Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 38)

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

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

As was expected, the strike of Waist and Dress makers in Philadelphi turned out to be a bitter-fought contest. The employers are strain ing every nerve and using every facility to break the strike. Their endeavors, however, are of no avail. The strikers are determined to fight to a victorious end, no matter how long the contest might last. In addition, the great hardship and suffering of the strikers in the impending struggle has made the workers pert erbate.

The public opinion in Philadelphia is completely with the strikers, which proves the correctness of the manufacturers. They feel that they have lost the strike and they are desperately endeavoring to make every side in search of more ruthless and drastic methods. The fact that a number of manufacturers are actually threatening to quit the city, and, incidentally, that the employers, would contribute a great deal to their irritation. Settlements are being made daily — about seventy by yesterday — and hundreds of workers are returning to the shops. The ring leaders of the Assoc iation of Castle & Company have been urging their members to keep on the strike, and it aggravates them to think that their next "next" is not far distant.

The strikers, on the other hand, are very high. They picket the shops, regardless of threats and intimidations by the employers, and are as enthusiastic for the conflict as on the first day it was declared. All organized labor in Philadelphia shares this fighting spirit to the fullest extent. Certain clerical workers, who are members of the Association of Waist and Dress makers' Union in Philadelphia took up the question upon instruction from the strikers, and right then they decided to support the strike, and Philadelphia Clothiers to make the fight of the waist and dressmakers, in order to prevent anything that might affect the strike situation considerably.

NEW YORK CLOAK SHOP CHAIRMAN SPEED PLANS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

The shop chairman's meeting called by the New York Clothmakers' Joint Board on Thursday, September 30th, for the purpose of acquainting the chairmen of the Cloak, Skirt and Robe shops with the fact that a large section of relief funds for the hungry masses in Russia, was a success in every sense of the word.

The meeting was a spirited, enthusiastic affair and the hundreds upon hundreds of shop chairmen who attended the big Webster Hall have demonstrated their willingness and keen desire to do everything possible to aid the Russian famine sufferers. The Chairman of the meeting was Brother Paul Metz, the manager of the "American office" of the Joint Board. In a few brief remarks he explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced Brother Israel Feldman, the General Manager of the Joint Board, as the first speaker. Brother Feldman delivered a short talk which agitated the enthusiastic audience present. He pointed out that "the country which had at the darkest moment of its history voluntarily undertook to do all mankind was overthrown with unfold ingly, raised high the banner of Revolution and pointed to the people of the world the new path that might lead to the emancipation of the working class, and in danger of being dev oted!" It is the sacred duty of the workers in every part of the globe to support Russia in its hour of misfortune.

These remarks were received with a storm of applause. Brother Feldman touched upon the bad times prevailing at present in the cloak industry, and said that the Clothmakers of New York will come to the aid of Russia and will give freely a half-day's pay to the Relief Fund as decided upon. We are confident that had the season been a good one, that the clothmakers would have gladly given a full-day's pay for that purpose." In conclusion, Brother Feldman said that he would proceed at once with the collection of the half-day's pay and to bring these funds to the "American office" without delay.

Local 90 ASK EMPLOYERS TO RENEW AGREEMENTS

On September 15 the agreement between the New York Clothmakers' and Teamsters' Union, Local No. 90, and the employers in the trade is coming to an end, and the Union has sent out a request to renew their agreements.

According to Brother Bernady, the Manager of Local No. 90, it can be expected that most of the employers will place no difficulty in the way of the Union and will agree to an extension of the old agreement. Regrettably, however, the trade is not yet fully 100 percent organized and agitated spirit will necessarily bring trouble at the risk of losing them.

There is no collective agreement in the New York Tailor Trade. There is, however, a forward clause to each individual manufacturer. Many of them have already expressed the desire to sign them back to the office of the Joint Board. The Joint Board of the industry will probably follow this procedure. Those who might display a different attitude will be strongly urged to comply. It is in order that the strike they will have to sign the agreement.

BAROFF TO TALK AT RELIEF RALLY

Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has been added to the speakers at the great rally Sunday afternoon at the new Franklin Square for Russian famine relief. The other speakers on the platform as a representative of the American Federation of Labor, which includes the cloak makers, have already been announced. Still a larger number of other sections of the needle trades, will bring to the great rally their representatives and appeals and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

NEW DRIVE LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY

We have pointed out several times in this issue that the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry of New York had undertaken energetically to organize all non-Union shops in the trade in order to bring about a regular trade as in building the industry a 100 per cent organization.

To accomplish this purpose a definite plan has been agreed upon which we shall state in detail in next week's issue of JUSTICE. We shall only point out here some of the new features of this organizing work. One of the principal methods employed in the "rading" of streets in the industry is the so-called "footing," and literally flooding them with propaganda and literature, calling upon the workers to join the joint Board and supporting the first "raid" took place last Tuesday early in the morning when the workers were going to their shops. The "raid" covered 24th Street, both East and West. In that affair there par deliged the officials of the Joint Board of the Union, under the leadership of Brother Halsper, Hocman, and many active Union agents. There were also a number of delegates to the Joint Board, Executive Board members of the locals and a good number of active workers of the Union who were willing to help in the leding the workers to the organiz ing street demonstration, like a scene after the declaration of a strike. In many instances, the workers were attracted by a great deal of attention and of course made a favorable impression upon all the Union workers who were going to work at that hour. The Non-Union workers, however, who were caught in the "raid" and bare a" "officers" of the Union, were not very comfortable. It seemed as if they had quickly realized that this demonstration was directed against their benefit and some of them made attempts to run under cover, feeling ashamed of the fact that their deficiency had to be brought to light in such a way.

Such "raids" will be now held every morning, each day in a different street, until the Non-Union workers will be, one after another, brought into the fold of the Union.
BRITISH LABOR WANTS IRISH "PEACE"

I T Folms that clear and trenchant as the British Labor movement. The Labor movement is not just a union movement, but a movement for social justice and the recognition of the rights of all workers. The British Labor movement has a long history of fighting for the rights of workers and the people. The movement was founded in 1860 and has been a driving force for social change ever since. The movement has a strong tradition of solidarity and internationalism, and has been a leader in the fight for workers' rights and social justice.

The British Labor movement is a powerful force for change and has a long history of fighting for the rights of workers and the people. The movement is a driving force for social change and has a strong tradition of solidarity and internationalism. The movement has been a leader in the fight for workers' rights and social justice.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY MAX D. DANIUS

RETAIL FOOD PRICES KEEP RISING

STATISTIANS, surveyed by the Department of Labor for the fifteen principal cities of the United States, show that in the month from July 15 to August 15 there was an increase in the retail price of food in these cities over the previous thirty days. The increase runs from 8 per cent in Rochester and Dallas with New York City registering an increase in the price of living commodities of 6 per cent. As compared with the average cost of food in the year 1913, the retail cost for food on August 15, 1915, was an increase of 60 per cent in Buffalo and Milwaukee; 59 per cent in New York down to 43 per cent in Louisville.

These facts are worth committing to the nation's memory. The rise in the cost of living gives the lie to the assertions of the wage-cutter's and their political parties, that wages have increased. These facts should be made known as widely as possible and should be brought to the attention of the counter-offensive of the workers against those who are taking advantage of the economic crisis to break down their standard of living.

