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Comments
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PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS' STRIKE IN FULL SWING

The strike in the Philadelphia cloak and skirt shops belonging to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in the shops of the sub-manufacturers and jobbers, and on Wednesday last, July 6th, proved to be a splendid success. As expected, these 130 shops became vacant on that morning and the strikers all marched to the building of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union, at 833 North Ninth Street.

The enthusiasm among the strikers is very high. They are determined to keep up the strike until the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers will concede the demands of the union. It is estimated that there are 1,600 workers. A considerable number of them have already returned to work on Monday—-their jobbers having settled with the union in the first few days of the strike. It is generally expected that the strikers will not last very long.

The jobbers who have obtained settlements have told the strikers that they will strike against all the union until the union is struck out and all the products made in union shops and making them responsible for the garment manufactured by them.

The Settlement Committee of the union is meeting at the Continental Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, where jobbers and sub-contractors are to file their applications for settlement.

The shops on strike are rigorously picketed, and as usual several arrests have been made in connection with the picketing. In front of some shops there have appeared some strong-arm "specials," obviously placed there for the purpose of provoking fights and giving the police an opportunity for making arrests. Of course, such steps of desperation on the part of some of the sub-manufacturers will not help them in the least. They will have to settle with the union as some of their wiser brethren have already done.

The strike affects only, as we have already stated, all shops where work is being made for jobbers. The cloakmakers employed by the regular cloak manufacturers who have agreements with the union are not ready to aid the strike in every shop and manner possible.

President Schlesinger left last Thursday to travel about the country in the interests of the cloakmakers and the want and dressmakers of that city.

On Tuesday evening a conference took place between the Cloakmakers' and Skirtmakers' Jobbers' Association, at which President Schlesinger was present, for the purpose of renewing the collective agreement in the cloak trade of Philadelphia. This agreement has been made in connection with the strikers, at the request of some of the shop owners, and the union has had no agreement with them before.

The prospects for a peaceful termination of the pending negotiations in the cloak trade of Philadelphia are bright, and it is expected that the cloak employers of Philadelphia will give in this same matter to which the cloak employers of New York, Chicago and other cities have agreed.

As readers of "Justice," remember, the understanding reached between Local 15, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, and the employers is such as to make it in the interest of both, both parties in which to which the cloak employers of Philadelphia and the employers of Chicago and other cities.

JOBBERS' STRIKE.

The cloakmakers of Philadelphia will not seal on their sisters and brothers of Toledo. The firm also demanded a special injunction against President Schlesinger personally.

The decision rendered by Judge Donnelly in the case of the National Garment Contractors' Association and, unless overruled on appeal, will establish a precedent for future suits in the New York market without subscribing to the agreements between the union and the employers of that city. The Judge, in his decision, states that the facts of the case "in present a clear case of secondary boycott. They, the defendants, cannot escape the duty to form third persons to do acts undesired by them by deception, compulsion or oppression.

Where the cloakmakers or the International have used either deception, compulsion or oppression in an effort to bind the New York cloakmakers union have refused to do work for that Toledo firm in New York City it would be quite impossible for the ordinary human mind to discern. Certainly more of such a sort of attempt to bind a national organization would in reason be expected willingly and fully on their own accord not to injure the interests of their fellow workers belonging to the same International without being changed as using "oppression, compulsion or oppression".

Of course, the International will appeal this case to a higher court. The decision of Judge Donnelly, we believe, is one of the most important cases in the history of labor as it is based neither upon reason or logic nor on equity.

CLEVELAND REFEREES RENDER DECISION ON CONTRACTORS SHOPS

The Cleveland Board of Referees, sitting in New York, rendered last week a decision which answers the question of outside contractors' shops in the city of Cleveland. The decision favors the union and establishes rigid provisions governing the right of owners of inside shops to sell out or sub-contract and fixes their responsibility for work sent out in such manner.

