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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.
Chicago Ladies' Tailors

Strike Against Wage Cut

A strike affecting about 20 ladies' tailoring establishments belonging to the members of the newly formed Chicago Ladies' Costume Tailors' Association began on Wednesday last when the employers announced a 20 per cent. reduction in wages as well as other changes in the working standards. More than 200 workers are affected.

We received the following message from the immediate action of the strike committee of Local No. 144:

"On August 20th, we received a resolution from the newly formed Association of Employers in our line of work announcing a 20 per cent. reduction in wages as well as other changes in the working standards. More than 200 workers are affected.

"At a special meeting of the workers, a resolution was passed by the Strike Committee to accept any proposals or terms. The result was that they have locked us out on September 1st, and it looks as if the situation will not improve."

PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS

IN GRIM FIGHT FOR SELF-DEFENCE

The general strike of the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers is in excellent condition. The strikers are full of confidence for this just contest which they hope to carry to a successful conclusion. The employed are on strike for the entire industry, and as the general condition of dissatisfaction prevailing in the entire industry, a dissatisfaction which must be removed quickly, is one of the main issues involved.

It is reported that pitifully many workers from here have gone out to-gether with the unionized shops to form a united front against the strike. These newly organized workers have now joined the union and together with their fellow workers from the unorganized shops, will fight shoulder to shoulder to the end.

The outcome of this strike will be fairly indicated by the history of the few first days. The call of the union has been heartily responded to, not only by the members of the organization but by a large number of non-union workers.

All told there are involved in this strike about 30 thousand workers, practically all employed in the trade. Already about 30 manufacturers, among them several influential members of the Employers' Association, have signed agreements with the union and about hundred workers have returned to their shops.

Right after the workers had left their shops the union organized mass meetings in every section of the city and these meetings were addressed by Vice-President Morris Sigman and Elia Reissberg, of the local union. The meetings were very enthusiastic and the speeches of the officers of the union were received with cheers and ovations. General Secretary Baroff also addressed meetings of the strikers Thursday evening.

The strike is under the immediate supervision and leadership of Vice-President Morris Sigman and Managing Elia Reissberg, of the local organization.

GOMPERS WILL PLEAD CIGARMAKERS' CAUSE BEFORE CLOAK JOINT BOARD

Several weeks ago, President Schlesinger of the American Federation of Labor, took part in a conference on behalf of the cigarmakers of Greater New York. This conference was followed by a meeting in the union headquarters of President Perkins of the cigarmakers' International Union in connection with the organization of the strikes being undertaken by his organization in the New York territories.

It appears that the New York dis-.

trict, wherein a large number of cigar shops are located, has in recent years become the chief non-union center in the cigar industry in the United States—this happy hunting ground of the Tobacco Trust and its subsid- iaries. Wages and other work standards have sunk very low and in the last months wage cuts have been ordered in most New York shops without inquiry or regard to living conditions.

Of course, both President Gompers and Perkins realize that the cigarmakers' Joint Board, the strongest in individual labor body in New York, is probably the only big labor organi-

zation, broad-minded and generous enough, to extend to the cigarmakers aid in their citywide drive. Hence the invitation to President Schlesinger to take part in that conference. President Schlesinger has agreed to call a special meeting of the New York Joint Board for September 10th, at 110 East 18 St. Horton Dr., where President Gompers of the Cigarmakers will both appear and lay the cause of the New York cigarmakers before the cigarmakers' delegated body.

President Schlesinger Off for a Ten-Day Vacation

Schlesinger, whose health has been far from desirable for the last several months, has finally decided to take off a few days for a healthful rest and relaxation.

He left last week for Mt. Clemens, Mich., a well-known curative place for persons suffering with rheumatism, and expects to stay there for two or three weeks after which he will return to New York to resume active work.

New York Ladies' Tailors Settle With Employers

The employers in the ladies' tailoring establishments in New York City took a long chance a couple of weeks ago and presented a demand to their workers for a reduction of "at least" 15 per cent of their wages and the increaing of the working hours to 48 per week. The ladies' tailors of New York, however, are at present a part of the powerful Cigarmakers' Joint Board and are under the jurisdiction and protection of this body. The ladies' tailors employers had, therefore, the first time in their history the privi- lege to deal directly with the Joint Board of the Cigarmakers' Union and in reply to their demands they re- ceived a most emphatic: "Gentlemen, this cannot be done!"

The employers did take place between the owners of tailors' establishments in New York and representatives of the Joint Board and at all these confer- ences the attitude of the Union of- ficials and the other officers of the union against any wage decreases or lengthen- ing of working hours. The employers in the ladies' tailoring-industry, as a consequence, remains as before and all controversies have been amicably settled and removed. The Union was represented at these conferences through the following persons: Louis Feinberg, President of the Joint Board; Israel Feinberg, General Manager; Samuel Leibovitz, President of the Ladies Tailors Union, Local No. 5; Jacob Rubin, manager of the "Protective" Division of the Joint Board and Brothers Brodfield and Shachman.

Cloak Chairmen Meet for Russian Famine Relief

The relief work for the starving masses in Russia launched on a wide scale within a short time. The union is branching out and assuming a more and more concrete and practical char- acter. Chairman-secretary of the Ladies Tailors Union, Local No. 25, Jacob Rubin, manager of the "Protective" Division of the Joint Board and Brothers Brodfield and Shachman.

New York Unity-Centers Will Open Monday, September 12th.

All the International Educational Unity Centers will open up Monday, September 12th, in Public Schools enumerated last week in "Justice."

The members of our local should not fall to take advantage of the early opportunity and register.

Remember: Knowledge is might!
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

THE MENACE OF THE NELSON REACTION

IT has another trick up its sleeve, another attempt to rob the people of its few and rapidly diminishing prerogatives. Without much heralding—publi-
city is not to the interest of the Nelsons—there is
the "venerable" Knute Nelson, that unsullied 100 per cent arch-
realitarian of the United States Sen-
ate, has introduced, and had it passed in the Senate, a bill which would nullify all intents and purposes, nullify the ancient writ of habeas corpus as far as our Federal courts are concerned and would give Federal Judges the right to bring an indicted person into their jurisdiction without the "annoy-
ance" of a local hearing in the dis-

It does not require any particular amount of sagacity to divine the
sources and aims which inspired this
obnoxious piece of legislation. With the
fall of the President, the only form of the way, what could be easier in
times of strikes or other periods of "unemployment" for Federal legislation to be introduced to destroy
any local authorities and to deal with them summarily?

