expire until
January 1, 1922, covering certain
working conditions and wages. Nevertheless, the officials of the In-
terborough made it clear to the com-
mittees that they "hope" that the
men would consider a proposition for
an early reduction. It would not be a
very difficult matter for the managers of the Inter-
borough to be very soon realized.

The men of the Inter-
borough employees chose a year or
two ago to give up their affiliation
with the Transportation Union and
submitted to the autonomy of management. They have
organized "company unions" in both of these systems, ostensibly meant for
the purpose of carrying out the
program of the management. The
management is looking to the point of
reaping the harvest of this protection. These lessons of their
leadership have deepened the thick and fast upon them in the next
few years.

Perhaps they will learn.

REFERENDUM FOR WARS

ONE of the most interesting and
formidable features of the
convention at the convention of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor in Denver,
is the one which contains a demand
that the power to declare war be
withdrawn from Congress and be
vested solely in the executive, by
constitutional amendment.

The proposal provides that the
constitution shall provide for the
approval of the majority of the
voters of the country and that all those vot-
ing there shall be bound to
vote as they have been compelled to take up the active
resistance of that government to
which they voted against the declaration of
war. The resolution rings clear and
reflects the growing consciousness of the
true interests of the working
world.

The natural result of our present
system of business and industry, the
resolution states, "especially the for-
closure of the traditional rights and
liberties, such as to cause at frequent inter-
vals wars between nation and nation
which have been going during the
three last decades, and which have inter-
sted to secure or protect the so-
called sacred rights of profit."

The International Law of
the immediate limitation of naval arm-
ament as now being urged by the
appearing and Congress to lead the way in
bringing about a conference of the
leading nations of the world, in the
belief that through such conferences that the billions now being expended
in armaments might be saved and placed in the hands of the workers and taxpayers of
the world.

It is generally expected that this
resolution will be adopted. Let us
hope that it will be. Moreover, it
is expected that this resolution will
movement placed itself in the van of
the great struggle. The world
broadens wide scale against the terrific bur-
dens of militarism which are weigh-
ting down the working class the world
over.

(Continued on page 7)

Statement of the General Organization Committee of Local 9

As known to you, the present Executive Committee of Local 9 has been unable to agree upon certain necessary reforms in our union, and we shall meet with the mandate and the pledge of the General Organization Committee of Local 9, by a majority of the members of
Local 9.

Eager to observe the pledges made by it before the elections, the Execu-
tive Committee is now doing all in its power to secure the
union upon which it was elected. We appreciate, nevertheless, that we cannot
accomplish our aims fully with-
out the support of the masses of the
workers comprising our Local, but the other locals of the
Joint Board. We neither can, nor do we care to, lay the
responsibility upon activities which do not transgress the
boundaries of our local and are
under the local leaders of
our local executive. Of course, we
must submit to those parts of our
program which have a local character, such as, for
example, the demand for a
benefit fund. The more im-
portant and general reforms, how-
ever, are those parts of our
program which will produce the
desired effects when the union as a whole will accept them.

For the reasons above stated, we
cheerfully forward a communication upon this matter to
the Joint Board. As you know,
Local No. 1 has done the same.

As you may see therefrom, two
of the biggest locals in New York City are for the election of the
officers of the union and for the
doing away with the present
Executive Committee of a few persons having the power of appointment of the
officers of the Joint Board. The
Joint Board, nevertheless, did not consider the de-
mand proper for a referendum and
made no statement. The Joint
Board, which claims to repre-
sent the workingmen of the
state, does not do enough and is in no position to do any more.

Each local, regardless of size, is
represented at the Joint Board, as you
know, by five delegates, each
delegate having but one voice. As
a result, three small locals can
veto any decided measure even
though the membership of the three locals is not at all part of the
membership of the two larger locals.

