7-22-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 30)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.
Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 30)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/169
The strike in the shops of the cloak jobbers and subcontractors in Philadelphia, which was in effect since July 6th, was settled on Monday last. It ended that the employers, the Union and the strikers returned to the shops in high spirits over the outcome of the conflict.

The strike was well organized from the outset, and it could be easily foreseen that it would not last long. The terms of the Union could not, by any means, be regarded as excessive and the jobbers in the house-manufacturers, the -sub-manufacturers in the trade were soon compelled to admit that they must, in fairness, concede the just demands of the workers.

The strike was settled separately with the jobbers and with the sub-manufacturers—on the same basis as in New York City, dealt with by the Association individually. The jobbers’ Association has assumed full responsibility for the work and the maintenance of the shops of the contractors for their firms. In brief, they undertook to be responsible that the work is made under union conditions and gave security for the faithful carrying out of this undertaking.

A similar arrangement was entered into with the Association of Sub-Contractors. This group of employers also undertook the responsibility for the maintenance of union shops by each and every member of their Association. This Association likewise deposited security amounting to several thousand dollars for the strict carryout of the terms of the agreement.

In short, the cloakmakers of Philadelphia are overjoyed with the outcome of the strike, and looking forward to the future with hope and confidence. The men and women working in the small shops upon the notable gains which they have achieved in the course of the last two weeks.

The Cloakmakers’ Union of Philadelphia has gained, in addition to the victory in the jobbers’ shops, another substantial achievement in the form of a peaceful settlement arranged between the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association of that city and the Joint Board. The collective agreement between these two organizations was continued over until December, 1921, at a conference between the representatives of the two organizations.

The chairman of the Joint Board, President Schenley was the spokesman for the Union at that conference, and he succeeded in effectuating the terms of the old agreement until the date stated above. It is worth while noticing that in addition to the retention of the former scales and standards, the cloak manufacturers of Philadelphia found themselves not to send work into any shops that maintain unfriendly relations with the Union. It is an important point and implies that the manufacturers will not send work to either the co-operative corporation shops or to the sub-contractors that fail to live up to the union rules and regulations.

Quite naturally, this settlement calms the great deal of uncertainty among the cloakmakers of Philadelphia. It had an immediate effect upon the strike of the jobbers and the sub-contractors, and hastened its end. At present, the cloak and skirt industry of Philadelphia is completely organized in every branch and leaves no place of refuge for nests of sweatshop labor. The members of the International all over the country have substantial cause to be thankful for the achievements of the Philadelphia cloakmakers.

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK JOBBERS STRIKE OVER CLOAK ASSOCIATION ALSO RENEEWS AGREEMENT

As reported in “Justice” last week, President Schenley spent several days in Philadelphia, in conference with the employers in the ladies’ garment trade of that city. While the negotiations with the cloak employers have brought immediate and favorable results, it is not possible for the conference held with the Dress and Waist Association. These negotiations have, also, been successful, as will be seen in the course of the forthcoming review. It is difficult to imagine that unless it was courting a strike and would be followed by the loss of orders and what employers would be forced to advance such utterly unacceptable conditions to their workers. As a matter of fact, when these demands were first put to the representatives of the trade in the first conference, at first believed that the employers were not at all in earnest about it. However, as soon as President Schenley learned that the Association is quite serious about these demands, and that the labor committee of the employers that the International will not continue to negotiate any contractual relations with employers on the basis of these demands.

The conference, thus, came to an end without achieving any result. Before its close, President Schenley declared to the committee of the employers that he and his colleagues of the Joint Board to confer with them further about the new agreement, that they had not yet met with the Board and conference about the new agreement. A few days later, after having met with their special committee, the Association of the Dress and Waist employers asked for a conference.

On the 15th of the month, they brought to New York and on July 17th President Schenley forwarded to the Association the following letter:

Gentlemen:

Our Mr. Reisberg has forwarded to me copy of a letter addressed by your Association to our Waist and Dressmakers’ Union of Philadelphia, asking us to send to them a copy of all letters we are sending to you on the subject of the demand made by you upon our Union to-arbitrate. Your demands are as follows:

1. decrease in wages of 25 per cent.
2. an increase in the weekly hours of labor of 4 per cent.
3. an increase in the period of new workers to 4 weeks.

We, as members of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union, hold that you are not entitled to these demands, and we will, therefore, ask you to withdraw them.

The following letter was sent by the member of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union, representing the views of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union, in response to the demands of the Waist and Dressmakers’ Union of Philadelphia.

4. That workers shall not be paid for the five legal holidays as they have been heretofore.
5. That cutters shall be divided into four classes, each with different wages for each class.

Your demands virtually mean the return of sweatshop conditions to the sweat-shop condition and conditions of semi-slavery that existed in the industry a few years ago, when the employers were, and can, though by the war and the conditions of our International.

Our International is navigating the industrial relations with more than our average members in different parts of the country, and none of them has found it within the limits of reason to advance such demands as you have made upon our Philadelphia workers, who comprise 10 per cent of the total membership of our International.

