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

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RAINCOAT MAKERS RENEW AGREEMENTS; SEVERAL SHOPS ON STRIKE

On August 1st, the agreement between the Raincoatmakers’ Union of New York, Local 20, and the employers in the industry had come to an end. Two weeks prior to its expiration, the Union forwarded to every raincoat manufacturer a copy of an agreement containing terms identical with the old agreement, with a request for a reply by August 1st. A number of employers have replied promptly to this invitation. A considerable portion of raincoat manufacturers, however, have not yet responded to this request and have not gotten in touch with the Union. The request for the renewal of the agreement was sent both to the individual employers and to the Contractors’ Association, and at the meeting of last week the Raincoatmakers’ Union’s representative was present at the conference with a committee of the Association at Broadway Central Hotel.

The results of this meeting, however, were unsatisfactory. According to the officers of Local 20, Brother Weiler and Friedman, the attitude of the Contractors’ Association’s spokesperson at that meeting was so unreasonable that the committee of the Union was compelled to withdraw from the conference.

A group of East Broadway waterproof-garment manufacturers, acting in collusion, decided to play a trick upon the Union by the very day that they were expected to sign the agreement, August 1st. They locked out their workers, a few hundred in number, without warning or prior announcement. The most important among these firms are the Neptune Raincoat Co., 68 East Broadway, and Scott Bros. Raincoat Co., 44 East Broadway. Of course, Raincoat Makers’ Union is little worried by this treacherous move of the East Broadway employers. Not a while delayed, the Union immediately responded with a strike in those shops and opened new quarters for the strikers at the Foreman Hall, 175 East Broadway, where meetings are held daily. The shops are being closely picketed.

Simultaneously, the Union undertook a campaign of publicity in “standing” shops which have begun to multiply in the trade during last year. In order to meet this situation, the Executive Board of Local 20 has appointed a special committee on Immediate Action and has placed Brother Louis Weiler, the Manager of the Local, at its head. The other members of this committee are Samuel Friedman, Nekvitsky, Gordon, Rahmann, Rich, and Comp. Nevertheless, there can hardly be any talk or suggestion of a general strike in the trade, judging by the response given to the invitation to sign a new agreement by the principal firms in the trade, particularly in the uptown district. There may occur a number of individual shop strikes in the trade until everything is smoothed out, but these little clouds are not expected to precipitate a general storm in the industry.

PHILA. WAIST AND DRESS WORKERS IN WATCHFUL WAITING

Readers of “Justice” know already of the “Five Points” presented by the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia to the local union leaders. They are also familiar with the “Slavery Can Not Be Arbitrated” resolution given by President Schlesinger, the executive of the Union to these demands.

As yet, the Philadelphia waist and dress employers persist in their stubbornness to carry out their demands. This obstructionism has aroused every worker in the trade and the thousands of members in the Waist and Dress organization of Philadelphia, Local 15, have endorsed enthusiastically the attitude of the Union as stated by President Schlesinger.

There is ominous uncertainty in the air, and the situation is very tense. As far as the workers are concerned, they know that this tension only directly ended by the walkout of those employers by their unmet demands which they have sent to the Union. On Thursday last, a general member meeting was called by the Union to discuss the situation, and in spite of the unbearable heat, the spacious hall was overflowed and crowded with all those who desired to enter. Their fatigue and the searching weather were too much for the members, and, according to the report of the Executive Board and taking part in the two principal questions under consideration.

Brother Reisinger, the Manager of the Local, reported conditions with the Association, of July 14th, and its phases in detail. “We wish to preserve peace in the industry.”

PRES. SCHLESINGER SPENDS FOUR DAYS IN CLEVELAND

On his way to Chicago, President Schlesinger visited Cleveland, and spoke in the local union hall, interesting himself with all points of interest in the local cloth, skirt and dress district.