Of course, this is not news. This
is nothing new, this is the same situation of every organiza-
tion for many years past. Never-
theless, except for the voice of a
few individual members, we have
rejected against this resolution has
been heard elsewhere. It is perhaps due to the fact that the results of this
inconclusive distribution of power
have been accepted.

When the Joint Board was first or-
ganized, the big locals played the
larger part in the board, and it was
very well agreed at that time to treat the
small locals in an unselfish and
wise manner. But, as time passed, it was
felt that that time the small locals would not possess the
tendency to vote in the way we want, and we decided to
question. It was felt that a dele-
gate of a big local represented a great many
people. (Continued on page 7)
Recent Labor Legislation in Europe

By LEO GLASER
(Special Correspondence from Paris)

(Continued from last week)

B. Freedom of Trade Unionism

In Germany and Austria there have remained in power, practically until last month, the various groups of the old workers. If the trade union or- ganisations in Germany have de- veloped the most of the old laws, it was rather in spite of these laws and even in violation of them. The principle of freedom of labor associations was far from recogni- tion by the German and Austrian workers. The Revolution and the influence which had on them in the various countries, that was the real solidification of the right of the working masses in these countries to unite in labour organisations on the basis of agreements with employers and has generally broadened out the ramifi- cations and the sphere of activity of the labor unions.

C. Condition of Agricultural Workers

The laws of Germany were par- ticulurely stringent in regard to the workers on land. Prussia, which derived its main source of strength from the class of land owners, bound agricultural workers hand and foot and would not let them or- ganise and defend their interests collectively. The German Revolu- tion, however, and the agreements established the eight-hour work day in the agricultural economy of the land, except during the very busy period of the year, when such a workday is practically impossible. In Czechoslovakia the eight-hour work day has also spread to all forms of agricultural work. In France, however, even the shortest workers have been adopted. It is, however, on the or- ganisation of the Chamber of Deputies and is near the making of a law. In Italy and England, the condi- tion of the agricultural workers was also much better. In England, during the years of the war, laws were created, through a special law, Land Councils charged with the fixing of the minimum of wages. These new laws are soon to be enacted which will strengthen the position of the rural class. This law has been based upon collective agreements with land owners.

D. The Condition of the Woman Worker

In many countries there have been enacted during the past few years, reforms which have had a strong influence upon the life of the woman worker. In England, even before the war, a law was enacted which fixed a mini- mum scale of wages for the lowest paid classes of female workers. In the so-called "waving system." This law, while it affected both men and women, was substantially in the interest of women. In France, after the war, the Chamber of Deputies of the Paris "ministers" (the majority of them young girls in the trades, etc.) adopted a law regulating the women workers. Three years later, in 1918, babyhood was adopted in Norway, regulating both men and women. A great deal more was achieved in favor of the women who are com- pelled to work after their marriage. These laws affect women workers who are, prospective mothers or, nursing mothers. In Germany, however, even the former times six weeks pay after the birth of the baby, according to the new law in Germany. In England, the mother receives 60 Marks in ad- dition to, the tied to, and Mark for physician's services. A nursing mother receives 50 percent of this amount.

E. Workers' Control

In Germany there have been, on the basis of the law of February 4, 1920, "factory com- mittees," which control all the internal problems of the fac- tory. If any dispute falls of ad- ministration in these courts, it is carried over to another committee which consists of employers and workers and whose decision is final. Such workers' control exists in England, in Czechoslovakia in the management of railways and in Austria and Norway. In France, this workers' control is introduced in the management of the railways.