Furthermore, your Association will indicate an attitude of reasonableness, and our organization will be glad to resume conference with you.

It remains now to be seen what the Association will reply to this clearly and lucidly termunned communication. In the ranks of the waist and dress makers of Philadelphia, the news of the demands of their employers has created deep indignation. They appreciate the fact that the employers are not likely to make such a demand, but they are ready to defend the Union and their interests to the utmost. They are ready to permit “the return of sweat-shop conditions that existed in the industry a few years ago” when the employers were organized in the Association, as the letter of the International to the Association aptly puts it.

PHILADELPHIA DRESS AND WAIST ASSOCIATION PRESENTS DRACtic DEMANDS TO UNION

MONTREAL AND TORONTO START LIVELY ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

A letter is written to the editor of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the local officials in Montreal and Toronto, where the number of unemployed workers is increasing rapidly. The letter states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. The letter calls for a more active campaign to find jobs for the unemployed workers. The letter also states that the local officials have not been doing enough to help the unemployed, and that the workers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

MARTIAL LAW IN MINGO

While the Senate investigating Committee is zealously endeavoring to shed some light on the state of practical administration in the coal mining district in West Virginia, the State military authorities have, in recent days, applied martial law, recently proclaimed, have begun deporting leaders of the Mingo miners on the charge of "insubordination," with "unsatisfactory assemblies." The milita which has fallen away in the district, has in case of any riot, and the work of keeping the Union from supplying food to the strikers, invading the offices of the workers' organization and carrying away the leaders of the men to prison, and similar acts of "impartial and fair dealing."

The conflicting accounts of the causes of the recent disturbances in Mingo, as given by the parties and authori-
dies of the coal operators and the Miners' Union at the Washington hearings, which will continue later this week, will be more or less a sidelight of these daily occurrences in the West Virginia coal fields.

If instead of calling a small meeting of a few men of his choice to draw up a law that the miners plan to enforce, the adjourned session of the General Assembly was devoted a few calm hours daily to the accounts of the continued orgy of lawlessness that can be regarded as an every concept of civil liberty and civil action. The personality of the event on the floor of the House of Representatives and the manner in which the law is adopted, is still shrouded in mystery.

Contrary to what was reported in the press and by the Interstate Commerce Commission is the Association of Railway Executives, the result of the High Tribunal of the American Railway Executive, the members of the high tribunal are in agreement that the coal war has reached its climax and the strike is over.

While the government and the railroads have agreed on the fact that the workmen's demand for a raised wage and a day off on Saturday has been granted, the strike has continued to the present time.

The railroad racketeers who have been active in the coal mining district have been brought to heel by the vigilance committee which was formed to protect the workers from the violence of the coal operators and the strike committee. The workers are now in possession of their property and are working under the protection of the government and the vigilance committee.

The coal war is now at an end and the workers are free to return to their homes and to their work. The government has secured the resignation of the vigilance committee and the strike committee has been disbanded.

The workers are now in possession of their property and are working under the protection of the government and the vigilance committee. The government has secured the resignation of the vigilance committee and the strike committee has been disbanded.

JAPANESE STRIKERS SEIZE SHIPYARDS

A PIECE of news which received wide attention in the general press, came last week over the cables from Tokyo, with reference to the Japanese government's decision to open the five shipyards by far the most formidable Japan has seen in recent times, which culminated in the formation of a strike committee of the shipyard workers of Kobe, the largest shipbuilding yard in Japan, by a strike of some 3,000 workers.

The news was received with much interest and the strike committee, which is composed of 2,000 men, is now in operation. The workers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The company has been able to maintain its position.

The company has been able to maintain its position.

GERMAN UNIONS REPLY TO GOMPER'S

THERE is something of a debate, unwholesome perhaps, in the brief reply made by the General Commission of the German Unions to the recent Gompers letter, and for the workers of our own country—let us be honest about it—and for the workers of the most essential industries. The workers of the United States have been promised not to make the necessary sacrifices demanded by these nobly-minded men, and to make the necessary sacrifices demanded by these nobly-minded men, and to the work of every country, will watch their efforts with uninterested interest.

PREYING ON THE IMMIGRANT

T HE rapidity with which the Dillon ing act restricting immigration has been carried into effect is such as to cast doubt on the work of the American immigration office. The new immigration law does not appear to have been a law that protected the immigrants, or that protected the immigrants, or that was intended to protect the immigrants. The new immigration law has been a law that protected the immigrants, or that was intended to protect the immigrants.

The immigration law is now in operation, and the number of new arrivals will be, we expect, materially reduced. The reduced volume of arrivals will be due to the law.

The new immigration law has been a law that protected the immigrants, or that was intended to protect the immigrants. The new immigration law has been a law that protected the immigrants, or that was intended to protect the immigrants.

The immigration law is now in operation, and the number of new arrivals will be, we expect, materially reduced. The reduced volume of arrivals will be due to the law.