The decision of the Board of Referees declares that there is no difference between a shop where garments are sold to jobbers or to outside contractors and makes up products cut for them in an inside shop. The responsibility of the owners of such shops .is clearly established. Secondly, the decision states that manufacturers are prohibited from giving work out to so-called "family shops." Thirdly, owners are prohibited from sending work to any shop on an outside contractor's contract if the latter has not made up products cut for them in an inside shop. Each case must be investigated by itself and no generalization has been taken separately in each and every instance. The decision is regarded as giving an important decision to the cloakmakers of Cleveland.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers of Cleveland installed its new decision act on the meeting on Wednesday, July 6th, Vice-President Politiori was present at the installation proceedings.

The first question taken up by the Board was the one which the agreement which expires in December. According to its terms, three years from Monday, December 4th, a conference for new agreements must be begun. The second question raised at the meeting was financial preparedness. It was advanced during the discussion that no matter how strong the Board of Settlements on the part of the workers and the employers, the city of Cleveland may be, it is far more advantageous for the union to have a strong treasury to reserve fund.

The Joint Board recommended to all locals that a tax be levied upon the members for the purpose of raising such a reserve fund, as, for example, on all members, 15¢ on women earning over $50 per week and $10 on women earning less than $29 per week. It is to be expected that the representation of the 1st. and will be adopted by the cloakmakers.

Emmanuel Reichel Guest of Unity House This Week End

Unity House is to have another artistic program this week end. It will be in the form of a dramatic re-pect by Emmanuel Reichel, the fam-ou-s pupil of Max Reinhardt, who needs no introduction to our readers. He has long been known as one of the leading Jewish actors, and has given for artificion perfection, from the point of view of the play and its production.
TOPEKS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANEH

RAILWAY LABOR TO HOLD REFERENDUM

The membership of sixteen railroad organizations, including the Big Four branch, will decide, through a referendum vote by September 1st, whether the railroads will give into wage reduction measures that went into effect on railroads throughout the country on August 1st. The vote will be taken by the chief executives and 1500 general chairman of the railroads in conferences at Chicago.

The general chairman decided that they could not assume responsibility for such a vote if the railroads were not heard by the Railroad, Labor Board. It would be, indeed, neither fair nor wise on the part of the rest of the labor movement to criticize or condemn the leaders of the railroad workers for the adoption of wage reduction measures.

In the face of the general anti-labor propaganda conducted by the press through printing such statements as the last assertion that labor was the principal factor in retarding the recovery of the country, it is not easy to make such an act, for instance, as a general strike on the railroads with the consequences of such a move, bring in its wake, could not be decided upon by the Chicago conference.

Of course, it is a long time between July 1st and September 1st. It could be that this conference of September 1st the railway workers will have become reconciled with the wage reduction measures which are a strike. The responsibility of throwing two million men out of work and the states which are not unemployed are already crowding the streets of American cities have appeared. Which is that anti-labor balance of power decision.

DISARMAMENT FORGES AHEAD

W hatever its practical consequences, last week will be remembered as a landmark in the world's history for the first concrete step towards world disarmament was taken.

Events, indeed, followed each other with rapidity. Only a week ago the House and the Senate adopted a joint resolution calling upon the President to convene a conference on disarmament of the three principal naval powers, America, England and Japan, for the direct purpose of limiting, for a certain term of years, naval armaments.

The adoption of this resolution was a distinct triumph for its author, Senator Borah of Idaho. Several days later President Harding has informally asked England, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on limitations of armaments. The conference was held. Cabled with the announcement is an official explanatory statement that it is the desire of the War conference shall discuss not only armaments but "all matters" pertaining to the Pacific and Latin American problems. Of course, this latter statement suggests the participation of China in this conference.

It would seem, therefore, that this step by the Department of State marks one of the first concrete steps of a world conference. In a way it could be interpreted as the beginning of a "decisive" step towards peace. Indeed, if such matters of world-wide importance as disarmament, the settlement of Far Eastern affairs, the problem of the "open door" in the Pacific, are to be settled by a special conference, it does not strike the principle powers without even the cooperation of the League of Nations, the helplessness and impotence of that institution cannot be emphasized any stronger.

