

"My righteous
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 22:6

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 47.

New York, Friday, December 5, 1919.

Price 2 Cents

Schlesinger Given Warm Send-Off

MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD PRECEDES SEND-OFF—BANQUET ATTENDED BY MOST VICE-PRESIDENTS

Impressive Speeches Made by Prominent Guests and by the Guest of Honor

LOCAL 25 PRESENTS SCHLESINGER WITH A GOLD CIGARETTE CASE

The last two days preceding the departure of President Schlesinger for Europe were marked by a great deal of stir and bustle in and out of the office of the International. On Thursday morning a special meeting of the General Executive Board was held, at which final arrangements were made to insure the smooth working of the International machinery during the absence of President Schlesinger. Nearly all of the vice-presidents of the International, who are also members of the General Executive Board were present at the meeting.

In the evening of the same day, which was Thanksgiving Day, a banquet was hastily arranged at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., in honor of Schlesinger. Only the close friends of Brother Schlesinger and persons directly connected with the International were present at the banquet. About 80 persons attended, among them most of the vice-presidents of the International, a delegation from the Waist Makers' Union, Local 15 of Philadelphia and of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of that city; brother I. Fineberg, Kaplowitz and Langer, representing the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York; Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; S. Yanofsky, Editor of the Justice and Gerechtigkeits and Charles Irwin, editor of the New York Call.

Brother Max Andur, senior vice-president of the International acted as toastmaster. His opening speech and those of the guests he introduced were marked by a degree of earnest unusual on such occasions. The speakers as well as the audience realized that the mission of the President of the International deserves every earnest consideration. Brother Schlesinger was to leave for war-ridden Europe to reestablish relations between the labor organizations of the ladies' garment trades here and abroad. But this is only a part of his mission. He will also study conditions in Europe with a view of ascertaining how our International can best help the ladies' garment workers of Europe to get on their feet again. The pos-

WORKERS' COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL TO OPEN SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13

PROMINENT EDUCATORS WILL ATTEND—CONCERT AND SPEECHES

The opening of the Workers' College, organized by the Educational Department of the International, will take place next Saturday, December 13, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 17th Street, at 7:30 P. M.

Some of the most prominent educators of the country will attend the opening celebration and will deliver short addresses. The list of speakers includes Professor Charles A. Beard, Dr. H. W. L. Dana of the Workers' College of Boston, Dr. Olgin, Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director of the International, ex-Congressman Meyer London, Professor Graham Wallas, Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Harry Wander, and Ab. Baroff, General Secretary of the International.

An excellent concert has been

arranged for the same evening and the services of the best musical talent have been secured. The principal artists at the concert include Alice Knowlton Hamerslough, soprano; Lucille Collette, violinist; Harry Horsfall, organist; and Richard Loos, pianist.

Admission is free to members of the International. Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the various local unions of the International. Each local was given a number of tickets proportional to its membership.

Members of the International who want to attend the celebration are advised to procure tickets at once, for the number of tickets is limited by the capacity of the auditorium of the school.

Members of the local educational committees will act as ushers.

THE CLOAK SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

DEMANDS OF THE UNION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE WITH MANUFACTURERS—SECRETARY BAROFF TAKES PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Last week the readers of the Justice were informed about the demands advanced by the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia to

possibility of financial aid by our International is not excluded, as was pointed out by Gen. Secretary Baroff, who spoke in the name of the General Executive Board.

Space does not permit to give here even a summary of the interesting talks given by Messrs. Cahan, Yanofsky, Baroff, and others. Schlesinger spoke last. In a few touching words he thanked the guests and through them the thousands they represent, for the great trust they placed in him, and assured them that he would spare no energies to achieve the task he felt it his duty as the head of a large and strong organization to undertake on behalf of the depleted ranks of the garment workers abroad.

On behalf of Local 25 brother Reisberg presented Schlesinger with a gold cigarette case as a token of love and recognition.

the cloak manufacturers of that city as a basis for renewing the agreement between the Union and the manufacturers' association. The demands, the readers will recall, include week work, a 44 hour week and a minimum weekly wage for every worker in the industry.

In reply to the letter sent by the union to the individual manufacturers' association the latter agreed to meet the union, representatives in conference with a view of arriving at an amicable settlement. The conferences have been in progress for some time, and as we are advised by the office of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

Secretary Baroff of the International attended a few of the conferences between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers. In his opinion it will take long before the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be placed on a level with that of New York and other cloak centers.

FIENDS AND ASSOCIATES THROUG AT THE PIER TO SEE HIM OFF—BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT BASKETS ABUNDANT

Schlesinger Kisses His Colleagues and Friends Good-Bye

BOARDS ADRIATIC AT 11:30 A. M.—MISHAP AS VESSEL CLEARS PORT

The departure of the President of the International was the occasion of a touching demonstration of love and esteem on the part of the friends and associates of Schlesinger. A throng had gathered at the pier long before he arrived there. Many of the friends who came to see Schlesinger off brought along gorgeous bouquets of flowers and fruit baskets. The President of the International accompanied by the staffs of the General Office, the Justice and Gerechtigkeits, arrived at the pier at about 11:30 A. M., and in a few minutes he was requested to go abroad. He took leave of his friends and associates not in a conventional manner, but embraced every one of them, kissing them a heart-felt good bye. Tears were in his eyes as he boarded the Adriatic. They were not tears of sorrow but of unbounded gratitude to those who showed so much affection for him and who were so profoundly interested in his mission.

Before he disappeared from view Schlesinger called out to a Justice reporter to say good bye to all the readers on his behalf. This the reporter promised to do.

An untoward incident marked the departure of Schlesinger. As the Adriatic was clearing port she collided with a freighter. Though little damage was caused by the collision it delayed the Adriatic a few hours.

At the time of the present writing no word has as yet been received from President Schlesinger. In all probability the readers will hear from him through the next issue of the Justice.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MISS BONDFIELD

The Educational Committee announces that a luncheon has been arranged for the Educational Committees of the Locals and for the Faculty of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University, on Sunday, December 7, 1919 at one o'clock, sharp, at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street. The guest of honor will be Miss Margaret Bondfield, of England, who will speak on labor education in England.

Topics of the Week

New Mexican Crisis

WE have just passed through a Mexican crisis following the kidnapping of two American aviators by Mexican bandits. The government of the United States sent a military expedition to Mexico to catch the bandits, or rather to demonstrate its military strength. The danger of war with Mexico was averted at that time, only a few weeks ago, and now a new crisis developed, more threatening than the one previous.

Also now the chief feature is the kidnapping of an American citizen. A few weeks ago it was reported that Mexican bandits kidnapped no less a dignitary than William O. Jenkins, Consular Agent of the United States, and that they demanded a large ransom. The American government was aroused by this act, and demanded of the Mexican government to pay the ransom for the release of Jenkins without delay.

