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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS SETTLE WITH EMPLOYERS

The atmosphere of uneasiness which prevailed among the cloakmakers of Chicago and in the local trade in general over the impending negotiations between the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the Cloth Employers' Associations of that city, has cleared. On Tuesday, June 26, the negotiations came to an end and the local cloak situation was amicably settled. Credit for the settlement is largely due to the efforts of Henry Schlesinger, who visited Chicago three times during the last six weeks. At first of all, he employed his efforts for the purpose of negotiating the new agreement on his way from New York to the city. When he was later brought to the Chicago convention of the A. F. of L., he also stopped and discussed the situation with the local in a few days to continue the negotiations began a few weeks before.

Last Monday and Tuesday, President Schlesinger spent in Chicago on his way to New York from Denver, and succeeded in bringing the negotiations to a close. The following is a telegram which the General Office received from him on Wednesday from Chicago:

"Cloak situation of Chicago settled. Present agreement extended to December. Maximises no reduction in wages, and all working standards remain as herebefore." Concernment is practically needless on this settlement. Like their brothers in New York, the Chicago cloakmakers have succeeded in retaining their wage scales, work, system, and all other conditions for which they have been in the past. This has been a splendid achievement, and the Chicago cloakmakers should be congratulated upon it, for, it is the best testimony and tribute to the solidity and firmness of their organization.

The Fourth of July is a legal holiday in the cloak and suit, as well as in the waist and dress industry. It is definitely provided for in the agreement with the employers of these trades, and the members of the unions must observe this point scrupulously.

No member of any of the locals belonging either to the Cloth or Waist and Dress Joint Board should report to their shops on Monday next. Each and every one of them is to receive pay just as if they had worked that day. Our workers must remember that if they fail to observe this comes holiday it will be none but their own fault.

The Executive Boards of all the affiliated locals in this Joint Board will send out on Monday morning large committees through the cloak district, to watch that no cloak, skirt, dress or refresher shop is working on that day. Whosoever will be found at work by any of these committees will be brought before the Grievance Boards of the locals and will receive severe punishment. Rather than take such chances, the cloakmakers should enjoy the day in the open air and enjoy the holiday doubly, in the knowledge that they are getting paid for it.

Saturday, July 3, is the last day for filing applications at the Cloak Joint Board, for the office of business agent of the Cloakmakers' Union. Let all those members of Locals Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 25, 35, who have studied the regulations and who, it is felt, will do the service of the post, be sure to send in applications. To those who do applications will be received after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

PHILA CLOAKMAKERS VOTE FOR STRIKE IN JOBBERS SHOPS

The last few years have seen an abnormal development of sub-manufacturing and corporation stores in the city of Philadelphia; so much so, that they have become a real menace to the fair trade organization and a dangerous competition to union standards prevailing in the organized shops.

A number of firms who have previously been engaged in manufacturing have abandoned this line of business and have gone into jobbing, intending, perhaps, to evade thereby the control of the union. The result is that the buyer is to be able to purchase garments in any shop, whether union or not. The buyers are in a position to benefit in hand with the development of sub-manufacturing and the corporation shop, which served as a source of supply of garments for these jobbers.

The Philadelphia cloakmakers have clamored vehemently during the last few years for a remedy to this intolerable situation. From time to time shop strikes would occur in these sub-manufacturers' or corporation stores, and the feeling was that of no permanent relief.

Finally, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union decided to take the matter fully in hand. On June 22, the Joint Board sent the following letter to every cloak jobber in the city of Philadelphia:

CLOAK, WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS WILL OBSERVE JULY FOURTH

"Mr.,

The election campaign in the Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 22, is on the end, and the first Executive Board of this local union has already been elected.

The campaign, as expected, was a very hot one and provoked a lot of friction and bitter differences of opinion. As usual, there were two parties divided as to the purpose, a "radical" party and a "conservative" one. Essentially, however, there was little difference between the two, as both were in favor of the continuance of the welfare of the union and the improvement of the general conditions of the trade.