But the National Executive Council of the Federal Party, alarmed over the possibility of this bill becom-
ing law, has asked workers and freedom-loving citizens to "use all power and influence at their command, without fear or favor, to prevent the passage of this legislation and to rally to the defense of our liberty." And the warning is not
merely a threat. As at present
certified, the House of Repre-
sentatives is likely to pass any piece
of legalized kidnapping, so long as it is aimed against the interest of
the workers of the country.

LABOR DAY THEMES

LABOR DAY came and went with a parade in a few of the cities
and a number of speeches from restrains and pulpits.

The keynote of the speeches was the realization of the workers and freedom-loving citizens to "use all power and influence at their command, without fear or favor, to prevent the passage of this legislation and to rally to the defense of our liberty." And the warning is not
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Coal Profiteering in France

By MARION LUCAS

Because in its opinion the production of coal is a national service of a country, the Labor Economic Council established by the French General Confederation of Labor has recommended the nationalisation of the mines. This is a new project for a labor union, as it has long been advocated for England by the English miners' union and was one of the objects for which the long and bitter struggle was waged by the miners of that country today. The French council urges this step, however, as part of its program as the social rehabilitation of France, which was physically more oppressed by the war than any other country except, perhaps, Belgium.

The old law enacted in France in April last to nationalize the mines of that country today. Needless to say, mines are owned and operated in France by private individuals. A large part of the mines are owned by individuals who are the owners of one or two mines, whose property pass on their children. There are also mines which are owned by a single owner, but also the property on the surface above the mine.

There is a powerful group of mines in Anzin, where the department of the Nord. The owner of the mines is a labor party senator, M. Aulneau.

A Labor Spy's Confession

The superintendent of a Baltimore strike-breaking agency became, according to the Star, "an open confession," which he hopes "will be good for my soul." He was employed by the "Bureau of Industrial Relations," an organization formed by union-busting employers of the Monumental family, to gather information and charge of breaking the strike or lockout which has been on in the printing trade.

The spy, who gave his name as Joseph H. Thomas, appeared at the courthouse and read from a leaflet handed Union No. 12 and voluntarily told the story of how he had operated in an endeavor to break such unions. According to his "confession" in writing, a copy of which has been furnished Labor by Labor, Baltimore Tribune, there are 469 concessions in France today that are not being worked. It is also stated that France employs more miners than any other European country in the production of coal. It is estimated that the French mines have cut the production of coal by 60%.

The French Mines' Committee is one of the most important capitalistic organizations in France. It has a head office in Paris. "The committee holds a basic position with regard to all other industries, for it is the regulator of production, consumption, and industrial materials." France has always paid higher for her coal than any other country, and there is a limit to the fact that mining companies have always made "gold of coal." Prices are fixed by the government, and mining companies have cut production of coal in France.

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Through the Eyes of a Standpatter

By OBSERVER

Intelligent opinion and a broad view of things are usually not regarded as falling within the domain of the Department of Justice. And after the long and tedious spell of public service, it is to be regretted, with its witch-burning and "red" hunting babbles, that department of our national administration has become something like an open book upon the question of the headquarters of political twopenny-pinners, with all the petticoat intrigue. It is all the more surprising, therefore, that a representative of the Justice Department has attracted the attention of the intelligent elements of the country by a truly interesting and illuminating speech.

We refer to the opening address delivered before the convention of the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, by James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States. It is, indeed, a remarkable address, touching as it does in no superficial manner upon the various phases of the world-wide discontent. Mr. Beck has the courage to see things as they are and the insight to discern moral forces which as yet are latent. In his speech on "the moral psychology of the present crisis," he deals with the subject of the spirit of authority. The Solicitor General proved himself a searching diagnostician. He has the power to go right down to the bottom of things and seek the causes of the distresses they reflect.

Yet his proposed cure is a quack, pure and simple. At every rate it is absurdly wrong. It is wrong because it is the world's ill; and this is because his mental efforts and intellectual power are wasted upon the wrong direction, are wasted in a mass of metaphysics instead of being applied to the world of realities. With all his clear thinking he is not open-minded and with all his power to see things he is unable to understand them in correlation with the general scheme of human society. Mr. Beck sees symptoms of worldwide revolt, and pretty nearly in every sphere of social life. In religion, in art, in industry, in sex—everywhere the mutiny of the old social order is apparent, and everywhere man seeks to cast off the old trammels and laws of the social order that has outlived its day. Speaking of political untruth, he says that it is not merely a reaction against "tyranny," but even in the most stable of democracies and among the most enlightened peoples the old social rules of government may be used.

Nor is he desired as to the nature of the particular industrial struggles in this or that country. In his words: "We are in for a drought even if it were only the world-old struggle between capital and labor and had only involved the conditions man
total. But the insurrection against the political state in England was organized and carried on in a deliberate and intelligent fashion, and it marked, on the part of men of a portentous delay of the belief in the object for which he had taken up its chosen organ—the ballot box.

"Great and powerful groups have stood up and discovered—and it may be the most portentous political discovery of the twenty-century— that power does not rest upon power, but control over the necessities of life, as compared with the power of the voting franchise, and that the latter cannot be achieved without the spirit of work. The great genius which it propounds to us, and which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, we will be destroyed, is this: "These men with the increase in the potential of human power, through thermonuclear, have been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the power of the individual human character."

It is small wonder, after this, that the Solicitor General of the United States should have felt the need of a new constitution in the law and the legal profession may save the world by "protesting the soul of the destruction by the soul machines," the Solicitor General delivers himself of an utterance which has done much to the pronouncements of the open-shop champions. Quoth Mr. Beck: We must defend the right of every man not only to join in protecting his interests, whether he is a brain worker or a manual laborer. The right of combination the individual would often be the victim of giant forces— the workingman, the right of the individual, if he so wills, to defend upon his own strength.