He addressed regular meetings of the operators’ and dressmakers’ locals and attended the Joint Board. He also visited several “standard” production houses and was able to take advantage of the opportunity to acquaint himself with this system of work not only through conversations with the employees, but through personal observation. He made careful observations of the way the “production standards” are fixed by the efficiency engineers, and he has a number of the best workers in Cleveland, who will present his impressions on this subject to the next quarterly meeting of the Joint Board, at the end of this month.

Waist and Dress Chairmen Ordered to Watch Outside Shops

Last week we printed in these columns the contents of a letter sent out by the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry to all employers under agreement with the Union, concerning strict control over the hemstitching, tucking, pleating and embroidering done by women not employed to work in union shops.

A list of union shops of these branches of the trade was enclosed with the letter to enable the chairmen to keep watch over the enforcement of the Union rules in this respect. This is the letter:

Dear Chairman:—

The success of this effort will depend largely upon the strict enforcement of the rules by the chairmen of the various shops. Every outside job in the department is as important as an order in your own shop. The action of the chairmen is imperative. It is in the hands of the chairmen to make possible for you to have work of a high order and to keep the women out of shop work. It is the duty of the chairmen to see that all employees of your shop are fairly treated, and that the style of work is up to the standard of the work of the union shops.

You have the responsibilities, and you will be held accountable for your conduct and for the correct enforcement of the rules of the Union. The work that is not submitted to you by the outside women is the work of your own employees. We hope that our request will meet with your concurrence.

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS’ UNION

E. Halmayer, Gen. Mgr.

P.S.—Be sure that nothing done by you will prove to the outside women that they are not treated unfairly.

It is now up to the chairmen and chairwomen in the waist and dress trades to see that the agreement is enforced among outside employers and to see to it that every part and particle of a garment manufactured outside the Union shops is not employed in the habits of the outside shops. The meeting was called by the workers of the waist shops in the affairs and conditions of the women of the shops where the trimmings and the accessory parts are made, with a view to the improvement of the working conditions of the women and of the organization and will promote feelings of genuine fraternity between worker and worker in the industry.

Prior to that, the President of the Association is Mr. Morris. Black. His factory is the biggest and most attractive one in the city and is practically all unionized. The meeting was addressed by President Mayor Perkins, spent a considerable time with Mr. Black and his General Manager, Mr. Hugh Fullerton, and his factory superintendent, Mr. C. F. Powny, discussing trade questions.
OF course, there is nothing relev-
vant between these two. They
come to mind only in connec-
tion with the current public
anger thrown upon them in the course of
last week.

The Jewish children of New York
have started a revolt against the pro-
hibitive price of ice-cream soda, candi-
crusted on the Christmas trees. Con-
sumption timidly fell behind in them
and the uplifting bids well to become a
mass movement of the Jewish workers.
Bakers and hundreds of soda dispens-
ery owners have already announced cuts
in prices to the tune of one cent and
more per cent. Moreover, they reassure
us in spite of these cuts they will not cut
in wages, as there is a

prove such a general conflict, which
is a delicate political issue of the charge
of national affairs in Italy. He chanced to
vast their hatred against the land of Labor and
Labour movement in that country.

The slaughter of the innocent men
and women in the cities of Grozny and
Bakchichak, together with the record of
charges which has kept the labor
movement of Italy from striking,
has been an important influence in
Italian life. As a result
—this general strike.

According to reports, the picture
patched, it is a very serious affair
and may lead to tragic, if not star-
ning, results. The population of Rome has
gone into the country, owing to the common
alliance of all life," as the cable dispatches exac-
tially put it. The city is full of

troops ready to quell any attempt of
rising. To complete the picture, the
Pope has made the strike the topic of
a special prayer, in which the end of
fashionable fighting is being prayed for
and "the fact is bitterly deplored that the
land of Christian piety and
peace is rapidly becoming a bloody field of
civil war."

THE APPELLATE DIVISION AND
PICKETING.

A NOther blow has been struck
at the legitimate activities of
American Labor. The Ap-
pellate Division of the Supreme Court,
through Justice Greenbaum, has ap-
proved a picketing case.