The new immigration law has been a law that protected the immigrants, or that was intended to protect the immigrants.

WISCONSIN FIRST TO EMANCIPATE WOMEN

T HE honor of giving women full and unqualified emancipation—equal rights in every sense of the word—has fallen last week to the State of Wisconsin. Under the terms of a new law signed by Governor Blaine, women are entitled to all the rights of citizenship.

The new law removes every restriction—legal and civil—heretofore imposed upon women, even giving women the right to vote in all elections. The Wisconsin legislature has expressed themselves during the debate that the law was "the result of a year's labor and thought on the subject in the state.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.

The Kawasaki troubles appear to be only the largest of many demonstrations of dissatisfaction that have been expressed in industrial centers all over Japan during last month. Although the workers in Kobe have also been closed down by a strike of 10,000 workers and similar troubles have occurred in other parts of the country, the company has been able to maintain its position.
VI
TODAY AND TO-MORROW

To-day the garment industry is one of the least-paid and one of the best-capitalized industries in the United States. Genie are the sweatshops, the low wages, the long hours of every day, the forlorn, humble worker who let his boss step on him and bully him, and his losing job. Employers and unaided the garment worker of to-day takes his place with the great mass of enlightened workers in the country.

Was the miracle accomplished? When we read Abraham Colman's book "The Rise of David Levinson", or Sholem Asch's "Gentle Moses", and compare the garment workers as described in those pages with the present workers of 1921, we wonder how the change was brought about. The answer is "organization." The Jewish worker, who came to America, because it was the home of individualism, learned here the value of solidarity. He needed here that unless he joined his fellow-workers for mutual protection, and all with its evils would swallow him and the. The Italian villager who had to suffer under the same conditions that existed at home, found instead the factory. He, too, bitterly experienced learned that the reason of his suffering was not due to individuals, but to-gether, or as individuals.

During the war, which took the world by surprise in 1914, a new period began for the garment trade. At first there was an upswing in the period of war-profit earning, and the new made millionaires were even wiser than their wives began to spend their money on clothes as never before. The times became for these workers; the trade union took advantage of the opportunity to improve the condition of the workers. When the war was over, and the depression reached the other trades and reduced their wages, the International was able to resist the attack of the employer better than almost any other group of workers. After the armistice was signed, the girls in the light trades fought two strikes, and while there were no on a large scale, they were successful as their fellows in 1909, not yet succeeded in winning most of their demands, and in keeping the lines of their organization intact. The leaders of the workers, the members of the International have been compelled to accept much lower rates, and have been forced upon many older organizations.

And this strength to resist the strongest attack made upon labor in half a century,—for it must be understood that in 1921 the employers made an effort to smash all the unions,—came from an organization based on trade and file. The International is not simply a wage-getting and wage-protecting organization. It is also a social and educational organization. It helps to maintain the trade and bread and butter questions which come so close to the lives of all workers. It is the beginning of new unions in the great movement for Labor Education. It was the first organization to undertake the educational work; it is the only one to which educational work is given. The International is not simply a union, but is a union only half effective. It realized the need for recreation, and was one of the first unions to adopt regular vacations for its members. Not only did it get vacations for them, but a good many of the local unions in the International have their own summer homes, where members of the International may have their summer rest among congenial friends. The leaders of the world-wide movement of 1919, the leaders of the great labor strike on the streets, are the men, who before the war were handed down upon "unspeakable".

The International has not looked after its own means. It has always been on hand to render help when help was needed. During the great strikes of 1919-20, the International sent $5,000,000 to the strike fund. When the Band Stand was under attack, it came forward with moral and financial support to save the workers' homes in St. Louis. When Mooney was convicted, it performed the most inimitable deeds.

For this, and for its strength the movement for the International organized. There are many, who like Archie Stevenson and Lorenzo Lunzi, would like to destroy the International and all other progressive unions. They will never succeed as long as the Union remains strong. The International's internal weakness, however, any tendency to disorganization, will give the enemies of the International the greatest possible grist of the International today, is to keep its organization as strong as and as moral and financial support to save the workers' homes in St. Louis. When Mooney was convicted, it performed the most inimitable deeds.

