Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 28)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS’ SHOPS IN GENERAL STRIKE

On Wednesday, July 5th, all cloak makers, cutters, and button-owners employed in the 130 shops belonging to jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations in the city of Philadelphia, have gone down on strike, in accordance with the decision adopted by the general membership of the Philadelphia Joint Board, a week ago. The following orange-colored handbill was distributed among the workers employed in those shops early Wednesday morning:

A GENERAL STRIKE

Of all workers working for jobbers, sub-manufacturers and corporations is proclaimed to-day.

A call at 10 A.M. sharp every cloak maker, cutter and button-owner will leave the plants for the strike. The shops in a unit and will remain on strike until the employers will grant our just demands.

Sisters and brothers: The long awaited moment has arrived when the Philadelphia Union says to the jobbers, “If you want to make profits from the garments that we are making for you, through the sub-manufacturers’ and jobbers’ get-up, you will not give work to any sweatshops that endanger our health and destroy our members’ ‘organization’.”

Fellow Workers, availing yourselves of this present opportunity to convince your employers that you are loyal soldiers of an industrial army and that you obey the orders of the Union. Therefore, you are requested to stop work to-day at 10 A.M. Sharp and leave the shops. While leaving avoid all conversations with any member of the firm and march to the union headquarters at 232 No. 9th St., where you will remain on strike until you will be able to return to work victorious.

Pretentiously yours,
GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
CLOAK AND SKIRTMAKERS’ UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

At the time of this writing, reports have reached us from Philadelphia that the Union in the shops have responded to a person to the call of the Union. The great organization drive to unimize those theoreticians that a mile of cloak material is a guaranteed by the will of the union through the manipulations of the jobbers. The campaign of the owners of the “corporation” shops proved to be a splendid success. The blow of the general strike came in the nick of time, just before the actual beginning of the season, and the officers of the Union are already through with sub-manufacturers and jobbers applying for settlements.

As proudly stated in the strike call, the demand of the Union is that these outside shops to which the jobbers choose to send their material, for the making-up of garments, be put on the same basis, as far as wages, hours, and working conditions are concerned, as all other organized shops in the city of Philadelphia.

President Schlesinger left for Philadelphia on the request of the leaders of the strike, on Wednesday evening, June 26th, in order to take a hand in its management and give advice and guidance for bringing the organization campaign to a successful end.

As reported to-day, the strikers are expected to return to work with their organizations and working standards intact and their ranks unbroken.

In accordance with an arrangement reached between the General Office and the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, President Schlesinger requested Vice-President Seidman to go to Cincinnati to assume permanent charge of the Local 162, the Cincinnati Joint Board decided to accept the President’s request.

Several weeks ago, Vice-President Seidman went to Cincinnati for the General Office to arrange for a settlement with a number of local cloak manufacturers. As reported in the Cincinnati Journal, the agreements are requested to appear before the committees in person to make their statements.

VICE-PRESIDENT SIGMAN GOES TO MONTREAL

VICE-PRESIDENT SEIDMAN TO CINCINNATI

President Schlesinger was in touch with General Office all during last month in an effort to obtain the presence of President Schlesinger in Philadelphia for the beginning of negotiations. The absence of President Schlesinger at Denver for practically the whole month of June compelled the postponement of negotiations and now, at the first opportunity, he left for Philadelphia to aid in the establishment of better relations with the local leaders and the employers.

President Schlesinger to confer with Phila. Waist and Dress Association

President Schlesinger left last Wednesday night for Philadelphia, where he expects to spend several days during this stay he will begin conferences with the Waist and Dress Manufacturers’ Association of Philadelphia on the terms of a new working agreement in the local industry.

As to the agreement between the Waistmakers’ Union, Local No. 15, and the employers’ association of their trade, which was brought about through the interference of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia last winter, expired on July 1st.

It is imperative to establish definitely a set of working standards under which the Philadelphia and waist and dressmakers were to continue to work.