For the last half a year, a terrible depression in the theatrical business
picture operators and allied
workers' offices have shrunk immensely.
The theatrical managers began put-
ning their threats to their employers to "meet
the demand of the public" and to

cut down admission prices. And in
true "desert trust" style they first
informed the authors that they could
charge four, five and six dollars ad-
imission fees has finally hit a snag.
Theaters have started to be shut down.
The last half a year has seen a
terrible depression in the theatrical business
picture operators and allied
workers, who are determined not to
become the "goat" in this move on the
part of the theaters.

The picketing of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers is not an ordinary
disorder, but is a radical departure in
unionism by the unilaterally conduc-
ted of clothing workers who openly
protested against their own, many

protests.

On ERIK AGAINST MURDER

THERE is a general strike in
Great Britain against the federal-
ation of Labor, in protest
against the recent outrageous peri-
ods, in which thousands of work-
er of workers were killed. The Gov-
ernment has placed machine guns
and bayonets upon the points
to the city to "cease with
disorders."

This can be a first step to bring the trend of
events in Italy past year had been felt that such a general strike
would be a real capital blow to the or-
ganised labor movement of Italy
and kept back from declaring as a strike a protest against the depriva-
tions of the extreme Nationalists and the
silent aid given to them by the Gov-

LAND NO LONGER CHEAP

Fifty years ago there was a
cheaper land for sale in Russia
than in the United States. Now, that
is a fact, not only in current
realities but also in the
future.

The American tax payer, our
city, the work and a few simple
method could move into the great West with
almost certain assurance that after
time he could own his own farm and
home. To-day a capital equal to from
$2,000 to $10,000 is required on each
great and many

pilot projects. The matter of
financial credit, therefore, has be-

come one of our most pressing
problems.

In one sense the farmer is the
capitalist of the world; he is rich because
his business is subject to risks
against which he has not yet learned to
insure himself.

He cannot control the
season, as can the manufacturer.
He cannot control the
price of the product, and,
indeed, does not know until six
weeks after harvest how much

he has done with his wages, as represented
by the price he gets for his crops,
which are sold.

"Hence the higher financial re-
wards of farming have been paid out
for speculative production, effort, but for
shrewd speculative ignorance, a decidedly bad system of

EVIL OF CHEAP MONEY.
The effect of the international money
market on American business is
shown by William P. Clarke, presi-
dent of the American Flint Glass
Workers' Union, in a report to his
members on his recent trip abroad.
The President of the Union
former glass worker is paid a higher
wage now in Great Britain, but the
value of the former worker is practically
as high as compared with American wages.
The American
the problem of the foreigner is worst when he
purchases a country his country is the
situation for his countrymen, a situation which
was also the case with American
workmen and manufacturers.

"It is my judgment that no re-
duction in wages will enable us to
compete with foreign producers. The value
of foreign money remains so low.
The rate of exchange is the
real evil."

FRENCH LABOR AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

A FRENCH labor bit, better bit, for the control of the Com-

munists in 1914. The French of the last two years have fought the
Republican leadership relentlessly. The
French government is
speaking for five hours and making the plea that France has nothing
to do with the revolutionaries in
Russia. He spoke in reply to half a
hundred of Communist writers who were making the French labor
organization an agent of Communist

revolution in France.

LEAVING OFF FOR OR AGAINST THE PRESENT
REGIME IN RUSSIA; WHETHER SYMPATHETIC,
nekovs, indifferent or hostile.

The labor movement in Amer-

can labor movement in Amer-

ica, like the labor movement in
France and other countries has already done, must
respond to this cry for help imme-

diately. The starving millions of
Russia are entitled to our aid.

For or against the Soviets, the

French labor must decide to
afford it on its conscience that when the cry of tens of millions
against the state and its
forces from the fields and han-

cles of Central Russian for bread that it had to

head away because for one reason or
another it disagreed with the

manner these people were governed.

