Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 36)

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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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LABOR ERECT, CONTEMPLATIVE; WITH HANDS EMPTY, TO BE SURE, BUT WITH A SERENITY OF COUNTENANCE THAT BETOKENS A SUPREME AND ABIDING CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

DISINHERITED OF SO MUCH THAT HE HAS CREATED, HE YET STANDS FORTH AS THE CONQUEROR, THE KEY FIGURE IN THE WORLD'S SOCIAL ORGANISM.
EUGENE DEBS is still behind bars, and the Socialist party is down to its last man in Congress. The German treaty is signed, and even the treaty with Hungary is concluded. The war is at an end—surely for such ghastly remnants as our newly born national genderarmie, the American Legion, and a hangover of wartime "discipline" laws that have yet to be worked into their hearts deeply. But Debs is still in prison,—not for what he had done but for what he is likely to do or say after he gets out.

Now we are told that Debs and his fellow martyr-prisoners will have to wait a few more months until these treaties are ratified,—first, by our own Congress and later by the Reichstag and the legislative assemblies of the unenlightened nations. Only then, you see, shall we have peace; only then will it be safe to let such a hardened criminal like Debs out of prison. Only then will our courageous Socialist leaders be in a position to admit that they do not have the slightest color of justification for keeping America's greatest altruist behind prison bars any longer, pick up enough spirit to work for him, and save him from a handful of black reactionaries who parade in the mantle of former service men, nurtured and fostered by the most predatory elements in the land. And meanwhile Eugene Debs is still awaiting the "end of the war."}

Revival in Toronto

Last week's trip of General Secretary Barrett to Toronto was a notable success from every point of view. It appears from his report that the arthritic conditions which alarmed our Toronto organization during the past year is coming to an end and the local Union is on its way to sure recovery.

This revival of spirit and activity was particularly noticeable at the big meeting held on August 27, which was addressed by Secretary Barrett and former Vice-President Max Niman, the Mayor of the Toronto Joints Board. Toronto cloakmakers cannot recall a meeting of this size and calibre held for some years. The meeting was attended by 850 members, and the speech delivered at the meeting were held to be one of the strongest the local cloakmakers have ever heard. When Secretary Barrett drew a picture of the desperate condition in which the local cloakmakers find themselves owing to the weakened state of their organization, every man and woman present was deeply touched. He appealed to the hearts as well as the heads of the members to act with the apathy and lack of interest that has been dragging down their spirits in order to rescind their fears of our Toronto organization during the past year is coming to an end and the local Union is on its way to sure recovery.

It is expected that this meeting will open up a new page in the history of the Toronto Cloakmakers Union, and we can anticipate that this change will come over night. There is still a great deal of work to be done in Toronto and resentment against what has taken place in the city is still strong. The garment industry is being looked to by the local and not with the apathy and lack of interest that has been dragging down their spirits in order to get back to their former activity and interest in the organization. It is expected that this meeting will open up a new page in the history of the Toronto Cloakmakers Union, and we can anticipate that this change will come over night. There is still a great deal of work to be done in Toronto and resentment against what has taken place in the city is still strong. The garment industry is being looked to by the local and not with the apathy and lack of interest that has been dragging down their spirits in order to get back to their former activity and interest in the organization.
PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

BONN扎 EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS THREATEN UNION WITH GENERAL LOCKOUT

The Bonn扎 Embroidery Protective Association and a large number of independent employers have presented a demand for a 30 per cent decrease in wages to the Bonn扎 Embroidery Union's Local 66 of our International, coupled with the threat that in the event that Union should refuse to consent to their demand, the employers will be forced to "give up business" or to run non-union shops.

The collective agreement between the Union and the Association in this industry expired August 26th, and the Association has stated that it will reply with individual strikes against individual employers, and with a general lockout as a last resort.

The Union has, nevertheless, expressed the hope that it might arrange with certain employers to continue to run the Association for as long as the employers have not met their demands.

The Association has called together a conference of all Union shop owners in this city and in the surrounding counties, and has invited the leaders of the Union to state their position with regard to the employers' demand for a general lockout.

The Association has urged the leaders of the Union to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the Association in the cities and towns where the Association has chapters, and to urge them not to authorize individual strikes.

The Association has also urged the leaders of the Union to continue to negotiate with the employers, and to try to reach a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties.
The Membership of the New York Cloak Locals

(Roils of semi-annual census, June 30, 1921)

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Director Department of Records and Research, L. L. G. W.