For this, and for its strength the movement for the International organized. There are many, who like Archie Stevenson and Lorenzo Lunzi, would like to destroy the International and all other progressive unions. They will never succeed as long as the Union remains strong. The International's internal weakness, however, any tendency to disorganization, will give the enemies of the International the greatest possible grist of the International today, is to keep its organization as strong as and as moral and financial support to save the workers' homes in St. Louis. When Mooney was convicted, it performed the most inimitable deeds.
JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by The Labor’s Leaf Carpenters’ Union
Office, 81 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Tel. Stuyvesant 1138
Editor:
A. ROBBF Secretary-Treasurer
ABRAHAM TUYTIN, Managing Editor
MAX D. DAVIS, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, 50c per year.
Vol. III. No. 30
Friday, July 22, 1921
Entered as Second Class matter, August 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y.
EDITORIALS
OUR DELEGATES AT DENVER
From certain quarters there have come forth, during the past few weeks, some outrages against the conduct of our delegates at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. Our delegates have been charged “with conduct unbecoming radical men and women”; with maintaining silence on Russian affairs; with an attitude of indiscernment with regard to the anti-war agitation; with condoning by silence the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the International Federation of Trades’ Unions; and above all, with passivity or inertia, resist the desirable and necessary immigration resolutions.
We know the fountain-source of these accusations and all are full of meaning for the churlish and superstitious nature. Under ordinary circumstances we should have liked to ignore them completely. They are inspired with a sort of genuflection, part of some and mummery and mis-representation, to “boost” their measure and dwindling reading circle. To date, however, we have had no one who has been influenced by this abuse, we deem it, however, not altogether amiss to recall to our readers the work of our delegates at Denver and their resolutions and explanations of the points of the questions that stirred the delegates on the floor of the convention.
To begin with—about Russia. Let it be stated here that while we believe in freedom of political and trade relations between the United States and Russia, it has, nevertheless, made its attitude firmly known to the American Federation of Labor. There were won the proper occasion arose. The statement made by President Schlesinger on Russia has made a deep impression upon many delegates and has caused them to consider a resolution. Very recently President Schlesinger has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assurance that he will not. He has told the delegates at Denver that the A. F. of L. can not afford to talk about Russia in the language of the labor-baiting “Reds” and has given his personal assure
WAR, WOMAN AND THE COLOR LINE IN DENVER

By HARRY LANG

(Fast-Convention Impressions)

Now that the Denver Convention is a matter of the past and its transactions pass through one’s mind more in the manner of reminiscences, it seems to me that the American labor and militarism, as discussed on the floor of the Denver Convention, will remain one of the brightest pages in the book of events of the American labor movement.

Here I must confess how our perennial "cries" and self constituted menacing of the American labor movement, as represented by the Chicago Board of Arbitration, has been discredited by the treatment accorded to this all absorbing problem. At this "clash convention" of American labor, the American labor movement has actually gone and discussed the problem of abolition of all wars in a truly pacific and international fashion.

When the speeches and the declarations of the leaders of the convention—from Comrade to the chairman of the committees—are tabulated and read, one cannot fail in coming to the only honest conclusion that a true progressive spirit, a spirit of genuine brotherhood of peoples, every class and every race, every time this subject has come up for discussion. When Gompers was presenting his scheme of the Hearst; when Thomas of England was greeting the Convention in the name of the Labor Delegation of the Pan-American Congress of Labor was being read; when the papers presented to the convention relating to Japanese and Chinese immigration was being considered—and whenever the discussion of these subjects were brought before the delegates, it was a spirit of genuine altruism that permeated the convention and animated its discussions.

Not only that. The convention definitely spoke its mind against militarism. It called upon the workers and citizens in general to defeat the Bulletin at the shareholder meeting in Bill Hill, a low project which would give the President the power to draft, in times of a national emergency, every man from 18 to 45 into military service.

The convention just as sternly rejected the program of free trade which had adopted the resolution of the Executive Council for disarmament, calling it a "wicked plan" of the mill owners, an actment of plans that would abolish armies on land and swamp the navies from sea in a few years. It was only unfortunate that the declaration of that delegate from Cayugas, Texas, to submit all declarations of war to a popular referendum, had attached to it a proviso that in case such a war declaration is asked for and the people, who had voted for it, should go to war first.

This was responsible for the defeat of the resolution, as it clearly meant involving the country into civil strife in times of national emergency.

The progressive workers of the country who will remember how only a few conventions ago President Schlesinger of the Ladies' Garment Workers, fired by the labor convention of that year, had adopted and not rejected the labor convention for disarmament because he had put to the chairman a few questions that did not please the people, shall when they will have read that a delegate from the Railway Telegraphic Association will say to the delegates: "In the last war I enlisted because I thought it was a war against monopolies, and I am never going to fight another war again. But never again, never again! What is more, the passionate speech of this delegate was greeted with stormy applause. And when a delegate from the Longshorers' Union was the one to press that the referendum resolution be voted on by roll call.

Let the pessimists nod their heads in despair and the optimists as black as they can. We, who have been at this convention, can only say: A new chapter of progress in the labor movement has moved ahead considerably.

Today, there are far more convention problems lingering in mind, the women workers and the color line. When the convention turns from the work of these declarations have remained dead letters in the record books and the convention of this year has a task cut out for it. The preamble of the A. F. of L. speaks for complete equality of races, for an equal measure of justice to all races of people. The convention is interested under the banner of the Federation. I can see those words flaming before my eyes. Women are entitled to the same pay for the same degree and grade of work as men. It has been many years since this equality of sex and race was proclaimed. No labor movement is worthy of its name if it does not believe in this principle and acts up to it.