This is the list of the names of the 21 members who were elected as the Executive Board of Local 22: Rose Genet, Augusta Hirsch, Peter Rotherberg, Rebecca Kantor, Harry Lecel, Samuel Weinberg, Clara Tsva man, David Becker, Samuel Chelletta, Louis Shapiro, Samuel Goldstein, Rose Hoffman, Frieda Berman, Sol Fellerman, Minnie Cohen, Julius Latchowitz, Clara Goldberg, David Holander, Benjamin Katz, Mollie Horstein and Joseph Rabkowitz.

It is to be hoped that unity will prevail in their organization and that all factions will unite to give Local No. 22 a compact, united and workable Executive Board.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT UNITY HOUSE

Hundreds of members from all the International locals in Greater New York will enter the weekend over the Fourth of July at the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa. The Fourth of July is a legal holiday for practically all the workers in the ladies' garment industry of New York, and as many of them as the house could conveniently accommodate will take advantage of spending the holiday at "the oasis of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union" the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania. A splendid classic concert, in which will participate several celebrities of the world of music and art, has been arranged for the Fourth of July at Unity. Miss Jennie Matyas, the Secretary of the Unity House Committee, has succeeded in obtaining for that two of the celebrated Vienna opera singer, Mr. William Miller, who had, during his 19 years' operatic work in Europe, sung in the most renowned opera houses on the continent. Mr. Miller has been a very high-salaried singer and has sung before, as he aptly put it, "most of the ex-crowned heads of Europe." In Europe, Mr. Miller enjoyed the reputation of a "hero" tenor as great as Caruso here. Richard Strauss termed him the greatest tenor in Europe.

The management of the Unity House requests us to announce that no one should leave for Unity House without a registration card from the union office. Prospective visitors must register at 16 West 21st Street, and the committee has issued strict orders that only those with registration cards be admitted to the House.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

WANTED: A LIST OF PROFITERS

The Beck Resolution, calling for a new register of individuals, firms and corporations making net profits exceeding $25,000 a year, which was scheduled for discussion in the general press of the country. It will be recalled that columns upon columns of newspaper space were given last fall and winter to lists containing names of洋 deserts and backwaters. The lists have proven to be very careless and faulty and have stirred a great amount of ill-will because they included names of persons who have either voluntarily or were drafted into the army. The lists were later honorably discharged from the army. Congressman Beck charges that "general neglect of the general interest" from themselves, prevailed upon the War Department to publish a number of lists of the most notable labor disputes in the history of Great Britain are lighter now than at any other period of the strike.

Conferences have been going on since the day the result of the referendum vote was announced, between the owners, miners, and the government. And it is already reported that the owners have reached a provisional agreement and are now awaiting final settlement. Whatever it be, or not it will renew its offer of a grant of 10,000,000 pounds to the coal mining districts. The provisional agreement covers a standard wage for all coal miners, both between and wages, and fixes the period for the run of the agreement.

The time this issue reaches our readers, the mine strike will probably be at an end. Already, from reports reaching here, it is said that this strike has been a remarkable achievement on the part of the miners, who have fought a good fight. The miners' Federation of Great Britain will have gained, through these eleven weeks of sacrifice, a measure of justice for all the workers in the coal pits of England, their efforts will be remembered. The remarkable that during all these trying weeks, not a single mind out of the country is known that a man in England, and Scotland, was able to open a office to operate through the aid of de- serters or "blacklegs" labor.