"We must be on the watch to keep up with the representative of the Department of Justice in his flight to the other world. He makes his declaration, but the above statement of his is clear and plain to us, for all his high thought is that the community law has to be fair to organized labor and at the same time protect the open-shop competitors and encourage their development which is, after all, no more than might have expected from a report of our Washington Administration.

INTIMATE IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE

By ALEXANDER FICHLANDER

There are several ways of discovering what the situation is in another country, one of which is to study labor organizations, well known writers on labor subjects, prominent members of labor parties, authorities of all kinds on social and economic problems. The latter to a certain extent is the president. Character. This method has certain advantages and enables one to form impressions from the opinions of people who are devoting their entire attention to the question at issue, and whose opinions therefore are of considerable importance.

In my case, however, the impressions of the European situation came from entirely different sources. They came mainly from people whose names are not known to the world, or even to myself. They came from casual acquaintances in railway carriages, or from a trolley riding from place to place. They came from factory workers, railroad engineers, cab-drivers, on the one hand and perfectly respectable merchants, business men among the other. Perhaps it would not be wrong to say that they are the result of talk and chats with ordinary people of all classes of society.

England had always meant to me the country where the labor problem is being solved in the happiest possible way, the country where Labor is coming into its own, slowly but surely, the country where workers are asserting themselves as nowhere else, the country where they are gathering power and authority.

But what a disappointment! One or two prominent students of labor turned to me with a sly smile. "Is it true? Is it the case of England? Is it true? Is it America's case that England is doing so much in the cause of labor?"

And truly, as discouraged as we may be sometimes in America as to the consummation of the labor movement, particularly of the grave situation today, we feel less so, after observing conditions in England.

It may be the best analysis of the labor situation in England was made to me by a very courteous English man with whom I walked and talked for about three hours. He is a merchant in the city of London, quite comfortably, economically, cultured, refined, but thoroughly conservative in his views. I asked him question after question as to the various social and economic conditions confronting England, to all of which I received intelligent and thoroughly frank replies.

"What about labor?" I asked.

"I have no more fear of labor today. You know, during the war labor was the top dog here. They did what they pleased. They did what they wanted. But today, it is quite different. Labor is completely crushed. It has lost its spirit. Unemployment is no serious labor does not care anything."

And in addition, he added quite coolly, "labor is all split up, don't know how the labor leaders fight among themselves. They have no confidence in their leaders. None of them think they are no radicals. Others think the leaders are too conservative. And then they are fighting among themselves. (Do you see, we have little fear to tear up when a group of people is crushed, when it is pushed up to the wall, to the external pressure. There is nothing at all to fear from it."

Alleged in agreement with him, I hope I did not notice the bitterness in his smile, the tragedy of the situation quoted the day for me. This frank opinion, expressed by a thoroughly representative type of English man who is pointed to as the spot in the labor movement more clearly perhaps than could be done by most workers. The tragedy of divided and quarreling English Labor attempting to fight the economic struggle with its one hand and its political and social hand, seemed to me almost hopeless.

But I have again come later, when in discussing this matter with English, I found that although they agreed the situation was exactly as described above, there was quite a division among them that this is but a transient, temporary condition. As soon as possible, conciliation with capital will reassert itself and will continue in its onward march.

...or the workers in England are full of a revolutionary spirit and are prepared to make radical changes in the economic structure. England is something that a great many of us believe to be true. That is all that Washington has to offer us.

To be continued

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA COFFEE
ZWEITCHI CHAI

exclusively
The Bryn Mawr Experiment

A summer school for women workers in industry was conducted for the past two months at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. The object of the school was to give the circular of announcement, was "to offer to young women of character and ability a fuller special education and an opportunity to cultivate their minds in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the naming social problems, and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives." As there was no phrase "widening their influence in the industrial world and help in the naming social problems, and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives". As there was none of their own lives, the school was to offer to young women of character and ability a fuller special education and an opportunity to cultivate their minds in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world.

Majority Unorganised

The majority of the students came from industries already unionised. The instruction was divided into classes, with the absolute freedom of teaching and discussion to which the school was theory consigned and the wretched tutorial system had not been attempted, the students would have been more enthusiastic as such people are those who have a history, literature, composition, appreciation of music and physiology of art.

A Radical Minority

This fighting radical minority created much unrest at the school and the students were divided into two groups. The characteristics of the average American student in the class discussion were, as a girl and boy, we pity the poor boys, you could take everything from him. We are not to be taken for a union. Unfortunately, their theology is the Family Psychology which one helplessly confronts in organizing the American worker. The work is not yet done, so that the tailoring industry is rapidly developing.

UNITY HOUSE TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 11TH

Unity House will be closed Sunday, September 11th; but not before of course. Our friends are gathered in a Labor Day celebration, and not before guests of honor. They have no help to the Russian relief funds.

The Unity House Committee regrets that at this time of celebration and fun-making at Unity, our members could not be there to express their desire to help Russia in some very tangible way, for the week-end is completed. A very fine program is promised. Water sports and various competitions are being staged on the grounds. A season’s work has been very successful, convincing the committee that the country is, drawing to its close. If workers want to keep on taking their vacations, they should be ready to start in September to make the decision concert at Carnegie Hall on October 26th a great success. No one should leave the House without tickets for the world of the workers—only far two weeks, for a glimpse of it. Then they must return to workshop and factory to prove the value of the work and that it makes it possible for such institutions to flourish.
WE CONGRATULATE LOCAL 3, THE LADIES' TAILORS

The owners of the ladies' tailoring establishments in New York have made a big mistake in expediting their production for a wage-cutting experiment, to increase work-hours and to allow for other "reform." For while it looked like a fight, as the United Mine Workers have fought over and over again, it was the beekeepers of America that were sitting and saying there is a bit of the American laboring bee that is actually claiming the lives of thousands daily. Notwithstanding the manufacturers' assertions, evidence and statistics show that they are doing even more damage within their power to make the International relief campaign for Russia a thorough-going success.