When the Record Department was preparing to take the semi-annual census of the membership of the L.L.G.W. U. locals in July it was faced with the problem of counting the clothiers whose affiliation with the Federation had been a decrease in trade-union membership along the line. At the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor the average membership of the Federation was reported to be 110,000 (less than 18 months ago). At the record session of the A. F. of L. Executive Council President Sweeney stated that the number of affiliation with the Federation had shown a decrease of about 75,000 since the industrial depression set in. With our own in- dustry at the lowest ebb at the time when work should be in full swing, we approached the task of counting our good standing membership with a head full of the inevitability of the inevitable. In the face of the staggering number of unemployed, the solution of this problem was a source of great concern among the various powerful unions, and a continued stiffness in our own industry. Yet, despite a decrease in our numbers.

The census was taken on June 30th, using the preceding censuses as basis. The results of the preceding censuses were based upon a fifty-twoweek period. In those who were in arrears not more than fifty-three weeks were considered members, in those who were in arrears more than thirty-nine weeks were suspended by the Record Department for non-payment of dues. The World War did not stand in the way, as it did in the revised constitu- tion of the International. The International has just completed the tabulation of the re- sults of the fifth semi-annual census of the membership affiliated with the Joint Board of the N. Y. Cloak, Suit and Skirtmakers Union, and the results show that the New York Cloakmakers have weathered the storm and have shown a slight increase in membership. The total membership on June 30, 1921, is 117,763, as compared to 116,446 of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of members during the past year has been the result of the unprecedented economic condition of our industry, with employment less prevalent than at any time during the past several years, it was feared that the percentage of good standing members in the various locals would be far below the figures of the previous censuses. The facts are, however, that the results of the present census of the good standing membership of the Joint Board Locals has not only maintained the previous ratio but has made an increase in good standing members, those who were within the constitution- al period of twenty-six weeks. Thus, while on January 1, 1921, the International could claim only 74 per cent. of its members as good standing members, the present six-week period the Joint Board Locals can now boast of having 41,648, or almost nine-tenths of its membership in good standing, a gain of about 50,000, or an increase of about 50 per cent. This shows that the Local Board Locals have been successful in their efforts to bring their members' dues up to date.

Comparison of Census of Jan- uary 1, 1921.

The census of the Joint Board locals which was taken six months prior to the present one (January 1, 1921) shows that there were 116,446 members, while the members of these locals who came within the constitution period as of July 1, 1921, was 117,763. This increase of 1,317 members indicates the good standing of the members of the Joint Board Locals. Of the 1,317 members added to the roll of good standing members, 1,084 were new members, 233 were returned to active membership by the Local Board Locals, and 14 were returned to the good standing membership by the Joint Board Locals. The decrease of 117,763 is the result of the suspension of 4,688 members, the death of 1,290 members, and the return to the good standing membership of 1,317 members.

When the membership was taken on January 1, 1921, the number of active members was 114,479, as compared to 116,446 of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of members during the past year has been the result of the unprecedented economic condition of our industry, with employment less prevalent than at any time during the past several years, it was feared that the percentage of good standing members in the various locals would be far below the figures of the previous censuses. The facts are, however, that the results of the present census of the good standing membership of the Joint Board Locals has not only maintained the previous ratio but has made an increase in good standing members, those who were within the constitution- al period of twenty-six weeks. Thus, while on January 1, 1921, the International could claim only 74 per cent. of its members as good standing members, the present six-week period the Joint Board Locals can now boast of having 41,648, or almost nine-tenths of its membership in good standing, a gain of about 50,000, or an increase of about 50 per cent. This shows that the Local Board Locals have been successful in their efforts to bring their members' dues up to date.

Comparison of Good Standing Mem-

While all the members who were in arrears not more than thirty-nine weeks were considered as good standing members. A comparison was therefore made of the results of the two censuses and the various Joint Board Locals with regard to the number of members who came within the constitution period as of the six-week period. In the unprecedented economic condition of our industry, with employment less prevalent than at any time during the past several years, it was feared that the percentage of good standing members among the various locals would be far below the figures of the previous censuses. The facts are, however, that the results of the present census of the good standing membership of the Joint Board Locals has not only maintained the previous ratio but has made an increase in good standing members, those who were within the constitution- al period of twenty-six weeks. Thus, while on January 1, 1921, the International could claim only 74 per cent. of its members as good standing members, the present six-week period the Joint Board Locals can now boast of having 41,648, or almost nine-tenths of its membership in good standing, a gain of about 50,000, or an increase of about 50 per cent. This shows that the Local Board Locals have been successful in their efforts to bring their members' dues up to date.