And what is the reality? There are in the Federation any number of interest groups that stand in the way of women and Negroes. They are barred from the number of industries and they are not involved in the labor bodies in these industries. At each convention of the Federation the delegates have repeatedly come from local federals companies closed, of exclusives of negroes. The delegate from South Carolina is not a delegate from South Carolina. He does not accept these federal locals into his mind and the negroes find themselves once more segregated from the rest of working humanity in this land.

Thus we have women ghettos and Negro ghettos just as surely in the United States. Like negroes women have to be chartered in separate locals in the Federation. Cap one imagines a more tragic, a more discouraging situation.

Yes, at the Atlantic City and Montreal conventions there were adopted decisions reaffirming the rights of women and of colored working people. But they are not enforced, and the sincere protests of indignation, and moved by these protests, the conventions are not carried out internationally, however, failed to live up to these decisions and they declared: "The ideal is to be realized in the future." Perhaps, these internationals have abundant reasons for not admitting, under certain circumstances, women and people of color in the Federation, it is a matter of self-defense in certain trades. It is quite likely that the international as a whole might not want certain industries might work havoc in these trades, and set back, at least temporarily, labor standards and conditions in the United States. But the international, a fact and it can not be registered as anything but a very sad and discouraging situation in the labor movement of America.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes Meetings June 29, July 6, and July 13)

The meeting of the Joint Board held at the John Wanamaker’s Store, West 34th St., was presided over by Brother H. Berlin.

Brother Mackoff announced that the Joint Board would have to vote for the election of a secretary-treasurer for the Joint Board, and after the appointment of tellers and the counting of the votes it was announced that the vote was received 22 votes to 8 votes received by Brother Simonhall. Chairman Berlin then declined, in the name of the Joint Board, that Brother Mackoff was elected as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Communications were received from Local Nos. 10, 22, 56 and 89, in which they rejected the admittance of local to the Joint Board. Local 25 sent in a communication in which they asked the Joint Board to arrange a meeting of the Organization Committee of Local Nos. 10, 22, 56 and 89, to invite Local 22 to this meeting, for the purpose of working out plans for an organization in the waist industry. Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to arrange for the meeting.

Brother Harriwitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that they were going to have their vacations during the present summer months without giving due notice to their employing firms, which leads to misunderstanding whenever they return. He, therefore, had the Association, at which an understanding was arrived at that the Association will not call the workers leaving on vacations to make their resignations through the shop chairman, asking them to inform the workers leaving on vacations to make their resignations through the shop chairman. It was agreed that every worker is entitled to the full weeks vacation. A refusal on the part of an employer to grant the right of vacation should be reported to the office of the union.

The meeting of the Joint Board on June 20 was presided over by Bro. Harry Berlin.

A committee representing the Secertary-Treasurer of Local 22 was appointed to confer with the Joint Board and relate in detail the facts connected with the total of those two men who were charged with murder in the State of Massachusetts and whose only crime was that they had been active in the organized labor movement for a number of years, and that they were now in jail. The committee asked for funds to enable it to keep up the defense of these two men. A resolution was adopted and Local 22 decided to donate $100.

Local 66 sent a communication with the request that they be affiliated with the Joint Board to withdraw their delegates from time to time and to participate in this practice, and referring in particular to the case of Brother Levine of Local 10, the communication stated that if this case is to serve as a precedent for the future, Joint Board delegates may be terrorized and being constantly under the threat of withdrawal may be forced to take drastic measures to save the younger boys; and while the right of a local to withdraw a delegate can not be disputed, the Joint Board must, to some extent, safeguard the rights and liberties of its members, and the Joint Board is duty bound to ascertain the reason underlying such action.

The chairman appointed the Joint Board for the purpose of recommending the number of people required for attending to the routine work of the Joint Board submitted its report, which shows that at present union exists in 26 independent shops from the main office, 210 shops in the outlying districts and 50 affiliated with the Union in order to attend to complaints efficiently and to visit shops from time to time.

The Joint Board decided to appoint 25 business agents to be divided as follows:

1. for Brownsville.
2. for Brooklyn.
3. for the Dunkin Town Office.
4. for Harlem and Brown.
5. for the Association Department.

The business of the Joint Board sent in from the respective locals affiliated with the Joint Board, at the reading of one hundred thousand to the even thousand members of a local. Accordingly, Local 10 is entitled to four business agents, Local 5 to three business agents, Local 60 to 1 and Local 89 to 2 business agents.

The Joint Board also approved the recommendation of the committee to appoint 4 people for the Investigation and Organization Department, it being understood that if additional people are required that their appointment should be considered as temporary only.

In addition, the Joint Board also decided that two permanent complaint clerks be appointed.

The International House, sister Jennie Matyas reported as follows: During the three weeks the House was open, 150 people were accommodated. The committee provided concerts for the entertainments and, by using the interest displayed, these entertainments features were an unusual success. It was the opinion of the delegates that the management of the Unity House this year is superior to any previous year.

