Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 35)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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

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GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY IN PHILADELPHIA WAIST INDUSTRY

The Philadelphia Waistmakers’ Union has done everything compat-ible with its best to prevent a strike, but all in vain. The manufacturers are evidently bent on precipitating a fight and anxious to match strength with the union.

Last week the Waist Manufacturers Association of that city sent out in-itations to its members to reduce, on every connection with the union, and it now appears that a considerable num-ber of manufacturers have carried out that plan. It goes with-out saying that both the leaders and the rank and file of the union have been incensed by this impudent move of the employers, and it is not un-likely that a general strike will soon tie up the entire waist industry of opposition to the union to the em-ployers’ move has been confined to strikes against individual firms, but Philadelphia. Thus far the active in a few days it may develop into a general struggle against the Associa-tion as a whole. The feeling of the workers is running high against the provocative and bullying methods of the Waist Manufacturers’ Association and now that the individual members of the association display an inclina-tion to obey its orders blindly, the workers in the shops consider it a challenge to the union and are deter-mined to fight it out.

The leaders of the Philadelphia Union as well as President Schlesin-ger and first Vice-President Sigman of the International have therefore decided to submit the question of a general strike to the entire mem-bership of the union, and upon the out-come of the mass meeting called for August 22nd depends whether the next strategic move of the union will be a general offensive or a series of partial actions.

Should a general strike be decided upon, it is certain that it will be fought with the bitterness and deter-mination so characteristic of all the major struggles waged by the Inter-national. The Philadelphia union will not be alone in its crusade of industrial despotism. The entire ma-chinery and all the resources of our great international have now been thrown into action. The nature of the struggle is such as to arouse the sympathy of the people in every city and town, and the all-out effort of the plants, the national committees and the manufacturers, but the entire membership of our vast organization. With their latest move the waist manufacturers have challenged the very principle of unionism in the ladies garment in-dustry and the challenge will be taken up by the tens of thousands of our members.

If the Philadelphia employers bank on the rumors of divisity within the union, they bank on something that isn’t. Whatever differences of opin-ion there may be within the union, it is and will continue to be an indivi-dual unit in the struggle against those who seek its destruction. If the manufacturers insist on a fight, the union is ready, the members are ready. Their cause is just, their de-termination to win is steel-bound and their capacity for struggle and victo-ry is well known.

MACHINERY FOR RAISING FAMINE FUND SET IN MOTION

The second meeting held on August 22nd, at the offices of the Interna-tional, 31 Union Square, was presided over by Brother Lang, Secretary of the Joint Board of the Clothworkers’ Union, with Abraham Baroff as sec-retary. After a thorough discussion, which in the course of the meeting the committee of action which has been charged with the task of raising the fund as speedily as possible.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on August 17th, at the Broadway Central Hotel and was de-duced mainly to a general discussion of the methods to be adopted by the Committee in its campaign.

The strike, or rather lack of, in the East Bay District of the Raincoat industry has brought to light an end when the employers signed an agreement with the Raincoat manufacturers of New York, practically the same terms as those of the last agreement, which ex-piring last July. Immediately upon the expiration of the old agreement the raincoat manufacturers and job-bers of that district locked out their employees and demanded that the workers agree to a reduction in wages and waive their claims to pay for legal holidays.

The strike had not been in progress many days before manufacturers realized that fighting the union may produce anything but raincoats, and since raincoats are their specialty, they decided to give up their foolish attempt to “break the union.”

With the settlement of the East Bay district the entire raincoat industry is now operating on the basis of an agreement favorable to the workers. The manufacturers have been so gratified at the result of the struggle and proud of their union, which successfully fought off the attempt of the employers to reduce wages.

The manufacturers have learned a lesson in the struggle, which we hope they will profit by. A few of the manufacturers sought to fight the union by the well-known method of sending their goods out of town. If this most effective weapon against the New York organization is not to be used in a similar situa-tion, the raincoat manufacturers of Local No. 20 must see to it that all the out-of-town shops in the local are fully organized. A step in this direction has been taken by the Executive Board of Local No. 20, by the appoint-ment of a resolution to raise a $20,000 fund through special assessment for the purpose of organizing the raincoat industry outside of New York. A special membership meeting has been called for some time to be held for the purpose of organizing the raincoat industry.

UNITY HOUSE FILLED FOR LABOR DAY WEEK-END

Registration for the week-end of Labor Day at Unity House has been closed. There is still room for half a dozen important guests, to occupy for a week or more, and the limit of the house capacity for week-ends has been completely reached. The House will be open to the public until September 11th at 11th. If there is still even the number of at least 200 guests for the week-end of Labor Day 11th, the season will be extended a week.