NO MERCY FOR SURPLUS IMMIGRANTS

In a decision of great interest to prospective immigrants and those responsible to shipping companies, rendered last week in United States Court, W. M. Ross, ruling that not only have the immigration authorities the right to detain aliens for interrogations and monthly quotas from their countries have been husbanded, but the authorities also have the right to veto their landing when it is in the public interest in connection with a hearing on a habeas corpus proceeding which the Judge dismissed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new Immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and had been kept in doubt, that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them. This one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum that the Government can veto. They have went to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. This was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more labor and a chance to work. The question now is how many of these immigrants can be preserved and what effect will that have on the labor force of the United States? The question is how many of these immigrants are needed and how many are surplus.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new Immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and had been kept in doubt, that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them. This one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum that the Government can veto. They have went to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. This was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more labor and a chance to work. The question now is how many of these immigrants can be preserved and what effect will that have on the labor force of the United States? The question is how many of these immigrants are needed and how many are surplus.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new Immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and had been kept in doubt, that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them. This one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum that the Government can veto. They have went to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. This was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more labor and a chance to work. The question now is how many of these immigrants can be preserved and what effect will that have on the labor force of the United States? The question is how many of these immigrants are needed and how many are surplus.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new Immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and had been kept in doubt, that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them. This one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum that the Government can veto. They have went to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. This was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more labor and a chance to work. The question now is how many of these immigrants can be preserved and what effect will that have on the labor force of the United States? The question is how many of these immigrants are needed and how many are surplus.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new Immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and had been kept in doubt, that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them. This one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum that the Government can veto. They have went to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. This was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more labor and a chance to work. The question now is how many of these immigrants can be preserved and what effect will that have on the labor force of the United States? The question is how many of these immigrants are needed and how many are surplus.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.

The question of surplus immigration is one that has been the subject of much debate in recent years. The need for labor is one of the most pressing issues facing the country today. The government needs to ensure that the labor force is adequately trained and skilled to meet the needs of the economy. The question of how many immigrants are needed and how many are surplus is one that needs to be addressed.
Membership of the New York Dress, Waist and Miscellaneous

(Results of Fifth Semi-Annual Census, July, 1921.)

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

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

In the first article summarizing the results of the Census, we mentioned several interesting facts about the growth of our International and the extent and distribution of good standing members in the local affiliates with the joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers’ Union. The present manuscript affords an interesting opportunity to add to the melancholy data on the membership in the various locals affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board. The unusual interest which was shown in the first article on the membership in the various locals has been matched by an almost as large interest in the membership in the Waist and Miscellaneous locals, which are inactive but which have been in existence for many years. The membership in the various locals affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board is as follows:

Local 48D with 88.9 per cent; Local 88 with 87.0 per cent; Local 82 with 86.5 per cent; Local 56 with 85.5 per cent; Local 54 with 85.3 per cent; Local 68 with 55.3 per cent; Local 58 with 55.2 per cent; Local 98 with 79.2 per cent.

Arranged in the same descending order the fourteen locals under consideration showed the following per cent of membership in the various locals, and that did not owe dues for more than thirteen weeks (Tables II and III):

Local 48D with 74.7 per cent; Local 88 with 73.2 per cent; Local 68 with 72.4 per cent; Local 56 with 65.4 per cent; Local 50 with 63.8 per cent; Local 58 with 62.6 per cent; Local 82 with 62.5 per cent; Local 60 with 62.0 per cent; Local 52 with 59.9 per cent; Local 46 with 51.9 per cent; Local 54 with 51.8 per cent; Local 6 with 49.6 per cent; Local 20 with 36.5 per cent.

Due to the different method of census for the different locals, the results must be interpreted with caution. It will be interesting to see how the membership of the various locals compares with the membership of the various locals affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board.

The membership of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is very much interested in the distribution of good standing members among the various locals, and the results of the census show that the membership in the various locals affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U. is very much interested in the same way these members are interested in the distribution of good standing members among the various locals affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

The membership of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is very much interested in the distribution of good standing members among the various locals affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

Table I.—Distribution of Good Standing Members in the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous Locals in New York City, Based Upon the 26 Week Period

| Census June 30, 1921. |
|---|---|
| Local 48D | 66 |
| Local 88 | 67 |
| Local 82 | 61 |
| Local 56 | 60 |
| Local 54 | 59 |
| Local 68 | 59 |
| Local 58 | 58 |
| Local 98 | 60 |
| Average | 61 |

Table II.—Distribution of Good Standing Members in the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous Locals in New York City, Based Upon the 12 Week Period

| Census June 30, 1921. |
|---|---|
| Local 48D | 44 |
| Local 88 | 44 |
| Local 82 | 44 |
| Local 56 | 44 |
| Local 54 | 44 |
| Local 68 | 44 |
| Local 58 | 44 |
| Local 98 | 44 |
| Average | 44 |

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices at the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 23d St., suite 2, 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn: 29 McKibben St.
Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street.
JERSEY CITY: 76 Montgomery Street.
Newark: 163 Montgomery Street.

Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Dressmakers’ Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Waist Makers’ Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York
Italian Waist and Dressmakers’ Union, 8 W. 21st St.
Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue.

Collections from shops of other locals in the International of Dress, Waist and Miscellaneous are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 304 E. 15th St.
Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 20, 22 W. 17th St.
House Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 21 W. 17th St.
Children’s Dress Mfr. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.
White Goods Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.
Cigar Makers Union, Local No. 99, 724 Lexington Ave.
Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 11th St.

According to Table I we find Local 48D at the head of the list with 88.9 per cent coming within the twenty-six-week period. It is followed by Local 88 with 87.0 per cent; Local 82 with 86.5 per cent; Local 56 with 85.5 per cent; Local 54 with 85.3 per cent; Local 68 with 55.3 per cent; Local 58 with 55.2 per cent; Local 98 with 79.2 per cent.

According to Table II we find Local 48D at the head of the list with 88.9 per cent coming within the twenty-six-week period. It is followed by Local 88 with 87.0 per cent; Local 82 with 86.5 per cent; Local 56 with 85.5 per cent; Local 54 with 85.3 per cent; Local 68 with 55.3 per cent; Local 58 with 55.2 per cent; Local 98 with 79.2 per cent.
THE PICTURE

By ABRAHAM RAISIN

Lately, Jacobson became aware of a feeling as if terrae firmae was crumbling away under his feet. And, locked objects he was firmly leaning upon herefore, were becoming soft and malleable and he was suspended Between a number of rather clear-cut lines, and even if some few, had recently drifted away into the different, opposing fields, and upon meeting them he had nothing but a few formal words of greeting to exchange. Some of his former colleagues had died, some others had moved to the West, and some others had simply changed their minds. Another version with any of his former colleagues would die prematurely upon him.

"What have I in common with them?" he would ask himself and find no answer.

In the course of a change he decided to leave his present quarters, a small room rented from a well-to-do widower, with his horse and his bard in the attic. In a few days he found a new, comfortable apartment in the same house, but not in the same building.

The new landlord, a rather auster man, inquired how long he would live there, and, in a friendly way, gave him the key and said:

"You'll be very comfortable here.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask me."

He noticed a stout woman energetically hanging out a pile of wash upon a clothesline in her yard, and she smiled at him. He felt secure and stronger.

"What a masterpiece!" he said aloud and his voice was heard by a few passers-by, who were walking or talking in the street.

He tumbled over back to the picture. The stout woman across the court was nearly the end of her task. He watched her now with a certain amount of interest and was not at all surprised to see her drop the clothesline on the ground and stand in the street with a purposeful look in her eye. He had never seen such determination and skill. He tumbled over back to the picture.