The ransom was paid (not by the Mexican government) and Jenkins was released. But soon after he was arrested by Mexican authorities charged with collusion with the bandits who had kidnapped him. In other words, the Mexican government accused the representative of the United States of a "put up job" in order to strain relations between the two countries.

Certain groups of American capitalists have long been seeking an opportunity to embroil America in a war with Mexico is a well known fact. The oil interests are displeased with the Carranza government which nationalized the Mexican oil fields and put a curb on the foreign capitalist who for a long time had been in control of Mexico's chief source of wealth—her oil fields. It was an open secret that while there was much noise raised about the two kidnapped aviators, our government was concerned not so much about punishing the bandits as forcing the Mexican government to relax its control of the oil fields. As soon as the Mexican Senate decided to recognize the property rights enjoyed by American and other foreign capitalists prior to the enactment of the famous "article 27" of the Mexican Constitution which declares all natural resources of the country to be the property of the nation, the Mexican campaign in our country collapsed and the press became eager to create the impression that all is well in Mexico.

But evidently all is not well in Mexico. "Revolutions" against the Carranza government have been popping up at an amazing rate. The Mexicans have been complaining that these "revolutions" are being organized in the United States, even in our capital, and are kept alive by American money and munitions. And the Mexicans were not alone in making these accusations. Also in the United States many prominent individuals and a number of public organizations made the same charges against our capitalistic gun-patriots.

In the recent conduct the Mexican authorities maintain that Jenkins simply sought to organize a conspiracy against the Mexican government and put it in trouble. Alfonso C6rrea, govern-

or of the State of Puebla, says that there is overwhelming evidence to show that Jenkins arranged it with the bandits to be captured. The Mexican government is ready to supply the government to the United States with all the evidence necessary to show that Jenkins conspired against it.

But our government is greatly indignant against Mexico. What impudence! To arrest an official representative of the United States and refuse the official demand of his release! Conspiracy or no conspiracy, Jenkins must be set free—this in substance is the ultimatum of our State Department. It is quite probable that also this time Carranza's government will swallow down the insult and obey the command of the strong neighbor, who is in possession of persuasive arguments—guns, tanks, and all that. But if Carranza will refuse to swallow down the insult it will mean that we are on the eve of war with Mexico. "Public opinion" as reflected by our bought press is on the job inciting the people to make war upon our weak, unhappy sister republic.

Coal Miners Get A "Raise"

IT means that the representatives of our government are vying with each other in stupidity and bungling in their efforts to please the coal magnates. The government set out to "settle" the conflict in the coal industry. First came President Wilson with his statement declaring it a moral wrong for the miners to demand higher wages when, according to the operators' interpretation, the agreement entered into between the miners and their employers was to expire a year from now. Then came Attorney General Palmer and unearthened the Lever Act, according to which (in the opinion of Mr. Palmer) the strike of the miners is not only a moral wrong but a crime as well. Then followed the ukases of Judge Anderson, etc.

The government, in its attitude to the miners, showed itself in as ugly a light as possible, but the situation was not in the least improved thereby. A conference was then arranged between the miners' chiefs on one hand and the operators with Secretary of Labor Wilson on the other. The operators offered the miners an increase of 20 per cent over the present wages. The miners' representatives ridiculed the offer and said they would not by any means agree to it. And the rank and file of the miners continued to stay home pending a turn for the better at the wage parity.

Then Secretary of Labor Wilson came with his compromise offer of a 31 per cent increase. The miners' leaders promptly accepted it. But the operators balked. Thereupon the government appointed former fuel administrator Garfield to take the place of Secretary Wilson at the wage conference. No sooner did Garfield assume his duties than he decided that a 14 per cent increase is all the miners are entitled to. Garfield spoke in the name of the government as Secretary Wilson had spoken in the name of the government.

One can readily imagine the effect Garfield's "compromise" pro-

duced on the miners. If any body had suggested the possibility of Garfield's offering an increase below that offered by the operators, he would have been promptly pronounced insane. But now that Garfield did make such an offer the question of insanity must be shifted his way. For it is the height of absurdity to offer the miners less than the operators did and to expect by this offer to end the strike.

After the sensational statement by ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo concerning the operators' profits one may have expected that the government would simply be ashamed not to force them to agree to the wage increase proposed by the Secretary of Labor. But the government, as represented by Garfield, does not know what shame is, just as it does not understand that the strike cannot be settled by forcing the miners to go back to work.

It is hard to say how all this will end. The coal shortage is becoming more and more of a menace. The volunteer strikebreakers of the "public" are making themselves ridiculous, for the amount of coal they can dig is but a drop in the bucket. The trainmen in the section of Missouri, where the amateur coal diggers are particularly zealous, have struck and refuse to handle the scab-dug coal. The public, in whose name the government representatives committed all these absurdities is suffering from the shortage of coal, but the government goes its way. It threatens, it bullies, it is sending troops, but—no coal is being dug.

New Industrial Conference Opened

THOUGH nothing of importance can be expected from it, it is worth mentioning the fact that the new industrial conference called by President Wilson is already in session. As we pointed out last week, the conference consists of representatives of the "public" only. Capital and labor are not officially represented there. But most of the President's appointees are well known spokesmen of the capitalist class, and a few of them are themselves employers of labor. It is Mr. Wilson's hope that "the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workmen will find themselves inclined to put forth their best efforts, that the employer will have in encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class."

In this blessing of the President there is no longer the lofty style of Wilson's former speeches about the great part labor plays in the "work of the world." Our savior of mankind has, even in his utterances descended to the level of a common place bourgeois, who, out of magnanimity, admits the worker's right to be dealt with fairly. Rockefeller and Gary would readily subscribe to these words of the President, for they say nothing and mean just as little.

WOMEN IN THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

"In Russia, as in France, in 1789, it was the working women who started the revolution. The Russian revolution of March, 1917, really started with the 'Women's Day' proclaimed for the 9th of March by the Socialist Party. The women demonstrated against the high cost of living and demanded bread. That day marked the beginning of the revolution. When the March revolution fully developed it was natural that the women should take part in it by the side of the men."

These words were said by Mme. Kolontay, the head of the Russian commissariat of social affairs, at the request of a journalist to tell him the part of the Russian women in the March revolution.

Later, as Madame Kolontay pointed out, the first great demonstration against a military offensive, marked by a distinctly internationalist character, was made by working women. That was held on June 9th, 1917, under the leadership of the editorial staff of the working women's organizations. In May of the same year there had been a great strike of about 1,000 women in the Petrograd laundries. There was a union of about 600 members which grew during the strike until it took in almost all the laundry workers of Petrograd.