These are the very latest achieve- ments of the working class. It must be, nevertheless, attested, that all the above-mentioned laws have in no way re- duce the intensity of the class strug- gle. The class struggle rages even stronger today than before. Their importance, however, is that the working class has created new forms for the class struggle and have brought into it a new factor. It is true, therefore, treat it as material which is of general interest to anyone closely interested in the workers' movement.
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JUSTICE
EDITORIALS
COMPERS AND THE GERMAN WORKERS
It is yet a little premature to state whether or not the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. will be an epoch-making gamble which will keep us in a revolution for life, or an end to the convention statements. So far, judging by the reports emanating from Denver, we find it difficult to discern any signs of unmistakable progress that the A. F. of L. is incorrigibly reactionary, will be able to reiterate in elided spirited their "I told you so." We shall, nevertheless, defer our opinion until we have read carefully all the proceedings of the convention, the debates, and his speeches on the floor of the convention. We would advise our readers to do likewise and not to allow themselves to be swayed by one or another partisan report. They should wait until they have read the two rates representing four million workers on the basis of a newspaper and a daily.
We are inclined, however, even now to take issue with Samuel Gompers about his wholesale condemnation of the German workers. German labor, says Gompers, is the sole culprit responsible for the present war, the situation in hand is critical, they may have lost several thousand in dead, but that would have halted the war. The failure of mass strikes in Germany means treason to the general cause," says Gompers. In other words, Gompers believes that if the working men had acted as true internationalists in August, 1914, they could have saved the world five years of devastation and could have made their revolution right then.
Wittingly or unwittingly, Gompers adopts in this case, the point of view of the Russian Bolsheviks and of all other extreme radicals, that the German workers had betrayed the cause of humanity, that the workers of all nations have been confronted with a similar situation in hand at the critical moment, they may have lost several thousand in dead, but that would have halted the war. The failure of mass strikes in Germany means treason to the general cause," says Gompers. In other words, Gompers believes that if the working men had acted as true internationalists in August, 1914, they could have saved the world five years of devastation and could have made their revolution right then.
We like the eommandments, though the old Ten Commands laid down in an address before a gathering comprising representatives of societies of employers and workers, and of whom no delegate from the city of Jerez De La Frontera. They are as follows:
1. Give an example to others and do not content yourself with being an example to yourself.
2. Do not despise the efforts of the workers to improve their conditions.
3. Use your wealth in a natural way, by employing it to increase the prosperity of all.
4. Apply yourself to production for the general benefit, instead of thinking duties fulfilled by regular church-going and the saluting of the national flag, while at the same time purveying the major portion of the products of the earth.
5. Respect the associations of the workers.
6. Avoid the adoption of violence because repression ends it

RUSSIA BARS HER FRIENDS
William A. Johnson, President of the International Association of Machinists, one of America's radical labor unions and whose headquarters, like the others, are directed against both Russia and Moscow, was refused admission into Russia at the order of the Soviet Government. Can anyone explain this?
This is the first time in recent years that Johnson, not as a representative of his big union, to Russia, not as a pleasure journey, but in order to discuss with the Soviet Government the problem of labor conditions in Russia, has tried to go to that country. Mr. Johnson is well known as a Socialist and a radical labor leader, and he was outspoken for the Russian Revolution in all its phases. When a delegation of labor leaders went to Moscow some years ago, Johnson was one of the leaders of the delegation. We are told that he was received with friendly consideration.
We are told again and again that a likeminded effort is open to him. We admit, we find it impossible to explain such an act of singularly toppy-turvy act. This arbitrary act will cost Russia the friendship of a considerable number of people here and elsewhere and will offer justification for many to assume that things must be in a precarious state in Russia, where its devoted friends are not permitted to enter for fear that they may become its opponents from what they had seen and experienced.
We need, this refusal to admit President Johnson will create a feeling. We are told again and again that a likeminded effort is open to him. We admit, we find it impossible to explain such an act of singularly toppy-turvy act. This arbitrary act will cost Russia the friendship of a considerable number of people here and elsewhere and will offer justification for many to assume that things must be in a precarious state in Russia, where its devoted friends are not permitted to enter for fear that they may become its opponents from what they had seen and experienced.