"Life is still an error!" he cried.

WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page 2)

The following letter was received from Brother Abraham Barlow, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International:

"Referring to your letter of Au-

The Labor union has been losing a large number of men in the last few years. While it looks as if they have made gains for the workers in the way of increased wages, there are two groups that have really lost the power of control and management, which were given to them immediately after the Revolu-

"What will be the outcome of all this, Brother Barlow?"

The answer was a shrug of the shoulder.

The chief impression of France is that of rampant militancy. While one seldom sees organized groups of workers marching in the streets, companies, squads and other aggregations of soldiers can be constantly seen on the march in the industries. At all times they seem to be going somewhere or coming from someplace. The French do not express particular pleasure at this. They see and hear, without showing any emotion, and understand what they see and hear.

Strikes, lockouts and past employment conditions are the daily newspapers. The cost of living is mounting higher and higher.

The country is in a fever of circulation. Conservative French business men and professionals frankly believe that the country is headed for an uncertain future, and that the only way to save it is by making the national debt the only way of meeting the situation in France. They believe that the country is in a serious crisis and that a serious crack is clear to many. It may be provoked by something in Germany, but may be saved by what the country does elsewhere. But it must come, unless "the wise men" who guide the destinies of the country are ready to come up with some new method of conducting business.

There are many other details to interest the general reader, but to one who is working for the further incitation of Labor, the European situation today brings nothing but sadness and depression.

Over all it flows the repeated thought, "If workers could only imit-
ate the capitalists! If they could only drop their differences, their individual interpretations and desire for control and manipulation, we would have no more "cold-shoulder" forces and fight the common enemy."
Labor Costs Not Cause of High Shoe Prices, Analysis Reveals

Editor Bain, of the Shoe Workers' Journal, "riffles" through the Democratic statistics and in explaining why labor refuses to accept wage reductions in this industry, he shows that the shoe workers could not possibly be regarded as willing to accept a reduction in their wages.

Before the war, he says, the labor cost of a pair of shoes retailing at $2.50 was 67 cents, or about 30 cents less than in this shoe sold as high as $2.85, and the labor cost advanced to $1 or 8 per cent of the price is never stated.

"Shoes that retailed at $25 or over would show a still smaller percentage of labor cost in proportion to the selling price at retail," he says.

On the other hand, the shoe workers were paid $14.50 per month, and the wages were paid directly to the workers. But how much of this was paid to the workers, we do not know. The workers received less than that. The organization is now up and doing their darndest to undermine the heart of our organization. Of course, all these miserable contractors like to do their work in the dark, away from air and sunlight. They do not dare to come to a meeting in the open to present complaints, plans, or arrangements. When workers hear, however, inflict the "censor" upon workers congregate and tell them to spread their lies, powerful, subtle misrepresentations and mistrust among themselves, as a result, they cannot track them from the real issues and causes of their present unenviable position.

Of course there is no work in the Chicago local shops. Of course want of work is the cause of the striking workers. But, it is just as clear a week-long system has been established with which the Union cannot be charged to be found.

The same week-long system has been established in every other place. Wherever there is a workable plan, piece-work is still in vogue and there is just as little work as there was before the war. The Chicago local shoe workers had no strong organization to prevent hard times. They were the fertile ground for the coming back of the old sweat-shop system, for the old-time misery and conditions. That the majority of our workers unorganized, this is a matter of common conclusion. It is, however, pleasant to observe that here and there a worker among the laboring classes is awakening to the agitation of the opponents of progress in our organization and become still another man of hopefulness in his outlook look upon the future of trade conditions in Chicago.

As Evil That Must Be Abolished

If there is a pest in the local cloak industry that must be done away with all possible speed, it is the system of misrepresentation of the workman, which is a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As long as the trade contractors, they would be "corporate bodies," and various other spectators among them, the prejudices of these women who take this whole problem and are despising the low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in the industry, it also is true that the finishing of garments in tenement houses is unsanitary and conducive to crime. But, where the sanitary conditions in some of our shops are also very far from ideal, and there are, among the tenement houses they are a veritable pyramid.

The Western Labor News has warned these employers on several occasions that they abstain from this practice. Some of them have tried to do so, but not a great many of them, we are informed, are still sticking to that obnoxious method of finishing garments. We have served notice upon these bosses again recently that in case they carry on this abominable practice they will be punished to the full extent of the union's arm. Our workers are requested to notify us of the organization whenever an occasion of this sort comes to their knowledge.

**RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colo., the delegation of the L. W. G. U. W. was split on the question of the re-election of S. Y. Gamper as President of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Samuel Gamper has been a hitherto in all years he has held office to the progress of the Federation in the cause of the working man. The labor movement with the Federation is one with the views of every single-class conscious worker of the International Workingman's Union.

That Mr. S. Y. Gamper need not wait for the Convention of the Interna
tional Union, where it will be seen whether he was right or wrong through an election, be it therefore

**RESOLVED, That we, the rank and file, of the Italian Labor and Weavers & Makers' Union, Local 89, being assembled in meeting on Thursday, September 12, 1921, at 8 West 31st Street, do hereby firmly uphold our deliberations, Brother Antonini, in his stand at the said Convention of the A. F. of L., as we do the work of the Federation with the views of every single-class conscious worker of the International Workingman's Union.

That Mr. S. Y. Gamper need not wait for the Convention of the International Union, where it will be seen whether he was right or wrong through an election, be it therefore

**RESOLVED, That the above resolution be sent to the Local, No. 48, for adoption and copies sent also to our Labor newspapers, John Collins, Secretary.

**BUY**

**WHITE LILY TEA**

COLUMBIA SWETOCCHI CHAI

Exclusively

Famous Labor Editor on Europe, the Third International and Russia

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, the great labor and socialist spokesman of the United States, has given a series of articles that have appeared in his paper, a summary of which has been given out by Editor Cahan on conditions in Europe with particular reference to the Third International and the Soviet leader situation he had to say, among other things, the following:

"Berlin is a whole world; it is a wondery city. The whole world passes before you. There is nothing official of the Third International in Berlin. But the Third International is famous because there are some men who don't care what matters they handle hard and wearily. They know that no matter how we differ we are all socialists in labor leaders in theory, we will support Russia.

Soviet Leaders See Failure

"The Soviet leaders realize that Communism, as they applied it, has been a failure in Russia for that reason their former leaders have been no anxious to get the policy of the Soviet Government changed. They are afraid that it might be hard to work. The Social Democratic party, the old party, has lost its charm. We have been told by Lenin that the Third International has lost all its influence in the party, and it is only the Socialists of the respectable."