Brother Antonini, of Local 89, reported that the Italian Unity House during the week of July 4th and their venture in the field of summer vacation entertainment has proved to be a notable success so far.

It was decided to instruct the Secretary to make all necessary arrangements for the legal transfer of Unity House from Local 25 to the Joint Board in the near future, if possible.

The meeting of the Joint Board on July 12th was presided over by Brother H. Berlin.

In connection with a request of Local 88 for financial assistance that a committee be appointed to assist Local 88 in the conduct of the local and to report accordingly to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

It was decided to approve the decision of the Board of Directors that in case the locals fail to send in their quota of business agents by August 1st that the Joint Board have the right.
"Romersholm" at Unity

by JENNIE MATAYS

Saturday, July 16th, and Sunday, July 17th, were two other big days at the Unity House. The number of regular vacationists has reached the high mark of 250 and more, for a record season are obviously being realized.

Emmanuel Reicher, the well-known actor-manager, whom a great number of the members of our union have had occasion to see in "The Weaver," Hauptmann's splendid play, at the Jewish Art Theatre, and last season with the Theatre Guild, accepted the invitation of the Unity House leaders for a few days with the wait and dreamers on vacation and to carry on his brilliant comic recitations.

As to many other artists of broad and liberal views, Unity House is to Emmanuel Reicher a symbol of the stirrings for the beautiful that is steadily growing and reaching new heights.

Reicher was supposed to have read a scene from Thane's "Romersholm" on Saturday night. Instead of that, it was decided to postpone it until the following morning. The reason was that the actor-manager was to be taken — the singers, dancers, and entertainers from our own ranks, an organization of some 40,000 workers, was to give a program on Saturday night. Aside fro a mirth, we had among us various visitors of the theatre who were to enjoy our summer colony were very eager to listen to what they had to say about the Unity House and its progress.

According to the invitation took place the following morning. Instead of one scene, Reicher read before an enthusiastic audience of workers who were looking with eager eyes in attention from 10 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon, collating some of the most powerful words that prevailed in the room that was filled with everyone walking into the open, where the sun was shining. Mr. Reicher closed his performance from page to page. It was obvious that Mr. Reicher himself enjoyed hugely the reading of the script that greeted him when he ended was significant of the sincerely felt appreciation of the audience

So are we ends spent at the Unity House. They consist of a long story of music, fun and amusements following another in quick succession, provided with a will and wagginess by the able managers of the House. The plans for the next week are already in the making, with the presence of a number of well-known operatic stars who have graciously consented to come to the Unity House, among them some of the most celebrated ones in America. We have in mind to give a series of the greatest magnitude, the name of whom we should for the present withhold from our readers. 

The coming week's program will include Schlesinger, Secretary Barrett and Vice-President Halpert, and the members of the summer colony were very eager to listen to their history and to keep their friends posted on these announcements. 

Outlines of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the L. L. G. W. U.

LESSON V

(181-1905)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I. ORIGIN

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not contemplate a shrinkage in the form of the present industry's structure, nor does it call for any fundamental alteration in its present form. It seeks a larger playing field, an increase of numbers, better wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions; its slogan is a "fair day's day work."

II. THEORIES AND AIDS

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not contemplate a shrinkage in the form of the present industry's structure, nor does it call for any fundamental alteration in its present form. It seeks a larger playing field, an increase of numbers, better wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions; its slogan is a "fair day's day work."

III. POLICIES AND METHODS

The policies of American Federation of Labor is to organize the skilled and better paid worker in compact trade unions on the craft union principle, to establish permanent craft unions throughout the country. It advocates the following: a) a higher minimum wage; b) the abolition of large initial fees and high dues; c) the advocacy of arbitration and a national labor commission; d) the establishment of a collective bargaining agreement with employers; e) the right to form local unions and state federations; f) the right of members to join or leave the union as they please; g) the right to independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Worship's friends and places of influence" in the advancement of social reforms. 

IV. ORGANIZATION

1. The American Federation of Labor is organized on the principle of loose federation of national and international unions.

2. The basis of the organization of locals, internationally, and the federation.

3. There are different types of local unions, which in turn create the different types or forms of organization, e.g. craft unions, industrial unions, and general unions. 

(a) The craft or trade local consists of workers of one and the same craft.

(b) The industrial local includes all the workers of various crafts engaged in a given enterprise.

(c) The labor local is composed of workers of all trades and of all crafts and of all industries.

4. The American Federation of Labor insists on the craft local and, therefore, its policy is to prevent the formation of craft or trade unions.

5. The functions of the local consist in negotiating wages, hours and conditions of work; regulates apprenticeship and grade and seniority provisions; acts as local steward.

6. It is the local that is in constant touch with rank and file.

(To Be Continued)

Caution! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

The History of American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outline of lessons given in the Unity Centers of the L. L. G. W. U.

LESSON V

(181-1905)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

I. ORIGIN

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not contemplate a shrinkage in the form of the present industry's structure, nor does it call for any fundamental alteration in its present form. It seeks a larger playing field, an increase of numbers, better wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions; its slogan is a "fair day's day work."