BRITISH RAILMEN STAND BY THOMAS

LAST week witnessed another echo of the recently settled British Rail strike. It came in the form of a motion to defeat J. H. Thomas for the supreme leadership of the British railmen of England at a conference held by that organization at Newcastle.

It will be recalled that Thomas was the head of the Triple Alliance, the federation of the British railwaymen, mine shaft construction workers, effecting for the purpose of mutual defense in times of adversity. This alliance will be recalled, this Triple Alliance was relied upon to call out the railmen in a crisis. This assistance in sympathy general strike to aid the miners. During the preparatory for that strike the leaders did not know what would come, however, apparent that neither the dockmen nor the railwaymen and construction workers were unanimous for a general tie-up of the country. When it became known that Hodge, the leader of the dockmen, making independent offers to leaders of Parliament for a settlement of the agreement that will replace this government in future arbitration, the leaders of the Alliance, headed by Thomas, called off plans for the strike.

This act has brought down at that time considerable wrath upon the men, but it is evident that the move was sent to America to represent the British Trades Union Congress at the American Federation of Labor Congress at Denver. Though backed by a number of Irish partisans, Thomas has been almost universally condemned as a man of remarkable ability far-sightened and integrity. He represents the American employer of the special convention of his organization at Newcastle. The resolution for unemployment, introduced by the executive committee of the Railways Union. His personality and genuine leadership, however, proved too much an obstacle to overcome for his opponents, and after this resolution was defeated another motion confirming the appointment of Thomas was carried by a large majority.

It would seem therefrom that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the railmen adopted by Thomas on matters of recent trade union policies in England has been abusively and maliciously represented in the press, and file which represented the railwaymen of England at the New Testament conference.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL RISING

The monthly Industrial Survey of the employment service of the New York City Commission shows that employment took another slump of 3.9% in the United States during June, as compared to May, from January 31st to July. The figures are based on a survey of 1428 establishments reporting employment figures in 65 industrial centers.

Practically all industries with the exception of the rayon, rayon yarn and woolen industries of food, show a decided decrease. Employment still prevails on a high

scale throughout New York State. New York City showing a decline of 5.3% in the labor force in the labor force covered by the report. The cities reporting the greatest employment decreases in the three-week period were: New York City, San Francisco, Cleveland, Indiana, Bridgeport, Conn., Baltimore, Chicago, Ill., and a number of other less important industrial centers. A few towns, however, saw last month a slight increase in the number of unemployed.

Work is most depressing in the absence of any signs of a return to normal conditions. What with the continuous sharp drop in the unfavorable balances of exchange with Europe the indication would seem to be that the post-war boom is over and that we are faced with the imminent possible of the passage of the Ford

The tariff bill, recently denied for the relief of domestic industrial conditions, but obviously purported to be an import into America, the prospects for a revival of industry are meagre indeed.

LIGHT ON THE LEGION

THERE have appeared during the last few weeks in the liberal press, a series of articles on the American Legion, which we commend to the attention of readers. These articles give a rather light view of the policy and methods of the Legion, an organization of co- opted veterans, organized for the purpose of preserving war-time associations and maintaining the moral spirit of the G.I. during the days of the World War.

In these articles the American Legion is charged with being a foreign organization and having violated times without number its oath to uphold the principles of liberty and justice for the human race. It is charged against the Legion runs from breaking up peaceful meetings to the imprisonment of Kate Richards O’Hare, the Socialist speaker. Mr. Arthur, the author of these articles, has had the details and places of the specific cases referred to in these charges.

The points the facts that in the Legion has "carelessly thrown to the wolves" the cause in its hands, fighting against the principle of fair play and liberty in politics. He cites a number of cases of the Legion's meddling in political affairs, including the refusal of the Immigration Department to extend for rigid restriction of immigration, total exclusion of the Chinese laborer, the refusal of the Executive of Victor Berger, publication of the slackers list and against the release of conscientious objectors for military and for political prisoners.