The Coming of Slack Time

It is a law of nature that when a human body becomes, through any cause, weak and useless enough to be incapable of any immediate action which are ever present in the human organism, become on the other hand very active and do their utmost to attack and destroy the living tissues of the organism. The unparalleled height of the American working class of the present period has completed the internal agitation of some of the employers in the Chicago cloak industry. It is a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As long as the trade contractors, they would be "corporate bodies," and various other spectators among them, the prejudices of these women who take this whole problem and are despising the low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in the

The Scope of Slack Time

In a law of nature that when a human body becomes, through any cause, weak and useless enough to be incapable of any immediate action which are ever present in the human organism, become on the other hand very active and do their utmost to attack and destroy the living tissues of the organism. The unparalleled height of the American working class of the present period has completed the internal agitation of some of the employers in the Chicago cloak industry. It is a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As long as the trade contractors, they would be "corporate bodies," and various other spectators among them, the prejudices of these women who take this whole problem and are despising the low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in the

The Scope of Slack Time

In a law of nature that when a human body becomes, through any cause, weak and useless enough to be incapable of any immediate action which are ever present in the human organism, become on the other hand very active and do their utmost to attack and destroy the living tissues of the organism. The unparalleled height of the American working class of the present period has completed the internal agitation of some of the employers in the Chicago cloak industry. It is a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As long as the trade contractors, they would be "corporate bodies," and various other spectators among them, the prejudices of these women who take this whole problem and are despising the low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in the

The Scope of Slack Time

In a law of nature that when a human body becomes, through any cause, weak and useless enough to be incapable of any immediate action which are ever present in the human organism, become on the other hand very active and do their utmost to attack and destroy the living tissues of the organism. The unparalleled height of the American working class of the present period has completed the internal agitation of some of the employers in the Chicago cloak industry. It is a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As long as the trade contractors, they would be "corporate bodies," and various other spectators among them, the prejudices of these women who take this whole problem and are despising the low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in the
EDITORIALS

SOMETHING THEY DID NOT EXPECT

During the last few days the Philadelphia waist and dress manufacturers have been getting the surprise of their lives. They did expect that the entire honest public opinion of Philadelphia, together with all the labor organizations of this city and the labor organizations of the sister cities, would unite and force on manufacturers, dress manufacturers of Philadelphia who have declared war against the "weak" girls in their shops in an attempt to smash their organizations. It was expected that a large number of the wiser leaders of the girls' organizations would be unable to agree on a scheme converted these girls, as if by magic, into invincible fighters but that they have to face the concerted strength of all the employers. They are expected to give the best and most logical arguments which have been used and to turn the public against the employers. We are not ready to prophesy what these unpleasant eye-openers might prompt the employers to do. Logically, they should begin to see the futility of the strike, but even if the old traditions are infused into the minds of some employers are quite inscrutable. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound drumming before they will come to a conclusion. Our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.

MISERY IN THE OPEN

Our contemporaries, The New York "Time's" is very much displeased with the spectacle of the slave-yard on the Boston Common, where grown-up men, men who had fought for "democracy," for the "shackles of all wars and misery," have staged publicly, with a vestige of all the proceedings of the anti-slavery days and the same sort of a rope with which to hang themselves, that had thrown them off all the slaves. It is not the case that the employers eliminated themselves in any other less spectacular and less disgraceful way.

It would have been a great deal more respectable and would not have been more ridiculous. They would have been the very epitome of a decent people. Why come out with the ugly story of long months of waste and unemployment, and state in addition that they are ready to sell themselves to every entrepreneur who needs them. It is not alone the loss of self-respect and pride of these hungry Boston mobs that annoys our contemporaries. It is the continuation of the open misery in the most depressing feature of this procedure. Watching such a spectacle one might, strangely enough, come to think that Lincoln had lived in this sort of world and that the famous moneybags of the South for the abolition of slavery was a mere historic tragey—

if in the year of 1921, on the Boston Common, young white men who had been glorified in the hall of the 42nd Congress as proud of our progress and civilization, likely to think while witnessing such an exhibition? It may provoke disgust in the mind of the editor. The picture of these men with the rope and a dead guy, a feeling of rebellion in the minds of millions of others. How shameful and criminal must be the economic conditions of a society in which a few people can take place! And together with this thought, others might come storming along. What has victory brought to the "victors"? We had been warned that slavery was a mere incident and so the German, heaven forbid, come out victors of the conflict.

Today thousands of us rejoice, when some better situated fellow-countrymen are richly rewarded and the South is free of the badge of state. It is precisely these considerations that make the "TIme's" feel so badly about this horrible spectacle. It is not the indecent pictures of hangings, which have been displayed in the United States, that have made them rich. It is the fact that the people are no longer inclined to conceal this misery, this want and unemployment.

It is true that the leaders of the "labor movement" have not yet assimilated the picture of the working man in the mind of the eager onlooker. But where is the picture of the working man in the mind of the employer?

It is not alone the loss of self-respect and pride of these hungry Boston mobs that annoys our contemporaries. It is the continuation of the open misery in the most depressing feature of this procedure. Watching such a spectacle one might, strangely enough, come to think that Lincoln had lived in this sort of world and that the famous moneybags of the South for the abolition of slavery was a mere historic tragey—

if in the year of 1921, on the Boston Common, young white men who had been glorified in the hall of the 42nd Congress as proud of our progress and civilization, likely to think while witnessing such an exhibition? It may provoke disgust in the mind of the editor. The picture of these men with the rope and a dead guy, a feeling of rebellion in the minds of millions of others. How shameful and criminal must be the economic conditions of a society in which a few people can take place! And together with this thought, others might come storming along. What has victory brought to the "victors"? We had been warned that slavery was a mere incident and so the German, heaven forbid, come out victors of the conflict.

Today thousands of us rejoice, when some better situated fellow-countrymen are richly rewarded and the South is free of the badge of state. It is precisely these considerations that make the "TIme's" feel so badly about this horrible spectacle. It is not the indecent pictures of hangings, which have been displayed in the United States, that have made them rich. It is the fact that the people are no longer inclined to conceal this misery, this want and unemployment.

It is true that the leaders of the "labor movement" have not yet assimilated the picture of the working man in the mind of the eager onlooker. But where is the picture of the working man in the mind of the employer?

It is not alone the loss of self-respect and pride of these hungry Boston mobs that annoys our contemporaries. It is the continuation of the open misery in the most depressing feature of this procedure. Watching such a spectacle one might, strangely enough, come to think that Lincoln had lived in this sort of world and that the famous moneybags of the South for the abolition of slavery was a mere historic tragey—

if in the year of 1921, on the Boston Common, young white men who had been glorified in the hall of the 42nd Congress as proud of our progress and civilization, likely to think while witnessing such an exhibition? It may provoke disgust in the mind of the editor. The picture of these men with the rope and a dead guy, a feeling of rebellion in the minds of millions of others. How shameful and criminal must be the economic conditions of a society in which a few people can take place! And together with this thought, others might come storming along. What has victory brought to the "victors"? We had been warned that slavery was a mere incident and so the German, heaven forbid, come out victors of the conflict.

Today thousands of us rejoice, when some better situated fellow-countrymen are richly rewarded and the South is free of the badge of state. It is precisely these considerations that make the "TIme's" feel so badly about this horrible spectacle. It is not the indecent pictures of hangings, which have been displayed in the United States, that have made them rich. It is the fact that the people are no longer inclined to conceal this misery, this want and unemployment.

It is true that the leaders of the "labor movement" have not yet assimilated the picture of the working man in the mind of the eager onlooker. But where is the picture of the working man in the mind of the employer?
President Gompers' Address Before N.Y. Cloak Joint Board

The last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers’ Unions of New York had a good deal of a festive air about it. Every delegate of all the unions, with the cloakmakers’ parliament was on hand and early, in addition to a large number of visitors, among whom were some prominent men and women in the New York Committee of the National Civic Union.

The reason for this turnout was the appearance before the Joint Board of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Executive Board of the Cigarmakers’ Union, who came in a body to the meeting. As reported in last week’s JUSTICE, subsequent to an agreement made by President Schlesinger with President Gompers several weeks ago, the latter was to appear before the Cloakmakers’ Joint Board of New York. It was on the Social Democratic National Convention and in the American Civic Union that President Perkins came to the meeting on Saturday afternoon, September 1st, to plead the cause of the cloakmakers.