MILITARISM IN THE SADDLE

On November 11, diplomats and statesmen from every part of the globe will gather in Washington to discuss ways and means for ending the present war and for the preservation of the peace. It is in itself an eloquent admission that the great World War, waged ostensibly for the purpose of "making an end to mil- itarism," and for the "preservation of the peace," was itself a military adventure. The other half of the war, the military adventure, was a failure. It is true that the militarism of Germany was smashed to a degree. But the other nations are still armed to the teeth and the race between nations and nation for greater armaments goes on, since the days of the armistice, as merrily as ever. So our world rulers have decided to get together in Washington to find out how to avoid another of these mad rushes to a halt, if they cannot abolish it altogether.

It is said by some that the entire conference will end in nothing and that all the statesmen will go home and say that the nations will participate in the conference 'as deep in their hearts, inveterate war-scholars and diplomatists. They neither believe in the abolition of war nor do they think it advisable to try to abolish war on a large scale, for they have seen it fit to repent publicly for the great crime they have committed against humanity and civilization. It is also stated that the interests of the nations will be treated as separate and distinct entities just as they were in 1914 and perhaps even more so. Many of them have come out of this War bigger, richer and more powerful, though the American soldiers are now weary after three years of fighting, and now that they have acquired new lands and domains they are loath to part with them. Still other nations have come out of this War with the best of all possible worlds, and might recoup their losses and recover their former possessions from the victors.

Of which leads one to doubt that the Conference summoned by President Harding for November 11 will accomplish the least effect in the direction of disarmament. It is possible that some reforming provisions may be inserted in the treaty, which guarantees the faithfulness of their performance and who can pro- ""
WHEN RAGE IS MUTE

By HARRY LANG

(Imagery from Executive Council Meeting.)

There is a kind of anger that bursts forth in fleeting rage, that fumes and flares, that festers and cloaks itself as a cloak under which, an anger that spreads its seeds like a weed, like a virus. The anger that seeps into the heart, that scatters green sparks of dismay before one's eyes, yet seals the lips in unbroken silence.

It is the rage of the latter kind that makes itself apparent these days in the American labor movement. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had a meeting last week in Atlantic City. The meeting considered the industrial situation in the land and the status of the labor movement. In its summaries the Council exhibits unmistakable signs of anger, but it is anger without a storm, anger without a break, a shaking of, undermining labor unions and will go on just as ever oppressing, suffocating and slaying the rights of the workers. The silent rage will not deter them.

They do not intend to place the blame for the distracted conditions of labor at the door of the Executive Council. The leave that is out of agreement or naive persons who know no better. I do not believe that present agitations would improve if all of the leaders of the A. F. of L. had of a sudden become "revolutionary" leaders. Be- cause there is a weakness in the theory and a sickly lethargy is overtaking the working masses in every land and country, it is plain that not only the leaders, but the labor unions in England, and France is even worse affected. Regardless of the fact that the workers are more class-conscious and are far better organized politically than our workers, their rates wages are being cut and working standards reduced, and there too the labor unions are held as weak as ours. There is a general action, an all-pervading darkness the world over and the forces of reaction are all on the move and swing.

Indeed, how may we expect that the temper of our labor movement be very far from healthy while the masses, the great multitudes are quiet and apathetic? At the very outset of the great labor movement, our labor movement has thundered forth a deafening "No!" "Refuse lower wages."
The range of your living must become narrower and smaller but wider and even higher!" Right at the beginning of what is called "reconstruction" period, the official labor movement has made its stand clearly known. What response did it meet with? Did the workers refuse the decreased wages? There were strikes here and there, but these are a few, new but weaker strikes against reduced wages; but there was no confirmation, there was no real outburst of action, of revolution, of workers present at present. And now when the Executive Council of the labor movement has claimed that the cutting of wages must be resisted, its anger is only the expression of a pocket of isolated revolution, of stifled throat, and of silenced lips that smother the sound of grating teeth.

The "time of phrases is past. It is the time of action. Unemployment enters not into the very heart of the nation, it is becoming bad and ever worse. The will genius of poverty and degradation hovers over the country. The perilous beast of degeneration is spreading its paws over the heart of the land. Things must be done, and this is imperative. We are wondering, we are wondering," the Executive Council said.

Thus sounds the declaration on unemployment, adopted by the Executive Council at its labor meeting which was in directed to the powers that be in the land, to leaders in industry. It is a declaration not also a echo among millions unemployed who are now looking skyward at the midst-down doors of their factories? How can we rather appear that it will remain a social wildness for the duration of our country will continue playing politics, the leaders of industry will go on being capitalists. And the workers? They will crawl into their winter holes and will seek again in every charitable crumb preferred them.

Tragic? Isn't it? How long will it last?

The Executive Council at Atlantic City treated at this meeting every important question that concerns the welfare and the interests of the workers and of the people in general. The Council did not confine itself only to a mere discussion of unemployment. But undeal more from his experiences during the last War—which he himself had aided in bringing to an Allied victory. He had met all the horrors of war. He had fought for the "world peace." He knows their insincerity and their hypocrisy. He knows well enough that they will not give up military force as long as they can keep up, and as long as they can strike to suppress it. It would seem, however, that Gompers profits but little of his experiences during the last War. It may be old but his heart is every young and constantly overflows with new illusions. This time his illusion was smothered early in the bud. President Harding informed the Conference that he had a "group or class representation," and that as the President of a "one and undivided America" he will appoint as delegates the most fitted and best adapted for the task.

Hard as it is to admit, we must say that this time logic is on the side of Harding not of Gompers. Had Gompers believed in the class struggle and fought to accentuate it, he would have had the right to say that Harding's anti-working class be represented at this Conference. But this is not the case. True, Harding with Harding, Gompers does not believe that America is divided into two classes, the rich and the good and bad persons, such as can be found in every human stratum, but has kept at the door of both capitalist parties, hence his championing of "no strikes" policy. He will attend at the Conference, for the representative of a group or a class in the country, neither Harding nor Gompers recognize?