THE NEW PEACE-TIME SI- DIERS

Readers of "Justice" are, in a way, familiar already with the features of the reactionary Sterling Bill in the United States, which aims at the placing on the statute books of the country a drastic peace-time sedition law. Last week this alarming measure was reported out in the open Senate and is now scheduled for discussion. It is to be hoped, however, that the Sterling Bill will not have as smooth and careless its proponents expected. It is known to be pretty op- posed by a number of national or- ganizations, including the Amer- ican Civil Liberties Union, as unnecessary, violative of the right of free speech and press, the first Amendment to the American civil liberties. It is pointed out that there are ample and sufficient legislation to meet the needs of the Code for punishing criminals and that these sedition laws are only an attempt to stifle the freedom of expression the lid on free speech tighter than ever; that, in practice, it is certain to lessen the real force and political courage who never dream of "force and violence."

In addition, it is destruction of free speech and establishes a censorship of the press in advance of publication.

Last week this bill received addi- tional impetus in the form of an amendment proposed by Senator Benaz, adding six sections to the draft, which would not only impose a $10,000 fine for every government agent who induces any person to breach the law, but also imprisonment and a $10,000 fine for every government agent who induces any person to breach the law, or in the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured or guaranteed to him by the provisions of the Federal Constitution. It also forbids any government official, civil or military, from returning any mail to any "person" by lawful mean to advance, promote, agitate for or discuss any matter not in compliance with new federal statutes." Another sec- tion of this amendment, more general in aim, was an attempted search and seizure, and so often practised under the infamous Pinkerton law, while the provision at the disposal of the services of the United States of any person found guilty under its 19th Amendment, or in the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured or guaranteed to him by the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

It is quite obvious that these amendments, if adopted, will make the mail laws a mockery of the 19th Amendment, or in the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured or guaranteed to him by the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

The Strike of the Quebec Police and Firemen

We do not know whether the Dominion of Canada has a police force to protect the elections, and the government, in the cool of the day, decided to introduce shop com- mittees and that the union has re- fused to take the part of the elections, which it did, as we are told, be- yond the opponents of this idea that we are against the very interests of the workers. We de- pend upon the intelligence of our members and we believe that they will not lose the time in the shop. We do not know whether the shop committee would have us establish the elections, or the elections which we want to introduce. It is also proper to state here that Local No. 1 of the Firemen in this city has also adopted a decision to work for the elections. We are also in many attempts made by a number of locals at this time, and we do not know whether the elections will be taken in this city as we do not know whether the shop committees with the bosses would have us establish the elections, or the elections which we want to introduce. It is also proper to state here that Local No.1 of the Firemen in this city has also adopted a decision to work for the elections. We are also in many attempts made by a number of locals at this time, and we do not know whether the elections will be taken in this city as we do not know whether the shop committees with the bosses would have us establish the elections, or the elections which we want to introduce.

We cannot dwell here upon this question, but we shall do so upon a different occasion. We only wish to point out the principal dif- ference from your side, that is, the line drawn by the bosses and our plans: they want committees without the union, and we want the union with committees.

We are not opposed to the con- trary, working by the union, and we are not for the settling of the shop disputes without the interfe- rence of the union. On the other hand, we wish to strengthen the union of the control of the union, and because we know that it is physically im- possible for the union, through its business agents, to control 2,000,000 New York City, we wish that the union should have in each place the shop, a few intelli- gent men to aid it in every undertaking launched by it. We take it that as long as the union has gained the support of a number of local members as well.
Pages From Garment Trades History
By DAVID P. BERENBERG
THE EARLY DAYS OF THE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

III THE EARLY DAYS OF THE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

The making of clothing is one of the great industries of America. It has brought wealth and progress to many of its parts of the world. But that was not always the case. In fact it is only in the last forty years or so that the trade developed here. It began with the first generation from the old country.

The Jew in Russia and Galicia had for a long time suffered from persecutions, official and unofficial. They were subjected to the roughest treatment, and were poor. Many of them went into peddling and house-to-house trade. They were the first of the Jewish immi-

grants to do this we shall never know. At any rate, after a while the Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe began to go into the clothing industry as a matter of necessity. They went to work in the sweatshops and slums and into the candy business, or the Italian became a barkeep.