From the very beginning of the present soviet government in Russia the women took a very active part in its affairs. Madame Kolontay became a member of the central Action Committee soon after the revolution; later this committee included three women, one of which was Maria Spiridonova.

Madame Lellina (the wife of Zinoviev), President of the Northern Commune, is commissar of social welfare in the Northern Commune. Madame Lunacharsky, the wife of the Commissar of education, heads the administration of the children's colonies, which are combined homes, playgrounds and schools for the children of the workers. One of them, organized at the beautiful Tsarskoje Selo near Petrograd gave refuge to 1,500 children during the summer of 1918. Throughout the villages and districts of Russia thousands of women belonging to the former upper classes are active in the schools, children's colonies, etc. Working women are taking part energetically in the work under the Commissariat of education.

"There is developing now," says Madame Kolontay, "a special type of young working class girls, who economically and otherwise are absolutely independent, and who are the fire and torch of the ideas of socialism."

The Russian women play an important part in the commissariat of social affairs. The activities of this commissariat are different and many, it devotes its time mainly to the needs of the workers who lost the capacity of self-support such as cripples, sick persons, old men, pregnant women, etc. In all

such cases the commissariat provides the necessary means of subsistence.

A special function of the commissariat is the care of children who lost their parents and have no one to care for them. Orphans, foundlings, children of beggars, prostitutes, drunkards, or mentally or physically abnormal children needing special attention and training come under this class.

All such children are brought up in special colonies where they are given a home, toys, schools, libraries, clothes and are brought up in a special way, by specially adapted methods and are taught trades or professions that are best suited to their abilities.

The law provides that such children remain in the colonies until they reach the age of 17, and when they start out for themselves the state still assumes certain duties toward them and cares for their health and earning capacity.

According to the official report up to January, 1919 over 100,000 children were accommodated in 1,500 such homes established by the soviet government.

The main ideas of the soviet says Madame Kolontay is to try to bring up a healthy, normal, efficient generation. The motto is: "the children are the hope of the world." And the Russian women aid with all their might the soviet in fulfilling this hope of the world.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL 15, PHILADELPHIA

Last week there was a drive here in Philadelphia for the relief of the war sufferers in Europe and we arranged a meeting in Arch St. Theatre for last Monday, November 24th, at 4 P. M. The house was overflowed to capacity. At the meeting we had as speakers Mr. Zerman, the Chairman of the People's Relief, who informed us of every thing he had seen in Poland; Dr. Leaf the Treasurer of the People's Relief, here in Philadelphia, and the former Manager of this local A. Silver. H. Zucker, the Manager of the local, was acting as Chairman. The members have unanimously decided to work a full day during the height of the coming season for the relief of the unfortunate Jewish people in Europe. Not only were they satisfied with the decision of a day's pay, which will amount to no less than \$20,000, but a voluntary collection was made at the meeting for the whole local and \$515 was collected in cash in addition a few hundred dollars that were pledged by a number of members, five of whom pledged a full week's pay in the season. The officers of the Union (five in all) have pledged the sum of \$100.

The members of our local, with very few exceptions, have already paid their assessment for the steel strike. If there would be enough work in the shops we have doubled the amount collected.

The registration and attendance in our educational work this year is not as large as was expected. Last year we had only one school with three hundred students, this year we suc-

ceeded in getting two schools—the Wm. Penn High School and the Southern High School, and we have less members attending both schools than we had in the last year. We expect to get a number of members interested in this most important work and we will surely double the number before the beginning of the new year.

The restaurant of our union which, by the way, is considered the nicest in this city, is now managed so that instead of a deficit that we have had during the summer, we now have a substantial profit each week and expect soon to reduce the prices below those of any other restaurant in the city and furnish the best, wholesome, food that can be had for money.

Not only have they the hope at present, but we are preparing for the season. The agreement with the members expiring the 31st of this month. We have already submitted demands for increases in wages to meet the increasing rise in the cost of living, and better understandings in regards to settlements of prices for piece work and to eliminate competition between the workers of outside shops and those working in the inside shops. The first conference was held last week, Secretary Baroff of our International was at the conference and the spirit at that conference justifies hopes that the harmonious relations between the Union and the Manufacturers Association will not be broken. We expect a satisfactory settlement before the 1st of the year, unless something unexpected turns up.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Bulletin Week Beginning
December 1, 1919

EAST SIDE UNION CENTER,
Public School 53, Fourth Street near First Avenue, Manhattan.
Thursday, Dec. 4th, 7:45 P. M. First Lecture on Health by Dr. Sara Greenberg.

BRONX UNION CENTER,
Public School 54, Freeman St. and Intervale Avenue, Bronx.
Friday, December 5th, 7:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx, Shaw's "Major Barbara."

Saturday, December 6th, 2:30 P. M. Third Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions."

BROWNSVILLE UNION CENTER,

Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.
Wednesday, December 3rd, 8:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, "The Educational Functions of the Labor Movement."

Thursday, December 4th, 7:45 P. M. First Lecture on Health by Dr. Clara Rabinoff, "Care of the Teeth."

Friday, December 5th, 7:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Miss Ellen A. Keenan, Two American Plays, Alice Brown's "Children of the Earth" Theodore Dreiser's Labor play.

WALTMAN'S UNION CENTER,

Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Friday, December 5th, 8 P. M. Fourth meeting of class under Dr. Olgin.

Bulletin Week Beginning
December 8, 1919

EAST SIDE UNION CENTER,
Public School 53, Fourth Street near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Tuesday, December 9th, 9 P. M., Fifth Lecture by Frank Tannenbaum on The Labor Movement.

Thursday, December 11th, 7:45 P. M., Second Lecture on Health by Dr. Sara Greenberg.

BRONX UNION CENTER,

Public School 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, Bronx.

Tuesday, December 9th, 9 P. M., Second Lecture by Mrs. Lillian Soskin Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States."

Saturday, December 13th,

2:30 P. M., Fourth Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, "Food and Diet."

BROWNSVILLE UNION CENTER,

Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, December 10th, 8:45 P. M., Fifth Lecture by Frank Tannenbaum on The Labor Movement.

Thursday, December 11th, 7:45 P. M., Second Lecture on Health by Dr. Clara Rabinoff, "Personal Hygiene."

WALTMAN'S UNION CENTER,

Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

Tuesday, December 9th, 8:45 P. M., Third Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body."

Wednesday, December 10th, 8:45 P. M., Second Lecture by Mrs. Lillian Soskin Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States."

Lectures and classes at the WalTMan's Union Center are well attended, especially the discussions by Dr. Moissaye Olgin, who had an audience of six hundred last Friday evening. He will speak this Friday evening on "Ghosts," by Henrik Ibsen.