SIX COMMANDMENTS FOR THE MODERN CAPITALIST
Here and there, once in a long while, our capitalists are given the opportunity to hear an adequate appreciation of their duties to society and the opportunities we give them to fulfill them. Six commandments laid down in an address before a gathering comprising representatives of societies of employers and workers, and of whom no delegate from the city of Jerez De La Frontera. They are as follows:
1. Give an example to others and do not content yourself with being an example to yourself.
2. Do not despise the efforts of the workers to improve their conditions.
3. Use your wealth in a natural way, by employing it to increase the prosperity of all.
4. Apply yourself to production for the general benefit, instead of thinking duties fulfilled by regular church-going and the saluting of the national flag, while at the same time purveying the major portion of the products of the earth.
5. Respect the associations of the workers.
6. Avoid the adoption of violence because repression ends it

We like these commandments, though the old Ten-Commandments are not to be despised either. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." We would not have much good of conduct, yet they seem to have had but a limited influence upon thieves and murderers all through history. We fear that these modern six are more readily possible to be fulfilled than the earlier fashioned Ten Commandments. Our modern capitalist must be able to take a more persuasive language, before his mind is opened to conviction.
A Month With The Independent Department
By JULIUS HOCHMANN, Manager

Greetings:

As I begin to submit to you a report of the work of the Independent Department for the period beginning May 2 and ending June 4, 1921.

Complaints

Independents—Over this period, 452 complaints were attended to and were adjusted in the following manner: 261 were adjusted by mutual consent; 20 were withdrawn; 71 dropped, and 1 was referred to the lawyer.

Walset Association—Of the 85 cases of the Walset Association, 23 were attended to and were adjusted in the following manner: 17 in favor of the union; 6 cases filed by the association, adjudicated in favor of the association; 10 were adjusted by mutual consent; 4 withdrawn, and 12 dropped.

Visits

The number of visits made during this period was 257, of which 622 were made in shops of Independent Department, 1 in a Jobber's sample room, and 3 in shops of the Walset Association.

Shop Meetings

The total number of shop meetings reported is 207, of which 32 were meetings held independent shops, 57 of Jobbers and 35 of Walset Association.

OUTLYING DISTRICTS
Harleco Office

The Harleco Office reports 27 attended complaints adjusted as follows: 24 in favor of the union; 3 by mutual consent. They also report 26 visits and 6 shop meetings.

Downtown Office

The Downtown Office reports 26 attended complaints, which were adjusted in the following manner: 24 in favor of the union and 2 dropped. They also reported 62 visits made during the last period.

Brock Office

The Brock Office reports 10 complaints and 13 visits.

The other offices have not reported, since the last report was made up, April 30.

IMPORTANT CASES

During the period covered by this report, we have collected liquidated damages for a number of violations of the agreement from the following employers:

Employees Doing Their Own Cutting

1. The firm of the Pearl Dress Co., of 11 W. 17th Street, controlled by Brother Bone, was fined $25 for violating the agreement by cutting off the hands and feet of the workers in the shop; a fine was also made by the firm for doing its own cutting and the people of the shop from work. The matter was finally settled by the firm paying $25 as liquidated damages.

2. The Jeanette Dress Co., of 607 Sixth Avenue, controlled by Brother Bone, was fined $25 for violating the agreement by doing their own cutting. The sum of $25 was collected liquidated damages.

3. The firm of Jacob Eidelstein, of 44 W. 17th Street, a shop controlled by Brother Bone, was fined $25 for violating the agreement by doing their own cutting and the sum of $25 was collected liquidated damages.

4. Of the firm of Gross & Gruber, of 24 E. 22nd Street, which is controlled by Brother Lessig, was also doing its own cutting. The sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages.

5. The firm of Siegeman & Berman, of 148 W. 23rd Street, controlled by Sitter Berman, was fined $50 for the "New York Times" violation of the agreement by using improper language and attempting to assault some of the workers in the shop.

6. The Concord Dress Co., of 133 W. 24th Street, controlled by Brother Chalmin, was fined $25 for violating the agreement by using improper language and attempting to assault some of the workers in the shop.