For them to go to America. America met him with the sweatshops on his arrival. He had to work in his little town at home. The work was hard, and the re-

turn was meager. The man was hungry. But never had the work at home been so depressing, so dull, as it now became.

Miscellanies From Cleveland

By M. PERLSTEIN

Only those who live and work in Cleveland can have an idea of the crisis through which the Cleveland Garment Trade is passing. Many who have passed during the past year or two.

The Cleveland agreement is only a year old and the Cleveland cloth-

maker has not succeeded in opening the eyes of many of the workers. The Forward," the great Jewish labor daily, has tried to open the eyes of many of the workers. The Forward," the great Jewish labor daily, has tried to open the eyes of the thinkers among the Jewish workers to the doings of the boss as to their lives. What was to be done? "Form unions," said the holder, and younger. When the work was done.

A number of the other Cleveland owners have not understood what the union was for. The bosses spread stories among the workers, portraying the union organ-

izers as derelicts and thieves and racially bigoted. Whenever a union was started workers were often blackballed or the active unionist found himself out of work. Many of them, particularly the European homogeneous toward their employers. They looked upon them as "poor little people."

The Jews had come to America to be free, to have better things to eat. They had also heard glowing tales about life in America. While he did not be-

come a very rich man.

true. And when the garment worker went home every evening, he would find the same conditions as those in his shop. The East Side, when the garment worker was coming from the Irish in population. The Jews came in with a rush. There were not enough houses for them. They

proceeded in four and five to a room. Rent went up. Sanitary conditions were bad. Their children grew up in poverty. They became used to living in small quarters in poor health. They escaped on many of the houses. The plumbing was bad. They were not well built, too many windows; air and light were scarce.

Was it surprising, then, that the clothing workers became a weak, sick, worn-out set of people? Was it surprising that the union organizers spread among them like wild-fire?

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EDITORIALS

WILTED CONVENTIONS IN MID-SUMMER

In these dog days, when it is so hopelessly difficult to write a readable letter, we would like to say a word or two about the conventions that are dragging out for weeks upon weeks deserve our genuine compassion. How, indeed, can one expect a new word, a new thought to issue from events that are one week old, and are not expected to appear for another week? The environments of the day, however, detract so much from the marvel of the occasion. They call it the “Convention of the Third International” in Detroit. Why not present it as it is? The old i.e. of the leadership of the party is required to galvanize the old-fashioned, cold, unemotional persons who have been suffering there from perverted attacks and you will understand why there is nothing forthcoming from that Congress, that would give one hope for something constructive and durable.

And here in America, we too have had, during the last few days, a Socialist Convention in Detroit. These are grave days for Socialism in America. After the numerous splits and wrangling, the old movement has been largely divided into two. The old road, it would appear, leads not to the millennium; the old i.e., seems to have lost their magic and their hold upon the public mind. So it is old enthusiasm for the old can be bankrupt, and that the “revolution is approaching with gigantic strides,” leaves the great masses cold and undisturbed. It would seem that the day is not yet come when the real leaders of the socialist and radical movement of the country into virility. For the old movement, only every angle and point is required. Instead of that, they have presented, in Detroit, the belligerent heat of midsummer and keeping to the old tradition, they are trying to make the old, the new. Can one expect anything fruitful and vigorous from such a convention? Again Hillquit reiterates as of old, that the war has proven the bankruptcy of capitalism and the vital necessity of socialism. Again Victor Berger rails against every form of “dictatorship,” in total oblivion of the fact that the “dictatorship of the proletariat” is the very foundation of the socialist state. But the people who have gathered are not yet fully known at the writing of these lines, we can afford the prophecy that if there be no new split at this convention, that expectation will remain as of old, statues quo, as if no convention had ever taken place.

Honestly, we believe that the merciless heat is a great deal more responsible for it. It is simply would not let one make an earnest effort to think, to decide and to act.