Various Joint Board Locals have taken different steps to meet the situation, and the results are shown in the following table. The cutters' locals with 4,643, or 9.7 per cent., the tailors' with 2,626, or 5.4 per cent., the Northwest locals with 3,842, or 5.5 per cent., the Brownsville local with 1,916, or 4.0 per cent., the Western locals with 1,288, or 2.8 per cent., the Newark locals with 296, or 0.7 per cent., the Buttom- Hill locals with 164, or 0.3 per cent., and the Designers' locals with 157, or 0.3 per cent., had the highest percentage of their members in good standing. Table II gives the distribution of the membership of the various locals of the Joint Board who come within the six-week period. It will be seen from Table II that Local 35 is at the top of the list with 94.3 per cent. of its members in good standing. It is followed by Local 25 with 92.3 per cent.; Local 21, with 91.6 per cent.; Local 39, with 90.4 per cent.; Local 28, with 89.9 per cent.; Local 37, with 89.0 per cent.; Local 25, with 85.3 per cent.; Local 48 with 85.0 per cent.; Local 64, with 78.4 per cent.; Local 16, with 76.4 per cent.; and Local 45 with 69.7 per cent.

If we should consider those mem-

If we should consider those members of the New York Cloak and fix the firm at $2,500. This is the first part of the story. The second chapter begins with a suit brought by the garment workers against the Union, the Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Ref- erees. The charge was that the Union was using the power of the law to stop work in the various firms and that the Union was using the power of the law to stop work in the various firms. The suit was tried last week before Judge Reynolds in the Court of Common Pleas, Paterson. Now to the decision of the judge, the third chapter of the story. To begin with the Judge discovered that there is no such a thing as a "sub- contractor" in the legal vocabulary. Consequently, he decided that the Meyer firm was an independent and self-subcontracting cloth firm that cannot be bound through the contract entered into between the Cleveland Association and the Union. Secondly, the learned judge discovered an analysis of the evidence that the Union and the Association had been concluded, that this agree- ment was between the parties of the towns, and, consequently, the Cleveland cloth firms may go out work with Paterson cloth firms whether Union or not.

And finally, with impeccable wis- dom, the judge decided that while the Referees who ruled in favor of the Union were compelled to do so by the rules of the agreement, the only way to prevent the firm was to pay the sub-contractor $2,500 as damages for injuries sustained. He knew as well as the Union did that the damages were not in the same. The Union was the original party who had brought the complaint. The New York Joint Board Con- union, consequently, started the entire trouble. So the Union is the sole culprit.

In court it was also found that the true complainant against the Union was the Manufacturers' Association and the Landmark firm, which is hid- ing behind the shoulders of Meyer, a firm that is not only indispensable but highly apprehended, clears the way for a number of unscrupulous manufacturers to establish themselves in Cleveland suburbs, employ women workers at starvation wages and be held and used by Judge Reynolds of Paterson. Of course, this strikes at the very heart of the系统的包容性 ,帕特森公司, 以及它在克里克伦德夫的进一步存在, 同时也使它在克里克伦德夫的最后几年。
Sisters and Brothers:

This very day, upon a stretch of thousands of miles, on the plains and in the fields of many millions of people, women and children are drifting westward, stamped by the inexorable hand of Hunger. The weather in this vast, ill-starred domain is getting colder, and the deathly wind spreads the plague, while flocks of hungry crores hover above.

By boat, by train and by caravan, this pilgrimage of starving hordes, speaking a multitude of tongues and wearing all kinds of rags, is making its way through a region where the sun has not set, but is to be once the Granary of Russia, the provinces that supplied food to the rest of Russia and sent a great surplus abroad. These haggard figures of human beings dying before our eyes, go, filling unnamed graves, living off the impoverished country on their way. In their wake there follow the diseases that are inseparable from famines — cholera, typhus, dysentery and other merciless plagues of the human kind.

Fainting by the roadside, see the panic-stricken, madly plundered. And from those vast plains a shrieking cry arises that reverberates sharply and painfully across every continent of the globe. Of a sudden, humanity has become aware of a catastrophe that has been going on for a long time unnoticed. This region, already devastated by the war, has found itself face to face with the possible, if not probable, destruction of tens of millions of human lives already forced to subsist on herbs, grass and adulterated mixtures that are far from nourishing as the staff of life. And the heart of the world has responded. In spite of the walls of prejudice that have been artfully erected against the unfortunate population of Russia during the last few years, this cry for bread has been heard. The working masses, the toilers of the world, have been deeply stirred by this call, and are responding to the appeal of millions of half-starving workers of the Russian cities. Never before has there been such a single incident in the memory of the present generation aroused so much sympathy, so much interest and compassion for the fate of their fellow men and women as the great Russia catastrophe has aroused in the hearts of toiling men and women the world over.

And right here in America, the pitiful appeal from the millions of suffering women and children of Russia has found its first and most direct echo among the masses of workers in the needle trades, the tens of thousands who compose the membership of our trade unions. Our worker, the first cry for aid reached our ears than we sounded a summons to our members for speedy relief. Without the loss of a single unnecessary hour, representative men and women from our organization came together and decided, as a first effort, to levy upon themselves a voluntary assessment of a half-day's pay for the famine-stricken population of Soviet Russia. Immediately thereafter, the entire machinery of all our organizations in New York City was put at the disposal of a Directing Committee, and the work of collecting the Famine Fund was started.