Manager Reitzberg of Local No. 15 was in touch with General Office all during last month, in an effort to obtain the presence of President Schlesinger in Philadelphia for the beginning of negotiations. The absence of President Schlesinger at Denver for practically the whole month of June compelled the postponement of negotiations and now, at the first opportunity, he left for Philadelphia to aid in the establishment of better relations with the local leaders and the employers.

ELECTION OF CLOAKMAKERS’ BUSINESS AGENTS NEAR AT HAND

On Saturday last, the list of applications for business agents of the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers’ Union was closed.

The Examination and Objective Committee of the Joint Board which will go over in a thorough manner the list of applicants begin its sessions on Saturday, July 9th, at 1 P.M., at the office of Local No. 17, 144 Second Avenue.

The applicants are required to be at the examination proceedings sharply on time as specified in the notice to applicants from the secretary of the Joint Board.

All those who have any objections to make or information to give regarding any of the applicants are requested to appear before the committees in person to make their statements.

Supreme Court Judge Vernon M. Davis has declared his decision declining to issue an injunction against the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers’ Union, which was asked by Lena Reitzberg, a dress manufacturer at 154 W. 31st Street, New York City.

The injunction was asked for on the ground that the strikers, members of the Union who are carrying on a strike at the said premises for five weeks, have been interfering with the workers of the manufacturer.

Judge Reitzberg, the attorney for the Union, presented to the Court evidence to the effect that the strike was really not conducted against the manufacturers against the firm of Horwitz & Cohen who previously conducted a dress manufacturing establishment at No. 21 West 17th Street, New York City.

They had entered into an agreement with the Union providing for union standards and conditions and inter-chaged their employees, claiming that they were employed only to handle the manufacturing business. A few weeks later the Union discovered that the firm of Horwitz & Cohen were in business at No. 14 W. 31st Street, New York City, where a dress manufacturing establishment was conducted and non-union women were employed. The workers of Horwitz & Cohen thereupon began a strike to prevent any of the Horwitz & Cohen employees inter-chaged with the Union to enter into the Union. The workers did not believe that the strikers did not have the factory to the factory but that it was really under the control of Horwitz & Cohen.

The Court in refusing the injunction said that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the strikers were not conducting the strike against the factory.
EXIT GIOLITI

The Giulietti Cabinet of Italy fell from power on August 1st, precipitated by a resolution offered by Deputy Tursi, the Social Democrat, and seconded by Mayor Chamberi volunteered. The resolution read:

"The Chamber affirms that Giuliti has failed to maintain his attitude and action in foreign as well as in internal economic and social policies, paves the order of the day."

It is true the resolution was defeated by a vote of 234 to 209. Giuliti, however, continued in power as a matter of confidence and the margin of 24 votes was apparently sufficient to keep him not only to remain at the helm of the government.

The vote was the first to be taken opposition to Giuliti there have lined following the recent election, and it is up principally the Socialists and labor deputies. The government opportunistic policies of Giuliti, "the greatest statesman of Europe," were bitterly opposed by every company of progress and advancement in Italy. Giuliti chose to stride on ever before him, worsting his way into compromise and chicanery. The later maneuvers of Italian government resemble very closely the situation a long time ago during the great metal strike of Italy.

But the Italian industrial plants of Turin and Milan were in the hands of the workers. It was at the time that Giuliti's "statesmanship" was displayed at its best. He managed to go to the workers and shut up the shops on the promise of a share of management of industry and a certain amount of strikes which he neither kept nor intended to keep.

The going out of Giuliti will, perhaps, open the way for a more active core and open-faced handling of the burning questions that confront the working masses of Italy.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS' PROBLEMS

Last week the order reducing the wages of railway workers and workers on all the railways in the country went into effect. Similar orders for reductions of wages of the representatives of various railway unions have been called in accordingly, but in each case the talks and measures to be taken in connection with this wage reduction have not taken place at the rail way wage question in a definite manner.