Yes, logic was, indeed, on the side of Harding this time. If Gompers and others believe that all the workers of every other land—had firmly decided that they abdicate from working in munition factories or refuse conscription, and had carried out their decisions, Gompers would have been free of the trouble of requiring Harding for a seat at this Conference. World peace would then be an accomplished fact, with or without the actions of Harding. As long as there is no peace, Gompers need not then prevent from bringing the curse of militarism to an end. As long, however, as the workers persist in forging tools of murder under one another's noses, as long as the labor unrest, as long as the quiescence in conscription, peace conferences, such as the one that is about to assemble in Washington, will accomplish very little for the peace of the world even with the participation of representatives of labor.

A LABOR SPY'S CONFESSION

(Continued from Page 3.)

ur of Industrial Relations" were exhausted. It was decided, however, to work together for the purpose of keeping the spy system on the job until August 1. Thomas was ordered to confer his opening speech to the men's bookbinding organization. His refusal and was then "dirty" employed for some time, although, he admitted he had fallen very low.

Guy F. Bichman, chairman of the wages scale committee of Balti- more Typographical Union, said the "formation" of the spy system is not known to him. He has been aware of the activities of the secret service of the employ- ees since May 1, and that the spy had been only a few of the schemes of the employers.

We welcome them back and are glad to have Mr. Fichandler again with us.

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER, OUR EDUCATIONAL DI- RECTOR RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Mr. Alexander Fichandler, our Educational Director, returned last week from Eu- rope, where they visited England, France and Germany, where they had ample op- portunities to observe conditions. They had interviews with many per- sons, including representatives of labor, and brought back much interesting information which they will share with our members through the columns of the Journal.
SINCE HOMER SANG

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD


The story concludes with the image of a pyramid in Wall Street, implying a direct connection between the two gazes.

—J. J. C.

Since Homer Sang

From the ancient Greek poet, the first to describe a pyramid, until today, the story of this ancient symbol of power and wealth continues to captivate.

The pyramid of gold in Wall Street not only symbolizes the wealth at the top, but also the struggle and sacrifice required to reach that pinnacle.

In contemporary society, the pyramid of gold is a reminder of the disparities in wealth and power, and the importance of addressing these inequalities.

Employees are not allowed to dis

The pyramid of gold is a powerful symbol of the concentration of wealth and power at the top of society. It serves as a reminder of the importance of addressing the disparities in wealth and power, and the need for social justice.

In contemporary society, the pyramid of gold is a reflection of the realities of economic inequality, and it serves as a call to action for those who seek to build a more just and equitable society.
LITERARY WORLD OVER

ABROAD

ENGLAND

London municipalities are facing serious financial difficulties due to demands being made by the unemployed in various districts where they have assumed control of labor matters on the local boards. The British miners demand free baths at the pit mouths according to a resolution passed today by the miners Federation. Other measures are being considered to include a fagoting's annual holiday with pay and a pension of $1 a week after the age of 60.

Speeches of unemployed former service men are reported to the Spanish Consulate for enrollment to the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army.

270,000 years of human labor are lost to Britain in one year as a result of sickness among the insured population alone, according to the latest reports of the Ministry of Health. The India office reports that the union in assure cared about a large number of cases of tuberculosis now threatened with famine and martial law has been established in many districts.

Martial law has been proclaimed in five suburbs near Bombay, India, on account of the continued fighting by natives.

The British Government returned the railways to private ownership. The expenses for the wartime operation was £15,000,000.

Morgan Jones, Labor Party candidate, was elected to the House of Commons recently in a by-election in the Caithness constituency in the mining district in South Wales. He received 33,387 votes against 8,658 cast for his Liberal opponent.

GERMANY

The Minister of the Interior prohibited the publication of a number of nationalist articles in accordance with the decree issued by President Ebert, which is likely to encourage seditionist movements. 

200,000 people here demonstrated their loyalty to the republic in a great parade.

Nearly all the German undertakings of importance showed profits and a marked tendency to increase their capital.

RUSSIA

The Soviet authorities have offered Fridolf Nansen a first mortgage, and a $500,000 loan in security for a $50,000,000 loan which he is trying to raise among European governments.

Premier Lloyd George, said in the hearts in connection with the death of 60,000 people in Russia needed relief.

Food prices in Russia have risen in three connection with the death of 60,000 people in Russia needed relief.

Norman Haigood declares that the fate of Russia is due largely to other nations. The American and French governments are interested in the blockade and blockade is blamed for the present condition.

CANADA

A new Canadian Labor Party has been formed which hopes to run candidates at all federal and provincial elections.

ITALY

The Government intervened and induced the owners of the textile and metal industries not to reduce wages and thus averted a general strike among these craftmen.

JAPAN

After its submission 14 years ago, the Socialist League of Japan has again emerged recently and organized a new party which rapidly gaining adherents among the Japanese workers.

The Japanese Labor Federation has asked the A. F. of L. to use its influence to the end that labor may be granted the labor of mining in Korea. This led to the disarray of the conference last November.

At HOME

Workers of America and two organizers of the Pastime of America and two organizers of the Pastime of America were sent by the President and the Secretary of the District 17, United Mine Workers.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its session in Atlantic City discussed the movement to bring about public ownership and democratic control of the country's railroad system.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. told the Atlantic City union men that whenever a wage reduction was imposed it was better to resist and loss or compromise than not to resist at all.

Minimum wage laws for women and miners now in force in fourteen states and outlawry of clothes for women are endangered by the action of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in granting a rehearing of the appeal of local employers against the favorable decision of the lower court on the minimum wage law for the District.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor has begun a crusade on rent profiteers. The rent committees will be raised by the security of labor and the rent profiteers in operation with the Federation.

Charles J. McCarthy, former governor of Hawaii, who is back in the movement in Congress to import Chinese coolies and the United States is about to establish headquarters as representative of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu.

W. Jeff Lauck, consulting econo- mist, and the Department of Commerce, followed the course followed by the Railroad Labor Board and declared that the General Assembly of the states had not been consulted.

About 40 per cent of all the skilled and unskilled labor in Maryland is formed of women and girls. The report of the Department of Labor and Statistics shows:

Women employees dropped during the months of June and July in all commodities except foodstuffs and farm products, the decrease varying from 5 percent in the manufacture of clothing and clothing to 6 percent in house furnishings.

There has been a decline of 41 per cent in exports for the seven months ended with July and a decrease in imports for the same period of 37 percent.