President Perkins of the Joint Board had introduced President Perkins of the Cigarmakers International Union, Brother Perkins stated in a brief few words the history of the movement, and the reasons why it was vital to the welfare of the workers in the cloak and suit trade of New York and their fellow-workers in the big cigar shops who are still fighting for recognition and better conditions by their employers.

He dwelt on the solidarity of interests between the workers in the cloak and suit trade of New York and their fellow-workers in the big cigar shops who are still fighting for recognition and better conditions by their employers. To those who have secured them, you go to sleep and let the employers and sweatshops and unorganized and the undertakers, and the leaders of the powerful interests in the tobacco and cigar industry—the Tobacco Trust—

President Samuel Gompers, after a few introductory remarks by the chairman, then delivered a forceful speech to the delegates from which we quote the following remarks:

"Brothers and Sisters—It will be noticed that I am not a stranger to you. You are no strangers to me, either, my fellow Union men and women. You have doubtless heard the swelling emotions which overcame me as I entered this meeting and observed the tremendous——No, belittle——a fight in real form——to a victory in your industry. (Applause.)"

"I remember a few years ago, when we were fighting for a rule here, another, at one meeting or another, and knew of the situation then existent among the cloakmakers and in the needle trades than with any other group of unorganized or unorganized.

And I remember the time, too, when your men would be engaged in fighting for something in almost one year, great battles at- tended by great suffering and sacri- fice. We will not fight again. Where? To restore the reduction of wages which had been made after the war by the capitalists. The wid- ow and orphans, and in the next year you have to go on strike and fight again. I don’t know whether we had any educational value, but this I do know, that you followed out the policy which we had to fight this winter, and you have not been compelled to yield. (Applause.) You have held your own and, young as they are, old and some of you may be, and young or old as the great rank and file may be—to your everlastings credit. And I don’t know by when the manufactur- ers in your industry can play foot- ball with the cloakmakers of Amer- ica (Applause.)"

"If I rightly understand the situa- tion, the attempt was made recently for another victory. We don’t know the exact date at this moment, but I do know that after all the fighting which you and we have done, not perhaps the organizers in your industry, will fail, as sure as the sun rises tomorrow. (Applause.)"

"One of the reasons why the Presi- dent and the Executive Board of the Cigarmakers International Union have sought this opportunity of meet- ing with you and of talking with you, is this: In a large part of the cigar industry, in and around New York, and in some of the large cigar factories, the centers, the daughters and sisters of many of the men in the needle trades are working in the cigar industry, and, instead of these young persons joining membership in the Cigarmak- ers International Union, they might have been poisoned against our or- ganization and we believe that through you and your friends, that you will give to the men and women in your trades, and all your friends and acquaintances, and dispel this prejudice against our organ- ization.

"I know the sweating condi- tions under which you and those before you worked in your trade. I saw and I know it. We had a sub-contractor—but never in the worst conditions of your trade have they been compared to the condi- tions prevailed in the cigar in- dustry. We have not had only convict labor, in the public building houses, we had the sweeter, the contractor and the sub-contractor. We had the Chinese coolies, who nearly absorbed the half of our trade of our industry. We had a system whereby the age of the men was not a bar to work. It was a pardon for all, penalty, because all too frequently he could not get work because he was more than 50 years old. I was there when the single men were lodged in lodging houses and had to eat in some form of common kitchen and were fed in a com- bined, and the employer would get an interest in it. No there was a pro- vision upon them. One was single. Then, again, some of the em- ployers had a system where the men were not paid for Saturday and only on Saturday nights they would give them two or three dollars. Then the man had to go from store to store to get a few dol- lars. Of course, they were working, men and, in addition, they were competing with each other. They were underbidding and overdriving each other.

"We had child labor—we had all kinds of conditions that made the cigar industry a brutal business. They who worked, worked any old hours, any old days, any old nights. They worked, worked, worked. There was no barrier to work. There was no barrier to work. They who worked, worked any old hours, any old days, any old nights. There was no barrier to work. There was no barrier to work. They were under the age of 16, and yet they were under the age of 16, and yet they were under the age of 16, and yet they were under the age of 16, and yet they were under the age of 16, and yet they were under the age of 16. The Government was not against it. The Government was not against it. The Government was not against it. The Government was not against it. The Government was not against it. The Government was not against it.

"I join most sincerely and heartily with the suggestion and the request that we, the American Federation of Labor, International Union for your sympathy and co-operation and assistance, as I have been asked to do by President Harding, do this for you, and I hope that I have been help- ful to do so. I want to help in this tremendous work to bring within the fold of the Cigarmakers International Union every absolutely equal branch with all members—all those with whom you are dealing and working. I say to you and the other sincere and far-seeing members of organized labor, let us work and help to bring the Federation of Labor to bear and plant it upon the people, declaring that organized justice and freedom must pave the land—over for you and for man—an absolute triumph.
THE SLAVE MARTS OF 1821
By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

It was a thrilling spectacle that was enacted on the eve of the last day of the sales, for in the world beyond the other day. The spectators must have been treated to some "awfully wicked" spectacle, for in the sale had been taken up, the auctioneer set down his hammer upon the bare flesh of the slave and showed him to the crowd. He was stripped to the waist and then turned over to the buyers in the first auction block on the Commons market and sold to them. The auctioneers had elicited the envy of more than one movie magnate.

Not a man has been permitted by the law to purchase them. The doctrines subver-
sive of our democracy and our free-
dom. Honest-to-God Americans they are not. What is it all about? Why, it's about landing in the land of the free, proud of their country where a bookstock or a bob of hair is a hero, where the greatest republic glorifying in the realization that they have no discriminations, no public rules, no racial lines, happy that they are the sons and daughters of the free and equal. And because they are good Americans, and consequently good behaved, the government can afford to buy one of these slaves at public auction and then give them to people to our friends and our neighbors.

There is, we admit, something dis-
quieting in this slave business. For one thing its legality may be called in question. Some of our legal righ-
tists may advise the letter of the law be set aside, as they are so much in the interests of the government and the public at large, who are supposed to be its friends and supporters.

Abraham Lincoln, the great lawyer, pointed out in his famous Speech that the great law of 1860

"Avez Yell, hero of the book, was the ordinaries of ordinary parents. The uncombed hair of the young man, his father, who left his wife after steering her money, lounged large on the border of the town. This was not to be. Then, as he grew older, he found himself possessed of a voice, a voice, a voice, a voice. And how well the book, if it is to be admitted. Take, for instance, the delightful episode of his performances at the famous meeting of the town forty years old, where he sang the "Armorer's Song" from the publican's ballroom. He passed down to the low note at the end of the song, his immature voice produced an effect of melancholy or even of the most poetic sympathy of his escort, Ruby McPeef, the book which had not particularly noticed, before.

At twenty-three, after completing his college course, he got an opportunity to sing in a church choir. His new instructor introduced him to a new sort of society, where studio scenes were more interesting than the complicated rules of the book. At every fall in love with a young so-
ciety woman, Inez Copeland. His romance, however, was cut short by the sad news that had suddenly been announced by his instructor, who discharged him from his class and from the choir.