7. The firm of H. Watson, of 53 W. 21st Street, controlled by Brother Lessig, was fined $125 for violating the agreement by doing its own cutting; a fine was also made by the firm for doing its own cutting and the sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages.

8. Violation of Legal Holiday Provision

An investigation disclosed that P. A. A. Leichter, of 204 W. 21st Street, controlled by Brother Bernet, had their factory open on Decoration Day and some of their employees were working that day.

The fine, and the sum of $25 was collected as liquidated damages and the matter of the workers has been referred to the Grievance Board.

Dealing With Unfair Union Contracts

9. Upon investigation, it was found that the firm of Dress & Costume Co., at 146 W. 25th Street, controlled by Brother Shapiro, was sending work to non-union contractors and also receiving work from non-union jobbers. The firm paid $50 fine for this violation of the agreement.

The total sum of such damages collected during the period of this report amounted to $230.

(To be continued)

BAKERS RESIST WAGE CUT

More than 800 organized bakers are idle in Chicago because they refused to sign a new contract with the employes, who declared the contract to be unfair, and the workers are flooding the offices of the Independent Department with requests for assistance, and the employers are offering to arbitrate, and their purpose is shown in the following breakers for weeks previous to the expiration of the agreement.

During the war these employers professed their belief in "industrial democracy" and repeatedly declared that their intention was to have a fair share in the profits of industry.
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY TO HAVE OUTING AT CITY ISLAND

SUNDAY, JUNE 20

Next Sunday, June 20, the students of the Workers' University and Unity Centers together with their friends will make an outing to City Island.

Water sports, including swimming and boating, and water sports will be among the pleasures of the day. Those who wish to bring their boats should bring them.

Members will bring along their horses, which will be fed at 11 a.m. and asked to bring two potatoes which will be baked on the bonfire to be divided among the company.

All members are urged to be on time. The party meets promptly at 12:30 at the station.

Excursion to the station will take place by the use of the Lexington Avenue Subway (West Farms train).

At this station members will take the bus which runs to City Island. The fare will be about fifteen cents.

The following committee will be on hand to meet the members: Henry Lew, William D. Johnson, Abraham Kovaks, Local No. 11; S. Garbel, Local No. 1; I.N. Mosenthal, Local No. 25; Tillie Chad, Local No. 50; S. Warrants, Local No. 25; Rose Gill, Local No. 25; Minnie Amin, Local No. 25, and Anna Altshuler, Local No. 41.

At the last outing and hike of the students of the Workers' University, it was decided that a body of twenty-five shall spend the Fourth of July at the Wistakers' Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., remaining there for three or four days.

Meals have been arranged with the Unity House Committee that all in this party be accommodated in one cottage. The cottage will be decorated with the emblem of the Workers' Unity House and the Council of the Workers' University.

The members will enjoy rowing, swimming, hiking, etc.

Those who will join the next outing and hike of the Workers' University next Sunday, June 20, at City Island, can also make the necessary arrangements to spend the Fourth at Forest Park. They can register at the office at 51 Second Street, New York, Local No. 25, at 16 West 21st Street, and if they mention the fact that they are coming from the Workers' Students' Council, proper note of this will be made on the registration card.

WEEKLY LESSONS FOR OUR READERS

As promised last week, this page contains the first of the lessons which will be given to our readers. We hope that those who cannot attend our classes last evening or those who did attend and wish to review the subjects taught.

The lesson in this issue is the first of a series of very important and valuable studies of the subject. It is needless to say that ever, organized labor must become acquainted with the history and development of his organization and of the labor movement in which he lives. It seems almost impossible to believe that there are at this time in the United States, women who have worked for a living to be employed merely by their employers, and who realize that union and organization are their only chance of survival in the world, and with your do not take the trouble to become acquainted with what should be of greatest interest to them.