C. M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that 11.5 million tons of steam coal equivalent to 3,000,000,000,000 of the products amounted to nearly $200,000,000.

Eight hundred and five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight immi- grants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with 45,000 for the previous fiscal year.

AMONG THE DESIGNERS

By E. LINKOFF, Secretary

The present critical situation in the women's wear industry has already affected to a considerable extent the designers. As the trade goes, so, of course, goes our local. Only last year our city had only 20 per cent of our designers organized. Due to short- sighted persons in the trade and also, to a certain extent, to the negligence on the part of some business agencies, who not only fail to listen to the designer when controlling the shops, our organization get a setback.

But the unbearable conditions in the trade are making the designer feel, and most men are aware that he could be better himself economically only as part of Local No. 45.

We want to bring to the attention of our brothers that the individual behavior of the manufacturer and manufacturer, which in the past, was the only protection in the hands of a designer, are no more binding the manufacturer. We know a designer does even a designer, of many cases where the manufacturer had abrogated the contract with the designer before it ran out. Only last week a member of our body called the attention of a manufacturer, who was dished eight weeks before the contract expired.

We approached the firm asking it to settle with our member, and when the firm refused a settlement, our member, who had worked for a few days, the firm came to terms.

We hear more of manufacturers refusing to give contracts at all and we believe the only long the "contract system" will be abolished. Our office has complaints about firms who had given notice to designers that unless they accept a reduction of a thousand dollars per year, they must look for other positions. Due to lack of organization, the competition among the designers is very great, and it is a very heavy task to find a suitable place. Every member of our local must bear in his mind that it is the interest of every designer to become a member of Local No. 45 or to pay up his dues.

Your duty is to convince your de- signer to become a member of Local No. 45. We have now orders to stop shops where the designer refuses to join the Union.

But the interest of the public, to a large degree, in the happiness and welfare of the majority, we insist on our designers to continue the battle.

At the last meeting of our Execu- tive Board, following the recommen- dation of the previous member meet- ing, it was decided to call an open meeting for all designers in the cloak, suit, dress and outer traders, on Friday, September 17, 23, 1921, the prox- imity of which will be announced in the near future. The duty of every mem- ber of our body, and believe the public propaganda among the designers, to convince everyone who has not yet organized, to join our organization not to delay in doing so; to call upon everyone who is in arrears to pay up his dues in an honorable way. It is not of great credit to a member of an or- ganization to wait until he is trounced by the competition in order to induce him to join. We ask you to join the Board and do your best to persuade other designers. We also wish to bring to the attention of our members that the Union is not a union for the facilitat- ing the entrance of the designers into the organization decided to reduce the rate of payment for the second quarter ($5.00) from September 3rd to Sep- tember 17th, inclusive. We urgently ask our members to be present at this meeting without fail.

Ask your friend designer to come and to dis- cuss the problems of the designer trade.
Educational Comment and Notes

COURSES TO BE GIVEN NEXT SEASON

1. History, Principles, Problems and Methods of the Labor Movement in the United States
2. The English Language

Our work in the United Centers next season will be conducted as before, for the following purposes:

(1) To help our members with the language of the country in which they now live, and to help them find employment from the elementary to the high School stage.

(2) To give them information on other subjects which they find of importance or interest, such as arithmetical, civics, literature, psychology, etc.

(3) To help them develop a healthy body for a healthy mind. To achieve this end there will be lectures and discussions on care of health and weekly gymnasium classes.

Lastly, what a great many of our members consider to be the most important purpose is the Education of Labor and Unionism. These are given because in the mind of many people the most important way to find a job and understand his own position in society as a worker and to know just as well as possible how the workers in the past have organized and what methods they used to improve their conditions.

There will be two courses on Labor and Unionism in the United Centers and the classes will be given by Miss Theresa Wolfram on the History of the Labor Movement in the United States and Professor Charles E. Mabry on the recent and progressive movement of Labor in the United States. Both courses will be a study of the development of industries in this country with the rise of the labor movement, the history of the labor organizations, and the industrial conditions responsible for its growth. The reading for this class will be taken largely from the Labor and Industrial Unionism of 1913 and the course will be given to impress with clear and fundamental facts in the field of labor movement that we have today. A detailed tracing of the history of trade unionism from 1812 to the present day.

Another course on Trade Unionism in the United States will be given by Miss Daniels and will consist of a survey of the beginnings of trade unionism in Europe, its development and industrial conditions responsible for its growth. This class will be given to impress the fundamental facts in the development of the trade union movement throughout the century, their victories and defeats. Special stress will be placed on the development of trade unionism and its principles and tactics in the different periods of economic development.

Opening of Our Unity Centers

The Unity Centers open Monday, September 12th. The coming year is being faced by the leaders of labor in our country with enthusiasm and optimism. They feel that industrial conditions will be as serious as to demand the employment of every effort. Others are undemanded by the economic situation and feel that it will mean the spurt on to stronger and more successful efforts towards unity, solidarity and victory.

But all must agree on this. Whatever labor will do, if it is to be successful, must be done by men and women who are organized into forces which operate in the economic world of today.

Workers will accomplish something permanent if they are united. There is no need that they should be an army. They may know thoroughly and clearly what they want and how to get it.

This means Education.

The International is prepared to help in this task, the most important, that is labor movement has before it, of educating the men and women who are producing the wealth of the country.

The educational department of the International has completed its plans for the following season and announce that we will open our Unity Centers next Monday, September 12th. The classes will be organized as before by the Unity members of the International only.

We want our workers to join these classes in larger numbers than ever before. It seems to us to be the best way to take advantage of this opportunity to receive instruction in work that will help them to achieve their ends.

The classes for our members will be organized in the Unity Centers which will be held on Wednesday nights at the previous numbers of "Justice." These classes will contain:

(1) Instruction in the English language, beginners, elementary, intermediate and advanced.

(2) Instruction in other subjects of interest and importance, such as arithmetic, literature, science, physiology.

(3) Care of health and physical training, to develop a healthy body for a healthy mind.

(4) Instruction in history and geography.

We are very happy that we are now able to open our Unity Centers in such numbers as to cover the entire country. We are sure that the work will be of benefit to all who participate in it.