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FRIDAY, August 5, 1919.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DAVIS

THEATRE MUSICIANS AND ICE

CANDY

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more per cent. Moreover, they reassure
us in spite of these cuts they will not cut
in wages, as there is a
"UNDERSTAND US, PLEASE"

BY HARRY LANG

We sat in a restaurant; be opposite me, and we were but a lady.

That was in Denver, on the closing night of the Federation convention.

It was late. Around the coffee tables there was a large crowd of men and women—a merry light in their eyes—
couples of late evening hours' promenades and search for amusement.

In the center of the room there was a long table of base and crepit to the electric globes suspended from the high ceiling.

Fleet-footed figures in white, the girl-waiters, were crossing the room every once in a while, filling the air with the clang of service silver and crockery.

"Well, we are about to leave for home; I intend, however, to remain here a while. The marvelous aroma of the air and the invigorating freshness from the bills are holding me."—My vis-a-vis while speaking is looking straight into the eyes of our lady companion, as if to gauge the impression made upon her by the reference to the atmosphere and the mountain freshness.

Then he says again:

"Women are often charmed by nice words. The echo of a beautiful word can make them forget what light hearts they must have!"

"Singing hearts, perhaps," our lady says, and smiles, without ceremony, lifting a glass of water to her full lips.

"Singing hearts, you say? You may be surprised, I am sure, to learn, and often then a false note."—My companion says that with light, good-natured laughter, in a tone of widened eyes and laughing heartily, too, laughed.

"We have spent here a few interesting days. It is said, breaking in on the silent epoch of exchanges of glances that was passing on in a steady weave between my vis-a-vis and our lady companion.

"Very interesting, indeed," my neighbor says, "and must have missed a great deal. You have seen how busy I was all these days.

"He is a labor leader, one of the most prominent in the American labor movement. His mind works clearly and straight, like the well-chiselled outline of his head. The words fall evenly, without sig-nature or affectation, his ideas are always defended. He thinks with unusual rapidity—like the swift movement of a machine. He has a great deal of little knowledge of his eyes. He has learned a lot, and has been through a great deal, but he is no fool. He has had a lot of little knowledge he was not afraid to come to the book of life. He has read it and learned from it. But his little deal of this worldly wisdom—in addition to the touch of dreaminess and contrasted colors that come from poring over books. That is why he is an interesting personality—not alone in a room.

"Our neighbor—wah shall call him John—is a whole person, without a rift in his soul. He loves nature like a country-bred boy, without romance and withoutWilliams. He knows the name of every flower and calls it by its proper name, he can tell a tree without error and can classify fauna and flora without heed.

"He never parts with his cigar-holder and camera. That holder is a famous one. It is a well-worn, worn out, even, but always in his pockets. He never leaves his mouth and he uses it for emphasizing an argument, or making an occasional touch upon a story by giving it a peculiar twist at the corners of his lips.

"The camera, on the other hand, has registered for his album every interesting view, every captivating smile that came his way, and when he was being talked about, he laughs heartily and loudly and expresses two rows of splendid white teeth.

"John's head is tinged with silver and that and dark cigar adds to his attractive
definite. Our little table is the recipient of friendly female eye-darts from adjoining tables. This play of eye is a continual light and friendly chatter. We speak of convention events, behind-the-scenes events, events on the political stage—types—all in the same light, non-chalant mood.

"Our people do not like your convention, why?"—These exceptions? John asks me with a touch of sarcasm.

A young couple who just came in passed our table. Their open, frank faces, clear, bright eyes were bright with the spirit of the Spring night. John looked at them.

"The Denver youth, like all the young men of the campuses," says our lady companion, "has such remarkable frank faces."

"Perhaps in that lies that differ-ence. I believe the convention took advantage of the young woman's remark in reply to my former comments. "It is in this frankness of face and simplicity of look that we differ from you, if you insist upon a discussion."

"Of course, I know quite well what you have in mind when you say 'our people and your conventions,'" John went on saying. "You mean that you Jews have a different conception of the labor movement and you cannot find the explanation of that, the conception at our conventions. Why? Is it on account of the general feeling of superiority which one sometimes has? You must not appear in our midst as a country-bred body. It should be none of that distinction of we and you. It should be just us."