And there is our Congress in Washington. They have been wrangling for months over the wording of a resolution for formal peace with Germany, and they do not seem to be able to overcome this awfully knotty problem. How can anyone expect them, indeed, to be able to decide upon important questions as disarmament or the bringing back of the coal strike, or the “normalcy” of “war” if, indeed, ever was in such a state? Why, after all, do our good congressmen make mistakes in Philadelphia? Why? They are among the best English. Indeed, we would rather wait with the heat in a heroic effort to prove to the country their readiness to perspire without end for the public weal.

THE RE-ELECTION OF GOMPERS

Our proposition, that Gompers would be re-elected President of the A.F. of L., has come true. Lacking an able leader, and the movement of the workers not gaining sufficient momentum to at least, differ from him with regard to the fundamental policy of American trade unionism, the exchange of a Gompers for a Lewis would be unwarranted. The result does not necessarily mean that the Gompers minded prophecy: Until there will appear on the firmament of the American labor movement another leader who will be at least as capable, as the present one, the position of the movement of the A.F. of L. Gompers’ hold on leadership is perfectly safe.

There is another eventually that might compel Gompers to make room for a new leader, and that is the indication that the complexion of the American labor movement might force such a coup. Under the circumstances, however, this can not be reasonably expected until the next big blow is administered to the labor movement. But, there is still the expression of this movement. Perhaps, under the stress of unusual economic conditions, our labor movement will change its leadership.

This incident, however, has its merit in giving the free opportunity to vote in accordance with their convictions.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK

Do you know how many people there are out of work in New York City to-day? After a thorough canvass, it appears that we have about 400,000 unemployed in New York City alone. Lightly said, 400,000! Think of the families, women and children, of these 400,000 in New York City and you will obtain the staggering figure of at least 1,200,000 of destitute human beings in this metropolis, a situation of transcendent gravity that cries out for immediate relief!

What all this? The human mind labors in a vain effort to perceive the consequences of such a terrible situation, yet the future remains as enshrouded in darkness and sealed in mystery as before. The events of last winter, the terrible past, when destitution and misery were just as rampant, and yet, how pitifully helpless the victims of unemployment, of want, to snatch for every morsel of comfort and an amelioration of their lot. We think of the intolerable times we are passing now. What are our captains of industry, our politicians, our aldermen, our Mayor and our city council doing about it? Is there any organized labor movement? Are they not at all interested in the fact that over a million persons in New York, their friends and kin, are in extreme want? Are not they better informed than the potential unemployed of to-morrow? And, generally speaking, what is the need for a labor movement with great, powerful organs? When there are about 400,000 employers of workers and 600,000 unemployed, how does the public recognize the potential unemployed of to-morrow? And, generally speaking, what is the need for a labor movement with great, powerful organs? When there are about 400,000 employers of workers and 600,000 unemployed, how does the public recognize the potential unemployed of to-morrow? And, generally speaking, what is the need for a labor movement with great, powerful organs? When there are about 400,000 employers of workers and 600,000 unemployed, how does the public recognize the potential unemployed of to-morrow?

First of all, let the silence be broken. Let a far-reaching protest be made, and let it be made an outcry of things that permits 400,000 persons in one city to suffer want for lack of employment. Let a storm be raised from one end of the country to the other, until the demand is made that they find work for these unfortunate unemployed. There are schools to be built; factories to be reconditioned, public works to be constructed. Why not do it now, when it can save the lives of tens and hundreds of thousands of persons?
SHOP COMMITTEES

BY S. YANOFSKY

The executive boards of two of the biggest locals of the Clopskawm Unions of New York have come out in strong terms against the practice of shop committees in cloak shops, followed by a joint declaration to that effect. Obviously, both locals contend that the task of shop committees in cloak shops, requiring thorough-going and searching consideration. We must also take it for granted that the executive of Local No. 1, having given this matter earnest attention, and that their demand that shop committees be established in all cloak factories was not reached without adequate forethought.