It is of interest to note that in the American Legion the public conscience and of a general return to liberty, this congress is exposed to a military organization bound with anti-labor and reactionism, the admission of harsh anti-Semitic laws. T. H. L. in the speech of Kinx Kian, the Legion stands for all that is dark and retrogressive in the American life. He may have been worth one's peace of mind, if not, to speak out against this "ill American Legion" to meet the solitude of chauvinism. It should be a matter of sincere gratification to every lover of liberty that the majority of the G.I. has come to a realization as to its selfishness and having in mind the war hysteria, in a half-dozen, such as this at least will be a service to the memory of the millions of our sons who have lost their lives in that cause.

MORE HOPE FOR MOONEY?

We have been accustomed to hear ever since the conviction of Mooney and his fellow martyrs for boisterous demonstrations and to the names of Mooney and his followers among the working classes of America. We have been accustomed to substitute our name, to imagine that we are being "formally" sent to work for longer hours.

However, standing by themself, these stories would seem to indicate that the immigration of the victims of that horrible Stockton case, that has been found guilty of treason, is not being used to round up others or, later. It would appear now that the facts in the case of Mooney and Billings are not as yet as black as we were led to believe. In fact, it is not being used to round up others. A new case is said to have been decided that Mooney and Billings have been in jail long enough to be considered for parole but this is not yet in their case. It is now, accordingly, being asserted that a second case has been brought forward, and that W. J. now in jail for the violation of war time laws and his wife are the real ones. The charge is that W. J. is a Day of the Diet of 1916 for which Mooney and Billings are serving life sentences. It is said that the case has been submitted to Chauncey McChord, the handwriting expert who helped to secure the conviction of the Momey trial, and who now dis-covered in this Esmor the person who had written threatening letters to Mayor Rath of San Francisco and the war-time prior to that parade in July, 1016.

The matter has now been turned over to a special Grand Jury for action. From the examination of this story we see that in the case of Mooney and Billings authorities can manage to piece these charges together and find another person. W. J. and Mooney and Billings, that their prisoners. We are not yet at the end of the story. There is, of course, not a bit of sincerity or genuine effort to react for the horrible injustice dealt out to Mooney and Billings evident in these proceedings. If the powers that be had been men instead of rats, they would have wanted to face their charges by continuing to work and to prevent the facts from being revealed in the place of the relevant facts given up Mooney and Billings. Perhaps in that, and that above, lies a ray of hope for all the martyrs of labor.

HOWAT FOUND GUILTY

Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas City Metal Workers' Union, together with Vice-President Dorothy, have been found guilty of violation of a "carnegie" law. The court gave the jury both a free and a reserved sentence. They were lined up of committing a number of outrages in the place of the relevant facts given up Mooney and Billings. Perhaps in that, and that above, lies a ray of hope for all the martyrs of labor.

"The unionists give no indication of accepting the law, and they are backed by the organized trade union movement of the state. The workers' determination has created a (carnegie) law for Governor Allen and his supporters are in favor of the unionists of security of their own making.

In commenting on his conviction President Allen has said that the law is for the purpose of a select group of unions, and that he has been guilty of violating the law.

SEWES' NEW WORK

Both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain have been working working hours on the basis of those laid down at the Washington labor conference.

Exemptions, however, have been provided for, and the eight-hour day has not yet come into operation in establishments employing less than five persons. Exemptions also may be called on to work for longer periods.
Among The Custom Dressmakers

By J. BERNADSKY

The warm season has brought slack conditions in our trade together and the more the more the man who has been in the trade are now of the union. So the complaints are varied: the usual complaints of unfair orders, the usual complaints of the competition that living has become cheaper in New York. It is possible that the workers in our trade grited the same song about the reduced cost of living. So for all complaints have been settled to the satisfaction of the members of the union. We just let our bosses know that in case they will permit in giving trouble to the union, during slack time, that they will have to pay dearly for it when the season comes round. It would appear that this admission has helped quite a bit. We hope that we will not have to face any acute fighting and that some of the more obstinate employers make up their minds to measure strength with the union, if and only if they have to pay for it this time.