And to emphasize his point he pulled heavily on his cigar and added: "But, of course, I know you appraise people according to the book of your mind, and that is how I am going to refer to their acts, their daily doings. You value highly the bookworm, a labor movement has no business to the intellectual in your estimation; you judge a movement by the number of books it produces. Well, our movement, the American movement, has not produced any books. They explain that in a small consequence. Is that right?"

"Books, yes, I love books." John's eye's brighten. "I love the books of the young lady that sat at our table. "I love the men of the books equally as much. But I love life even more. Life, thrashing, living life, you understand. The beautiful, earnest, and real spirit which has so much of a greater appeal to me than the hand of even a marvelous woman in a book."
JUSTICE
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EDITORIALS

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

Frankly, we are not fond of that name "business agent." We like to look upon him as a trade union organizer. It is one of those phrases that have been passed on from generation to generation until it has come to mean anything. It savors so much of business, pure and simple, and does not, in the least, reflect the true spirit of our Union, its ideals and its nobler ambitions. It is possible that those who coined and interweaved in our Union the ultimate aspiration of our workers for the abolition of exploitation of man by man. The name of "business agent." somehow, seems to contradict this underlying fundamental of our movement. It would, perhaps, be worth while to endeavor to find a more suitable name for this representative of a labor union which has been discovered—and we cordially ask our readers to aid us in this discovery—we shall attempt to sketch in the next number the possibilities for the name, if the suggestions are not mere suggestions.

He must be a person of tact and must keep in mind everlastingly the interests of the workers. He must, nevertheless, not be constantly on the lookout for new workers, nor be in constant negotiation with another person in a state of open enmity. Frequently such a paradoxical attitude of cordiality toward an employer will lead to open enmity with the future. The spirit, which was the work of the business agent difficult and at times unbearable. It happens that a business agent is compelled even to side with the employer in order to gain the services of the merits of a case.

The business agent must command, in such an instance, the supreme confidence of the workers, or else, if he is to secure their trust, he must always keep his post, as useful to the Union and to the workers is virtually at an end.

The business agent must be a person of integrity and long experience in the business of the Union. He shall not be a very young man. He shall have the experience in the life of a business agent, while generally friendly with the employer, must never overstep the bounds of ordinary courtesy and avoid falling under any obligations whatsoever to the employer.

As one of the means of safeguarding its business agents against such pitfalls the Union must see that its officers are well paid and are enabled to make decent living. The other side does not inure the complete guarantee. In order not to become a victim of corruption the business agent must be genuinely permeated with the spirit of the organization. He must be thoroughly fed upon by the cause of the workers. His highly responsible duties must be carried out, at the same time, without blind fanaticism with decent regard for the law.

It has happened, and not infrequently, that after many years of service to the Union a business agent himself has become an enemy of the Union. It is then that the Union must step in, as it were, as a stepping stone to the position of an ex-partisan of his fellowmen. Such cases have a demoralizing effect upon the Union and they cast a reflection of insincerity upon the former activities of these persons as defenders of the workers' interests. Moreover, they hurt other officers, honest and dedicated workers, men though they be, under a haze of great distrust and lack of confidence. It is, therefore, of particular importance that, when seeking a business agent, not only the qualifications of the business agent, while generally friendly with the employer, must never overstep the bounds of ordinary courtesy and avoid falling under any obligations whatsoever to the employer.

This spring the Legislature has placed on the statute books of the State of New York a number of laws sponsored by the Democratic members of the Legislature who associate with several of the Railroad ammen and other public service corporations. These bills—so-called "labor laws"—are the result of the general desire of the business men to prevent the unionization of the workers. The jurisdiction of the New York State Supreme Court in all labor controversies is established by the law, and the law purported to wipe out the Rand School—were things were going well. The best thing that can happen to this State-wide protest and the unanimous disapproval on the part of hundreds of civic bodies, organized labor and of every man and woman who still think, live and act in terms of real, undarkened America.