Mrs. Lillian Soskin-Rogers is very popular with the students at the Center. Her pleasing personality, coupled with her very evident grasp of her subject, holds the attention of her hearers to the end, which comes all too soon. Mrs. Rogers gave the second of her series on Tuesday of last week, and the third lecture, "Trade-Unionism and the War," will be given Tuesday evening, December 16th.

Mrs. Retting's class in gymnastics and recreation did not meet last week, since it fell on Thanksgiving Day. It will meet as usual this Thursday at 6:30. There will be a nurse at the Center at that time, to give clinical advice to all who wish it. Those desiring to consult her, should be at the class a little early, for we must be on the floor prepared to work, promptly at 6:30.

A group of 30 young men and women spent last Sunday on Street. A brisk hike, tea and coffee made over a fire, games and songs combined to make the day a memorable one. This is the second of a series of hikes

AGAINST RUSSIAN BLOCKADE

Last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) a meeting of American liberal women was held in the Church of Aseption for the purpose of considering plans of inducing the U. S. government to raise the blockade from unhappy starving Russia. A number of Russian women now in this country were invited to the gathering.

Miss Helen Todd who represented at the conference the "Women's Emergency Committee" said to the prominent Russian guests:

"We American women want you Russian women to understand that our love for the children of your country is as great as is your own love for the starving, suffering children of the sorely tried land of yours that we are with all our heart opposed to the blockade against Russia. We take no political sides. All we demand is that all children have food, milk and medicine and that the innocent little ones in Russia do not perish by the inhuman blockade which keeps away from them the very prime necessities to maintain their lives."

for the lovers of the out-doors among the members of the Union.

The Reunion and "Open House" planned for the Center will take place Saturday evening, December 20th. Everyone is invited to come and enjoy the pleasures which are being arranged by the committee.

THANKS OUR MEMBERS

Editor of "Justice"

Dear Comrade:

Permit me the courtesy of your valuable columns to thank the membership of the many New York locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for the substantial financial aid given by them to "The Emancipator" which is intended to be a weekly organ of Labor Unionism and Socialism among the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States.

In thus aiding, the New York locals exhibited a commendable comprehension of the necessity in this period of impending social changes of reaching every element of Labor in the country. The masters are today embarked upon a desperate policy of crushing class-conscious labor, and to achieve their aim they are ignoring no element of strength that is available. Courts, thugs, the machinery of government and the unorganized workers, black and white, are all being mobilized for the final effort.

In view of this we must again thank those locals which helped us and raise them for their firmness of vision and determination to carry the message of labor to that section of the American working class that need it most—Negroes.

Yours for a worker's world,
THOS. POTTER,
Bus. Mgr., "The Emancipator."

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.
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EDITORIALS

THE MINERS, THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT

The part the government is now playing in the miners' strike is of the highest importance not only for the miners in their present strike but for all the workers and for the entire labor movement of the future.

It is therefore of importance that the workers understand the new developments in the situation, which arose after the injunction against the leaders of the miners had been issued.

Granted, that the government could not and had no right to remain a passive onlooker in the struggle waged between the miners and the operators, because in the struggle it is the public that suffers most, and the government deemed it its duty to prevent the suffering of the public. Having no other resort it grasped at the Lever Act which gave it a semblance of right to sue out the injunction against the leaders of the strike in the hope that the injunction would force the miners to return to work pending the adjustment of the miners' demands. The main thing is that the public should not suffer, that the industries should not be paralyzed by the shortage of coal, that the railways continue running, that the people are protected from the rigors of the approaching winter, etc.

Granted all this for the sake of the argument, granted that the initial step of the government was inevitable and was prompted, by a sense of duty, it is still true that the subsequent acts of the government cannot in any manner be justified.

The injunction against the miners' leaders failed in its purpose—the miners did not return to work. They preferred to await the result of the renewed negotiations between their leaders and the operators, in partnership with the government's representatives.

At the conference Secretary of Labor Wilson stated emphatically that the miners would not be granted their demand of a 60 per cent wage increase, because such a demand, in his opinion, was excessive and not warranted by the present cost of prime necessities. Mr. Wilson speaking in the official capacity as Secretary of Labor offered a compromise increase of 31 per cent, which, he maintained, was a fair and just increase, large enough to meet the present high cost of living and reasonable enough to satisfy both sides.

The miners' representatives declared their willingness to accept the compromise offer, and if the operators had done likewise the soft coal mines would now be in full operation. What was the stand the government took on the refusal of the operators to accept the proposal of Secretary of La-

bor Wilson? Did it use stern measures against them as it did against the miners?

It did not. Not only has the government not proceeded against the operators with the same severity as has been used in the case of the miners, it did not even find a word of censure for the recalcitrant operators. More than that. The government withdrew its own representative Secretary Wilson, and substituted Dr. Garfield instead, and the former fuel administrators wasted no time in discovering that the proper wage increase is not 60 per cent as the miners demanded, nor 31 per cent as Secretary Wilson had proposed, but 14 per cent.

Needless to say that Secretary Wilson's compromise proposal of 31 per cent was based upon reliable figures concerning the present cost of living and the minimum required by an average family. But the operators refused to grant so high an increase, and the government, obviously favoring the mine owners, put Sec'y Wilson into the discard and called upon Mr. Garfield to make it come out that 14 per cent is all the miners are entitled to.

Is it not clear that the government is solicitous for and represents not the people but the coal operators? For if it were otherwise would the government be so yak-kneed, would it have permitted the shortage of coal to become a real menace to the country, and would it not have forced the operators to agree to the proposal of its authorized representative?

Just think of it. When the representatives of the miners requested the government to suspend the injunction and promised thereupon to resume the conference with the operators with a view of settling the strike, the government flatly refused to grant the request. The injunction would stand so long as the strike continues, the leaders were informed. But when the mine owners refused to abide by the decision of the government—for Secretary Wilson spoke in the name of the government—it withdrew the cabinet member who was not after the heart of the operators and substituted Mr. Garfield, who is evidently more practised in the matter of pleasing employers.

Even in this case there might be a semblance of justification of the government's action, if the proposed increase of 31 per cent made it necessary for the mine owners to increase the price of coal. If such were the case the government could once more profess its concern for the public. But it was before the Garfield 14 per cent invention that a startling revelation was made concerning the profits of the coal operators. It was disclosed that during the last few years the operators' pro-

fits averaged 200 and 300 per cent on their investment and capital stock. In individual cases profits were as high as 2,000 per cent. This revelation of plain highway robbery on the part of the mine owners was made by no other than William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and son-in-law of President Wilson.