The program for the celebration is now almost complete. The appear-ances of Mr. Edward J. Staker, the General Manager of Mr. Sam-uel Goldstine, “Raincoat Strike Settled” will be the most popular.”

Readers of “Justice”

IT 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 ____________________________
31 Union Square ____________________________
JUSTICE New York City
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. B.

THE IRISH DEADLOCK

The situation in Ireland has again assumed a menacing turn following the refusal of the Irish representatives in the British Parliament to support the emergency powers of the British government. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) and the Sinn Fein have been particularly active in the recent weeks. The situation is tense and volatile, with the possibility of further unrest and violence.

TERMS OF RUSSIAN RELIEF

The Russian government has extended a significant amount of relief to the women and children of the famine-stricken districts of Russia. This move is seen as a goodwill gesture on the part of the Russian government.

RAILROAD MEN CONFERENCE IN EFFORT TO SAFEGUARD WORKING STANDARDS

In an attempt to address the growing labor unrest, a conference of railroad workers and employers was convened. The conference attempted to negotiate a resolution that would address the demands of the workers while maintaining the standards of the railroad industry.

MORE WAGE CUTTING

Wage cutting has become a common occurrence to which very little attention is paid by the daily press. Yet, there is a growing concern among workers and the public about the impact of these cuts on living standards. The frequency with which these cuts are made is raising concerns about the sustainability of the wage structure.

ERIE RAILROAD SHOWS THE WAY

The Erie Railroad has established a new standard among the railroads regarding wage practices. By increasing wages and providing better working conditions, the Erie Railroad has set a precedent that other railroads may follow.

RESOLUTION

Brother Diamond, former vice-president of the General Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, has been elected to the office of President of the Western Railroad Employees' League, an organization that represents railroad employees. His election is seen as a significant victory for the labor movement.
The Laws That Destroy

By MATHEW WOLL

(From an article in the Forum, July, 1921)

It is a fact that many people are confused as to the real issues that are involved in the labor movement. The origins of the labor movement, in its various forms, are to be found in the conditions of society. These conditions are the result of the capitalist system, which is characterized by the剥削 of the worker, the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, and the exploitation of the working class. The labor movement has been fought against by the bourgeoisie, who seek to maintain their power and control over the working class.

The labor movement has been characterized by a constant struggle for better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. The working class has been organized into unions and associations to fight against the employers, who have sought to keep wages down and to prevent the workers from organizing. The labor movement has been fought against by the state, which has enacted laws to limit the power of unions and to suppress strikes.

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WHEN TIME IS MORE THAN MONEY

By President Schlesinger and first Vice-president Sigman, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the following article appeared in an issue of a Chicago paper to bring the waist manufacturers of that city to their senses. This they failed to accomplish. The employers in the waist industry have displayed a tacit and unexpressed threat, and the committee sent out a command to its members to cut the wages of their employees 10 per cent and thus sever all connections with the Union.

To what extent this command will be obeyed by the majority of the Philadelphia Waist Manufacturers remains to be seen. It is not impossible that a good many of them have not taken leave of their senses and will act twice before doing the bidding of the Association. Most of them have not enough intelligence to realize that sooner or later the Union will strike back. The fact that they consider their workers as the most insidious for the calling of a general strike, perhaps. It is one of the ever-present force of the association to precipitate such a strike during the present period of depression. The act of cutting wages is the signal for the real order: it when conditions become more favorable. The more enlightened among the manufacturers will reckon with this probability, but we fear that many of them have not the Association, knowing as they do that it is poor policy to incur the ill will of the Union. They will realize that in terms of dollars and cents, the difference of 10 per cent will in the long run prove a very costly luxury.

The possibility is, thus not excluded that the show of supreme and unanswerable strength of Philadelphia staged by the Union will prove a bluff. In this event, the fall of its own weight and the Union will be lost to the mourn the loss. But the committee in the employ of the new manufacturers that the strike will be fought out to victory for the manufacturers not for a defeat for the Union, even if the latter decides that a strike at present is impracticable. The Union of the Philadelphia waist makers, affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is not of the kind that surrenders. It has not sacrificed to its vocabulary the words "defeat" and "render." It may retreat for strategic reasons, but it is quick to regain the lost positions and some. In the history of the International there is a strain that will be broken in a rampart, and if the mood the Union may consider it best policy to let their fury be spent to its fullest extent. At the psychological moment, however, the Union will give the signal to their members that they will not the workers more than they may have lost in the temporary and partial retreat.