The Committee has deliberated about the better method for collecting this huge donation from our members and come to the decision that instead of a single day, the collections in the shops of our various unions be made on a weekly basis, as to meet the individual necessities of these shops and trades, during the next four weeks, but that all collections be turned in not an hour later than October 1st, 1921. On any other day of the week, the money will not have this money turned in much earlier than that. October 1st is the very last day, the final windup of the drive.

It is difficult to realize that the average contribution of the fund that the membership of the International will raise in New York City and in every other city in the land where this heart-rending cry for help has already found a response. We are certain that not a single man or woman belonging to our organization, not a person working in any of the shops mentioned, will see a day without paying a dollar to feed the children of Russia, and will do what he can to help those who are crying out to the world in a voice that is crying out to us for help. And this is no time for playing down a matter of humanity, a matter that is a matter of social justice, a matter of the sacred duty of every man and woman to remember and to do all that he can to help his fellow man.

REMEMBER October 1st is the last Day of the Drive.

In the following shops, strikes have been called and adjusted:

WILSON & SONS, 81 E. 11th St., largest machine shop in their factory, requesting one of their finishers to work at the same.

Aunt HAM, 234 W. 22nd St.

PHILIP KAPLOWITZ, Executive Director
Press Committee: S. YANOFSKY M. D. DANISH M. M. SCHARFSTEIN M. K. MACKOFF H. GREENBERG

The Russian Famine Fund Committee of the National Ladies Garment Workers Union

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, Chairman

ISAAC FEINBERG, Vice-Chairman

Our letter to the地址 of the workers of America, this coming week and history alone will give its verdict of our record, our share of help and of our achievement in these momentous days!

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION

By S. PRISANT, Manager

The firm of STEINBERG & SCHARFSTEIN, of 1211 Broadway, one of the largest and busiest in the business in their factory, requested one of their finishers to work at the same.

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in the garden trade papers of New York (one of which expired these days)—a fate which it deserved long ago on account of its cast-iron orthodoxies and its incorruptible faith in the Napoleonic methods of the Old World; in the trade papers of the city, in addition to its policy of calumny and misrepresentation of labor a lot has been said, largely at random, about alleged complaints by cloak manufacturers with reference to non-productivity of their workers. Anonymous threats have also been made in these journals, from time to time, that manufacturers were going to withdraw from the union and the consequences and would withdraw from the agreement with the Union.

Of course, in all these tales there was not a scintilla of truth. It was a sheer shame and insult to the trade to have had any complaints with the reporters of our trade press regarding lack of productivity on the part of their workers, nor would they have been true anyway, for the employers could not have broken their understanding with the Union. The source of these highly colored reports, bordering on fabrication, could be traced, first of all, to the fact that the trade papers have an antithetical nationalism, and secondly, to the following, rather ordinary incident, out of which, with the aid of reportorial fantasy, there grew out this story of the "varied-headed dog.

The case in question was as follows: The Joint Adjustment Committee elected last June by the employers and workers in the New York cloak industry for the adjustment of grievances and complaints complaints, took up for the first time during its existence, two weeks ago, a complaint lodged by a cloak manufacturer against a union member. The union member had refused to work. In the fact that this was the first case of its kind, is the best testimony that the cloakmakers of New York have fully kept the pledge of the Union and have acted for what was right. As the case was investigated the charge, it found that the employer was right in his contention and the representatives of the Union fully supported his contentions. There was no evidence of any additional testimony to the determination of the Union to remain true to itself and its obligations.

But this case was one that the caummonies which are so industriously spread in the trade papers of this city in an endeavor to create a strained atmosphere between the Union and the employers is blunderingly fallacious, in that the employers and the workers are. In the minds of the workers, the times in the cloak industry at present are far from good, and when times are not prosperous, employers are likely to lay off. As always, the Union and the employers have arrived at their relations. It may be quite possible, therefore, that the relations between the Union and the employers may soon undergo a change for the better, for the Union is already preparing new plans for dealing with our organization. Instead of a local, the protective association, we hear, they are planning a national protective association, with branches in all the principal cloak centers of the land. We make our guess that the employers do not purport this plan in order to create any particular advantages for the Union. The idea probably is that with a national the cloak industry with a greater degree of success than
How The State "Owns" The Railways in France

By MARION LUCAS

The Railways in France

In the state of Texas during June, nine persons were kidnapped by bandits in southern Texas, and their lives were held for ransom. The ransom demanded was $200,000. The victims were a family of six, consisting of a mother and five children. The bandits were never caught, and the family has since returned to their home.