A few days prior to the conference, the railway officials informed the railway workers to take a vote on the wage reduction and from advance reports it would seem that they overwhelmingly voted for its rejection by a vote of 5 to 1. Nevertheless it is predicted that no general reduction of wages will be the result of either the conference or the strike of the railway men. It is expected that after having entered a sharp and angry conference with the representatives of the Labor Board which affects approximately 2,500,000 railroad employees the workers will accept the order.

THE TERMS OF THE BRITISH MINE SETTLEMENT

The settlement of the British mine strike has received Giuliti's approval. The agreement stipulates that the country only to be dinned again and again by the constant campaign carried on by the coal lobby, the real trust is the miners. The coal strike is thus definitely postponed until next year.

As a matter of fact, the National Coal Association feels that it is en- couraged by the miners' movement, and its stead advance, is based upon such partial, though substantial, gain.

The coal mine agreement provides that by December 31 of this year, the standard minimum wage shall be 20 per cent above 14.44. The standard profit of the mine owners is fixed at 17 per cent of the aggregate, and a number of paid. The surplus profit is to be divided, 17 per cent to the owners and 83 per cent to the miners. In addition, for the next year a fund of 10,000,000 pounds, granted by the government, will be distributed among the miners, in the poorer districts, in order to have their pay rise up to the general level.

These terms speak for themselves. No one, after a close reading, can deny that the British miners did gain something by the present agreement. It may be remembered that before the strike the government announced that it would not interfere with the miners' strike. But the mining industry and that it was leaving the miners to shift for themselves.

WILL THEY INVESTIGATE THE SOUTHERN MILLS?

HARGES have been current for several days past that labor in industrial districts that certain Southern textile mills, many of them operated by protestant labor, is threatened with strike. Increased wages from 20 to 50 per cent during the past year, strikes were staving and that sanitary conditions, never too good in Southern mills, were becoming worse and worse.

A congressional investigation in conditions in Southern textile districts will be undertaken by organized labor, according to an announcement made by the offices of the Uniled Textile Workers of America. A national commission plan would be made for a general strike in all Southern mills that have reduced wages more than 20 per cent. In some mills the wars are on strike already against drastic wage reductions that prevailed at the time of the strike. The answer agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitration board.

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Odds and Ends From Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

After a storm there usually comes light and sunshine. After months of wrangling with Local No. 106, caused by a thousand and one things, big and small, the small shopileen for the printers and dressmakers—had fervently desired, at least, to work. The only question was which of the three unions, so that the railway workers could not organize successfully—the workers who make the food, who face the well-being of the industrial system, what chance did the garment workers have?

In the meantime changes were coming over the garment industry. The industry was falling into the hands of the Russian Jews. Until then the manufacturers had been American and German Jews, who had not been in the garment business for very long. Under their control there were no very large factories; the industry was divided into small units of two or three houses, with a different combination of men, and the work of organizing would have to be started all over again.

The hard times of 1932 and 1934. The industry, as a whole, was in a state of depression. The whole country had come to know the Haymarket affair of Chicago. They were face to face with the collapse of the great strike of the American Railway Union (1894) which had been led by Eugene Debs. They knew that the railway workers could not organize successfully—the workers who made the food, who face the well-being of the industrial system, what chance did the garment workers have?

The strike began to go on. Hard times killed the businesses. The banks would not give them credit. They were less able to fight the workers in the many shop-strikes of those days.

In the late nineties the first big strike made a name for the union. The shop-strikes began to get together. The workers got together and made up the shop committee. Other crafts in the industry followed, and in 1900 the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was formed by the American Federation of Labor, was formed. This organization included the trade and crafts engaged in the making of women's clothing. With the coming of the new century there was a marked rise of the workers in the garment-making industry that had the effect of driving the employers to the wall. When the International came into existence there was nowhere in America a more oppressed, underpaid, and exploited class of workers. The wages in the industry were outrageously low. The hours of labor were twelve and often more a day, with no extra pay for overtime. The boss had the right to hire and fire anyone he pleased, for any reason. There was no shop committee. There were no agreements. Workers who agitated to show how bad conditions were and went on strike, the workers talked about the "sweet-shops where clothing was made."