One need not, therefore, be surprised if the Union will not allow itself to be provoked into a general strike, thus playing into the hands of the Association. Should it be deemed best to not answer the challenge, the Union will, in a manner of declaring war on the task of carrying on; it ascribe to it the weakness of our Philadelphia organization nor to a spirit of resignation on the part of the rank and file. Neither is the case. The Union is as strong as ever and the unity of the workers has never been closer knit. It need hardly be said that the waist makers are, now as ever, fully alive to the injustice of cutting wages at a time when the demand for such a move is prompted by no other motive than save of that.

It is a safe prediction that before long there will be something done. The committee will hold the Alexander and the other unions dictated by the Union or being eliminated from the industry.

WHEN TIME IS MORE THAN MONEY

We witnessed a meeting of the executive committee of our New York local to consider the task of carrying out the pledge of our membership to contribute a half day's pay for the famine-stricken millions in Russia. Judging from the spirit of enthusiasm that prevailed at that meeting it is safe to predict that our relief campaign will turn out a complete success. We are certain that the enthusiasm of the committee will also fire the hearts of the ranks of our members. The warm-hearted men and women will spare no time in pursuing the cause of those in distress. 

However, to prevent possible tardiness or neglect on the part of some of the members, the committee has adopted a unanimous decision that the pledge of our New York local must be fully redeemed not later than October 1. Our membership will realize that a time limit of the kind had to be set in the interests of a speedy and complete achievement of the task.

The last day in September has been agreed upon as the last day on which every member of our New York local must make good his pledge and contribute a half day's wages for the famine-stricken millions in Russia. Every minute is precious. Time is more than money in this case. Every hour of delay the Russian people pay the horrible price of their suffering and every minute of time lost the famine supplies given forward to the Russians the contribution of its members the more lives will be wrested from the clutches of starvation-death. It is imperative that every member of the committee and of the Union put his heart into this work. Each one of the members of the committee understand that every cent of the collected levy be spent for any other purpose than relief work in the famine districts. The International was the labor organization to do the work. The members of the Union for their part promised to leave no stone unturned in the effort to raise the maximum amount of money for the famine-stricken millions in Russia.

With a feeling of pride we make note of the fact that our locals in Philadelphia and Chicago were quick in emulating the example set by our organization in New York. Our locals did not wait for a special appeal. The great cause itself stirred and sent on the power of human words, and they lost no time in getting to work. The committee in New York local has already decided upon the half day's pay plan adopted by our New York locals and they would do well in following the New York organization by setting December 1st as the date for the completion of the work.

There really should be no difficulty in raising the fund within the specified time limit. Our members made the half-day pledge of their free will and every one of them is now indebted to the ex-hausted Russian people for the pledge. We hope that the members of our members will refuse or be loath to meet this debt of mercy and brotherly solidarity at the earliest possible date. To with hold this money deliberately would be a reflection of the character of our membership. The committee said that in the absence of the members for aid for the afflicted millions in Russia. It is to be hoped that it will also be the first to render first aid to this unhappy people.

EDITORIALS

THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

President Schlesinger and first Vice-president Sigman, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, have expressed the opinion that the time is ripe to bring the waist manufacturers of that city to their senses. They failed to accomplish this. The employers in the waist industry have displayed a tacit and unexpressed threat, and the committee sent out a command to its members to cut the wages of their employees 10 per cent and thus sever all connections with the Union.

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The possibility is, thus not excluded that the show of supreme and unanswerable strength of Philadelphia staged by the Union will prove a bluff. In this event, the fall of its own weight and the Union will be lost to the mourn the loss. But the committee in the employ of the new manufacturers that the strike will be fought out to victory for the manufacturers not for a defeat for the Union, even if the latter decides that a strike at present is impracticable. The Union of the Philadelphia waist makers, affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is not of the kind that surrenders. It has not sacrificed to its vocabulary the words "defeat" and "render." It may retreat for strategic reasons, but it is quick to regain the lost positions and some. In the history of the International there is a strain that will be broken in a rampart, and if the mood the Union may consider it best policy to let their fury be spent to its fullest extent. At the psychological moment, however, the Union will give the signal to their members that they will not the workers more than they may have lost in the temporary and partial retreat.

Philadelphia will, in this respect, not be an exception. Under the circumstances, we believe that the workers in the garment district will show their strength and the Union's men will be<tbody>none</tbody>
Beware of the Greeks
Who Bear Gifts

BY ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG

For nearly four years the Russian
Soviet Republic has been fighting off
the attacks of the imperialist jackals
with equal determination. Russian
workers and peasants has beaten
back the agents of world reaction who
were trying to turn the red movement
against capitalism in Russia. Kornilov,
Judenich, Kolchak, Basmenski, Deni-
kin, and their band of war-lords and
mercenary armies have all gone the way
of oblivion, thanks to the mighty hosts
of the Red army. However, we were not
dedicated to the defense of the achieve-
ments of the proletarian revolu-
tion.