McAdoo's disclosures show that for the last few years the public has been robbed by the mine operators in a most flagrant manner, and that the government, fully aware of the fact, has done nothing to stop it. This callousness on the part of the government toward the criminal profits of the mine owners does not at all harmonize with its sudden concern for the beloved "public." The more one thinks of it, the more one is astonished. 20 per cent profit is generally regarded as profiteering, as highway robbery. The public, whose interests the government professes to have at heart, is indignant when it is told that it must pay a dividend of 80 per cent to the manufacturer of prime necessities. If the government were sincere in its devotion to the public it could recommend nothing less than the gallows for the operators who made profits running into hundreds per cent upon the investment.

After these revelations by the ex-Secretary of the Treasury there certainly was no reason to expect the operators to object to Secretary Wilson's proposal on the ground that it would fall as a heavy burden upon the coal industry, that they could not possibly agree to so large an advance in wages unless they be permitted to raise the price of coal in proportion. But in spite of all this the government yielded to the will of the mine operators. It discarded its first representative, seating him in a back row like a school boy who was "bad," and to the fore it put Mr. Garfield, who ruled that 14 per cent is all the miners deserve and that on the basis of this wage increase they must return to work.

We emphasize the word *must*, for this is really the plan. It seems that the government will not only flood the mine districts with troops to protect those who are willing to work on the government's conditions. This in itself would not be so terrible, for even if it did not force the government to play the part of a strike-breaker, it would fail to produce a sensation, for it is nothing new. The plea of "freedom" would serve as a good excuse for the government. It is not the first time that our authorities are so vehement in their defense of the "freedom" of strike breakers, in the defense of the principle that every man has a right to work on whatever conditions and for whomever he chooses. This sort of "freedom" is considered sacred by our authorities. You may preach it and practise it to your heart's content without running the risk of being classed as a Red.

No one could be more put out if the government resorted to such tactics for they would be futile. There are very few among the miners who are willing of their own accord to return to the mines on the conditions dictated by Garfield. But the government intends to go further than that. In a dispatch from Indianapolis to the New York Times one of the staff of that daily informs us that Don W. Simms, special assistant district attorney issued a warning to all persons connected with the

mining industry as well as to persons who are not engaged in mining coal and are not employing coal miners, that any attempt to violate the temporary restraining order issued against the miners' leaders, would be regarded as contempt of court and punished as such.

The dispatch goes on to say that if the miners will not return to work after they are notified by the operators that the mines will operate in accordance with the decision of the government, many persons will be brought before Judge Anderson to answer to a charge of contempt of court.

In connection with the information conveyed in the above dispatch it is interesting to note that Mr. Garfield professes to be "strongly opposed to any effort to break the miners' union." What more can be done in an effort to break the miners' union than the proposed compulsion of the miners to dig coal and forego their demands, is indeed beyond us.

S. SEIDMAN GOES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Brother S. Seidman, vice-president of the International, organizer of many unions in the ladies' garment industry in the Eastern and Western States, and for a considerable period manager of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 23, has been chosen organizer for the International in the Pacific Coast towns, an appointment sought after by several of the vice-presidents and other active representatives of the International.

This means that the office of the International, after having carefully weighed the merits of the several candidates for the appointment, has decided upon brother Sol. Seidman as the most fitting.

It is easy to understand why the office of organizer on the Pacific Coast holds such attractions for the International chiefs. To begin with, the climate of sunny California is in itself a great inducement. So much has been written about the picturesque Far West, that any Easterner is eager to go there and see things for himself. And then the Far West is as yet virgin soil for an organizer of ladies' garment trades. There is room for interesting work and prospects of big achievements, and these prospects lure our International veterans even more than does the sunny romance of the West.

Brother Seidman is, therefore, doubly happy at having been chosen to go west, for the appointment is both a recognition of his organizing ability and an opportunity to accomplish big things under favorable circumstances.

Seidman left New York last Tuesday, and will make stops at St. Louis, Toledo, and Cincinnati en route to Los Angeles. The length of his stay in these important centers of the ladies' garment industry will depend on the amount of work that awaits him there, for it is the object of brother Seidman to get things straight in these cloak centers and to place them on a level with New York and Chicago.

Needless to say, that our best wishes go with him in his new task. We are confident that Seidman's record in the Far West will be no worse than in the East where it is excellent.

In Judge Anderson's Courtroom

By WILLIAM HARD

A cube of rather dimmish air; pilasters in the side walls; some heavy hangings; a heavily paneled ceiling; an oval sky-light; electric lights; a wide frieze of pictures about the walls—pictures or designs or coats-of-arms, I cannot quite make out; a rail across the middle of the room; behind it a silent chorus of citizens, sitting, packed, every chair occupied, nobody in the standing room, nobody permitted to stand; in front of the rail public characters—newspaper correspondents, lawyers, defendants, court functionaries stepping as on velvet and plush.

Close to the front wall a low dais, and on it a table, and behind the table an empty chair, and behind it, a large picture framed at the sides with pilasters and at the top with a pediment. There are two figures in it, female figures. One of them is sitting, contemplatively, with hand to cheek, but in ease, with an arm resting relaxedly on the seat. The other figure is kneeling, with one hand on breast and with the other stretched out to smother the first figure. Judge this scene to represent the first stage in an equity proceeding.

The court functionaries increase their hushing. The judge comes in. There is a rising throughout the room. A mallet rises. The man dropping it announces the honorable court of the Southern District of Indiana. The judge is standing beside the chair on the dais. He says: "We all sit. The judge looks about quietly, sharply.

He is sharp-built, in eye, in body, in face. He is lean, with lips, with long lips, turning down deeply at the corners. He has good color. He looks scrubbed, groomed, fit, with his powers of body and mind collected, pointed. He sits at ease. Only his eyes release his energy. They dart it from point to point among the men before him.

A man with long nose, a quite commanding nose, and a very quiet manner, rises and reads a document about many tons of coal. The Government has contracted to get these tons. Now it will not get them if persons conspire not to dig them. This man is representing the Government on the same footing, as he says, in this court-room with the miners. He is a schooled person, schooled in court-manners. He reads about ten tons of coal unenthusiastically, slowly, importantly.

A man rises to claim that these tons are not pertinent. He rises as if he were not quite sure that he ought to rise. He half-rises. On behalf of the miners he thinks that, perhaps, he ought to have objected to the introduction of these tons. "I would have overruled your objections," says the judge. He says it like a shot, and his lips close as if he were a sort of magazine rifle with another cartridge moving into place in him. The Government lawyer proceeds ambly through an affidavit from West Virginia claiming that some miners there were breaking a special recent contract, and an affidavit from Tennessee claiming that some miners there had recently said that the war-time contract between the miners and the operators was still binding. The judge listens. He had said: "This is an equity case, and I am going to let the evidence in." He listens.