Let us hope that these lessons will stimulate such people, if there are any among our readers, to further study of the subject.

However, our readers must remember that these lessons are not complete. They are merely suggestions and outlines. It would be a tremendous mistake to think that a person who reads these lessons knows all about the subject. He will have to seek information into the things that he wants to know more about.

These outlines should be read carefully. Each particular point will give room for discussion and reading. The careful student will find that with proper application these lessons can be spread out into many pages.

We urge our readers again to follow the lessons and to try to understand what they are all about. Discuss the points with your fellow students, and let us know your family around the dinner table. You may disagree with some of the state-ments. If so, find out whether your fellow-workers agree with you. If you think that some of the statements are wrong, write us about it. And we shall be glad to hear from you.

Best of all, read a good book connected with the subject. We recommend Mary Beards, "Our Story of American Labor" as one of the best books on the subject. It is very simple and can be easily understood by most workers.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL, TO SPEND JULY FOURTH AT UNITY HOUSE, FOREST PARK, PA.

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At The Denver Convention

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

Mary Goft have been appointed on the basis of their position and what time about the relative impor- tance of these appointments. I the Russian question. It was expected at first that Timothy A. Shorter Work Day, to which Schlen- ger was appointed, is of great im- portance of this year. The cry of "already" had passed away. If the new productivity has been raised by the em- ployers from one end of the coun- try to the other. The labor movement has replied to this propaganda that it was shan and pure, and now it comes back with the challenge of the shorter work-day. The declarations to be adopted by this committee will be read before the convention. This land and will serve as a reply to the 1934. The growing prestige of the I. L. G. W. U.

The delegates of the International have, therefore, to deal with many more problems than the ordinary dele- gates of any other national union. The Russian question, for instance, is more our question than anybody else's. There was a resolution on the Russian question brought up before this convention. It was expected at first that Timothy A. Healy, the President of the Stationary Firemen, who acts as chairman of a

(Continued on page 7)
and his voice was therefore entitled to greater weight. It must also be kept in mind that the business agents wielded greater influence in the Joint Board than the ordinary members, and the former were used to be elected, until a few years ago, by the entire membership. These officers would, naturally, side more frequently with the big locals, who "delivered" the votes, rather than with a small local that had but a handful of members. The situation was at that time full autonomy. They conducted their local affairs in their heart's delight and if one of them felt like interfering with this autonomous management of local affairs. Today the situation is quite different. A local can do nothing at all and the entire power is vested in the Joint Board. In the Joint Board, on the other hand, the few big locals that are composed of the bulk of the rank and file have less men. They are being regularly voted down by a majority of the small locals, the number of which has been increasing from year to year. The result is that the big locals have lost the power of determining their own affairs and faces and if they desire it, because it becomes necessary, a few more small locals could be chartered and could eventually become the masters of the situation, without any direct influence, of the employment and promotion of the workers in the shops.

The equitable and just thing would be to give each local proportional representation in the Joint Board. It would perhaps be just as well to reorganize the local representatives at the Joint Board, to give each local a proportionate number of votes based upon its membership and the strength of the organization represented by it. Such a measure would help in the conservation of quotations at the conventions of the A. F. of L. To carry out this point would, in our opinion, be of advantage in the national work among the workers of the entire International, as it would have to be fought out and won at the conventions of the International as an amendment, to the constitution. The solution of this problem would be made considerably easier if the number of locals in the dock trade of New York which have been disaffiliated is reduced. Several locals have long since been put up for tender, if they ever had any. Take, for instance, Local 11. They have a number of their very fine operators as local officers. Why is it necessary, then, to have another mixed local in the borough of Brownsville? Such locals, like Local No. 11, should have been disposed of and its members distributed among the locals where they properly belong.