Law - and Order Anarchy

(From the Nation, August 3, 1921)

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The Texas Railroad

The Texas Railroad is one of the most important in the state. It connects the major cities of Texas and is a key component of the state's transportation infrastructure. The railroad is operated by the Texas Railroad Company, which was established in 1871.

The Texas Railroad is a vital part of the state's economy, providing transportation for goods and passengers. The railroad is also an important transportation link for the state's agriculture and manufacturing industries. The railroad is known for its efficient and reliable service, and it continues to be an important part of the state's transportation network.

The Texas Railroad is managed by a board of directors, which is responsible for making decisions about the operation and management of the railroad. The board of directors is elected by the shareholders of the railroad.

The Texas Railroad is committed to providing safe and reliable transportation to its customers. The railroad is constantly investing in new equipment and technology to improve its services. The railroad is also dedicated to maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for its employees.

The Texas Railroad is a model of efficiency and integrity. The railroad is known for its commitment to customer service and its dedication to safety. The railroad is a vital part of the state's economy and is an essential link in the transportation network.
THE LAWS THAT DESTROY

By MATTHEW WOLL

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

In England all laws against combinations, intended to combat competition, failed utterly. The Trade Union Act is a legislative recognition of the interests of those who endeavor to prevent the open competition of those who attempt to restrain the operation and development of economic liberty. The modern union is an organization for employing and workmen, and permits co-operation between employers and workmen for the purpose of improving the conditions of work and protecting the interests of industry.

Before the passing of the Act of 1871, some doubt as to whether a society imposing restrictive conditions with regard to the transaction of business was a trade union. This doubt led to the passing of Section Sixteen of the Act of 1874, specifically permitting em- ployers' associations and trade unions to combine for the purpose of "imposing restrictive conditions on any trade or business."

The terms of the statutory definition are very wide. In order to show a combination it is necessary only to prove that the unions imposing restrictive conditions are formed for the purpose of maintaining prices and wages but not necessarily for the purpose of maintaining prices and wages. If such unions only exist for the purpose of maintaining the prices at which they are necessary to secure results beneficial to trade. Such combinations which fix the rates at which companies federated to the association may charge for their goods are held to be legal and as such properly under the provisions of the "Trade Union Act."

The workers, of course, opposed this plan on the grounds that previous occasions only yearly agreements had been concluded. The object of the employers was to terminate the agreement in the event of war. The employers were the men's tailors who locked their doors until the men's tailors had been driven out of existence.

The employers in Holland had attempted to reduce wages and increase the hours of labor. We find that in Holland making similar efforts in the Spring of this year. The aim of the master tailors was to reduce wages 10 to 20 per cent, and they were opposed by the employers and with the workmen's organizations for a very short time, namely, until July, 1921.

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The employers had in Holland an aggregate of the male and female workers of the women's wear shops. The employers, on April 4th, 1921, was chiefly the men's tailors who were locked in the Spring of this year. The aim of the employers was to reduce wages 10 to 20 per cent, and they were opposed by the employers and with the workmen's organizations for a very short time, namely, until July, 1921.

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Women Workers and
The A. F. of L.

By KATHERINE FISHER

(From an Article in the New Republic, August 3, 1921)

The woman question appeared at the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor in a resolution submitted by Paul B. Douglass to the Federa-
tion to secure women workers on the same footing as men workers in the hands of the national and interna-
tional unions. Last February a con-
ference was held on the status of the women's question, and the resolutions of the Federa-
tion to organize into trade unions.

"Women Workers and the A. F. of L."

By EUGENE LYONS

Boycott of American ships and American goods in Italian harbors is one of the projects under serious con-

sideration throughout Italy as a pro-
test against the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Vigorous New York labor leaders have recently tried to save a murder charge in Dedham, Mass., ac-
cording to a special radio message to the New York Call. The idea is said to be in Italy in demanding fair play for the Federation of Marine Workers, one of the leading labor bodies in Italy. It is reported that some sailors, instigated by the verdict against their comrades on insufficient evidence, have taken steps, independently of their organization, to interfere with American shipping.

Details of a court of the trial and its outcome, printed in the greatest daily newspaper in the country, "Avanti," roused all the labor ele-

ments, and in a measure also the rest of the country. Italian papers recognized the trial as so

powerful in that country as to case an outrage and a subtle tonge continu-
tially of reprisals. It evokes the mem-

ory of the days of the Italian expel-

ship, almost sent to the chair by the money interests in punishment for their stand in the same state which now may electrify Sacco and Vanzetti.