I note Mr. Tetlow also listening. He sits among the defendants. He is statistician for the United Mine Workers. He holds the position that Mr. Lewis held before Mr. Lewis became Vice-President. Mr. Tetlow is very orderly and unaggressive in his looks and ways, and has a bald spot on the back of his head, and he is dark. As an "unpatriotic radical" he is also dark. He was a machine gun captain in the Argentine forest, on the American side. He told me a great deal yesterday about the relative merits in action of Vickerses and Brownings. He prefers machine guns to other weapons. He was in the Spanish war. He volunteered in the German war. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Ohio, a regular Republican member. He is very earnest about Americanism. He regards it as unpatriotic for coal-miners to fill mines with solid blocks of aliens. It is difficult for the United Mine Workers to Americanize those blocks.

Near Mr. Tetlow I see Mr. Green, the miners' Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Green is moderately florid, with a roundish head and a roundish face and a sort of sleekness of effect, as of an affable club-corner person doing an incarnation as a miner. I was told by a postal-service employee yesterday that Mr. Green can make a better speech on Americanism and Democracy than any other "labor skate" he ever heard. Mr. Green is a regular Democrat. He was elected in that capacity to the Ohio Senate. I shall remember him principally for the earnestness with which he told me that he could not understand why the Government did not compel the operators to go into the "negotiation" which the miners were continuously offering. Mr. Green is a regular Democrat and a regular citizen and a regular fellow.

Mr. Lewis, sitting next to him, is listening to the Government's affidavit palely. He is paler even than when I saw him yesterday. He talked then of the Cleveland Convention which sent the Wage-Scale Committee to try to negotiate with the operators. The Convention was elected by all the local unions. The Wage-Scale Committee was elected by the Convention. The will of the whole union was there. He was its agent.

As he talked, the will of the union seemed to be strong upon him; and the will of the Government seemed to be strong upon him and his own strength was strongly contending amid these wills. He is a thick man, a man of a bulk like a bull, his face massive with firm flesh, in which there are wrinkles which are not so much wrinkles as furrows, and on his head a Samson growth of hair. He worked in the mines not so very long ago. He could sit as the model for the statute of one's notion of the human body heaving coal.

He sits in his chair now in this court-room carrying on his struggle within himself, and it is worse than it was yesterday. Yesterday he walked up and down without stopping. Today he has to sit. He sits and listens to his Government. The Government continues

blantly reading affidavits, and presents a statement made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mondell condemning the strike, and a statement made by President Wilson disclaiming any opinion "on the merits of the controversy" and condemning the strike, and a statement from somebody to the effect that the fixing of the prices of coal was never abandoned but merely suspended. The judge listens.

I imagine the sitting figure above the judge's chair interrupting to say:

"Wait a minute! Do you mean to tell me that the merits of the controversy have nothing to do with the action of this court and that the Government can suspend its war-time control of the coal operators for eight months and then come into this court for a war-time injunction against the miners and come with clean hands!"

But the sitting figure, I conclude, is not interested in economic equity. She seems to be thinking of equity in the back of her head. She does not interrupt. The judge does not interrupt. He interrupts the Government only two or three times in the course of its evidence and argument. When the Government mentions the Debs case, he instantaneously snaps:

"I am familiar with it." When the Government mentions a certain point of law, he instantaneously shoos:

"The Debs case settles that."

The Government smiles in happiness and goes on to tell a very interesting story about Lord Byron. Lord Byron had a river or a creek on his place. A neighbor brought suit against him because this river or creek was *not* flowing off Lord Byron's place in its natural way. The court issued a mandatory injunction telling Lord Byron to make it flow the natural way.

Then the Government prays this court to issue a mandatory injunction telling the leaders of the miners to cancel the strike-order. The judge listens. He turns to the lawyer of the miners.

The miners' lawyer rises to a speech. He stretches out his hands and speaks on the right to strike. He speaks jerkily. His words trip on themselves or lag apart. He quotes Judge Harlan. Judge Harlan, I think he says, refused to order people to go to work. He quotes Judge Harlan promptly and proceeds a few moments more. Then his wet speech stops. The judge before him begins to lean over his desk and interrupt. He begins to ask questions. He begins to ask them with a show of teeth.

"Do you mean to tell this court —?" "Do you mean to say —?" "What has that case to do with it?" "Are these defendants persuading others to strike or are they not?"

The miners' lawyer ejaculates that these defendants are simply agents. They are not inciting others. They are simply obeying orders. They are obeying an order by the Union in convention. They are not agitators. They are employees of the Union.

The judge purses his lips till the corners of them seem to come

all the way down to his jaw, and the flame in him begins to flare.

"This case," he says flashingly, "is a case under the Lever Law. How do you pronounce it? Lever. Lever! It makes no difference. It is a case under that law. Here is a conspiracy to limit production. Everybody knows it is a conspiracy. Don't you think it is a conspiracy?"

The miners' lawyer stands up to the question and ventures to say, "I do not."

"Well, go ahead," says the judge. "Noodly else thinks it is a conspiracy!"

This thrust brings a breath of satisfaction from the chorus of citizens behind the rail, a breath as of "thumbs-down" in the Colosseum. The miners' lawyers is going to be the dying gladiator. He is well wounded. He rallies to contend that the Lever Law has expired "under the rule of the decision of Judge So-and-So."

"But I don't agree with Judge So-and-So," he instantaneously bangs the judge in front of him. The miners' lawyer seems inclined to sink into his seat and stay there. "There's no use discussing it," "I intend to hold that the Lever Law is constitutional and that it exists. And I intend to hold that two miners, *two miners*, working with their hands, in a mine, cannot conspire to limit production."

The judge goes on to dwell from time to time on work with hands. He states that Mr. Debs has never worked with his hands. "At any rate he hasn't worked with his hands since I have been cognizant of him." He states further that strikes — and apparently this strike — can be seen being stirred up by men who are not working with their hands.

The judge seems very Bolshevik, very Soviet, on this point, but much further to the Left than Lenin. The workers who work with their hands, who do the real work, should do the managing of the mines, the miners, the jailers, for instance. Jailers do the real work of preventing criminals from being at large. Why should they directly or indirectly employ a lot of judges who know nothing about jailing and who never did an honest hour of real jailing in their lives, to sit around and act at the headquarters of the jail business? Miners, miners working in mines, living in their mining towns, should manage the composite national affairs of a union of *Soviet* miners. Exactly so, would have no union. Exactly so, the judge also dwells much on conspiring. The miners' lawyer opens his mouth to deny that his clients are conspiring to stop the Government's railroads. The judge's indignation is unforced. His fist leaps across his desk in the same act with his words:

"You say that? When they are conspiring for the very purpose of stopping the railroads!"

(To be concluded in next issue)

"What did Columbus prove by standing an egg on end?"

"That eggs in his day were cheap enough to be handled carelessly." — Washington Evening Star.

"The man I marry must have common sense," she said haughtily.

"He won't," he replied bitterly.