Before the International came into existence, it was thought that the garment workers were "unorganizable." In case of a conflict their issue would probably be the first one settled. It was a case of the street and an oppression workers in the trade. It is true the last few years for the Chicago Garment Manufacturers in Chicago. This, however, should not serve as an excuse to any faithful member of our union

There is a story about an oriental prince who consulted his astrologer as to the state of his kingdom. The astrologer predicted that the prince was about to die, but that he knew nothing about the fate of the world and that it would be unwise to attempt to arrive in heaven without such essential information. So he called to his assistance an alchemist, a wizard and took counsel with them. All were of one mind that it is quite impossible to fix the exact day the prince will be killed in one day. That helped the situation but very little and the people became very impatient. Then one of his courtiers undertook the task of supplying the prince with the coveted information in the course of

a few minutes. And he turned to his potentate with the following words: "Sir! I have here a hundred and one different dates of the prince's death, that he knew nothing about the fate of the world and that it would be unwise to attempt to arrive in heaven without such essential information. So he called to his assistance an alchemist, a wizard and took counsel with them. All were of one mind that it is quite impossible to fix the exact day the prince will be killed in one day. That helped the situation but very little and the people became very impatient. Then one of his courtiers undertook the task of supplying the prince with the coveted information in the course of

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF

Brother Nathan Reisel in the chair.

The communication of Local No. 89, recommending Brother Rosenberg and Brother Schwartz for the Joint Garment Manufacturers' Joint Board, was referred to the General Manager.

The following recommendations of the Board of Directors were taken up according to the report of the Bureau of the General Management.

1. Strike benefit shall be paid only beginning the third week after the expiration of the contract.

2. Single people shall receive a $10 per week, and married people $15 per week.

3. Requests for additional relief shall be acted upon jointly by the Committee and the General Manager.

4. In cases where small contributions are made, the payment of higher benefits shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

A lively discussion arose on the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the Joint Board shall not admit Local No. 56 into the
JUSTICE
A Lake Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 11 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Tel.: Bayonne 1158
A. E. ROFFEY, Secretary-Treasurer
ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Manager
Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.
Vol. III. No. 28
Friday, July 8, 1921
Entered as Second Class matter, April 15, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y.
under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1918.
EDITORIALS
BEER AND FREEDOM
The demonstration for beer, liquor and personal liberty, July 4th, under the leadership of the American Labor League, did not turn out as huge a success as anticipated by its promoters. Instead of 100,000, it is reported, only about 20,000 were in the parade. Nevertheless, when all things are considered, including the murder of that day, the demonstration was far from a failure. We are, however, inclined to believe that it was mere a thirst for beer than personal liberty that animated the 20,000 marchers against the Eighteenth Amendment. We dare say that had it been even proven that prohibition has little or nothing to do with the drinking habits of our patrons, it would not have been denounced in the least. Honestly, it appears to us that the alluring slogan of "personal liberty" is being used only as a smoke screen by the makers of the city has really felt the want of personal liberty, it would not only have protested and fought for it long ago, but it might have obtained a substantial solution of this thorny problem by this means.

In this demonstration for beer, liquor and personal liberty, a fifth part, at least, consisted of organized labor. The Central Trades and Labor Union League of America and the President Woodrow Wilson, the latter by his order prohibiting child labor in factories, of overtime for women, laws regulating rent increases, etc., etc., all affect, to a certain degree, personal freedom, and are all met by the basic explanation that the welfare of organized society is superior to the personal freedom of the individual. Once we accept this point of view we must, in logic, apply it to prohibiting liquor, and go on to other laws. That is the spurious whose name is society surely has a right to suppress even the "personal freedom" of drinking.