Among those who are taking the lead in Italian newspapers for Sacco and Vanzetti is the Socialist Group in the Chamber of Deputies, comprising 13 deputies representing the depart-

ment of Foreign Affairs is holding off action until it will receive a com-

plete report from the trial, as prepared by Marzou Ferranti, Italian Consul

in Boston.

In America, too, the protest against the verdict is growing stronger in strength. The Defense Committee is in receipt of numer-

ous letters and resolutions which indicate that all over the coun-

ty, expressing their unequalled be-

lief in the innocence of the two men, they expect to carry the fight in behalf of a new trial or a reversal of the verdict. A resolution by the local chapter of the American Federation of Machinists, in Salem, Mass., is especially significant because the union includes one of the 2,000 and therefore thoroughly conformant with the facts. After asserting faith in the innocence of the two men, the resolution demands that "Brothers Sacco and Vanzetti be granted a new trial in another county where personal prejudices will be swept aside and the scales of justice permitted at least to balance evenly.

Indisputable of the way the concin-

 cnomen men and women in the com-

munity, and among the members of the com-

munity, are affected by the verdict in a way that John Lawrence Hurley, Professor in the Harvard Law School and a prominent Republican leader, says would be "a test for a new trial. After going through the case of the proceedings which resulted in the conviction, I was overwhelmed by the fact that a terrible miscarriage of justice had been made, and volunteered to speak to the Italians at a meeting arranged for the purpose in Union Hall.

In an article in the Boston American, also condemned the ver-

dict. The editorial says in part: "The times are so uncom-

from the Boston papers, who covered this trial, agree that the verdict of guilt was not justified."

Condemnation of the process of sending men to the electric chair on circumstantial evidence was voiced by J. A. Hopkins, national chairman of the American Federation of Labor, in a public letter that the injustice of circumstantial evidence has been dominated time and again. He uses the Sacco-Vanzetti case as an example of conviction on such evi-
dence. He says: "The thing that frightens me is, entirely of a circumstan-
tial nature and in many respects of the kind the courts have made.

Meanwhile the enemies of labor in Massachusetts are doing their best to dampen the spirit. The two most prominent Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti were blazoned in the newspapers here "by a high state office, as having run on the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, the theory being that the rush required for revenge. This has, of course, been shown to be false and preposterous.

Law-and-Order Anarchy

(Continued from Page 7)
black, sticky, lookthome mess. It is,

like the fraternity party, usually

harmless. The victim does not die,

major who, if his experiment can be made to see the enormity of mub action in a civilized state, no office, and lynching bills will make any dif-
cris. No bills will ever be passed. It is, and unoffended, in the United States are law-abiding and utterly indifferent to the other 10 per cent, and that the 90 per cent. of the 100 per cent. Americans, are deriving amusement from not being law-abid-

ing—by means of tar and featherings or by defying the prohibition amend-

ment, perhaps. Until we remedy this major defect we must go on fighting,

the overthrow of the Government

Campaign To Repeal Post-

Office Gag

An active campaign to repeal the only remaining section of the sup-

port act under which a number of lectures and resolutions are now barred from the mails will be undertaken by the American Civil Liberties Union, as announced last week. A resolution makes nonsensical any publication which advocates "treason, in-

vocation, or any law of the United States." Although Postmaster General Hayes has been quoted as declaring that he does not create a censorship of political opin-

ion and in practice interferes with letters and publications contrary to the actual definition of prohibited language. The interpretation put upon a provision added by the

spite the courts may stretch language which looks defensible on its face. Senator Wilson, who moved the resolution, said the repeal of the war laws, will probably come in the Senate.

The elaborate machinery of censorship

built up under Burleson has been reduced to the status of a shell in New York, has been reduced, and

but one of the special assistants to

be carried over to the new set-

let out. Under Solicitor Lamer a roumlf of clerks were occupied as to the legality

since June 1, the work is done by him

assistant, and on the Postmaster

General Hayes, give personal atten-
tion to all complaints of unfairness

from the Post Office Department, in no

accord with the decisions of the Department, the names of the publi-

views with editors of radical papers

who think they have been unfairly

taken, as was the case under Burle-

son. The Postmaster General has


Labor Day is the day adopted by the workers in this country as their day of rest. It has been adopted the First of May as the day on which they express their self-determination. Therefore, only self-determination, this does not preclude us from joining our American fellow workers in all regions of the world, in the interest of the workers of these countries.

Any day and every day that the workers think themselves as a class is of great significance. We fullyheartedly and fraternally stretch out our arms, grasp their hands and unite with our fellow workers to call such a day. W. G. W. U. will tell them that all of us are workers of one class. Although there may be some differences of opinion as to the method of attaining our ultimate aim, yet consciously or unconsciously we are all striving toward the same point and are after the same goal.