Today, with the moral fibre of the Luxaks and their cohorts preserved, we find the Golden Rule of the Labor Party of the entire country, with the stench of the mire where those Black Laws were hatched and have come into being still stifling our labor movement. It is a reminder, as once, to the workers in New York.

The moment is highly psychological and should be utilized by every friend of freedom and every element affiliated with the Labor movement. The history of that movement, in the State of New York—that which none is more cordially hated and opposed by the interests that fostered the reactionary movement—is before us like a permanent reminder as to how we live, as well as it has come to the forefront on similar occasions in the past when the elementary rights of the people were threatened or disregarded.

Like Lux, Luskerism and their legislative heritage must be repealed and relegated to the unseaworthy, hereby-hunting scrap-heap of history where it belongs. Let the trade union organizations make the first step!
The French Confederation of Labor

By Ira W. Bird.

Although the dissolution of the French General Confederation of Labor (General Confederation of Labor) was ordered by a magistrate's court on March 10 as a consequence of its failure to observe the law, the great labor organization is doing business as though there had been no attempt to suppress it. The French labor movement is not about to be won. But, even if the appeal is not won, there is no force strong enough to dislodge the organized workers of France.

The General Confederation of Labor was an organization of workers based on the principles of the International Workingmen's Association. It was founded in 1879, and represented the trade unions, district federations, and local unions. The General Confederation of Labor was recognized by the French government and was granted certain legal rights.

Since 1920 there has been a great deal of activity in the General Confederation of Labor, due to the crisis in all industries and due partly to the internal strife caused by the division of the Communists and the Socialists. Hundreds of thousands of workers have been driven out of their jobs, and the General Confederation of Labor today, 1,000,000 having been temporarily lost because of the industrial depression and the internal fights.

During the first months of the World War the General Confederation of Labor was completely halted, except at Paris and other large industrial centers. There was a suspension of activity, accentuated in 1916 by the return of the oldest million members. In the spring a general movement was started.

The General Confederation of Labor holds a congress every three years. It is a union of national and federal labor federations, and is the most powerful labor union in France. The General Confederation of Labor is guided by an executive committee and a general committee. Each year a congress is held at which appear delegates from all national unions.

Since the congress at Havre in 1919 the General Confederation of Labor has demanded that all unions belong both to the national trade or federal federations and to the international unions. The congress at Montpellier in 1921 ordered the local unions either to remain in the General Confederation of Labor or to a regional union. It is this double movement of groups which makes the General Confederation of Labor move in two different ways from one other. On one hand there is the desire for the General Confederation of Labor and the industrial unions and on the other hand there is the decentralization and freedom of regional action obtained by autonomous grouping of the local unions of each Department. This is a double movement which assures the trade and industrial federations the unity of the General Confederation of Labor, and the recruiting of members on the basis of trade and permits the General Confederation of Labor to be the center of political activity, such as propaganda for socialization of labor.

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When a Feller Needs a Friend

By Jacob Heller

I broke into the room of the "Examination and Objection Committees for Business Agents" for a few minutes. It was a particularly windy and cold day, with gay and merrily insipid patients. The way those judges carried out their duties was that of the Czar's officials, with a difference: they were all about fifty years old, and none of them had been changed by the august judges.

I am honestly convinced that he who would not be an expert in any business agent's office in the Cooksmen's Union in New York would have to be either a complete fool or a complete expert at the parting of the way between Bades and Paradise. What a trial! What a confidence in our judges! I assume that no one in his right mind would be a business agent in the Cooksmen's Union in New York!
Educational History and Notes

RESERVATIONS FOR LABOR DAY
AT UNITY NOW AVAILABLE

New York Labor Welcomes New Labor Monthly

Labor in New York City, despite the industrial depression is looking forward to the publication of the "Labor Age," a new labor monthly magazine which has been recently organized.