Having failed miserably with native
counter-revolutionary plots, the im-
perialist powers engaged Poland for
the anti-Soviet crusade. The gov-
ernment of the “Socialists” Sliusikat
and Dzusshik החדיד undertook to do what
the czarist generals failed to accom-
plish. The result of their adventure
need not be described here.

The foreign governments at whose
whipping the Polish soldiers is sent its
army is being paid, and in connection with the imperialist de-
signs of Poland. France’s share has already reached 170,000,000
pounds, and it is only a matter of time before the other
foreign countries, of the hands of the governments
and allied agencies. Poland must have
highest priority in the list of its interests, and
it must also safeguard the lib-
erties won at such tremendous
sacrifices. However, Mr. Hoover did not believe that military
force alone had to be depended upon
for the success of the

The “World’s Work” of May and June of 1920 has emphasized the
importance of Mr. Hoover’s work in Europe by Captain T. T. G. Gregory, in
which Captain Kipling of the Red Cross
as national representative while the latter
was head of the Inter-Allied Food
Committee. The representative of the American
Government on the Mission.

Discussing the reason for the Mis-
sion’s failure, Mr. Gregory announces that
the “Paris Conference had, of course,
been of outstanding importance for the

We earnestly believe that it is neces-
sary to bring up the incident because it might
possibly recur at similar gatherings and produce a similar depress-
ing effect. We wish to guard our membership against such sabotage of
the work of our Russian friends. It is
bitter and chagrined at the fact that also in matters so sacred some of our
“radicals” seek to score a point in favor of their hobby notions, even
if they hurt the common interests by so doing.

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bitter and chagrined at the fact that also in matters so sacred some of our
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As to the insinuation that union officials of our organization
said all too well, it is no more than an insinuation, not borne out by the
facts. As a matter of fact, from what we can learn of an official and
his earnings no more than the shop worker from the ranks. If, on
the other hand, the union official is in a position to part with a
weekly wage of $100 or $150, it is
only logical to conclude that his salary is too high and the question may well be raised as to whether the
union ought to pay such high salaries to
its officers, or whether it should be prevented or, not, certain is that it was entirely out of place at the relief conference, where a
gravser issue was involved.

We earnestly believe that such bits of tattletailness will not
find their way into the meetings which our locals will be calling to redeem
the pledge of their delegates and hasten the raising of the Russian

the way which was found required
and staggering means as were
necessery to finance an army.

The representative of the Hungarian
Government in the Supreme
General Bosch, a labor man, who
trained the Red Army and was con-
sidered a real fighting
regime. Captain Gregory conceived the idea of winning over to his side
of the world and the new revolution.

But the valiant satirical tell of the plot in

“Buchan, I thought, was the key
to the situation. He had trained
the Hungarian army and was because
of that a powerful factor in the af-
fairs of Hungary. We tested him for
the moment and sent. A few days later
we decided that he had enough of the first
to fire the second in, and of the
third. Therupon we drew him
a picture of what it would mean if he
should take the situation in hand, or

(Continued on Page 7)
History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of Lessons given at the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Lesson VIII

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

I. Introduction

1. The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of immigrant labor in America.

(a) Fundamental characteristics of the Ladies' Garment industry are immigrants consisting mainly of Jews and Italians with an admixture of French Canadians and a minority of Portuguese and Poles.

(b) These immigrant workers have clearly demonstrated that they are capable of organizing and developing collective bargaining agreements but on the contrary, they have actually helped to maintain and in many instances have succeeded in raising the working conditions and the economic life of the country.

2. Within months after its foundation, the Ladies' Garment Industry had developed from a small scale manufacture into one of the most important factors in the economic and social life of the country.

3. Within months after its foundation, the Ladies' Garment Industry had succeeded in establishing and maintaining the I. L. G. W. U. to which all friends of labor look with a deep sense of pride.

II. Origins

1. Clack makers were the pioneer organizing unions in Ladies' Garment Industry.

2. There were strikes and unsuccessful attempts at unionization early in the history of Ladies' Garment Industry.

(a) Work conditions were horrifying.

(b) Workers compelled to work in crowded, unsanitary shops from 14 to 16 hours per day.

(c) Wages barely sufficient to sustain life.

(d) Garment always irritable and ready to strike.

3. Both strikes were successful and during strikes collapsed when strike terminated.

4. There are few different methods essential to winning of a successful strike.

5. Definite aims and demands.

6. Organized and experienced leadership.

II. Lessons to Be Learned

5. None of these elements was at disposal of workers in those early days.

6. The consequences are to be found in... (to be continued)

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

JOINT CONFERENCE OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES HELD ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

The joint conference of our educational committees held last week was attended by representatives of every Local Union in this city.