PEACE ON EARTH WHILE DEBS IS STILL IN JAIL
Peace with Germany and Austria, which has been a practical fact for a number of months past, has now found its official recognition through the joint resolution passed by the House and the Senate of the United States. In the German case the fact is that we have no more enemies in this world whom to "aid and abet"; it would seem that there exists no more ground for being terrorized by the specter of war for consumer goods than was the case that existed, even technically, there could have been an excuse, flimsy enough to be sure, why Debs still be kept in prison. But why is Debs still in jail at Atlanta today?

We cannot accept as genuine the explanation that Debs must suffer his punishment because he had violated the law of the land in the hour of his necessity. The fact is that the government does not treat all political prisoners alike. Only recently President Harding pardoned a priest, by name Finley, an old-time labor agitator who had spent 30 years in jail. This unit and was sent back home because of avowed sympathy with Germany. He was, that time, banished to Honolulu and was severely warned against against advocating a return to the cause of freedom. However, however, did not change his attitude and openly spoke against volunteering. He was put on trial, and while on the stand, stated publicly that the Germans were right in sinking the Lusitania and that is purely deliberate, murdered by the Germans in Belgium, deserved punishment. His sentence was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment with loss of civil rights.

The judgment given by President Harding to this army chaplain and the restoration of all his rights would seem to prove that the spirit has materially changed in Washington. Why then - a President, when a labor agitator like Debs, who admitted that it is obvious that Debs' offense is immeasurably smaller than that of Finley. Debs was not in the army; he was a civilian, and he did his advocacy from the platform of a socialistic newspaper. He spoke his mind in general about the issues and the causes of the war. He did not condone the horrors of the Lusitania and the murder of Mrs. David Schlesinger, being kept in prison!

Indeed, it is very difficult to explain to the American people that one construction to be put on this unsavory affair: Debs is being put in prison not so much on account of his pacific, anti-war speech, but on account of his Socialism, because of his general opposition to capitalism.

THE DEMPSEY-CARPENTER FIGHT
You all know the result. Dempsey is the victor. He smote his French opponent in the fourth round, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the 90,000 spectators who really did not get their "money's worth" in this trumpery staging of the art of fists.

It would be unfair, of course, to say that the interest in the fight was confined to those present at the stadium. All of New York, the entire country, and, for that matter, the entire world, was on its qui vive on July 2nd. Dempsey and Carpenter were the "men of the hour" in sports and the "heroes" of the East, the West, and New York. Indeed, the world has lost sight for a while even of the phony strike in the British Isles, of the merry wage-cutting campaign all over the world, of all other more or less important social and political happenings.

Do not forget, please, this fast enthusiasm did not rise to its actual height in America own, young, provincial, and, as would have it, rather immediate satisfaction that this intoxication with sports is prevalent the world over. There are some of the recent horse races in England, in fact for weeks, it seemed, the British thought and spoke of nothing else but "the" "report of kings."

There is an interesting story told by the correspondent of a New York paper in connection with the present state of mind on the continent. He approached a well-known writer for an opinion, and the latter asked him about the Siamese situation where the Germans and the Poles are battling and asked for his attitude toward it. The reply was: "Millard? Millard? In this race did he run anyway?" Betting, the correspondent further states, has been popular among the older and more advanced houses. "I have seen, elderly ladies of seventy, running to the bookies with a shilling or two wrapped up in a piece of paper on which their name and the choice of horse."

Of course, it is not our intention to prove here to the reader that the human kind in New York and London, and everywhere else, is uncommonly bad and degraded these days. One thing, however, is clear: If our own domestic Leftists and Trotskyists and their innumerable abroad had given more profound attention to these seemingly trivial and unimportant matters, they would find it quite difficult to cling to the delusion that the "democratic." The "anti-war" would, perhaps, then exist more in conformity with the living facts of real life rather than with their pet theories.

