

"My righteous-  
ness I hold  
fast, and will  
not let it go."  
— Job. 27.6.)

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 50.

New York, Friday, December 20, 1919.

Price 5 Cents

## Cloak Industry Cannot Afford Living Wage, Bosses Claim

## THE SITUATION IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

In reply to the letter of the Joint Board, published in the last issue of Justice, the Manufacturers' Protective Association reiterates the legend that the wages the cloakmakers are now receiving are sufficient to meet the rising cost of living. The manufacturers further state in their letter that after careful consideration of the Union demands, they could reach no other conclusion than to flatly reject them and to abide by their agreement. They also repudiate the charge of profiteering. They are prepared, the letter states, to submit the question for investigation so that the public could learn the actual situation.

In the letter that follows the Joint Board clearly and unmistakably replies to the evasive tactics of the manufacturers.

Dec. 23, 1919.  
Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association,  
M. R. Silverman, President,  
220 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Your reply to our letter of December 17th, in which we requested a discussion of the demands of our workers for an increase in wages in mutual conference, in accordance with the time-honored custom prevailing between our Union and your Association, contains a flat refusal on your part to confer on this matter. It also contains a feeble attempt to justify your arbitrary position before the public which, as you know only too well, is keenly resentful against any high-handed method or stand that may be assumed by either party in a wage controversy these days.

The situation, in brief, amounts to the following:

Our Union has entered into an agreement with your Association during May last. A minimum scale of wages was fixed for the workers in the industry which was considered, at that time, as a possible basis for agreement. As you will recall, the minimum adopted at the time of the signing of the agreement were based upon an expectation that prices of necessities will come down and we all shared in this opinion. You will also recall that you have, at that time, stated to us explicitly and unqualifiedly that should the opposite take place and should the cost of living continue its upward trend that we would, as we always did in such cases, take up the wage question in conference and adjust it. Reason and past experience have pointed to both sides the inevitability of modifications and changes which are bound to affect a wage scale during the life of a three year agreement. To meet such situations, we were always wont, during the run of our for-

mer agreements, to meet in conference, to judge the factors involved in them and to agree upon solutions. Your refusal to confer upon the present emergency situation in the wage question is, therefore, an adroit departure from this unwritten law of our relations and a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of our agreement.

We are not dodging facts, nor do we care to beg the question. Some of our workers in some shops, during the past season, have demanded and received additional increases in their wages, above the minimum scale. It is not true that the Union has encouraged these demands during the season, nor is the assertion made by you that we have threatened at the last conference to take recourse to "any other means," correct. But such is the logic of events. Men and women must live and in the race between their earnings and the cost of living, they could not afford to be left too far behind. It is precisely because we look facts squarely in the face and we wish to avoid a repetition of such practice that we have asked for an increase in the minimum scales of our workers on their behalf. Common sense and business acumen could dictate no other policy to any group of men.

Your flippant remark on "the alleged increases in the cost of living," contains in itself a touch

of cruelty which will be very keenly understood and felt by the public before whom you are attempting to justify your position. The public that is compelled to pay from month to month higher prices for everything pertaining to a living, — for shelter, food, clothing, amusements and health, — knows too well the terrific inroads which the rise in prices of commodities has been making into their earnings and incomes. This public will not begrudge the cloakmakers their request for a reasonable increase in their earnings.

We are prepared to prove without equivocation, by governmental and public statistics, open and accessible to all, that the increases granted to our workers May last were far from squaring up with the cost of living that has been mounting steadily for years, and that the increase in the cost of living between May, 1919, and the present day warrants fully the demand for an increase which we have made and which, under the terms of our agreement, we had the right and were in duty bound to make on behalf of the men and women workers of our industry.

Very truly yours,  
JOINT BOARD, CLOAK,  
SKIRT & REEFER  
MAKERS' UNION,  
J. FEINBERG, President.  
M. SIGMAN, Gen. Mgr.

## Cleveland Cloakmakers Score Great Victory

Details are not yet available of the great victory of the Cleveland Cloakmakers, but according to a telegram just received from M. Perlstein, Vice President of the International, and manager and organizer of the Cloakmakers' Union in Cleveland, the victory is complete. As it had already been reported in the last issue of Justice, the situation in the cloak industry in Cleveland, during the last several weeks, has been very discouraging. It appeared, for a time, that a struggle was imminent.