1. There were three sessions, each devoted to the educational department and its activities. Pamphlets in the various languages of the membership are prepared and published by the department and distributed to members of the organization.

2. Outlines for the study of various subjects are also prepared by the department.

Music, Art and Drama. The directors of the department believe that the "longing for beauty subdued" can be awakened to such an extent that they (the workers) will despise the dirty tenements, oppose insalubrious conditions, and work for the betterment of life, to increase the enjoyment of life.

With these objectives in view contents of the course, methods to teach are being arranged and lectures on art and music held.

Co-operative Homes and Summer Retreats.

The educational department encourages the purchase and maintenance of co-operative homes by members of the union on a co-operative basis. The Unity House in this city is an example of the great success of the co-operative plan. Summer vacation retreats are now owned and operated by the New York Dress and Waist Makers' Unions and the New York Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union and the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Makers' Union.

In summarizing the work of the educational department the report declares:

"It has always been our conviction that the labor movement stands completely and unconditionally for the co-operative reconstruction of society. It strives toward a new life. It dreams of a world of science, art and industrial justice and social justice will prevail, where the welfare of mankind will be the aim of all actions. The educational department of the United Educational Department in the future planning of the work.

The main discussion was centered on the ways and means of reaching the mass membership who should take advantage of the educational activities offered by the Educational Department. The following suggestions were decided upon:

1. That the members of every educational committee hold office hours in the headquarters of their Unions.

2. That the members who are interested in the educational activities of the International.

3. That the educational committees get in touch with the members of their local Unions and call their attention to the page in our publications, "JUSTICE," GERECHTIGKEIT, and "Mujer y Nación" for weekly announcements of activities and descriptions of our courses.

4. That the educational committee plan a program which announces the courses for next season be sent to the members of the educational department and those students who attended last year's courses.

5. That a bulletin be prepared in three languages, English, Italian and Yiddish and distributed at shop meetings and at as many of the shops as possible.

(5) That speakers be sent to business and shop meetings to acquaint our members with our activities.

A great deal of interest was expressed in the activities planned for the Educational Division. The courses scheduled for this Division are purposed for groups of members, members and shop chairman. They will be given in the language best understood by the majority of the membership.

Each course will consist of six lessons on specific subjects as "Current Problems and Trends of the Labor Movement" and with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U. The American Labor Movement. The English and French Labor Movement, Methods of Trade Unionism in America, The Structure of the Industry, etc. Among the teachers will be Max Levin, N. Lenowitz, H. Rogoff, C. Vladeck and other scholars who will discuss subjects in connection with the I. L. G. W. U.

A joint committee of representatives of the Committee on Education of the Local Unions will be appointed to meet at the office of Local Unions at hours most convenient to the members.

To have a larger group of our members take advantage of these courses, it will be necessary to call their attention to the page in our publications, "JUSTICE," GERECHTIGKEIT, "Mujer y Nación," and to have the local Unions and the teachers of each shop and through them make popular this work amongst their fellow workers.

The meeting was held at the office of the Bonn's Engineers' Union, 79-81 Broadway, and adjourned at a late hour with an understanding that the Educational Department call another meeting.

Pamela Cohn opened the meeting.

THE OPENING OF THE UNITY CENTERS

The Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. which are located in the following cities will be opened some time in September. In every Unity Center, course will be arranged in English for beginners, elementary, intermediate, high school and advanced English. History of the Labor Movement, World War and Physical Training.

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First Street Unity Center-T. S. 40, 42, 44, 46 Market Street.

Unity Center of the I. L. G. W. U. of Philadelphia, 554 North 18th Street.

Hinman Unity Center-T. S. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 North 36th Street.

Kirkland Unity Center-T. S. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 North 34th Street.

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T. S. 42, 44, 46 Market Street.

Unity Center of the I. L. G. W. U. of Philadelphia, 554 North 18th Street.

Hinman Unity Center-T. S. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 North 36th Street.

Kirkland Unity Center-T. S. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 North 34th Street.

T. S. 42, 44, 46 Market Street.
Beware of the Greeks Who Bear Gifts

(Continued from Page 5)

be agreed) but a state where the labor and socialist elements, heartily cited the demands as compromises and threatened to continue to demand a voice in the affairs of state, and said that Korn had only taken a stand of this advanced position on the part of the majority. In short we offer you all the exciting details of the struggle, glory, fame, honor, and power and a logical scheme for plucking.

With the aid of Italian and British diplomatic representatives and with the approval of his Hungarian co-signatories, Captain Gregory prepared and submitted through Hoover the following declaration to Paris:

"1. Assumption of dictatorship in which complete powers of government are to be held, as problems to be discussed: Havasheft, Agoston, Ger, and Boehm.