"It is inconceivable," said Secretary Hoover, "that America will ever permit the surplus in food and clothing, with housing—though crowded—and with an abundance of food, could allow any suffering among those of our own people who desire to work."

In a cooperation of this nature, it is necessary to produce more all the time, in such a country almost six millions of workers. The great importance of part of the whole families are going abroad in search of work, all those who wish to produce so as to enable them to enjoy life.

This is the question which will dominate in the minds of the American workers this Labor Day. They will try to obtain an explanation of the long-continued question: "Why unemployment—and how to avoid it?"

Is there any honest and earnest-minded person holding a responsible position, who can picture our economic and social life who will dare come out and justify such a condition? Will an honest economist or other person of thought dare come out to explain and justify such a phenomenon as the existence of a group living on the outskirts of the country of plenty? This is only figuratively speaking. They do not dare to look into the actual social things. They do justify such conditions in our institutions of learning. They try to build up lies and plans of all these happenings. Therefore, we, as workers feel that we shall not any longer entrust the institutions to formulate any theoretical basis for our present economic and social institutions. We feel, as workers, that we ourselves should be the only source of all the information and explanations of such happenings which will be given without color.

The American workers feel more than ever that the time is ripe to demand our own institution of learning, in which the best American minds among our scholars be in true cooperation to show the unwatched and unhampered by a board of trustees who represent the institutions of our country which will be able to approach philosophic, social and economic questions and share this knowledge with their fellow workers in the shops and factories. They realize the necessity for the growth of labor colleges and universities in every industrial center or in which they live and which they will have to reproduce.

Our members can select the Unity Center nearest their homes and register either in the office of their Local Unions, at the office of the Educational Department of the International. Register today!

"Labor Day will find the workers more than ever before realizing the necessity of developing their own individuality, which will enable them to be able to approach philosophic, social, and economic questions and share this knowledge with their fellow workers in the shops and factories."
With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Months Meeting of August 24, 1921)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair,
President Benjamin Schlessinger of the Robenatial addressed the Joint Board on behalf of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers.

He stated that about six or seven months ago the Waist and Dress Makers' Association of Philadelphia made a demand upon the Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 15 of that city, for a reduction of wages and an increase of hours of labor. The Union refused to accede to the demands of the Association, with the result that a series of meetings between the Union and the Association were held in which the Mayor of Philadelphia participated.

As it was unable to come to terms, the Mayor of Philadelphia suggested that the demands of the Association be left in abeyance for a period of six months or the period of arbitration. At the expiration of this term, the Association renewed its term and requested that same be submitted to a Board of Arbitration. As the issues proposed for arbitration included all of the various issues of the Union, our organization refused to accept this ingenious procedure. Therefore, the Mayor then proposed conciliation, which was accepted by both parties. However, the conciliation resulted in no definite results and the controversy remained undetermined.

Shortly thereafter the membership of the committee was increased from 12 members to 24, which resulted in a number of individual strikes.

The expectations of the present moment are such that unless the unforeseen happens, there will be either a lockout on the part of the Board or the Union will be forced to declare a general strike in order to check the increasing cost of living.

President Schlessinger is of the opinion that whatever may occur in Philadelphia, a lockout or a general strike, the conflict will be a bitter and protracted one as both sides seem determined to carry this fight to a finish and that whatever may result out of this controversy, it will affect our Industry in New York, as well as Philadelphia, the center of the industry.

He therefore proposed that the Joint Board take up the Philadelphia question as soon as possible and that the balance of money in the bank be transferred to the Union House.

(Continued on Page 12)

ATTENTION!

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

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

Be sure to be present at your Branch meeting, as very important Trade questions will be discussed.

S. LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.  

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MODERN CONVENIENCES

S. DUTCHEJ, (former member of Joint Board, and of Local 38 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 opposition to an 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 immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION
J. HALPERIN, General Manager
M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

DESPITE the unexpected but astonishing attendance of the members of Local No. 10 at the special meeting held in Hotel Alhambra, for the purpose of hearing the final reading and ratifying the amendments to the Constitution, however, it was too much to have expected a full attendance throughout the entire meeting, hence a number of amendments were not taken up and were left over for another meeting, to be held shortly by the Executive Board.

Cutters at the meeting made protest of a number of grievances at special meetings, where no other business is taken up but the business for which the meeting is called, President Dubinski entertained a communication signed by ten members. This communication calls upon the delegates representing Local No. 10 at the Joint Conference Committee for the Relief of Pennsylvania Branch to agitate for the distribution of the money raised for the whole of Russia, and that no percentage of it go to any particular sect or race. Upon the information of the chairman that such a communication was presented and the communication was filed. Following this, the secretary read for the third time the amendments to the Constitution as required.