We regret, nevertheless, to state, upon reading these declarations, that they contradict each other on a very important point. In the declaration of Local No. 1 the demand for shop committees is not proclaimed as a reform of enormous consequence. It is, therefore, the view of the Executive Board of Local No. 1, in deciding to adopt this plan, purports to create nothing new. After the close of the strike of 1919, it is asserted, the employers returned to work without a shop committee, and these have been charged with definite and important union work. In the dual declaration of Local No. 9, the shop committee reform, however, is presented as one of extreme radical importance, one “which is advocated enthusiastically by all progressive and intelligent union people either here or abroad.” We must, therefore, accept either that the committee of Local No. 1 truly misunderstand each other on this particular point and that each of them desires something else, though under the same appellation, or that one of these locals is misinformed with regard to the true sense and meaning of shop committees. It is, therefore, extremely important, at this time, when the battle is raging in this country, to make clear to the public the subject in order to avoid, as far as possible, any misunderstandings.

Of course, shop committees, as defined by the executive of Local No. 1, should not be opposed by any union member no matter how conservative he or she may be. On the other hand, it must be supported wholeheartedly by every member of organized labor. The function and the work of the business agents must not be confused, and the shop committees must be carried on by the shop committees. The business agent is charged with the duty of settling disputes between employers and employees which cannot be settled by the latter. If the business agent were to take part in every petty misunderstanding that may arise, the union would have to employ in New York at least 1500 business agents, one for every two shops. It would have to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars to the intelligence of the workers and of their shop committees would not suffice to settle the ordinary shop disputes and would cost the union a fortune in time to time. The business agent of the Clopskawm Unions is spared the trouble of attending to such small matters and is left free to attend to the big problems and controversies in the shop.

Nothing substantiates this better than the history of the New York cloak shops during the nine months when the agreement between the Protective cloak firms and the Union was abrogated. During these nine months the cloak shops, protected by the Protective shops, and while all questions of general importance and policy had to be solved by the Union alone, there were numerous cases which took care of the immediate interests of the workers in the shops, and under the direction of the union, protective workers in the cloak shops union shop is possible unless intelligent and active union people work among the workers, who really understand union interests and conditions. And it is true, as it is believed by the leaders of the A. F. of L., regard as an ordinary union trade function has become "reflected in extreme republicanism" in the minds of the Executive Board of Local No. 9, that in many shops employees have given to newly-engaged workers leaflets which were entitled to, with the knowledge and confidence of the shop and the shop chairman, that only proves that these shop committees are necessary to the true union men. And we venture to assume that shop committees or no shop committees, in such a place newcomers will always be treated with just as little fairness as in the past. The new state of the American labor movement. We do not have to repeat here that a true union man, regardless of his views on the functions of the state, will, and must treat his fellow-worker fairly and squarely and will try to mitigate the worst of the conditions as inseparably linked with his own.

And no matter how many hundreds of business agents of the unions may engage and how vigilantly these agents work in the shops, it would be impossible for them to guard against unfairness and avoid the learned the true message of unionism. The demand for a shop committee is not to make the carriers out of the ordinary everyday rules and obligations imposed by the national union. This is not to require "the most upright, radical and intelligent union men." It was an illusion on the part of Local No. 9 to believe that it had proposed an unusually radical innovation in this connection. In order to make it clear that the shop committee idea, as brought out in the new Local No. 9, in form, we shall quote here an article from "Forbes' Magazine" of June 1919 by Madame Edith Wharton, as Local 9 of A. F. of L., whom surely, we will accuse of radicalism. Here it is:

"While trade unionists have manifested bitter resentment at the introduction of "the new kind of shop unionism," (the idea that the United States really had "a single trade unionism") the idea of a shop union in the United States still seems the most remote of all. ..."