"2. Dissolution of a communist Executive Government, with a republic of Bolshevism and a complete cessation of Bolshevistic propaganda.

"3. Dictatorship to bridge over period until formation of a government representative of all classes.

"4. Immediate cessation of all terrorist acts, confiscations and seizures.

"5. Raising of blockade and immediate steps to be taken hereafter to supply Hungary with food and coal and to assist in opening up the Danube.

"6. Immediate calling of an Ex-tenant advisory body.

"7. No political persecutions.

"8. Ultimate determination respecting and substitution of permanent government."

Paris hesitated about accepting the proposed program "but Hoover, driving technically, finally took hold and had things indicated that a general declaration on the lines of the eight points President Wilson had given to the Allies and might result in the overthrow of the Hungarian Reds. He won." The rest of the story is an account of how the trick was done, how the Food Mission, without funds to buy the promised food for Hungary sold supplies to the Soviet Food Administration and received a million dollars in advance. The food was scarcely received before the receipt of news of the successful coup.

Thanks to Mr. Gregory who thought that he was doing his chief's job when he was telling the world about the "humanitarian" part of the Peace Mission, we now have an authoritative account of the overthrow of the workers' government in Hungary. Soviet Russia is about to round out the fourth year of its existence. During these years the workers government has withstood the blockade, military invasions, counter-revolutionary uprisings and plots which afflicted almost every part of Russia from the Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea. Russia is not Hungary, where the Soviet Government existed only about four months. The Russian workers and peasants have not shed their blood on the battlefields, suffered from disease and starvation these years to relinquish any of this power which they have for themselves for the price of a piece of bread.

If Mr. Hoover has any plans for Russia besides feeding the famine-stricken people he will have to consult Soviet Russia first. That the Soviet Government will be able to take care of Russia's interests is already manifest in the way the government dealt with the Hoover Mission was worked out. The response of the labor movements of the world to Russia's appeal for aid has already been so enthusiastic and generous that the Soviet Government will feel encouraged to give up all of its sovereignty to the various government agencies which are now offering aid to the famine-stricken districts. Having sufficient knowledge of the designs of the reactionary foreign governments, Soviet Russia will be on guard against any and all attempts at plots and counter-revolutions. The phrase, "Beware of the Greeks who bear gifts" is well known to the Russians and the past four years have given them sufficient experiences to recognize the wolf if he attempted to parade in sheep's clothing.

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 instance 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 shops. If not, report to your Union officers immediately.

Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS’ UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of Lessons given at the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Lesson VIII

International-Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

I. Introduction

1. The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of organized labor in the United States. It is one of the most significant events in the history of the labor movement in this country.

2. The I. L. G. W. U. was founded in 1886 by a group of women garment workers who had been subjected to extremely harsh and exploitative working conditions.

3. The union's early leaders were activists who were dedicated to the cause of workers' rights and social justice.

II. Early Years

4. The union's early years were marked by a series of bitter strikes and legal battles.

5. The union's first major victory came in 1888, when it won the right to organize and bargain collectively.

III. Growth and Expansion

6. The union's membership grew rapidly in the early 20th century, as更多的 workers joined the movement for social and economic justice.

7. The union's leadership worked to expand the union's influence and reach, through a series of organizing campaigns and political alliances.

8. The union's leaders were committed to the principles of democracy, solidarity, and mutual aid.

IV. Challenges and Controversies

9. The union faced a number of challenges and controversies over the years, including internal debates over strategy and tactics.

10. The union also faced legal challenges, including attempts to break it up by the courts.

V. Strength and Legacy

11. The I. L. G. W. U. was a significant force in the labor movement, and its legacy endures to this day.

12. The union's contributions to the struggle for workers' rights and social justice are still felt today, as its members continue to fight for a better world.

VI. Conclusion

13. The history of the I. L. G. W. U. is a story of struggle, sacrifice, and triumph.

14. The union's legacy is a testament to the power of organized labor to achieve social and economic justice.

15. We should honor the memory of the union's leaders and members, and continue to fight for a world where all workers can live and work in dignity and freedom.

THE OPENING OF THE UNITY CENTERS

The Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U., which are located in the fol...

Second Branch Cafe Center—E. 84th Street, between 2nd and Palisades Avenue
Third Branch Cafe Center—E. 94th Street, between Avenue B and Palisades Avenue
Fourth Branch Cafe Center—E. 110th Street, between 3rd and Palisades Avenue

It is an early registration that will facilitate the process and make it possible for us to select the required number of teachers.
The proceeds of this concert will go to Unity House. Those who are interested in the maintenance of the House should be at Room 6, 18 West 21st Street, and take tickets to sell.