—London Answers.

How the World Moves

Airplane Express

No more joggling along the road behind the ancient coach-horse! Even the steam-engine looks slow these days. The car of progress has been converted into an airplane, and is doing dare-devil loops and nose dives at 100 miles an hour. The while we hold our breath and hang onto the seat. Rivers, cities, states fly by! There are dark clouds behind. But in front toward the East where Russia emerges from Asia a red glow illumines the sky, growing paler toward the west. The new day is dawning.

A Political Month

By some freak of fate this month of November has been overweighed with political baggage. While the industrial movement is regaining its breath for new efforts the political movement of labor has been making rapid strides forward. General elections have taken place in most of the leading states lately known as the Allies. In France, Italy, Belgium, and America the social struggle has been registered at the ballot box.

The landslide toward socialism in Western Europe is as plain as is the landslide toward reaction in the United States. A chasm is yawning between the New World and the Old World. The last strongholds of reaction in Europe are giving way, while in America the Old Guard gains new victories daily. The poets, under a dream of Socialist Island, the one spot on earth where peace and brotherhood reigned. It looks now as if America would soon become the Capitalist Island, the one spot on earth where exploitation and militarism flourish.

We extend our sympathy to Cardinal Mercier, the martyr of Belgium, whose present mission is evidently to save the people from themselves. The Belgian elections justify his worst fears. The "inner enemy" has made a powerful advance. When Mercier left America, he appealed to the plutocrats of this country for money to fight the working class movement in his own country, for which success at the approaching elections he expressed the gravest fears. The cardinal's bid for popularity during the war in fanning the flames of national hatred has accomplished little. Instead the national hatred has been transmuted by common suffering into labor solidarity, and the Labor Party has gained 30 seats largely at the expense of the Catholic Party. Belgium has long been under the reactionary rule of the Church Party, which stood in the way of every democratic measure. The Labor Party with almost 700,000 votes stands now at the head of the ballot and will probably take over the leadership of the Belgian government with Emile Vandervelde, the well-known Socialist, as Prime Minister.

In Italy, too, the Socialist Party will lead as the result of the elections. The workers' representatives have been more than doubled in number since 1913. Holding 155 seats in the 441 Parliament they can dictate the political policy of the government.

In France the great victory for "law and order" turned out to be a newspaper story of the greatest defeat for the workers as-

the election was represented by the New York Times and other capitalist sheets, the result turns out to have been a great victory. The Socialist vote was almost doubled and the number of deputies elected rose from 50 to 75.

A glimpse behind the political scenes may explain the reason for these deliberate misrepresentations of the capitalist press. The French cables were hot with the news of a great victory for the middle class even before the votes were counted. For American bankers are expected soon to supply the finances for French business. The nation must therefore be represented as a safe investment at the present moment at all expense to the truth. Poor little Italy, on the other hand, although she needs American money even more than France, has not such easy access to the cables and the news service, and is therefore painted in her true Bolshevik color without whitewash. She has lately been receiving the cold shoulder from France and England for political reasons and they might not be unwilling to have some of the money that was destined for her find its way into other pockets.

The American Labor Party

The victory for the anti-labor candidate, Calvin Coolidge, in Massachusetts has been a severe blow for organized labor. His appeal to the people on the record of suppressing the Boston police strike resulted in an enthusiastic endorsement. The enemies of labor have given up all pretence of friendliness or compromise where labor is concerned, and have thrown down the gauntlet for a fight to the finish. The unheard-of persecutions of the strikers in mine and steel mill are a part of the new strong hand policy.

It is the employers in America who are organizing labor for a great political battle. It is they more even than the forces of labor who are preparing the ground for labor control of the government in America. The national convention of the Labor Party which is meeting now in Chicago is the only possible answer of self-respecting workers to the use of the powers of the government by the great capitalists for the purpose of suppressing and breaking up their organizations.

The program of the National Labor Party is progressive beyond our greatest hopes. It is practical and fundamental. Little attention is given to economic theories, but the demand for socialization of the national wealth and restoration of the liberties of the people is clear and strong. Even freedom for Russia and amnesty for political prisoners were put forward with enthusiasm. A different spirit from that manifested at the last conference of the American Federation of Labor! Success for the Labor Party is sure! The ploughing of the soil of ignorance and disorganization may take time. It will certainly require energy. A tremendous task of education is to be accomplished before the Labor Party will conquer the political power in this country. We are suffering from long neglect and indifference. But in the end a class which constitutes the majority of the population and which has the right to vote will learn to use its vote

for its own interests and will become the dominant political power.

The International Labor Conference

The public has learned little of the doings of the International Labor Conference. Silent reports of their doings trickled through our domestic censorship for a while. Then all was quiet. The class struggle had lifted its head in the new body before it was yet born and it was declared in the United States Senate to be a dangerous institution subversive of established order and American ideals.

The main struggle of the conference has hinged upon the eight-hour day. The effort was made by the representatives of employers and governments to defeat a genuine eight-hour day for the workers and substitute, therefore, restricted week with a longer day.

The greatest resistance to the eight-hour day comes from the Orient. Japan sent over to the labor Conference a small army of professors, diplomats and other hirelings of Big Business to prove that the eight-hour day would not do for the Japanese, who were not used to it and did not want it. Muts, the so-called workers' delegate, has proved to be a better representative of the interests of the workers than was expected when he left Japan. He has made a courageous stand for the right to organize and for better working conditions in Japan, condemning the industrial slavery and inhumane working conditions of his country.

The program of the conference is practically that of the International Association for Labor Legislation which for the last twenty years has tried to secure voluntary agreements among various states for the improvement of working conditions. The prevention of unemployment, the organization, the restriction of hours of labor and of women's work, the safeguarding of dangerous trades, industrial hygiene and similar subjects describe the field of work. There is little here that pertains to the class struggle or to the organization of labor. This philanthropic and mild program of a private society has been taken over bodily by the League of Nations, and the capitalist forces have reserved sufficient power for themselves on the conference committee to prevent any more embarrassing subjects being injected.

The whole value of the International Labor Conference may be summed up by stating that it has given the official sanction of governments and capitalist groups to the policy of voluntary government regulation of labor conditions. Arthur Fontaine, the head of the International Association for Labor Legislation, occupies an important position on the staff of the new international committee and the presidency has been given to Albert Thomas, one of the best-informed and scientific minds among the French labor leaders, but also one of the most conservative.

If the League of Nations ever becomes an international force which seems doubtful at the present moment, we may expect that the character of the International Labor Conference will be greatly changed. As labor triumphs poli-

tically in each country, the power of labor in the international conference will be greatly increased. It will tend to become the international political weapon of labor as the international trade union conference is the industrial weapon. The field of activity will widen. The present program of Bismarckian social welfare will give way to a more democratic League of Nations. If the League of Nations fails, labor will create for itself a still more effective international political organization than the International Labor Conference. Of the two possibilities the last seems most probable.