Union Health Center Raises Charges to Non-Participating Locals

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, held on July 10, 1931, it was adopted to charge the members of all locals of the International Garment Union and all con- ract locals Nos. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 21, and 35; for medical services $1.50 for each examination and treatment, leaving the charge of $1.00 to the members of locals 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 35.

This applies only to the Medical Division and does not apply to the Dental Division, as all charges will remain the same to members of all locals of the International.

This action was necessary for the reason that locals 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 21, and 35 are paying extra for medical treatment of members of their locals and it would seem unfair for mem- bers of other locals to enjoy the same privileges without their locals paying for them.

contents of the United Con- structive Accountants has been re- ceived on the cost of the building, which has been, $52,800, all of which, except $8,000, has been contributed by the locals.

An extensive and intensive educa- tional campaign to acquaint the members of the International with the work of the Union Health Center has met the fall with the hope that all our members will take advantage of the modern and dental facilities of the Union Health Center.
EDITORIALS

THE PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

The history of the last few years of our International offers the Philadelphia cloak workers a fair illustration of the principle: "All work, where it can be avoided. Its best efforts have been devoted to avert conflicts wherever a possibility, no matter how meagre, existed for peaceful settlement. Dozen victories were accomplished as a result of peaceful negotiations.

The present strike of the cloakmakers in the Philadelphia shops belonging to jokers, sub-manufacturers and contractors—a strike ordered in spite of rather unfavorable industrial conditions—has, nevertheless, received the full sanction of the International. The response to the strike call has been so favorable for the union as to offer a proof that the present position of the union, represented by President Schlesinger, and the leaders of the local union, was the right one. Mayor Moore of Philadelphia, the waist manufacturers have, however, agreed to allow things to remain as before, until July 1st, when negotiations would begin anew over these demands of the employers.

In the course of the next few days the first conference on this subject will be held. At the time it was announced that these negotiations is still very much in the dark. Will the dress employers of Philadelphia still insist upon their attitude of a few months ago? Will they fail to realize that they are not, did they fail to realize that their demands cannot and will not be conceded by the Union, no matter what come?

The statement that the first conference was based principally upon the general uncertainty of the facts involved in the situation. While the general press spoke of material reduction in Philadelphia, yet not a thing was disclosed which admitted of all living necessities was as high as during the years of the war. It was calculated that an interval of a few months would clear up the misunderstanding. Meanwhile, when the position of either one or the other party to this controversy turn.

Can it be honestly asserted at present that the slump in the clothing industry usually affects all the other industries of food, shelter and clothing are still as forbiddingly high as before. It is true the price of automobiles has come down, but, as known manufactures, automobile workers, have not affected their workers. It would, therefore, appear to be perfectly clear that if the dress and waist employers of Philadelphia had consented last month to a $2.00 per week reduction in wages, in the expectation of cheap prices, that they should logically consent to a further postponement of their demands for a few months.

In no other city is there any point to which we have referred in the last few months our International has concluded a two-year agreement with the dress and waist manufacturers of Boston and Cincinnati. These employers have conceded the fact that the time for wage reductions is not yet at hand. It is difficult to understand from which the cloak employers of Philadelphia can refuse to accept such a just and reasonable proposition. They should, in reason and justice, consent to a few months, the cloak employers of New York and Chicago have consented.

We may, therefore, reasonably expect that the coming conference in Philadelphia will turn it to all that their patience is still not expended. Their International, not only the International can not meekly step out of the right, it is to allow the union to accept a settlement of the whole matter. On the other hand, the union means business and that they cannot get their work done except under full Union conditions, they will accept the inevitable.

The Union is equitably determined to settle once for all the small shop problem in Philadelphia. These shops have, perhaps, lifted themselves into a sense of security during the last few years and a feeling of immunity against Union control, largely because of their "mosquito" size. This time, however, these illusions will be made to disappear. If they are to remain, these shops will be put under the rigid control of the Union, under the same scale and wages and standards as prevail in the bigger Union shops. If they refuse to accept the terms of the complete elimination from the Philadelphia cloak market is inevitable.