RAND SCHOOL COURSES

The Physical Education Department of the Rand School of Social Science has just issued its printed announcement for the coming season, which bids fair to be a very busy one. From Monday, October 3, till the end of May, it is planned to have at least thirteen sessions a week in the gymnasium.

Regular members, paying a small annual fee, will be entitled to three sessions a week—men's gymnastic work on Monday and Thursday evenings, women's gymnastic work on Tuesdays and Fridays, and recreational games and dancing for mixed classes on Saturdays.

Other courses scheduled are in interpretative dancing, elementary and advanced, for women; folk dancing and social dancing for men and women; a boys' gymnastic course, a recreational course for boys and girls, one in interlocking dancing for children from nine to thirteen years of age, and a "children's hour" for tots of six to nine, with games, dances, and songs.

Beware of the Greeks Who Bear Gifts

(Continued on Page 6)

be agreed) but a state where the labor and socialist elements, heartily sick of monarchical government, had demanded and would continue to demand, the voice of the majority, and that Kuhn had only taken advantage of this advanced position on the part of the majority to offer him the enticing plume of glory, fame, honor, and power and a logical scheme for plucking this plum.

With the aid of Italian and British diplomatic representatives and with the approval of his Hungarian co-conspirators, Captain Gregory prepared and submitted through Hoover the following declaration to Paris:

"1. Assumption of dictatorship in which complete powers of government were to be vested. Names to be discussed: Baulichter, Aegost, Garam, and Beelen.

2. Dissolution of a communalist Kuhn government, with a reeducation of Bolshevism and a complete censure of Bolshevist propaganda.

3. Dictatorship to bridge over period until formation of a government representative of all classes.

4. Immediate censure of all terrorist votes, confiscation and arrests.

5. Raising of blacks and immediate steps to be taken by Extents to supply Hungary with food and coal and to assist in opening up the Danube.

6. Immediate calling of an Extents advisory body.

7. No political persecutions.

8. Ultimate determination respecting socialization of permanent government.

Paris listened about accepting the proposed program but "Hoover, driving steadfastly toward the important thing insisted that a general declaration on the lines of the eight planks presented could do no harm and might result in the overthrow of the Hungarian Rada. He was thinking. The reason of the story is an account of how the trick was done, how the Food Mission, without funds to buy the promised food for Hungary sold supplies to the Soviet Food Administration and received a million dollars in advance. The food was sent later upon receipt of news of the successful coup.

Thanks to Mr. Gregory who thought he was doing his chief a service when he was taking advantage of "humanitarian" efforts of his Food Mission, we now have an authorization to apprise of the overthrow of the workers' government in Hungary. Soviet Russia is about to round out the fourth year of its existence. During these years the workers' government has withstood the blockade, military invasions, counter-revolutionary uprisings and plots that affected almost every part of Russia from the Pacific Ocean to the Caspian Sea. Russia is not Hungary, where the Soviet Government existed only about four months. The Russian workers and peasants have not shed their blood on the battlefield, suffered from discipline, and are not, these four years to relinquish any of the power which they have won for themselves a piece of bread.

If Mr. Hoover has any plans for Russia besides feeding the famine-stricken people he will have to consult Soviet Russia; the Soviet Government will be able to take care of Russia's interests in all cases, but if the Co-operative agreement with the Hoover organization was worked out. The response of the large body of the workers to Russia's appeal for aid has already been so enthusiastic and generous that the Soviet Government will no longer be encouraged not to give a lot of its sovereignty to the various government agencies, in order to provide an efficient, safe, and effective aid to the famine stricken districts. Having sufficient knowledge of the demands of the domestic and foreign governments, Soviet Russia will be on its guard against any and all attempts at manipulation and counter-revolutions.

The old adage, "Beware of the Greeks who bear gifts" is well known to the Soviet Government and the four years have given them sufficient experience to recognize the wolf if he attempted to parade in sheep's clothing.

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of Local 35 Ex. Board — Proprietor)

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 these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
The Week's News in Cutters Union Local 10

By Israel Levi

The first of the two special General Meetings of this month was held on Monday, August 22nd, and judging by the large attendance, we feel safe in predicting that Arlington Hall, where the meeting for the final adoption of the proposed changes in the Constitution will be held next Monday, August 29th, will be crowded.

After the readings of the proposed amendments took place, President David Dubinsky announced that since this was the fourth of August, in the month, the meeting was in accordance with our Constitution a "Good and Welfare" meeting, and he therefore invited the members present to discuss informally the different clauses recommended, so as to acquaint themselves with the details, and thereby save a lot of time at the next special meeting.