Section 1 of Article IV, which relates to the Constitution, General Manager, Secretary-Treasurer, and Committees, contrary to expectations, became the subject of a lengthy and heated discussion. At the last special Good and Welfare meeting, as a result of a vote at large, the members discussed this as well as all other amendments. However, the majority of the members were in favor of a discussion of it. An amendment was offered, which the Constitution Committee incorporated in its original. And this amendment compels the Executive Board to place before the membership for ratification the names or names of business agents that it may deem advisable to appoint from time to time, or as conditions may warrant.

Section of Article V, subjecting anyone who may vote to expel him, or to a fine or expulsion, was adopted. Section 10 of the same article, which combines candidates for various positions blank, giving the right to the organization to remove an officer for worthlessness of office, was adopted, with the amendment that concurrency shall require a two-thirds vote at a membership meeting. No candidate's name will be placed on the ballot unless the Executive Board ten days preceding an election. Article VI, Section 7, was adopted, to change the penalty of any officer found guilty of malfeasance of office after proper trial, a finding guilty under this clause will not be permitted to run for or hold an appointive office for a period of years.

At first, the removal of an officer through the invocation of his resignation, was left to the discretion of the General Manager. This amendment deals with the imposition of a fine in the event that members fail to attend meetings each quarter or four meetings per year, the amendment and adoption of this clause were of the opinion that it is not degrading to a business agent, as the activities of all organizations are carried on by minorities. This clause was finally carried.

CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

In the four weeks during which the office was being removed from 141 St. Street to 521 14th Street, the members of this branch met, and seven new members were enrolled. Manager Perlmutter states that no shop members are to be invited, as activities of all organizations are carried on by minorities. This clause was finally carried.

Despite the unusually poor season in this trade, the cutters from the last four weeks of October, point out a decline which is worse. While there are no full weeks of employment, still, due to the fact that the members have to cut their "big lots" to cut, but have lots of small cuts, it has been, nevertheless, possible for the cutters to manage along those abnormally dull conditions which necessitate frequent change of jobs, the manager calls the attention of the members to the condition of their working cards when they are laid off, and to secure working cards when they change jobs. The result of the dull season has been the filling by cutters of a large number of complaints for equal division of work, which have all been settled to the satisfaction of the men involved.

It is gratifying to report that the Joint Board has appointed Business Agent Mayer Schary to the office of Manager of the Independent Division of the Downtown Branch. Manager Perlmutter points out that this is very important, particularly when it is borne in mind that that section is largely composed of sub-manufacturers, most of whom are anxious to do their own cutting. The appointment, therefore, of a cutters' representative to such an office as manager will unquestionably be to the advantage of the cutters, since he will devote a good deal of his time to the prevention of such violations and will protect cutters in all such shops where employers are violating the agreement in question.

WAIST AND DRESS BRANCH

This division will also occupy itself during the next few weeks with the calling of shop meetings, with the fact that it has been unable to do so until now on account of moving.

Conditions in the trade are as poor as they have been considered the entire past year, which has made for the unemployment of a large number of cutters. This week, however, has seen a slight change for the better, as a number of calls for jobs came into the office. In spite of the dullness, the Joint Board in this trade is by no means idle with regard to organization. Increased efforts are being made to organize the waist and dress trade, and this purpose a meeting was called on Thursday, August 25th, at the premises of the joint board, all the local boards of all the locals in the waist and dress trade were called upon to discuss the report submitted to them by the General Manager and managers of the various departments, for the organization of the joint board. Due to the fact that a good deal of discussion took place on the report and the suggestions made, it was impossible to arrive at any basic conclusion. The meeting was therefore continued last Tuesday at the headquarters of the Joint Board, where all the executive boards were present, as well as the Executive Board of Local No. 10, to the members of which letters were sent, notifying them of the meeting. A report of this, as well as

WITH THE DRESS AND WAIST JOINT BOARD.

(Continued from Page 11) the last meeting time being. After a lengthy discussion, the Board of Directors expressed that the Unity House to be organized independently of the Joint Board and they may, if they like, submit the required data to the Secretary of the Joint Board, or they may not. The Secretary was therefore instructed to immediately forward all the money collected by the Joint Board for the Unity House to the Unity House Committee and that the General Manager call a special meeting of the Unity House Committee.

This part of the Board of Directors' report was approved, the remainder having been postponed until the next meeting.

Brother LiCiaeu sent in his resignation as a Business Agent of the Joint Board. Upon motion, the resignation was accepted.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

On August 1st, the office of the Cutters Union moved to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST and DRESS, SPECIAL

Case of Bro. Julius Levin

Monday, September 12th

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, September 19th

REGULAR, GENERAL and SPECIAL:

Purpose: To adopt Balance of Amendments to Constitution

Monday, September 26th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT COLUMBIA HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work, and remember that they have been laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.