Impulsively, pushed by the friends of his mother, he proposed to Ruby McPeef and she ac-
cepted him at first because he also blindly lived his life, he married her. Always opposed in his every wish and bending by his family, Ruby con-

saved our liberties," or something to that effect. We hope that such a drive will soon be entered upon by all the farmers of the country. Mr. Hoover that it is inconceivable, or unthinkably, or inadmissible—we are not much concerned about it. Mr. Harding might issue a special proclama-
tion urging all Americans of means to buy one or more honest-to-God American citizens, the country could be flooded with posters and stickers with the legend, "Buy a slave and

Generally, their influence he nearly came to rebellion. His belief in himself, his ambition and his genius are a great force for good in the world. But he saw the colossal handicaps that confronted him, first in his family and later in the world. He saw how he could work for the world through his life a model husband, a successful business man, and even saved his family and wife wished him to be.

Adventure tempted him and in the guise of Inez Copeland. Twice in his life he had lived in this narrow life to rebel. The second time he came into his life was when he saw the book. He bore an image in him. Tired of his wife, longing for a realization of what he dimly saw going, he longed for her, and ne-

seated by the routine of his life, he turned to her. She almost converted him to her faith in a real future for him. His sister urged him to go with the other woman. A tragic accident stroked out the life of his sister. The last time the opportunity, and try to get into that other world of personal free-

society, plus his family, suc-

The Commonsplace life that he hated had become too much of a habit to shake off. He could not make up his mind to leave his wife. The other woman went back to her world alone. Society, plus his family, suc-

The slave trade was abolished in this country. The cause of the desiring poor, of the millions of people who are not the "leading man" of a theatrical troupe, but who are the slaves there to supply the background or furnish the "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by day, and a slave owner by night. He stole his best to sell were just men out of work.

Auctioneer Leodoux had quite an assortment of goods to offer the public. There was Joe Mitchell, a colored man, who sold for $120, and the blacks sold for $200, and the whites sold for $400. The auctioneer, a man of sense, a man of principle, said he sold by the pound. He sold the best he could, but he was not the best he could sell. He was a man of the Commons, who sold for $120, and a man of the Commons, who sold for $200, and a man of the Commons, who sold for $400.

Leodoux sold for $120, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service over-

The auctioneer arrived at the place of business. At the door, he paid his fees. The prices were a dollar an hour, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

"I sold a slave," said the auctioneer, "and I am sorry for it. The slave trade was abolished in this country. The cause of the desiring poor, of the millions of people who are not the "leading man" of a theatrical troupe, but who are the slaves there to supply the background or furnish the "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by day, and a slave owner by night. He stole his best to sell were just men out of work.

"Then Leodoux administered an oath to the oath in which they (the slaves) pledged their honor, and solemn was added to it by the admin-

istration of an oath to the slaves. We sold, he paid his fees. The prices were a dollar an hour, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

Furthermore, he said that a slave must be given the opportunity of being educated. In this he was right, for in the south there were schools for slaves, and they had been told that they did not deserve the honor of being a free man.

Leodoux sold for $120, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

"I sold a slave," said the auctioneer, "and I am sorry for it. The slave trade was abolished in this country. The cause of the desiring poor, of the millions of people who are not the "leading man" of a theatrical troupe, but who are the slaves there to supply the background or furnish the "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by day, and a slave owner by night. He stole his best to sell were just men out of work.

"Then Leodoux administered an oath to the oath in which they (the slaves) pledged their honor, and solemn was added to it by the admin-

istration of an oath to the slaves. We sold, he paid his fees. The prices were a dollar an hour, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

Furthermore, he said that a slave must be given the opportunity of being educated. In this he was right, for in the south there were schools for slaves, and they had been told that they did not deserve the honor of being a free man.

Leodoux sold for $120, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

"I sold a slave," said the auctioneer, "and I am sorry for it. The slave trade was abolished in this country. The cause of the desiring poor, of the millions of people who are not the "leading man" of a theatrical troupe, but who are the slaves there to supply the background or furnish the "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by day, and a slave owner by night. He stole his best to sell were just men out of work.

"Then Leodoux administered an oath to the oath in which they (the slaves) pledged their honor, and solemn was added to it by the admin-

istration of an oath to the slaves. We sold, he paid his fees. The prices were a dollar an hour, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.

Furthermore, he said that a slave must be given the opportunity of being educated. In this he was right, for in the south there were schools for slaves, and they had been told that they did not deserve the honor of being a free man.

Leodoux sold for $120, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years of service in the army, including service overseas.
Friday, September 16, 1921

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the national organizing committee have sent a telegram to the premier declaring that the labor movement must resist to the utmost further reference to arbitration by force and that resumption of warfare, in Ireland, . . . would never receive the sanction of the British labor movement.

The British Trade Union Congress, in session at Cardiff, Wales, adopted by overwhelming majority a resolution protesting against the carrying out of the Government's naval building program and endorsing the November Conference in Washington on the limitation of armament.

FRANCE

The extremist element of the French labor movement, thwarted by a fair majority at Lille, has failed to win their fight for a charter for the General Federation Convention and to adhere to Moscow.

CANADA

The Canadian Government has rescinded its offer of more than $80,600,000 to pay for stock and equipment for farms which have either bought or homesteaded.

MEXICO

Immediate resumption of all operations in Tampico region by American petroleum companies and the payment of petroleum taxes in arrears under our agreement reached by Government officials and the heads of five American oil companies.

The Federal Government of Mexico will not intervene in an effort to have the Vera Cruz Legislature modify its law recently passed permitting the workers to share in the profits of any industry within the state.

RUSSIA

Floyd Gibbons declares that there are a million Russians doomed to death and thousands dying daily in Leningrad, Russia, as a result of cholera and typhus epidemic.

AUSTRALIA

Local government elections in Queensland, Australia, have resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the labor representatives who secured only 42 seats to their opponents 657.

DOMESTIC NEWS

Renewed industrial activity is shown by a survey of some of the largest cities in the country. Manufacturing plants are putting on additional workers and a number of closed establishments are resuming operations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad notified the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that it would not recognize the order to the Brotherhood of Shop Craftsmen to draw up a new working rule agreement.

The Mingo County situation has quieted sufficiently to permit withdrawal of several detachments of Federal troops.

All employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad now have an opportunity for a voice in the management of matters affecting their welfare, according to an announcement made tonight by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Company unions, recently formed by the packers in Chicago, will meet their first test of strength with organized labor on September 14th, when the present wage agreement ends.

Conditions in the industrial world today, compared with those of last Labor Day, are much better, declares Ralph H. Stanley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, which has worked for peace and maintained a propitiously of a necessity of life. To keep milk prices from falling below 12 cents a quart nearly every dairy in Baltimore has been pouring great quantities of milk in the sewer. It is charged.

The President's Cabinet is to be reduced from ten to nine members under a new development in the reorganization of Government departments, which is to be submitted to Congress about October 1st.

The Department of Labor announced today that Chinese have been smuggled across the Canadian border into the United States to such an extent that there are now 50,000 Chinese illegally domiciled in this country.

Proceedings to fix the responsibility for the disturbances in the West Virginia coal field have been started by both the state and federal authorities.

Nearly 800 armed miners are entrenched on Big Creek, W. Va., awaiting reinforcements. A march may be made on the mines at Racine when they arrive.

Judge Landis rendered a decision today in the building trade war which has been going on in Chicago for months past, cutting wages from 30 per cent to 12 per cent.

Judge Cockrell of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Missouri gives a severe indictment of the judicial system in Missouri in a revision plan given to the new constitutional convention. He cites the best courts and best judges for a fair and just, and these are the people who have the most money and who are actually in the least need of justice.