President Schlesinger on The Denver Convention
(From the New York Call, July 2nd, 1921)

"It was the most constructive and the most successful convention of the American Federation of Labor that has ever been held."

The most advanced step taken was the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Industrial Unionism and declaration in favor of government ownership of railroads and dams.

"I heard expressions from the most conservative delegates this year which would not have more radical ideas than we ever thought possible. Men who regard with alarm and disgust any thought of transferring to us are now more outspoken in their denunciation of the broken promises of the government and of the large groups of employees never heard in a radical gathering."

Schlesinger remarked in particular about the speech of Governor Wilson as a "moral veteran and a delegate of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on war and the causes of war as a fiery denunciation of the present system of society."

He asserted that the resolution placing the American Federation of Labor on record in favor of a referendum before Congress can declare war was defeated only because of a mistake in wording. He said that the delegates were forced those who voted for war to fight while those opposed remained at home.

"Although the resolution was defeated for the reason that such a referendum would be a forewoman to the workingmen, the real reason was that all who were not themselves in the American Federation of Labor were put into practice, yet the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the delegates was in favor of the referendum against all and any war," he continued.

President Schlesinger also reasserted the point that the delegates were more tolerant than at the last four conventions, which were to some degree "dangerous" for the radicals and dangerous for the radicals to express their views.

He asserted that the majority vote of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' delegation was cast for the
WOMEN WORKERS IN THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

By IRA W. BIRD

Rome, June 11—Women workers of Italy are standing shoulder to shoulder with their men comrades in the national struggle against the organized employers who are plotting to make the women workers the last resort of labor and working conditions that have been won by the organizations of the labor movement in the last five years. Never before in Italy has the struggle for the women workers been faced with such a gigantic wave of reaction, and every effort is being made not only to hold what they have gained, but also to better conditions which provide only starvation wages for the highest paid workers.

Until the war years the organization of women workers was neglected by the General Confederation of Labor. As in America and other countries, the leaders of the labor movement believed that the women workers could be organized. Their appearance in Industry was believed to be only temporary, and it was not believed that girls would ever join in the struggle for the right to organize and enable us to devote a lifetime to work in the shops and factories could be organized.

When the war came and the employers sought to break down wages by the introduction of women workers, the places of the men who had gone away to the war, all labor organizations rushed to the field, and thousands of women workers were organized by organization campaigns among the metal workers' and general unions.

To the great surprise of the labor movement, the girls and women welcomed the invitation to join with their men comrades in the struggle. Hundreds of thousands of girls and women entered the labor organizations. The greatest growth was made by the Textile Workers' Union and the Land Workers' Union which together have about 600,000 feminine members.

Although no leaders were developed in the women's movement, some of these women, perhaps because the men kept them back from places of leadership, the women workers have become conscious and militant rank and file. That they had an understanding of the conditions of their work was shown by their loyalty to the re-election of President Gompers, in spite of the fact that they disagreed with many of the policy of the national organizations in America.

Gompers Better Man

"I am glad Gompers was changed again," said Schlesinger, "for between Gompers and Lewis, he was the better man to lead organized labor. He has been tested in many battles, and although he may not always agree with his brother in arms, there is no doubt of his integrity, his courage and his loyalty to the labor movement.

The opposition to Gompers, based largely on the sentimental reasons of the members of the order, and influential part of the American labor movement was not of a nature to change the course of events. The needle trades, however, has been steadily increasing. One of the handicaps of the opposition has been that it has not hesitated to claim that Lewis was the candidate of the wealthy publicists.

"On every point that we disagreed with the administration, we raised our voice and were heard," said Schlesinger continued. "We spoke in favor of realizing with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and I have no doubt that the American Federation of Labor will realize when certain conditions granting the American union full autonomy and freedom from dictatorship a fairer amount of dues will be complied with.