J. S. P.

STRIKING DRUG CLERKS APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Fellow Workers:—

The United Drug Clerks of Greater New York are on strike. Among our several demands, the most prominent of all is the right to organize. This is being denied us. The various druggists' associations, in union, have thrust the challenge upon us. We can no longer doubt the far-reaching effect that defeat will have upon unionism in general. GARYISM appeals to the various employers' organizations. They are bent upon the destruction of the only and most effective agency for the welfare of the workers—the union. This concerted action of the employers must be met with similar action of a combination of unions. WHAT AFFECTS ONE CLASS OF WORKERS, AFFECTS THE REST.

The results of the strike will largely depend upon the co-operation of our fellow workers in the various trades. We therefore invite YOUR MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT. Please let us know what you can do for us financially. Our funds are limited.

We will need out-door speakers during the strike. Please recommend some from your organization.

Trusting to receive all possible aid, we are,

Fraternally yours,
UNITED DRUG CLERKS.

WHY THE MEN STRUCK

Tucked away in its financial section the New York Evening Post, owned by the Morgan interests, gives business men this information:

"Most of the steel manufacturers realize quite well that all the strikers are not bolsheviks and that all the men who quit work did not have revolution in mind. The men left work for various reasons. There were men who struck, definitely and precisely, for shorter hours, but with no thought of accepting one cent per day less pay. There were some skilled, and semi-skilled men, surely with enough intelligence to have definite ideas of what they expected to gain, and the proportion of such men was larger than has been brought out in much of the discussion of the strike."

UNIONISTS EVICTED

Bogalusa, La. — The Great Southern Lumber Company has ordered 2,000 union men to vacate its company houses because these workers are demanding better conditions. The workers are members of the International Union of Timber Workers and they have asked the governor to provide tents that their wives and children may not sleep in the streets and vacant lots.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

The constitution committee has completed its work last week and one more meeting will be held by the committee for a final reading of the amendments drawn before presentation of adoption. The Executive Board will no doubt consider the question of calling a special meeting to draft the amended constitution. As yet it cannot be stated when the meeting will be held. The Board may decide this by next week and may designate the general meeting for December a special one for the first reading and call another special meeting on the 5th Monday of this month where the membership will be called upon to vote on the constitution.

Members are advised to give this matter more than passing attention. The constitution should have been ready in booklet form long ago. But the strikes in the various branches has made this impossible. Now, however, the committee is ready. The members are asked to watch these columns for notice of the meetings.

Cloak Men Hold Important Meeting

At the Cloak and Suit Branch meeting, held last Monday, December 1st, the constitution should have been ready in booklet form long ago. But the strikes in the various branches has made this impossible. Now, however, the committee is ready. The members are asked to watch these columns for notice of the meetings.

Before this was reported, the activities of the branch for the past month were reported on by the manager. As usual, Gorenstein pointed out, the slack season complaints keep the officers busy. It is quite a common thing for this time of the year to unearth violations with reference to the pay for overtime. Some men, in order to swell their earnings in the slack season, agree to work for time and one half instead of double time for overtime. Gorenstein reported having collected amounts varying between \$16 and \$70. In one case he collected \$209. The men thus found guilty are called before the Board and fined.

Reports were printed here of the conference going on with the two associations in the cloak trade, the American and Protective. The dispute with respect to lowering wages were settled. The Protective association has agreed not to order wage reductions in cases where they are higher than the minimum. At the same conference the question of a wage increase was discussed, and following the decision of the Joint Board formal notice for a conference on a wage increase has been served. The representatives expect to meet this week. The Executive Board of Local 10, too, held a special meeting where the action of the Joint Board was approved and conferred representing cutters have been appointed.

The results of the conferences held with the American association have been favorable to the cutters' and the question of union cutters cutting all the work made up by workers has been agreed upon.

Dress Cutters To Meet

An important meeting of dress

and waist cutters will be held this Monday, December 8th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The meeting is important from all angles. Reports of the past month's activities and plans for the coming season will be heard and acted upon.

For the present dress and waist cutters are asked to bear in mind the fact that beginning January 5th, the new working card will be in effect. Hence cutters are notified, that when they secure a job this month they will receive the card now in effect, but must change it on January 5th. Those who are working right through should change the card they now hold for the new ones in January.

Election Day for Cutters Near

The election of officers for the ensuing term of one year is but four weeks off. Members should prepare now and place themselves in good standing. Those who are members of the Union for six months or over and do not owe more than twelve weeks dues are entitled to vote. If the dues books of some men are held in the office they should secure them at once, since one who has not his book with him cannot vote.

The election will take place Saturday, December 27th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. Polls open at 12 noon and close 5 P. M. The installation of officers will take place on the following Saturday afternoon, January 23rd, in the same hall. A complete list of the candidates who are eligible will be printed here next week. This cannot be done now, for the Board must first determine whether all those who have accepted are eligible.

The cutters of the Crown Rain Coat Co. thank Business Agent Brother Lifshitz for his good work in our behalf, in securing for us an increase in our wages.

THE COMMITTEE,
Hyman Stern, Chairman,
Sam Mendelow,
Irving Schinbaum.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack-Kanner & Milins,
126 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
Snapp Dress,
510 Sixth Avenue.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

SKIRT AND DRESS MAKERS, LOCAL 23 ATTENTION

According to the decision of the local, all members will have to pay 25 cents as their weekly dues, beginning with January 1, 1920. You are urged to pay your arrears before January 1, for after that date you will have to pay your arrears according to the new rate.

Executive Board, Local 23.

H. WANDER, Manager.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS ATTENTION

The following is a list of the nominated candidates to the various offices for the next 6 months. All those having objections against any of the candidates, can bring such to the Objection Committee, that will meet on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 8th, 9th and 10th, from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at the office of the Union.

ABRAMOWITZ, NATHAN
ABRAMOWITZ, MORRIS
ASNAS, MAX
BROHINSKY, GERSHON
BRAVARSKY, LAZAR
CHAZANOV, BERNARD
DRESINSKY, SAM
DOBKINE MOSES
DRAZIN, BORIS
DRAIN, NATHAN
DEMARINES, GAETANO
D'AGNILLO ALEXANDRO
EDRICH, H.
FINKELSTEIN, JULIUS
FINKELSTEIN, HYMAN
FURMANSKY, NATHAN
FORMAN, ABRAHAM
GOODMAN, MORRIS
GOLDKOPF, ISADOR
GENTIN, ABRAHAM
GARBER, HENRY
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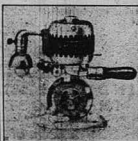
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