AN INJUNCTION THAT MUST BE APPEALED

In a decision handed down a few days ago by Justice Donnelly in the New York Supreme Court, the International is permanently restrained from "interfering with the making of any of the products of firms of Civil War veterans," Dr. Martin, of Toledo, Ohio, in any of the shops controlled by the Union, no matter where located.

This is an amazing injunction. Through this writ New York union workers can be compelled to make the work of a firm against which their brothers are on strike in another city. In case they refuse to do this right, it loss its reason for existence. On the other hand, not to obey this injunction would mean the taking up of a fight against the courts. As a consequence the Union finds entire International, cited is content of court and made to face severe punishment.

IN THE PHILADELPHIA DRESS INDUSTRY

A few months ago the dress and waist manufacturers in Phila-

delphia presented, as the fashion is these days, a set of demands to the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of that city. They presented a resolution of price reductions, which, after the concession of workers and similar other drastic innovations. The Union, of course, would not concede these demands, and for a time there was a strong immediate conflict. After the cessation of these conferences between the Union, represented by President Schlesinger, and the leaders of the local union, not too long ago, there were very grave doubts about the position of either one or the other party to this controversy.

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AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD

In a former issue of "Justice" we have engaged in a pessimistic prophecy concerning the outcome of the Socialist Party Convention in Detroit. We are doubly pleased therefore to be able to state at present that we have erred in our judgment.

The decision of the Detroit Convention to make common cause with all other radical groups in America is, indeed, an epoch-making event. American Socialists, it seems to me, are now forced to the conclusion that today, less perhaps than at any other time, the policy of "splendid isolation" and of clinging to old slogans in the blissful expectation that the world would, somehow or other, come to accept their holy gospel, is impractical, illogical and erratic. In America, we must be frank, the Socialist Party has hitherto had the misfortune of burdening a foot upon our soil. DeLeoum, though officially banned, has, nevertheless, not lost its hold upon American Socialists as a whole. The doctrine propagated by the accepted Socialist dogma was regarded as harmful heresy and was proscribed. It was this state of affairs that had made it impossible for the Socialists for a number of years to make a stand. It was not until after they had found out that they were not Socialists but Communists, to all but shatter the entire structure of the party to a man. Indeed, the scene that appeared in Detroit. In effect, America, it depended for its functioning upon the good will of the Finnish, Russian, Jewish and such other federations, themselves hardly in the political soundings and currents. The type of the reaction that followed has put almost the finishing touches upon whatever was left from the internal upheaval.

Never before in the course of the Detroit Convention must have had in mind when they have finally gathered enough courage to break with their old isolation policy and decide to make common cause with other radical and progressive elements in the land. They present meagre forces will not bring a social revolution in this country. They have finally come to realize that these days, when reaction is in the saddle and sweeping everything in view,
WHY ANTONINI VOTED FOR LEWIS

Mr. S. Yanovsky, a Cleveland (Ohio) Labor Leader, in an interview here this week, said:

"We are not the only ones to blunder. The world now is going through the same process of vilification and falsehoods against Russian Russia, his connections with the Czarist Government, his unlawful opposition to Industrial Unionism, his false stubbornness in "rewarding" friends and punishing enemies," his violent animosity against Internationalism and internationalism and so forth. Should Mr. Yanovsky say, then, on a bill of particulars against Samuel Gompers, that he in this service as soon as I can take off a couple of weeks to write it down.

If all these reasons are not considered sufficient justification for my having left for France to see and to convince the officers of our International, I may perhaps be permitted to add that I have observed above everything else to any one man remaining at the head of any kind of movement, and that I can sit down.

I have been chosen this roundabout way presumably for the purpose of giving wide publicity to my delinquency (the Call apparently concurring) I hasten to comply at once with his request.

The reasons why I voted for Lewis are various and manifold, but before I discuss them I must state that I have not voted for Gompers last year in Montreal, that therefore I was not very much impressed by the last campaign against him, my opposition to the age chief being insuperable in systematic and absolute.

Now, then, here are the reasons for supporting Lewis.