II. THEORIES AND AIDS

1. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the present industrial system; it does not contemplate a shrinkage in the form of the present industry's structure, nor does it call for any fundamental alteration in its present form. It seeks a larger playing field, an increase of numbers, better wages, shorter hours of work, and better working conditions; its slogan is a "fair day's day work."

III. POLICIES AND METHODS

The policies of American Federation of Labor is to organize the skilled and better paid worker in compact trade unions on the craft union principle, to establish permanent craft unions throughout the country. It advocates the following: a) a higher minimum wage; b) the abolition of large initial fees and high dues; c) the advocacy of arbitration and a national labor commission; d) the establishment of a collective bargaining agreement with employers; e) the right to form local unions and state federations; f) the right of members to join or leave the union as they please; g) the right to independent political action; it relies on persuasion through "Worship's friends and places of influence" in the advancement of social reforms. 

IV. ORGANIZATION

1. The American Federation of Labor is organized on the principle of loose federation of national and international unions.

2. The basis of the organization of locals, internationally, and the federation.

3. There are different types of local unions, which in turn create the different types or forms of organization, e.g. craft unions, industrial unions, and general unions. 

(a) The craft or trade local consists of workers of one and the same craft.

(b) The industrial local includes all the workers of various crafts engaged in a given enterprise.

(c) The labor local is composed of workers of all trades and of all crafts and of all industries.

4. The American Federation of Labor insists on the craft local and, therefore, its policy is to prevent the formation of craft or trade unions.

5. The functions of the local consist in negotiating wages, hours and conditions of work; regulates apprenticeship and grade and seniority provisions; acts as local steward.

6. It is the local that is in constant touch with rank and file.

(To Be Continued)

Caution! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

Labor Class, the Philadelphia Trade Union College, the Pittsburgh Trade Union College, the Workers' University of Cleveland, the Workers' College of Minnesota, and the St. Paul Labor College, dating from 1920. In addition, there is the mention of the classes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the work classes of the many voluntary organizations, the unions, the Amaranth classes, and schools with a special foundation, like one for Fine Arts, and one for Injun Women. About 15,000 American workers are now regularly studying in their own homes.

It should be understood, as the Boston college was said to be a "model," that the immediate object of this utilization in general. In general the purpose is to give courses of the highest standard to be pursued by the students of history, political science, economics, and composition. The Washington college is said to be taught as an ordinary cultural subjects like literature, technical subjects like mechanical drawing, subjects of special labor appeal like labor history.

At Seattle we find biology taught, at Rochester public speaking, and at Cleveland modern drama. The fundamental courses appear to be economics, labor history and problems. English, but a broad education is intended.

These classes make use of special periods of teaching, special texts, and keep in touch with the workers' local. Experience here and in England demonstrates that the classes cannot be separated from the social movement, which remains. We cannot say that they are insignificant, because they are not. They are not isolated, but a complete network.
competent Croonborg Graduates Wanted Everywhere

A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT

CROONBORG’S

Insure a good profession, independent future and a large income.

DESIGNING.
Pattern-making, Grading, Drawing, Fitting and Sketching of Men’s, WOMEN’S and Children’s Garments, taught in all their scientific and practical details.

INDIVIDUAL instructions daily, 10 to 4.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6.
For full particulars, write, phone or call.

Croonborg Designing Academies

NEW YORK
235-237 FIFTH AVENUE
Phone: Madonna Society 2110

CHICAGO
109-115 S. DEARBORN STREET
Phone, Central 4711

Cutting classes under the direction of V. E. CROONBORG, who was awarded Gold Medal of C. C. A. of A., and first prize at World’s Fair Convention in 1905, for excellence in production.

WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10, 22, 25, 58, 60, 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are

usine the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instances of improper methods in setting prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

(1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

(2) Advise with your Union before setting prices for piece workers.

(3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS’ UNION

H. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

LAKESIDE HOUSE
LAKE HUNTINGTON, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

ELMER ROSENBERG, Prop.

Moderate Rates
Excellent Cuisine

All Modern and Up-to-Date Conveniences

BATHING, BOATING, FISHING

Write for booklet
Rudolph R.,—Coronation Station

DESIGNERS OF
LADIES’ GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money

Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women’s, Men’s, and Children’s Wearing Apparel. A course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS. Individual instruction, Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st Street) NEW YORK

Telephone: Stuyvesant 6263

Boston Branch: 415 Washington Street, Dexter Building

ROSADALE FARM HOUSE
Maplewood Road
MONTICELLO SULLIVAN CO.