Many of the clauses proved a great deal of discussion. It mainly centered on the following recommendation of the Constitution Committee:

I.—That every member who signifies his willingness to be a candidate for or to be appointed to any office shall submit a list of his qualifications, to be filled out by the organization, a majority of two-thirds concurring, at its discretion. Every nominee shall deposit his resignation with the Executive immediately preceding an election.

Some members, while not being entirely opposed to it, thought that it was superfluous, inasmuch as we have already provided in our old Constitution for the impeachment of any office for malfeasances.

II.—That any member owing thirteen weeks' dues is in arrears, and is suspended from all privileges of membership; if, after three more months he fails to meet his obligations, his name may be dropped from the roll of membership.

This means, in other words, that instead of a member being in arrears after failing to pay his dues for a year's time, after January 1st, he will be considered as being in arrears with his dues for only six months. Some of those present felt that this would cause hardship for some members, who for one reason or another are not in a position to pay their dues. The President, however, explained to the members that this clause was inserted in order to conform with the Constitution of the International, which, at the last convention held in Chicago, adopted a resolution embracing our present amendment.

Last, but not least, the question of the organization of the offices of General Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer into that of one General Secretary-Treasurer. Some were apprehensive lest the incoming General Secretary-Treasurer will have too much work to do, for the Constitution provides a great number of duties that are to be performed by the above officer. However, both the present General Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer stated that they are confident that one man can very well attend to all the duties that go with this office.

If we were to take the sentiments expressed by the members at Monday night as a criterion, all the changes recommended by the Constitution Committee will be adopted without opposition.

Our Finance Department wishes to announce once more that up to January 1, 1925, any member in arrears nine months or over with his dues is considered a dropped member and can only regain our union by paying a new initiation fee and his back dues and assessments, and that no member will be accepted at the window in the office.

Also, beginning August 1st, the office is collecting the $1.50 assessment which was levied on all members of the I. L. G. W. U. by the General Executive Board of the International some months ago. No dues will be accepted unless this assessment is paid.

The following are excerpts of the minutes of the Executive Board of the past week.

Sam Adler, No. 1164, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Arthur Bernstein, No. 1941, with permitting the firm of Lessen & Bottom, 143 West 24th St., to help him at the table. Brother Adler states that he, in conjunction with Brother Bernstein, complained to the office regarding same, and quit the shop because of it. However, he was recalled a week ago to the same shop. Brother Adler was instructed to notify the office to the telephone, whenever the boss tries to help him cut, which Brother Adler promised to do. On motion charges were dismissed.

Max Daroff, No. 2039, appeared on summons, charged by Mrs. Sam Massower, No. 737, with having been found in the shop of B. Schindelhelm, 100 S. P., on Saturday afternoon, July 25th. Brother Massower states that he, being foreman of the shop, opens and closes the factory, and he therefore had to stay in on Saturday afternoon, but that he did not work, and that Brother Massower found him in the shop room with his coat on. This latter statement was corroborated by Brother Massower. Brother Eppers was convened by the Executive Board; and instructed in the shop to quit the shop promptly at 12 o'clock on Saturday, which he promised to do. On motion the case was dismissed.

Alex A. Eggers, No. 1229, appeared on summons, charged by Brother Sam Massower, No. 737, with having been found in the shop of B. Schindelhelm, 100 S. P., on Saturday afternoon, July 25th. Brother Eggers states that he, being foreman of the shop, opens and closes the factory, and he therefore had to stay in on Saturday afternoon, but that he did not work, and that Brother Massower found him in the shop room with his coat on. This latter statement was corroborated by Brother Massower. Brother Eppers was convened by the Executive Board; and instructed in the shop to quit the shop promptly at 12 o'clock on Saturday, which he promised to do. On motion the case was dismissed.

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

ATTENTION!

It is very important for our members to attend our Branch meetings which will be held for:

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, AUGUST 30TH, AT 8 P.M., AT LAUREL GARDEN, 175 EAST 116TH STREET.

SAMPLE MAKERS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, AT 1:30 P.M., AT LABOR TEMPLE, 14TH STREET & SECOND AVENUE.

Be sure to present at your Branch meeting, as very important trade questions will be asked. S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

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On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union moved to 231 E. 14th Street (Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL:\nRatification of Constitutional Amendments
Monday, August 29th
WAIST and DRESS, SPECIAL
Case of Bro. Julius Levin
Monday, September 12th
MISCELLANEOUS:
Meeting begins at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return the card after work and change their cards when securing an increase.

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DESIGNING

EASY METHOD

In Designing, Drafting, Garment Sketching, Striking and Reviewing of CUTTERS', MARKS and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

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