"On the Russian question, we could do nothing wrong, to the refusal of the Soviet government to admit the Federation of American Machinists. If not for this unfortunate occurrence, our position was strengthened by the resolution favoring recognition of trade relations, which we have worked so hard to obtain. The American Federation of Labor is ready to change its attitude, at least to the extent of sending a trade union committee to the Soviet government, as the Russian government has proposed.

"Our resolution for a rally of the whole labor movement will be published in the near future with the expectation of the withdrawal of the strike. The Federation of Labor has adopted virtually as drafted.

"The present fundamental change in the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, Schlesinger said that at this time, with great success, it did not have benefit of the movement, but he did not commit himself in any way to the future.
History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Given at the Unity Centers of the L.I. L. O. U. W.

L. I. L. O. U. W.

1825-1960

1. Formative Period

The period between 1825 and the Civil War may well be called the formative period of the American Labor Movement.

a. A wave of discussions of Social and Labor Union Theories swept the country in the early 1820's.

b. Robert Owen was attempting to establish a communist colony at New Harmony, Indiana.

c. Public interest was aroused and several intellectuals attracted.


e. The second anti-slavery organization was unified and began to express in definite demands, the more important of which were:

(a) Freedom of Public Lands.

(b) The abolition of Capital and Slavery.

(c) Equal rights for women, etc.

2. The demands were endorsed by no less than 600 newspapers published all over the country.

II. Organization of National and International Unions

During this period (1825-1860) many groups were organized, though their great and rapid growth did not begin until after the Civil War.

1. In 1827 Philadelphia Unionists organized a "Union of Unions" or Central Body which was known as the "Mechanics' Union of Labor Associations."

This was followed by the General Unions of New York City in 1828 and by similar Unions in the greater centers.

2. An attempt to organize workers on a National Scale was made at a Conference of Labor Unions in 1830.

3. However, until such single trade was organized in a National Union, the laborers continued to recognize the local Trade Unions.

4. In 1833 and 1834 about 5 trades held National Conventions of their own.

5. In 1837 and 1838 these Trades organized and National Labor Congresses were started at about the same time in New York and other cities.

6. The great American labor Party. Labor Unions generally included the following demands:

(a) Labor Day;

(b) Restriction of child labor;

(c) The six-hour day for all labor.

(d) Free and equal Industrial Education.

7. Many of these demands were actually achieved through legislation.

8. Labor's most daring effort in the enactment of Legislation for the present Public School System.

The Fourth at Unity

BY JENNIE MATYAS

You want to know all that has hap- pened in the last twenty-four hours. Honestly, I don't blame you. To have missed it was a pity, and perhaps a sin. For, it was a mile long, from the cradle to the grave; a cradle, cradle, from cradle to grave. It was the cradle of a new and great era. In the cradle, cradle, from cradle to grave, a new and great era. It has been a long and hard struggle, but now the rest of the world has begun to realize that there is something new and different in the world. The cradle of a new era.

The Fourth at Unity was a grand and magnificent affair. It was the beginning of a new era in the life of the United States. It was the beginning of a new era in the life of the world. It was the beginning of a new era in the life of the human race.

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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. HAIJPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, General Secretary

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The attention of our members is called to the resolution passed by our Executive Board on June 21st, to this effect: That beginning August 1st, all members who have six months or more dues will be considered dropped from the roll, and will be compelled to reaffiliate themselves as new members by paying a new initiation fee plus a year's back dues and assessments.

It was further decided that beginning January 1st, 1922, any member who has six months' dues or more will be considered a dropped member and will have to go through the aforementioned procedure in order to reinstatement in our local.

This resolution was adopted in compliance with the decision of the last convention of the International held in Chicago, which decision went into effect thirty days after the last session of the convention. However, it was not enforced until now, so as to give the members of the different locals, who are delinquent in paying their dues, a chance to straighten out their accounts.

Our members are advised that this decision will be rigidly enforced by our local.