FIRST RATE BOARDING HOUSE

EXCELLENT CUISHION

HUNGARIAN STYLE

MODERN CONVENIENCES

S. DEUTCH,
former member of Joint Board, and
of Local 26 Ex. Board—Proprietor

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

GENERAL & SPECIAL: Monday, July 25th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Aug. 1st
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th

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 re-
turn it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.
YOUR INTEREST STARTS ON JULY 1st

If you open a Special Interest Account with

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

On Any Day During the Current Month of July
on sums from $100 and upward
You have now the best opportunity to become a depositor in one of the MOST PROMINENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS in AMERICA and to take your place among the other

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DEPOSITORS IN THIS BANK

Open your account today and next January your deposit will have earned interest for a full period of SIX MONTHS.

The Banking hours in our Delancey Branch, Harlem Branch and Bronx Branch are daily, Saturday included.
From 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Fridays until 6 P.M.
(Except Sundays and legal holidays.)
The hours at the Main Office on Fifth Ave. at 32nd St. are from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Saturday until 1 P.M.

BECOME A DEPOSITOR TODAY

LET YOUR MONEY WORK FOR YOU

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES
Member Federal Reserve System.

Resources over $35,000,000.00

Main Office: 5th Ave. and 32nd Street
Delancey Branch: 77-79 Delancey St.
Bronx Branch: Southern Boulevard and Freeman St.

Harlem Branch: Madison Ave. and 116th St.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 Broadway
*100 Lenox Avenue
*1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
885 Prospect Avenue, Bronx

Open Sunday until 6 P.M. Eyes examined by the best specialists

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10
By ISRAEL LEWIN

On Thursday, July 14th, a special meeting of the Executive Board took place for the purpose of discussing ways and means of how better to control those of our members who work in non-union waist and dress shops. The general officers of the Waist and Dress Joint Board were invited to this meeting, when were Jacob Halperin and M. E. Macefield, General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer respectively. The situation was gone over, and the following was agreed upon—that a cutters' organizer be added to the Organization Department, who shall devote his entire time and energy towards organizing the cutting departments in the open shops and controlling the union cutting departments in non-union shops.

We are hopeful that this last conference between the officers of the Joint Board and the Executive Board will lead to fruitful results for the members of the Waist and Dress Division.

As our members have been informed some time ago through our press, the General Executive Board of the L.I.C.W.U., a year and a half months ago, levied a tax of $1.50 on every member of the International. The proceeds of this tax are to go towards the expenses of the organization campaign which was launched by the International some time ago.

This tax of $1.50 should have been collected by this time, but due to the general depression in this line and also to the fact that other assessments were levied by the Joint Boards the cloak and suit and waist and dress industries, our Executive Board decided to postpone the collection of same until August 1st. The Finance Department announces that no dues will be accepted after August 1st unless this International tax is paid.

The following is an extract, from the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board:

Frank Finkenstein, No. 3488, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Nagler with being a member of the firm of E. & W., 16-18 Forsyth Street. Brother Finkenstein was once removed from the above shop and some weeks later, contrary to the decision of the Executive Board, went back there to work. On motion the Executive Board instructed the office to enforce its previous decision.

Jaidor Ucker, No. 3608, appeared Brother Ucker who is working for the Claman Cloth Co., 821 Broadway, and who was ordered out on strike by Local No. 20, because the firm, upon being represented before the Board to permit a reduction in wages decided to go into the jobbing houses, required that he be permitted to stay there as he is going to cut garderines only, which was not worked on previously by the workers in the shop. On motion the Executive Board denied his request.

Herman Willniski, No. 9242, dropped member, appeared requesting a continuous account. Mr. Willniski worked for four weeks at the shop of Rosenfeld & Zimet, 59 Madison Avenue, against which firm the Joint Board is conducting a strike. Mr. Willniski denies the fact that he knew there was a strike in that house but could not give a sufficient cause for his failure to appear at the office before starting in to work. On motion his reinstatement fee was raised to $125.00.

Irving Roth, No. 8174, and Harry Chadoff, No. 4146A, appeared on summons, charged with having worked on a Sunday at Eisman & Littell, 40 West 17th Street. They are also charged with defying the Executive Board in refusing to accept any previous occasions to produce their shop books before the Executive Board. Both brothers deny that they ever worked on a Sunday, and as to their failure to produce their books before the Executive Board, Brother Roth claims that he was fined some time ago for working on Saturday afternoon, which he felt was an injustice to him.

Brother Harry Eisman, member of Local No. 1, worker of the above shop, states that the entire shop worked on that particular Sunday but that the two cutters refused to come in on the motion of the other against the brothers for working on Sunday were dismissed, and a fine of $10 imposed on Brother Roth for defying the Executive Board, and the office was instructed to withdraw the charge of Harold Choddoff by Saturday, July 16th, as he has a red book and failed to procure permission from the Executive Board to work in a cloak shop.

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

DESIGNING

EASY METHOD
In Drilling, Graffiti, Garmet Dressing, Fitting and Drawing of LADIES', CHILDREN'S, & GARMEN'TS.

Eveing Designs and Evening Models.

Opening Reception Wednesday, August 14th.
10 A.M.
THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL,
114 W. 47th Street, New York City.

Choice of our Advertisers.