(1) The present state of any principles or programs involved, Mr. Lewis has been so much younger than Mr. Gompers and I consider youth as the best half of any labor organization also stems from a fighting organization which has gone on record as favoring the nationalization of the mines, and has conducted a series of almost epic struggles during the last decade.

(2) That despite of his well-known conservatism, Lewis has announced a platform at least progressive to our own, and also stems from a fighting organization which has gone on record as favoring the nationalization of the mines, and has conducted a series of almost epic struggles during the last decade.

(3) I voted for Lewis because this was the most effective way of registering my protest against the management of Samuel Gompers, his policies, his politics, his leadership and his man of himself. I am and have been for many years constantly and inconceivably opposed to Gompers for innumerable reasons, the major of which are his due to his hydrophobic habit of universal movement, his systematic campaign in an unholly alliance with all that is black and vicious in the land, the military forces must not be broken up in tiny factions and split in various isms. They have finally learned the truth that those who regard themselves as the vanguard of progress must not rest content with power; that, as they must forever keep in mind the tardiness of the masses, the slow march of those who remain behind them.

The I.W.W. is, of course, of those who are for the dark blindness will regard this decision as the "bankruptcy of Socialism." We, on our side, can see in it nothing but a move in the direction of life and labor, a real step forward. In the future we see this decision will be carried out, and to what extent it will not meet the fate of numerous other good decisions made in the past.

Again, I'm afraid I must nil the fact that the official is a Socialistist to accept these terms without the loss of any of the fundamental principles for which this alignment may be sought of, course, hard to say. The clear-thinking men within the Socialist Party, however, must not be deterred by these difficulties and must continue on the telephone, but as we are free, I demand, we have all the right to express our opinions and I, too, like any other person, I am and have been for many years constantly and inconceivably opposed to Gompers for innumerable reasons, the major of which are his due to his hydrophobic habit of universal movement, his systematic campaign

THE PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN OF THE CLEVELAND JOINT BOARD

As the reader will find elsewhere in the issue of "Justice," the Cleveland Joint Board has decided to collect within the next two months from the men of all its locals an assessment for a reserve fund.

We welcome this decision as a measure of supreme importance for the Cleveland organization of our International. It is true that in the course of the last two years there were no conflicts between the union and the Cleveland employers. It is likewise true that a strong desire for peace exists equally among the workers and the employers of that city. All that has been accomplished in Cleveland for the last few years was, in point of fact, based upon this self-same desire to have peace in the local industry.

Let us all hope that nothing will occur on the Cleveland horizon in the future that might provoke a conflict. Nevertheless, no one can vouchsafe the future of even a well-ordered industry. Thoughtful and intelligent workers must, therefore, be ready for any event.

This is the underlying idea of the assessment in Cleveland, and we hope that the members of the Cleveland locals will gladly contribute to this tax and will raise an imposing fund for whatever emergency there might arise in the future.
A Letter From Helen Keller

(Reprinted from the Unity Reader Journal)