A terrible storm, which broke out in Elizabethtown, Ky., prevented the march of 8,000 armed miners upon the coal mines. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and machine guns were reported awaiting their arrival.

Plumbers employed on the Speedyway Hospital in Chicago struck today as a protest against the decision rendered by Judge Landis in the Building Trades dispute.

Among the Custom Dressmakers of New York

By T. BERNAZNSKY, Manager

Most of our shops have opened up recently and work begins to show up. It will therefore be in place to give a small report about our organizations in these columns.

We have with us to the employers of our trade agreements which are to be renewed on September 15th and we feel that the new agreements will not be the cause of a serious loss to the sales.

The employers of the dressmakers have learned from past experience that we do not pay for the work performed by the dressmakers.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are not able to carry on our business in a proper manner, the employers have taken every precaution to the profit of the workers.

Regarding the trade we expect to be better and to maintain our good terms with the workers and to maintain peace in the industry.

To the employers who are willing to measure strength with the Union, we shall be ready to meet them in a proper manner. They, the dressmakers, have learned that when they start a conflict they are likely to lose their best workers, their best model makers and fitters at the very beginning of the season. It must be kept in mind that the fitting business is not every nothing to lose a fitter one such that requires a lot of patience, taste and ability, and an employer is he acquires one to suit his or her purpose.

Fortunately, the Union has in its midst some of the ablest and best model makers and dress-fitters in the trade and we are inclined to feel that our employers will not be able to break them in the Union on that account alone.

At the last meeting of our Executive Board the question of the half-organized shops was taken up for discussion. Some members might ask: What is a half-organized shop? The answer is: A half-organized shop consists of two departments—one of ladies' tailors and another of dressmakers. Both belong to the same firm, yet one is Union and the other is not.

In one department the workers work 44 hours and receive decent wages. In the other department the workers get far smaller wages and work 46 hours. The confusion prevailing in such a shop is easily imaginable. The workers of each department work to the side of the other and have no confidence in what either side might do. It happened already in the past that one part of such a shop would go down on strike while the other remained at work.

Of course, the only beneficiary of such a state of affairs is the employer. It is really hard to understand how such "half" shops are still organized.

We believe it would be to the advantage of both locals 3 and 99 to give this matter very serious attention. If such shops are Union shops they should be Union in all departments. If, on the other hand, they are not, such shops should be treated as such and an effort should be made to organize them into locals with both officers and members of these locals giving full consideration to this great matter.

As the season begins now, after Labor Day, no one should go on her own behalf to look for work in the shops. They must all come to meetings first with the Union. They will get better jobs, to begin with, and their wages will not be cut either. When a worker seeks a job on his or her own account, he is as a rule timid and accepts whatever comes along. The story is quite different when the Union sends them out on jobs. We expect, therefore, that all who seek work will come to register at 725 Lexington Avenue, the office of the Union.

On Monday, September 8th, we had an unusually well-attended general member meeting at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 165th Street. Over 400 gave their presence. At that meeting it was decided to increase the number of our members Executive Board five or six persons in order to better carry out the work of the union. It is carried out by the signing of agreements with the employers with greater efficiency and to accomplish much better organizing the campaign for the new shops and new Union shops which we are trying to organize.

It was also decided, in view of the recent changes in the nation has just begun to collect the half-daily voluntary contribution for the famine sufferers of Russia during the first week in Octo-

ber and to make known the decision of the meeting in every shop controlled by the organization.
News from the Boston Locals

By ABRAHAM SNYDER

During July we have had here in Boston election for all officers, paid and unpaid and also for a business agent. Most of the former officers were re-elected—only a few new men having entered the Joint Board.

A new business agent was elected, Brother Rothstein, a member of Local 24, who has held this post for three years, was replaced by Bro. Reiter, a member of Local 12, an old-time member of the organization and for several terms a member of the Joint Board. During the last general strike he rendered particularly valuable service to the Union. Another change was caused by the resignation of our secretary, Bro. Levin. He was not a member of our Union, but was a person of rare intelligence and was elected to office on this basis. At present he is compelled to resign on personal reasons and he carries with him the kind wishes of all the members of the organization.

The Joint Board has in the present officers of the Joint Board: B. Kuriald, president; William Teitelbaum, secretary; Harry Schneider, chairman of the Board of Directors; Simon Godis, chairman of the Joint Board; Committeemen and Isaac Posen, treasurer.

* * *

A Drive for Dues

The Joint Board is conducting now an active campaign for payment of dues and Union cards in good standing in the usual terms on or before September 15. Owing to the last strike a number of our members fell into arrears. Those who had some work gave up a goodly part of their earnings to maintain their fellow workers out on strike. Now, when there is more work in the shops, the Joint Board has ordered that all the members put themselves in good standing with the Union.

The current fall season in Boston is far from good. Many of our members work less than full weeks, though some of our shops, the better class, have begun the winter season rather early. In these shops at least the workers have had a chance to earn some money during June and July. In the shops where work began recently, however, and where work is scarce, the conditions of the clockmakers are very difficult. What makes things worse is the uncertainty of the future developments of the season. It is difficult to say whether the season will take a turn for the better, or if it is about to wind up. We hope it will.

We are nevertheless quite happy here in Boston on account of one thing: we have practically no unemployment such as are totally idle and have no jobs whatever. Last year at this time we had a considerably number of such in our trade and in this respect we are a great deal better off this year.

* * *

Corporation Shops

As readers of JUSTICE know, we have here in Boston a considerable number of so-called corporation shops. The tendency for the last two or three years has been in the direction of inspiring every enterprising clockmaker or pretender with the idea that he might become an "employer," "a get-rich-quick manufacturer" as it were, and perhaps roll in wealth at a very early future.

The result was that a great many of these ambitious would-be capitalists have jumped out of the ranks and formed chains of petty shops all over Boston which constituted the real menace both to the Union workers and to the industry in general.

The Harlem Socialist Educational Center

62 East 106th Street
Between Park and Madison Avenue
Plan for the following:
- Free classes for people for Concerts, Dances, Playlets, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
- Also Office and Meeting Rooms
- Tel. Harlem 6943

Open all day until midnight

The facts of this case are quite simple. The employer, who professed to be a 100 per cent Union shop owner, was charged with a number of violations of the agreement. The case was brought before the impartial chairman who ruled that the firm pay $550 to the workers as compensation money. The workers took the money at the office of the Union and requested that it be applied to the Russian Federation's Relief Fund of the International.

Can you think of a more noble, inspiring act?

The name of the shop is the Fatima Dress Shop. The chairman of the shop committee that turned the money over for the Russian Relief Fund: William Chamberl. William Wickersham, 1. Shapiro, B. Benman, M. Ulrich, D. Sherman and S. Stearns, chairman.

* * *

Dr. Barnett L. Becker

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

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

* Open Sunday until 6 P.M.

Eye examined by the best specialists

WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10 22 25 58 60 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in this 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 setting prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a shop owner, to take the following:

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

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

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

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Psychoanalysis

12 Lectures by Prof.

ALEXANDER A. GOLDENWEISSER

Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Sept. 28th, to Dec. 14th
at the RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
7 East 15th St.
New York

Harlem Co-operative Preparatory School

RECENTS

EDUCATION AT COST
EDUCATION AT CONVENIENCE

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Dressings
or
Tuesday and Thursday Dressings
or
6th

EDUCATION IN CONFORT
State Bank Building
Fifth Avenue, at 115th Street
University 5140

EDUCATION AT ONCE
Term Commences September 25th
REGISTER NOW

Harlem Co-operative Preparatory School

Equity Clothes

P.J. Friedman & M. Seater

WE specialize in men's and young men's clothes at reasonable prices. Our clothes are fashioned by the leading designers of the country, imported at the famous

"Skonly Clothes"

Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit guaranteed by expert tailors. Material absolutely guaranteed.