The welcome is extended not only by the officials of the various Trades Unions, but by the employers of the workers, who see in the new publication the first well organised attempt to build a effective weapon for Labor Education. They realise that the combination of labor leaders and educators supporting the Labor Age presents an unusual publication and a successful venture.

This group includes men active in Trade Unions, Socialists and Research bodies both here and abroad. Among them are W. Jett Lauck, Lawrence Todd, Upton Sinclair, Scott Nearing, Wm. H. Johnston, Arthur Gleason, Jno. Schlossberg, Harry W. Laidler and Morris Hillquit. In addition, arrangements have been made whereby some of the union leaders of Europe will contribute regularly to the publication. These include Shaw, Webbe, McDonald, Lonqquet and Snowden.

Arthur Gleason, staff associate of the Bureau of Industrial Research and well known as labor and economic topicist, in discussing the new publication, complimented the organizers on working so high a standard. "The best minds in the labor movement, wealthy with a willingness to support, will prove a winning combination. The labor movement is beset with many contradictions, which keep it from functioning effectively. If the Labor Age will help in the clarification of these questions, it will have made tremendous strides toward labor solidarity. My organization, despite the fact that I am just a spectador, will welcome you to the last man, and will help in every way possible."

The Labor Age is the nearest descendent of the "Socialist Review," a monthly published by the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, for a year and a half and edited by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, a well known authority on Labor and Socialism in the United States. "Labor Age" will be devoted principally to the discussion of labor problems, and Dr. Laidler who is now in Europe has already secured the co-operation of some of the best known labor leaders in the European Labor and Socialist Movement for this magazine.

The "Labor Age" is published at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"When a Feller Needs a Friend" (Continued from page 5)

men's mind under circumstances prevailing in an investigation room?

And these disastrous "memorandums"! Was it really fair to have eaged in a human being in a small room, put through a "third degree" and then confront him with a question about "memorandums"! How could a poor fellow, under such a trying ordeal, know that the agreement between the "Protective" and the Union is called a "memorandum"? Then, again, that mass of trimming—"Mediation." "Arbitration." "Collective bargaining." "Soldiering on the job." etc. are written in the same fair?

Honestly, not. Nevertheless, in the distant corners of my heart I was a kind of satisfied that these fellows, these duse ploys-writers who never come to any realization, these official in highly active part in the union, have been compelled to go through every form of infatuate disorder before their goal—holding office in the Union—could be accomplished.

Let them, too, know that the only school for acquiring "union science" is not outside, but within the Union proper.

Just the same, they did it ruthlessly and very cleverly. They have had to see some months hallowed ambitions anchored in one ello. Oh, those inquiries!
WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

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

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instances of improper methods in settling 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 settling 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 those suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS’ UNION
J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

LADIES’ TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS’ UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!
We have elected new executive officers for our Local. We must do the same for the Branches.
You are therefore urgently requested to be present at the next meeting of your Branch, where nominations and elections for branch officers will take place.
SAMPLE MAKERS’ BRANCH will meet on SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th at LABOR TEMPLE 14th STREET AND 2nd AVENUE
It is the duty of every member of Local No. 3 to be present at the meeting of his Branch.
S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

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Readers of “Justice”

THIS IS IMPORTANT
If you have moved, or intend to move, notify this office of your new address, otherwise you will not receive your paper.

Name...........................................
Old Address...................................
New Address..................................
Local..............................Ladder No.

JUSTICE
31 Union Square New York City
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The removal of the office of Local No. 10 to its new premises at 231 East 14th Street was completed at the end of last week, and we are now beginning to settle the many modern improvements being installed in the new building, as an additional to the original structure, it will take a few days before "normal" is reached.

It is desirable that for the next few weeks complaints should be filed directly at the different offices of the Joint Boards of the Tailor and Dress and Cloak and Suit Industries, with which we are affiliated. Does are being collected at our own office. However, those who find it more convenient to do so can also pay at the offices of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, located at 45 East 23rd Street.

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Board, the Secretary will mail to all our members circular letters notifying them of the change of address of our union.