A Message From England

In a conversation received by the Educational Department from Mr. R. A. MacTavish, Secretary of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee and Workers' Education Union of England, among other things he writes:

"We are now beginning to realize the importance of trade unionists who find they are a great stimulus to me. When our conclusions differ from those of the trade unionists from whom we are generally accepted there are times when one feels and thinks 'what right have you to advocate views with others who are to say I am right and the others are wrong.' Your letters and the views which you have admirably expressed in your Report on the educational activities of your International to the Conference in America last summer have helped to keep me on the right path. Thank you very much for sending me copies of your Report and the minutes of the conference.

"I have received a copy of Glasgow's revised pamphlet. It is an interesting and valuable publication.

"I am indeed pleased to know that Professor Charles B. Scott is associated with the League. I had the pleasure of meeting him during his recent visit to England.

"For it seems a little difficult to write an educational article for a labor magazine in England and the same something that would be of special interest to women workers, for taking that subject would be much more of special interest to the education of our women folk than I do to the educators here.

Mr. MacTavish is probably under the impression that our organization consists of women only. We do not know our membership comprises 50 per cent. Men states further: "I am well aware of the difficulties in the way of publishing such an article, so in sheer desperation I have written the enclosed. I have tested it in its present form and the response assures me it is quite readable and interesting. I therefore conclude my letter in the hope that you will find it acceptable and, should you agree, I would, of course, amuse you to keep it a secret, at least until a more propitious time. Are there any very interesting others.

"I have quite definitely come to the conclusion that in working class homes there are to be found the most useful pieces of psychic stuff in the world today. But how to educate the workers with educational problems primarily as to contents and methods. I am indeed pleased to know that the International to the Conference in America last summer has devoted his life to the development of Labor Education and whose views coincide with mine in many ways. I hope that you will be able to do some good to your readers and those teachers who know how to adapt their art to their students.

"The Education of Class Conscious Workers" which appears in the next issue of JUSTICE, is needless to say that it will be of educational value to our members. We hope that more and more reading in

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 X

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Section 2

1. I. L. G. W. U. was organized 1900.
2. In 1890 the New York Waist Makers were organized in a local union which soon joined the I. L. G. W. U.
3. In 1901 the N. Y. Ladies' Garment Cutters organized into Local 10 of International.
4. (a) As first Cutters' Local was very conservative and often refused to co-operate with other locals or to carry out mandates of International organization.

(b) However, these Cutters have adopted new policies, have become imbued with general spirit of our organization, are represented on Executive Board, and sending influences to our Local.
5. At convention of International, 1905, the N. Y. Finishers were separated from Cloth Operators and were organized into Local 9.
6. This gave incentive to finishers, who till then were entirely dependent on operators.
7. Since then Local 9 grew in numbers and influence.
8. Up to 1905, N. Y. Cloth Makers lacked an experienced leader who could gain confidence of entire membership.

(a) This factor, more than any other, arrested the development of organization.

(b) This obstacle was entirely removed when Brother Benjamin Schlesinger was induced to come to New York and act as general organizer.
9. In June, 1905, the N. Y. Finishers after a successful spontaneous Anti Strike were organized in an independent Local.

(a) Local 17 added considerable strength and influence to I. L. G. W. U.

(b) In 1906, the idea of the newly formed I. W. W. reached the members of our local.

(c) A few members were converted to views of I. W. W. and caused considerable dissension.

(d) This local was a test for a short time and soon was forgotten.

(c) In 1906, Local 17 waged a spirited battle against employers.

(a) This strike lasted for over nine weeks and resulted in a complete victory over employers.

(b) The crisis of 1908 had its effect on our International.

(a) Due to general prolonged unemployment the locals of our Interna
tional began to suffer from lack of funds.

(b) Convention of that year was poorly attended and general aspect of organization was very gloomy.

(c) There was then a proposition before convention to dissolve Interna
tional.

(d) Fortunately, because of implicit faith of more active members this proposition was unanimously rejected.

Justice Friday, September 9, 1921.
**NEW YORK LABOR COUNCIL DEMANDS FAIR PLAY FOR CASSIDY AND LEE**

At the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Greater New York held on August 4th, 1921, Edward F. Cassidy, delegate from "Big Six," was given the floor on special privilege and reviewed the long battle for the seat in the Board of Aldermen to which it has been proven he was elected by the citizens of the Twentieth Aldermanic District of Manhattan. At the same meeting Delegate Hybleck of Typographical Union No. 6, introduced the following resolution which, after discussion, was passed unanimously, with a recommendation that all the Central Trades and Labor Council pass similar resolutions and forward copies to Alderman President La Guardia and Mayor Hylan.

WHEREAS, In the election of 1919 Edward F. Cassidy and Algeron Lee were candidates for seats in the Board of Aldermen and both were declared defeated at the conclusion of the count in the courts.

WHEREAS, The attorneys for the above candidates submitted conclusive evidence of gross fraud committed during the city election leading to the Supreme Court of New York County, and Justice Bihur having granted the petition for an official recount of the ballots and the result of said recount having shown that Edward F. Cassidy was elected by a plurality of 109 votes and Algeron Lee by a majority of 355 votes; and

WHEREAS, When this amazing result was announced Justice Bihur in March, 1920, ordered the ballots in both aldermanic districts turned over to the Board of Aldermen for an official recount and

WHEREAS, After refusing and evading the starting of the recount for 18 days the majority element in the Board of Aldermen finally began to count the ballots on the 18th day of last month at the leisurely rate of two ballot boxes a week, which, if continued, will mean the rejection of the result in January, 1922, when the present Board of Aldermen will be out of existence. Therefore, it

RESOLVED, That the Central Trades and Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, on August 4, 1921, do hereby protest against this show and apparently business procedure, and demand that the recount be proceeded with with fast enough to insure the seating of Edward F. Cassidy and Algeron Lee as members of the present Board of Aldermen, in case the result of the unofficial recount is verified. A due regard for the sanctity of the ballot box and the honest administration of our representative form of government requires that this demand be complied with and forwarded further.

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Flo­rville Le Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York.