Try us and be convinced.

ONE FLIGHT UP

158 W. 44th Street

(Next to Claridge Hotel)
OPEN EVENINGS

FATIMA DRESS WORKERS GIVE $350 TO RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

...
By ISRAEL LEWIN

On September 1st, a communication was received by our local from the International, requesting us to follow up the good people of our branch for a meeting of representatives of the different locals, called for the purpose of having the same abolished. The International justly points out the facts that immediate blow has not been made on this, and that the committee recommends that shop or district meetings be called to urge members to contribute a half-day's pay towards that fund.

On being a part of the Joint Board with which we are affiliated and therefore not in a position to comply with the request of the International of calling shop meetings, therefore appeals to its members through these columns, to help make the collection of this fund a success.

Only a few weeks ago, the true facts of the state of the men, women and children in Russia were not yet known to the outside world. Since then, however, many American correspondents have perpetuated the interior of Russia and the conditions as pictured by them are appalling. Daily we read that now in one place, now in another, thousands of women and children are dying from undernourishment. Especially does it affect the children, whose mothers, in trying to keep them alive, are suffering and their life, are feeding them with a certain stuff that is found in abundance in the Volga region. Added to all this, there is the fact that with the advent of winter, which begins very early in Russia, typhus, which frequently visits Russia in normal times, will spread among the unfortunate, whose emaciated bodies will not be able to resist the dreaded disease.

Here at home, the fact that in spite of the fact that conditions in the needle industry are not what they should be at this time of the year, will contribute cheerfully a half-day's pay. These are our members who are in a position to do so are expected to contribute even more towards this cause.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, September 12th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Ma Place, the minutes were read. Brother Julius Levine, ex-delegate to Dress Industry, was finally disposed of. As is known to our members, Brother Levine was charged with the Joint Board of the Waist and maintenance of office, for misrepresenting the members at the Joint Board, and was thereupon removed from office.

On June 22nd, the Joint Board, while agreeing with our contention and justifying the removal of Brother Levine, requested our local to eliminate the word ‘malfeasance’ from the charges against Brother Levine, as the members at the Executive Board, on August 8th, adopted the following resolution with reference to the request of the Joint Board:

"That, in deference to the Joint Board, the Executive Board agrees to eliminate the word ‘malfeasance’ from the charges against Brother Julius Levine misrepresented Local No. 10 as delegate to the Joint Board."

This resolution was concurred in by the members at the meeting.

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

Abraham Leblang, No. 4132A, appeared on summons, charged by Felix Ziller, member of Local No. 22, shop chairman, with interfering with settling prices against the interests of the workers.

Brother Levine, appearing in person, stated that it is an outgrowth of a fight between him and Ziller in a card game, and that even himself Ziller had him summoned before the Executive Board.

On motion this case was referred to the office for further investigation.

Barney Zwebel, No. 3349, appeared on summons, charged by ISA Misso I. Krieger and Rose Horowitz, members of Local No. 22, with working in a manufacture employing a union man at the Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th Street. Both state that on many occasions Brother Zwebel insulted them personally, and when some garments were returned to the manufacturer, the cutter claimed that it was due to the poor workmanship of a certain girl.

On other charges, with having threatened to slap the face of some of the workers in the shop. Brother Zwebel denies all these charges, and states that, on the contrary, the girls told the firm that it was due to the garments not being made up right. He further states that one of the girls called him an "unrecognizable man" who started that she deserved a slap in the face. He also states that on these charges of which he is in court, that the Judge dismissed all of these charges and instructed him that in case these girls are unable to prove for any reason, he is to go to court and take out a summons against them. On motion, the Executive Board found Brother Zwebel guilty as charged, but due to the fact that the girls had once taken him to court, he was fined only $10.

Sam Palloy, No. 9892, appeared on summons, charged by Hyman Romman, member of Local No. 1 and shop chairman of the shop of Dinckey & Greenberg, 109 West 25 St., for attempting, with permitting the firm to do its own cutting, so as to avoid taking up another cutter in the shop, and for the same reason Brother Palloy worked overtime. When the boss was convinced by the shop chairman of the advisability of hiring another cutter, Brother Palloy told the firm that he did not even have enough work for himself, and that when a trimming cutter was finally hired, Brother Palloy tried to make life miserable for him, so that he should quit. Brother Palloy denies all these charges and states that he adhered strictly to the order of the chairman, not to permit the firm to do any cutting, and that only on one occasion did the firm cut eight coats but did not trim them up. He further states that another cutter has been working with him for the last few weeks and that some of the claims that he only worked two nights, two hours each night, through the entire season. He further states that the only reason that he can see that the shop chairman had him summed was that the Executive Board is that since the firm does not get in any big orders, there is not sufficient work for the operators and they blame the cutter, stating that he is too slow. On motion, Brother Palloy told the firm to be considerate and not to allow the boss to do any cutting, and the case was dismissed.

Harry Fine, No. 2071, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Somin of the Joint Board with having scabbed for the firm of Wishnow & Fried, and that while holding his job at Wishnow & Fried he worked at night for Cohen & Son, 40 East 9th Street, and also that when ordered by the business agent to quit the shop of Cohen & Son, he refused him, accusing him of taking graft. Brother Fine admits the charges and states that having been out of work for seven months, he was in a state of excitement and was not responsible for his acts. On motion, a fine of $25 was imposed upon him.

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

**ATTENTION!**

A general meeting of all members will be held on Tuesday, September 20th, at 8 P.M., sharp in Labor Temple, 2nd Avenue, corner 14th Street.

Brother I. Faber, General Manager of the Joint Board of Cook, Skirt, Suit and Dress Makers Union, and Brother I. Faber, President of the Local 3, "Justice," will address the meeting.

The most important questions will be discussed at this meeting.

1. The question of relief to the families sufferers of Russia.
2. How to make the biggest success of the collection.

A report will be given of the general situation to the ladies tailors industry.

This is the duty of every member of Local 3 to be present at this meeting.

By order of the Executive Board.

---

### CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

**ATTENTION!**

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union moved to 231 E. 14th Street.

---

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

**Monday, September 19th**

**CLOAK AND SUIT:** Monday, October 3rd

**WAIST AND DRESS:** Monday, October 10th

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 return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

---

### DESIGNING AND SKETCHING

**A WORTHY PROFESSION!**

**DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN AT ONCE!**

YOU CAN BECOME A WOOLMARKER AND GARMENT SKETCHER IN THREE MONTHS OR LESS.

---

**PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS BY PRACTICAL EXPERTS.**

**DAILY EVENINGS FROM 5-8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS FROM 1-4.**

**THE MODERN FASHION SCHOOL.**

---

**DR. S. MERMELSTEIN, 392 Grand Street.**

**BETWEEN CANAL AND SUFFOLK STREETS.**

---

**IF YOU WANT A LOW PRICE, A LOW PRICE, A LOW PRICE!**

---

**1004 MADISON AVENUE, BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STREETS.**

---

**1501 GRAND AVENUE, BETWEEN 87TH AND 88TH STREETS.**