In the same letter our members were informed regarding the two special general meetings that are to take place at the end of this month, the first on August 1st, for the purpose of reading the changes in our constitution relating to the supplementation of the offices of the Secretary-Treasurer and the General Secretary into that of one Secretary-Treasurer and the offices of the three Managers into that of one General Manager; the second at 2 p.m. on August 29th, for the purpose of verifying these changes. Both these meetings will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Beginning Monday, August 1st, the Finance Department of our local is suffering the decision of the Executive Board, I. e., that all members who are in arrears for nine months or over in the payment of dues are being considered as dropped members and will have to resign themselves upon payment of a new initiation fee and their back dues. This arrangement is only temporary. Beginning January 1st, 1922, all members in arrears for six months or more will be dropped from the rolls and will have to go through the procedure mentioned above in order to place themselves in good standing.

This latter warning to those of our members who for one reason or another may be delinquent in paying dues, has come at just the right time, for in some few weeks ago. In a recent issue of one of the Jewish weeklies a member of our, who considers himself in the "left," uses this as a pretext for attacking the present administration of Local 10. He interprets this as a sign that our members are indifferent toward the Union, for what else could have prompted the Secretary to issue this warning?

For the benefit of Brother Wolf, as well as other members who may be under the same impression, we wish to state that the percentage of good standing members in our Union has never been as large as it is now.

They are not only on the nine and six months' resolution because of the insistence of the Record Department of the Jtol Board, but also because of the almost unanimous support we have given to the decision of the last convention of the International. We plead with our Brother Wolf to spare himself tears over the "deplorable" state of affairs in Local No. 10, as worry is not conducive to good health in the hot spell of the season through which we are now passing.

The following are excerpts from the Executive Board minutes of last week:

Israel Unterback, No. 2416, appeared on summons, charged with Benjamins Draklin, member of Local No. 17, shop chairman of Spikley & Son, 14 West 17th Street, who was present during the strike which is now going on against the above firm. On one occasion Brother Unterback was accused of playing cards in the store and is being suspected of giving information to the firm. He also tries to dissuade the peace by discouraging them. Brother Unterback states that someone in the shop owed him $15 and he came up to collect. While being there he participated in a game of cards. He denies giving any information whatever to the firm.

The motion of the Executive Board decided that Brother Unterback is not to return to the above shop.

Julius Rosenberg, No. 2586, and Jacob Pfeffer, No. 5528, appeared on summons, charged with having been found working on Sunday, July 15th, at 11:50 P.M., at R. W. Sauer, 21 West 21st Street. Brother Rosenberg is further charged with being a member of the above concern. In reply to the charges, state that they started work before last eight in the morning and usually quit at 12:30, but due to the fact that Brother Pfeffer was to be off that Saturday he was asked by Brother Rosenberg to explain to him the difference of good and bad union work on the table. Brother Rosenberg further denies that he is a member of the above concern. Herman Greenberg, who was confronted with a letter from our lawyer to the effect that he is a partner, Brother Pfeffer was convinced by the Board and the case against him was dismissed. The charges of the previous Saturday, however, were against against Brother Rosenberg, but he was ordered to quit the shop by Saturday, July 28th, and also he will stand expelled from the Union.

Theodore Blum, No. 9644, appeared on summons, charged with teaching a non-union boy the cutting trade at Wenzel & Co., 50 East 15th Street. Brother Blum admitted to the charge, but states that, being an open shop, he was afraid to report to the union the facts that a non-union boy was working there. Business Manager also charges Brother Blum with being a partner of the above firm. On motion the motion of the Executive Board decided to permit Brother Blum to work in any other dress house but that of his brother.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!
On or about August 1, the office of the Cutters' Union will move to
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Aug. 8th
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, Aug. 15th
GENERAL & SPECIAL:
- Reading of Constitutional Amendments
- Good and Welfare
Monday, August 22nd
GENERAL & SPECIAL:
- Ratification of Constitutional Amendments
Monday, August 29th
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.