Again we say, it is one of two: Either that what the leaders of the A. F. of L., regard as an ordinary trade union function has become "reflected in extreme republicanism" in the minds of the Executive Board of Local No. 9, or Local 9 has something completely different from what Matthew Weil describes, from what Local No. 1 describes and from what we all have believed. If this be true, then Local No. 1 and Local No. 9 can not go hand in hand on this proposition, as their demands are distinctly different one from the other and incompatible.

In the dual declaration of Local No. 9 we come across the following note-worthy sentence: "While we are at the point of discussing shop delegates, it is worth while to underline again that our local believes very much in the necessity and importance of such an institution." This statement is made in connection with a demand for shop delegates. But if Local No. 25 wanted to introduce and which was barred by the International. In a subsequent sentence in the same statement it is said that the idea of shop committees is the same as the idea of "shop councils," "shop stewards," and "that these are only different terms for the same principle." It is obvious, therefore, that if Local No. 9 understand their own proposition and if they understand theirs, they will themselves have to admit that their proposals are, in fact, not different at all from the other. What did Local No. 25 want with its system of shop delegates? In brief, it was annexed to the replacing of the union and its meetings and officers by the shop delegates and it was meant to be the superceding of the union by shop delegates. If Local No. 9 opposed the introduction of such an institution, it must be understood that it agreed to the replacing of the union by shop delegates and that it opposed the replacing of the union by shop delegates. In this case, Local No. 9 must understand first of all that what is meant by Local No. 25 is just as unconstitutional in the case of Local No. 9. Secondly it is difficult to perceive how Local No. 9 can speak about shop committee meetings under the control of the union, when their very interpretation of the word "delegate" is the hand-over the entire control and power of the union into the hands of a shop committee. We must assume that either Local No. 9 fundamentally does not understand the principle of the union, or it is disingenuously attempts to struggle through a plan that usurps union control of an auxiliary agency to the union. The tangible of shop committee plans, as advanced by Local No. 9, becomes still more pronounced by the dual declaration of shop committee movement and the shop steward movement is one and the same thing. It is the same idea of the English shop steward movement (of which, by the way, there is not a soul in New York (the English labor movement) knows that it was started in war-time as an extension of its camp fires belongs to distinctly different unions were working, and that it was at the same time a protest against the duplication of control by the workers. Such a situation, we believe, can not exist in our cloak shops. Steward movement, Local No. 9 obscures and nullifies the present plan.

And now, after we have made clear, as we hope we did, what shop committees are and what are not important for the union and which are not, we wish to say that we side fully and without exception with the dual declaration of Local No. 1, namely that the introduction of shop committees is not a question of a radical reform; that such shop committees are those that see to add the Union fully with the necessary of necessity; that such shop committees are those that have always had; and that if in some cases this work has been neglected, it is the duty of the union itself; that it is forthwith corrected and that the power and influence of the union can not, in the future, be lessened in any shop union members are employed.

Miscellanea from Cleveland (Continued from page 3)

PREPARATION FOR THE NEW AGREEMENT

Our agreement will end in December and by the 1st of November. Before expiration, we shall begin negotiations for a new agreement. Naturally, in the meantime, it is necessary to demand certain things to present to the employers, and in order to be prepared for any discussion of the question of a tax.

The Joint Board is proposing a tax of $20 for men and $15 for women, for a reserve fund. Just at this moment we have to decide whether the question will be definitely decided and the tax speedily collected.

In the next few weeks, President Schlesinger is expected in Cleveland. He will address the local. President Schlesinger has visited our city. His coming will be acclaimed by the Cleveland tailors as a real event and he will, certainly, receive a hearty welcome.

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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. HAPIER, General Manager
M. K. 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)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 11th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 15th
GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th

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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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

It was to be expected that the intense heat would keep the members from attending the General Meeting that was scheduled to take place Monday, July 27th. The Constitution Committee that was appointed at the meeting in June hoped to be in a position to report on the important changes so that the organization can make preparations for the next year as early as possible.