On Monday, July 15th, a special meeting of the Clark and Suit Cutters will be held at Arlington Hall, 83 Stw Mark's Place, for the double purpose of acquainting our members with the present settlement reached between the Joint Board of the Clark and Suit Makers' Union and the Clark and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association and also to explain to our members the new method of selecting business agents for Clark and Suit Division.

As is already known to our members by this time, the locals affiliated with the Joint Board have decided on a General Election for business agents, to take place either Tuesday, July 19th, or Wednesday, July 20th. Our local, as per arrangement with the Joint Board, is entitled to four business agents, who are to be elected at this coming general election. In addition to the candidates of the incumbent of the office of business agent, four of our members have been allowed to the Joint Board for place on the ballot, which means, in other words, that our members will have a wider field from which to choose the best men. It is to the interests of Local No. 10 and the Clark and Suit Makers' Union as a whole that all of our members working in the Clark and Suit Division participate in this election.

CLOAK AND SUIT DIVISION

Manager Perlmutter in reporting on the conditions in this branch, states that the machinery between the Cloak and Suit Protective Association and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board is restored and is again in operation.

The announcement represented the Union which was agreed upon between the two organizations at the time of the conference held on the assumption of relations, consists of Brothers Phil. Kaplowitz, Treasurer of the Joint Board, Samuel Noffo, Vice-President of the International, and J. Sorkin, Manager of Local No. 9. This committee, together with a like committee of the Employers' Association, is taking up all disagreements and renders final decision in place of an impartial chairman. It is also making a study of the conditions of the Union as a report of which will be made some months hence.

Maurice Shae, No. 5744A, appeared on summons, charged with failure to purchase retail from C. G. H. Dress Co., 41 West 17th Street, at the request of John Otting, Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union. Brother Shane states that the business agent in question did not order him to stop, but merely told him he might have to stop working. Further states that the above firm became a jobber and there are no people out on strike from the house. On motion, Ben Shane was instructed to quit the house by Saturday, May 21st, else he will stand expelled from the union and a fine of $100 will be imposed upon him.

A MONTH WITH THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 5)

SECURITY

We also collected the sum of $2,100 as security from firms that have signed new agreements during this period, also from firms who have previously signed agreements but have given us G. C. & O. checks and have changed names. Two after strikes have been called in their shops.

OUTGOING SHOPS

The number of shops who went out of business from May 2 to June 4 is 22 shops.

The number of shops who joined the Dress Association for the above stated period, which were formerly Independent shops, total 6 shops.

ORGANIZATION WORK

The number of shops which were organized for the said period in 62 shops, of which 49 were organized through the main office, 12 in the Downtown office, 6 in the Harlem office, 3 in the Bronx office, and 1 in the Brownsville office.

The following shops are on strike at present: Benjamin Dress Co., Horowitz & Cohen, Lask Mfg. Co., Kaysley Dress C., Bramble & Lessner, and Janie Dress.

When the organization work was put under the control of the Independent Department the dress season was practically over and it was very slow in the westward shops. We had an appealing circular printed of which thousands of copies have been distributed around the main office and also in the outgoing districts through the very special efforts of Brothers Grogos and Olivos, officers of the downtown district and also Brother Utman of the Butchane Makers' Union. We have succeeded in organizing twelve new west ward shops in the downtown district and also succeeded in getting a few shops of the Waist Association which have up to that time not been employing union work.

We are at present making preparations for the next season, having non-union stores investigated, preparing lists and doing generally whatever we can be ready to start doing organization work as soon as work starts in the factories.

A pair of well-groomed elegant gloves in a . . .

$1.50 A pair of well-groomed elegant gloves in a . . .

$2.50

Our 14th Street branch is now in a new building at 313 Grand St.

If you want a pair of new gloves, don't shop.

DR. S. MERTELSTEIN, 329 Grand Street,

A MONTH WITH THE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT

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ELMER ROSENBERG, Prop.

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Excellent Cuisine

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

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, July 11th

SPECIAL GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st

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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