25 Seminole Avenue, Forest Park, L. L. L., New York, Jan 13th, 1931.

I am deeply interested in the "Workers' Unity House" project. I plan a trip to California in the summer and this delightful environment of the Blue Ridge Mountains. When they are possessed of a "Unity House" they will leave behind them for a little while the hard conditions that surround them here. I hope they will be able to forget the anxieties, the high prices, the low wages, the poor housing, the welfare bureaus which are an integral part of the wages-system. They will need all the help they can get and should have some happiness they can find in wind and lake and hillside. For, unlike me, I miss the signs of the times, the future is full of trials for those who do the work of the world. The days spent at "Unity House" will be a way-station between two different life longs -names- an oasis in the midst of a desert. Must of us can scrape up our courage to make such a loss and risk it all, but I know there is a lot of holiday ahead of us. It is the monstrosity of the struggle that the spirit can not make the days drag with the length of weariness. A few days of rest and food and clothing for their children and a few days to the tired body as rain to the parched earth. I hope that the splendid example of the wust and dreamers will be followed by other workingmen. By its example they can meet and resist the forces that prey upon them. By united effort can the conditions which they live and hate be eradicated. The"Unity House" means, men and women, become thoroughly consecrated and act together can they change the capitalist system from which we suffer for a nobler and sound moral order. Organization, not cultivates, will save the world. It is organization which is the need of the age -the end. We need, not eloquence, not even great leaders to win. Let "Local 25" to the cause. It is a small thing as it is the cost of the workers' and their health and beauty will breathe in with the summer air at Forest Park against a beautiful day when they will be called upon to make the Supreme Sacrifice. For, remember, great victories must be won and held with great heroism. Let us join ourselves with all who hunger and are homeless, with all who toil, with all the unemployed and the disappointed. Let us make our cause our strength with the wisdom of the ages and the generous might of the earth. Let us stand firmly together, loyal to our cause whatever the cost, forever and forever, until the lesson of "Unity House" be given upon the hearts of those who go there and be carried under the sun. It will bring the beautiful, the beauty they will enjoy being in, the beauty that they will enjoy being in daylight, the beauty that they will enjoy being in the city, the city that they will enjoy being in the city, the city that they will enjoy being in the city, the city that they will enjoy being in.
Canadian Unions to Confer

The annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will be held in Winnipeg, beginning Monday, August 22. In the convention call of the congress say:

"The period of reaction through which we are passing has brought into prominence some of the old problems and many new ones which organized labor is called upon to face.

"The struggle of the workers to maintain their standard of living under these adverse circumstances has been taken advantage of by many employers throughout the Dominion to abrogate collective bargaining under the guise of the introduction of "open shop" and other policies of employment, and similar subterfuges.

"Powerful groups of employers have organized to propel the legislation to the enactment of progressive social and industrial legislation, and it is noticeable that legislation has been left in abeyance calling for the eighth hour and unemployment insurance, protection of women and children, and similar recommendations recommended at the first annual meeting of the international labor body, the Washington Convention, three years ago, and in which the Canadian government delegate concurred. On these and similar questions organized labor must again make itself heard in no uncertain voice."

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress consists of A. F. of L. affiliated.

R. Garber,
Member Local 2.

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The members of the Cloak and Suit Division are once more reminded of the Special Meeting called by the Executive Board for Monday, July 19th, at Arlington Hall. The meeting is of extreme importance, having a double object in view:

First, a detailed report by Manager Sam Perlmutter on the result of the recent negotiations conducted between the Joint Board and the Protective Association, and the immediate effect that it will have on the working conditions of the cutters in those branches.

Second, the members will discuss the coming election for business agents in the Cloak and Suit Division, and will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the workings of the election. This has been necessary because of the radical departure from former years, when the business agents were elected by our own members of the different locals affiliated with the Joint Board, as is done now.

The Executive Board hopes that the Cloak and Suit cutters will attend this very important meeting in large numbers.

The Constitution Committee recently appointed by President Dubinsky to make the necessary changes in our Constitution, to bring about more efficiency and economy in the running of our organization, completed its work on Thursday, July 12th. The first two readings of the changes will take place at the next General Meeting on Monday, July 20th. The final adoption of the proposed changes will come up at a Special Meeting called for the purpose on Monday, August 2nd, and will go into effect on January 1st, 1922.

The following changes in the Constitution are recommended by the Committee:

ARTICLE IV. Officers and Committees: Section 1. The Cloak and Suit Division of the Cutters Union shall have a General Manager, General Secretary-Treasurer, and General Business Manager, each of whom shall be president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the General Board of Council of National Associations, and the Executive Board of 11 districts, at least one of which shall be the district office in New York. A vacancy in any one of these offices shall be filled by the Executive Board of the district office in New York, and the executive shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Cloak and Suit Division.

Section 5. Every member of the Board of Directors shall be an officer of the Union, and shall, after presenting his bond, be paid the sum of $250 for the term of one year, and shall, after the term of one year, be paid the sum of $100 for each additional year of service.

Section 6. Every member shall deposit his resignations, if any, in the hands of the President, or his executive, within three days immediately preceding his term of office.

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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT (Special): Monday, July 18th

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th

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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CUITERS' 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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