However, the Executive Board had in mind just such drawbacks—the likelihood of there being no meetings owing to the weather. Fortunately, because of the foresight of the Board and because of the desire on the part of the Constitution Committee to have the necessary recommendations in time, it will still be possible to give the amendments the necessary number of readings before final action.

It will not be amiss to make mention here of plans in progress concerning the fact that it will be possible to familiarize the members with them. One of the methods to be considered is the appointment of two general officers in place of the Vice that exist now, the creation of a paid position of General Manager and General Secretary-Treasurer with one assistant to the Manager and as many assistant as the Manager together with the Executive Board may see fit, depending, of course, on the trade conditions. It is hardly possible that more than one will be required since the work in the two important branches of Local No. 10, the adjustment of complaints and control of shops, are being carried on by the Joint Boards. And in due time it is very likely that some of the miscellaneous trades will also become members of the Joint Board.

Another important and very radical recommendation is the recall of officers. Up to the present time the contumacy of the removal of an officer from office has been fraught with a good deal of hot blood and factional fights. With the adoption of this recommendation, however, a good deal of this can be avoided. An officer once elected under this proviso accepts a nomination conditionally and puts his resignation in, giving the Executive Board the right to withdraw him should he be found unfit for one reason or another, and then upon proper trial his resignation is invoked.

In view of the importance of the amendments outlined here to be recommended by the Constitution Committee at the general meeting which will take place on Monday, July 27th, it is hoped that the members will make it their business to attend and vote on these in accordance with their beliefs.

The attention of the membership is directed to the fact that Monday, July 4th is a legal holiday. Members are instructed to refrain from working on that day. They are to receive pay for a full week if they start on Tuesday morning, July 5th. Cutters who secure a job on any one of the other days of that week should receive a pro rata share of pay for the holiday.

The fact that members should secure working cards after working one day on a new job or on a job to which they have been recalled after being laid off, cannot be too often repeated. Many members have, in the erroneous view that they do not have to secure a working card until they have made sure of the job. It is therefore important to call the attention of the members who hold or who have the opportunity to hold jobs in open shops to the fact that the rule concerning working cards also applies to them, in fact, more so than to cutters who have jobs in union shops. Now that the shop system is approaching it is very important for the union to know all men who have secured employment in non-union shops. Very often cutters can be of great help in organizing them. Another reason why members should secure a working card on the first day of employment is that because there are some shops which are scab shops and into which no union man is allowed to go.

WAIST AND DRESS DIVISION

It will have to be a very, very hot night that will keep away a large number of members from the Dress and Waist meeting on Monday, July 11th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. It has been arranged for the members by Brother Julius Levin. In accordance with this decision the Executive Board informed the Joint Board of the action of the members and also informed them that the members had appointed two delegates to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal and another vacancy created by the acceptance of the office of business agent by Oterick, who, up to that time, was a delegate. When this communication was read to the Joint Board there were some delegates who questioned the right of the members to recall their representatives. However, the Joint Board acted upon the suggestion of General Manager Halprin and appointed a committee of five to investigate the entire matter.

At the subsequent meeting of the Joint Board a report was brought in by the committee, which was recommended that a local had the right to withdraw its delegate, committee—however, felt that Local 10's constitutional clause governing the removal from office of officers was somewhat too drastic and requested that it be modified. Meantime Brothers Sid, Rosenthal and Morris Feiler, who were appointed to fill the vacancies were obligated at the meeting of the Joint Board on Wednesday, June 29th.

At the Executive Board meeting on June 23rd a report of the Dress and Waist Division dealing with the relations and methods of control of the cutters' problems for the past six months with the Joint Board of the Dress and Waist Industry was taken up. The action and it will be reported to the membership meeting on July 11th. For this reason also it is hoped that the members will not fail to attend as the office very much desires to hear the opinions of the members on this matter.