+---+

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Members of Locals 10 22 25 58 60 66 and 39

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 made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Office immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

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

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S. DEUTCH,
(former member of Joint Board, and of Local 25 ex. Board — Proprietor)

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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

On Tuesday evening, September 6th, a special meeting of the Executive Board was held to take up the resolution of important questions that were taken up. One of the matters dealt with was the report of sales to the members of the balance of the assessments to the Constitution. There were a number of matters not brought up for action. Due to the fact that a few sections are unadopted, it was decided that the Executive Board meeting to the adoption of the balance of the amendments. The report of the General Meeting which is scheduled to take place on Monday, September 13th, at Arlington Hall, 33 M's Plaza, will also be a special one, where this matter will be disposed of.

CLOAKS AND SUITS

Due to the fact that the regular meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division was not held before Labor Day, there was naturally a great accumulation of matters requiring the action of the members for disposition. The Executive Board accordingly, therefore, has taken up thefinal discussions on this matter and will be a very important one, and are asked to keep the date in mind.

WAIST AND DRESS

A report on the plans for the organization campaign that the Executive Board will undertake, which was made mention of here last week, will be rendered at this Monday's meeting of the Dress and Waist Branch. This meeting, it should be remembered, will take place in the regular meeting room. The case of Brother Julius Levin, ex-delegate to the Joint Board. The Executive Board has made this a special order of business, where its recommendations will be taken up for action.

MISCELLANEOUS

No doubt, the members of this body are well aware of the resignation of Brother Joseph Weinstock as manager. The Executive Board has been working hard to fill this position with another successor. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the Board decided to take over for a while. This question was taken up at the special meeting held on Tuesday, September 4th, a report of which will be submitted to the members of this branch at their regular meeting on September 9th. The meeting is scheduled to take place on Monday, September 13th, at Arlington Hall, 33 M's Plaza.

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

1. On Thursday, July 30th, the charge of being a member of the firm of Robert W. Steuer, 32 West 31st Street, when he was confronted with a letter from Lawyer Rothenbein in which the charge of the manager was borne out. He was then given until July 30th to either quit the shop or be expelled from the shop. He now presents a certificate of verification of the County Clerk's office, in which it is certified that the record was entered for the period from January, 1930, to August, 1931. Upon motion the certificate was accepted and the case was left in the hands of the office for investigation.

2. A report from Mr. Berg, who resigned in 1931 and is on application for re-instatement now, appeared upon order of the manager at the charge of failing to carry out instructions. Manager Shenker states that on August 24th Mr. Berg appeared and requested the hearing, that he was warned that he wanted to work at Samuel Flossheimer at $49 per week, he informed the manager that he would be given a working card, since the firm already had two assistants at five months and he had left the union and the manager was warned to put in touch with Mr. Flossheimer to have the boy discharged. However, upon the statement of Mr. Flossheimer that he would pay Berg $44 per week, the office decided to issue a working card, but Renner was appointed to secure a card as he should have done and also did not make any additional payment. Upon his appearance on the following Monday, the office informed him that because of his failure to secure a card at the proper time, he would have to stay off the job and seek the permission of the Executive Board to work in Flossheimer's. Berg defiantly replied that he would not appear unless he was sent for. The manager was again compelled to ask Mr. Flossheimer to have him discharged. However, the office, upon request of Flossheimer, agreed to leave the matter to the Executive Board for final disposition, and Mr. Flossheimer promised to carry out the will of the Executive Board. The Executive Board directed that if the reinstatement fees of Berg be raised from $15 to $25.

Malof, No. 7399, appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Perlmutter with having scabbed at Globe Bros, 190 West 35th Street. Business Manager Perlmutter states that a strike against this firm was declared four weeks ago; that there were no people working there with the exception of the cutter; that he had summoned him to appear at his office and had instructed him to keep out of the house for the duration of the strike; and that he returned contrary to his orders. The cutter states that he did not know that it was a strike; that the firm had intended to give up the factory and had decided to keep only two operators and five months; and that he was never officially informed by the manager of Local No. 33, and had been discharged by his employer. Hyman Gulker, 9 East 14th Street, member of Local No. 33, denied the statement of the cutter. He states that the strike was officially called and the cutter was already out about a week and a half and had returned to work. Upon the statement of the cutter that he would stay out for the duration of the strike, the Executive Board decided to hold the case in abeyance.

Charles Gutwillig, No. 7164, appeared on summons, charged with being in business. The secretary render the resignation form which he had not filled out, to the effect that he had gone into the cloak and suit manufacturing business under the firm name of Brown & Gutwillig, 29 West 29th Street. The Executive Board, however, as a number of statements made by the board members that Brother Gutwillig rightfully should have resigned long ago, as he had contemplated going into business some time previous to his resignation and while he was a member of the Board. Upon motion, therefore, it was decided to expel him.

Charles Blooom, No. 7513, appeared, requesting that he be reinstated with the firm of E. J. Friedlander, 27 West 24th Street, from which job he was ordered off by the Executive Board on August 13th, on the charge of having worked hour work and having received single time for overtime. Brother Bloom pleads poverty and states that he carried out the orders of the Executive Board and was out of the house as per its instructions. In view of the charges against him, the Executive Board reaffirmed its previous decision and denied his request.

Morris Wallach, No. 1696, appeared. Brother Wallach, who was sent a registered letter to appear before the Board on Thursday, August 11th, and who failed to do so, was fined $10, for starting a strike at 9 East 21st Street, without procuring a working card or the permission of the shop chairman, the above shop having been on strike at the time. Brother Wallach stated that he did not receive that registered letter and produces proof to effect that. He further stated that as regards the charges, he did work for the house about two months prior to the calling of the strike, and did not know that a strike had been called. He further stated that he began working on a Monday and the following morning informed the employer at the office he procured a working card, the strike having been settled. On motion case was reconsidered and the charges against Brother Wallach were dismissed.

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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:

Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

GENERAL AND SPECIAL:

Monday, September 19th

ADORATION AT 2:30 P.M.

MEETINGS BEGIN AT 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and re-

lume the resignations form when laid off, but should also change their cards when securing an increase.

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Dr. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street, between Chestnut and Bedford Avenues

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