It is really time that we, who are constantly inculcating ourselves in radical feathers, abolish this duplication of organization within our midst. It is wasteful from an economic point of view; it divides the workers into small groups and develops narrow-mindedness and a chauvinistic spirit. We know well that troubles we have had to endure from the fight between Locals 1 and 17, and we are firmly for the strict observance of the principle that no more than one local in one trade be permitted in the same city. If this is carried out we might have a few locals left in the Joint Board and less local politics which are unholy and detrimental to the union.

As stated above, these reforms are not easy to accomplish. It is a question of that concerns the entire working class. We can, however, with less effort accomplish the election of officers in the Joint Board instead of appointment.

International and the consent of the majority of the locals must be given before they can be achieved.

### Statement by Local 9

(Continued from page 2)

**Designing**

**Grading**

**Sketching**

**Draping**

**Ladies’, Misses and Children’s Garments – Fashion**

Illustration

**EVENINGS** **SATURDAY**

**2-5 P.M.**

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**Dr. S. Mermelstein, 392 Grand Street,**

**Between Clinton and Bowery Streets**

**Between the 14th and 15th Streets**
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

In last week's issue of "Justice," we announced the removal of the officers of the union on or about August 1, from its present quarters to 231 East 14th Street. During the week, a number of questions poured in upon us, relating to the payment of dues and the filing of complaints. Some members considered that it would be too much of a distance for them to travel.

To these we wish to state that the Executive Board, prior to engaging in the new premises, has taken this question into consideration, and arrangements are now being made with the Joint Board of the Cloth and Suit Industry to collect dues for our local in the different offices of the Joint Board. As far as complaints are concerned, they may be filed either at the office of Local No. 10 or at the different offices of the Joint Board, so that our members will not be inconvenienced in any way.

The Executive Board decided to call a special meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division for Monday, July 18, for the purpose of acquainting our members with the settlement reached between the Protective Association and the union. At the same meeting the Executive Board will also be informed as to the General Elections for business agents in the Cloth and Suit Industry, which will be held shortly.

Our union having for years elected one business agents, this departure is rather a novelty to the members, and it would not be amiss to have the entire procedure explained to them in detail.

There will be no regular meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division next month, due to Independence Day falling on the first Monday of the month. However, the Executive Board expects every member of the Cloth and Suit Division to be present at the special meeting.

At this meeting of the Miscellaneous Division held on Monday, June 20, was very well attended. The meeting opened on time, as there was more than the required quorum present, and the members of the Executive Board were elected, and President Dubinsky, with the unanimous approval of the members, appointed Brother Isaac Fendler in his place.

Brother Louis Harris, who acted as special organizer for this division during the recent General Strike in the Children's Division, was given a rising vote of thanks by the members for his successful work during that period.

Due to the urgency for a special meeting of the Cloth and Suit Division next month, we regret to state that there will be no meeting of the Miscellaneous Division in July

The following are excerpts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Louis Gordon, No. 7140, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Morris Alonis, No. 4749, with actions unbecoming a union man, in that he made, or was made, slandering remarks in referring to the officers of the union and the Executive Board.

Herman Waldman, No. 5611A, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Bender with working for $35 per week for the Alpha Waist Co., 31 West 27th Street, for four weeks, while having in his possession a $44 working card. A collection of $35 was made in this case.

First --- To report to the officers of our Union whether your firm is employing a cutter or not:

Second -- Before settling any prices for piece workers, come to the office of the Union for advice.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. H. PERIN, General Manager
M. E. MACKOFF, General Secretary

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, June 27th
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 11th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 18th

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.

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ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS

In view of the fact that some manufacturers are attempting to use this slack period as an opportunity for not employing cutters and also for settling prices for piece workers in an improper way, in violation of our agreement, you are requested specially the chairmen,

FIRST --- To report to the officers of our Union whether your firm is employing a cutter or not:

SECOND — Before settling any prices for piece workers, come to the office of the Union for advice.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. H. PERIN, General Manager
M. E. MACKOFF, General Secretary

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to

231 E. 14th Street
(Between Second and Third Avenues)

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