Fortunately, the controversy has been amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the workers.

This victory was made possible by the solidarity and determination of the Cleveland cloakmakers. A large measure of credit is doubtless due to the groups of manufacturers headed by the well-known Mr. Black, who were

in full accord with the Union demands.

M. Perlstein's telegram is as follows:

Cleveland, Dec. 23, 1919.  
"I was invited yesterday by Mr. Black to address the workers in his shop. Shortly after this address Mr. Black went to the meeting of the manufacturers and told them that he is signing the agreement with the Union. Over thirty manufacturers followed his example. Others will sign today."

"The question of the wage scale will be taken up at a conference of the referees to be held within the next few days in New York or Cleveland."

"As you may readily see the victory is complete. The newspapers hail this agreement as a new day in the industrial relations. An interview with me appeared this morning on the front page of the most prominent newspaper in the city. M. Perlstein."

Settlements in Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Toronto, Canada.—Workers Receive Wage Increase.— Week Work System Effective Next Season.—Philadelphia Situation.

With the approaching season in the cloak industry, controversies, conferences and negotiations between the Cloakmakers' Union and the manufacturers have taken place in Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Toronto, Canada.

In all the above mentioned cities except Philadelphia the unions reached an understanding with the manufacturers. The workers received 15 to 20 per cent wage increase. An agreement has also been reached by which the week work system will become effective next season.

The situation in Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis was under the supervision of Vice Presidents Lefkowitz, Perlstein, Seidman and Schoolman. They have participated in the negotiations with the manufacturers and have greatly contributed toward the amicable settlement of the controversy.

The situation in Toronto, Canada was critical last week. The manufacturers at first failed to meet the union representatives in conference. But later two conferences between representatives of the employers and workers were held at King Edward Hotel which assured friendlier cooperation in the future.

Our union was represented at the Toronto Conference by Vice President S. Koldovsky, Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union and the following members: J. Glickman, H. Kruger, A. Friedman, J. Sparr, A. Cooper and William Ervin.

The Philadelphia situation is still uncertain. Several conferences between union representatives and the manufacturers have already been held. General Secretary Ab. Baroff and Vice President Amdur were the chief spokesmen at these conferences.

Agreement has already been reached in Philadelphia in regard to many points. The chief difficulty, however, is the question of the wage scale.

Brothers Baroff, Amdur, and H. Weinberg addressed a monster mass meeting of Philadelphia Cloakmakers. Confidence was expressed in the committee negotiating with the manufacturers.

# Topics of the Week

## United States Banishes Free Thought

THE most pivotal event in our history has taken place when 249 men and women, having different opinions regarding the state, society, religion, economic relations from those of the ruling class, stepped up the gangplank of the vessel Buford, better known as the Red Ark, between a heavy guard of marines, with fixed bayonets and their service equipment, prepared to sail to some unknown destination. It was the first shipload of political prisoners to be deported from America because of their political opinions. And the press gleefully announces that more shiploads of undesirable are to follow. It is hoped that by the process of banishing people with ideas, the ruling class considers dangerous, the country will be cleared of any tinge of Red thinking. America, these patriots fondly hope, will turn all yellow or white.

This event marks a violent break in American tradition and policies. It is difficult to appraise its significance for our imagination and nerves are fagged by the rapid succession of shocking events. Its sharp edge is dulled by the fact that it follows on the heels of another significant event—the miners' injunction. Then there is the expectation that after the Wilson Administration has plunged into the mad whirl of witch hunting and oppression, all things are possible.

Exile of political prisoners is an ancient art. It became famous under Czarist Russia. What is novel about American methods of oppression and exile is that they are more cruel. It is thought provoking how officials, elected by the people, surpass the Czarist methods of dealing with free thought in thoroughness. But it is none the less significant to observe that the American Government shows a slightly inferior intelligence than even the Government of Czarist Russia.

The theory underlying the deportation of political prisoners is that you can pack up undesirable ideas as you are doing with your manufactured products, and ship them away or dump them into the sea. The ruling class has forgotten the truth known to school children that ideas thrive under suppression and persecution. The entire history of progress demonstrates that truth. The ruling class will not destroy free thought. It is a sure process of self-destruction.

We quote from a statement signed by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman which was secretly obtained from them during the last visit by their friends.

"History certainly repeats itself. Democratic America, once the first to offer asylum to all political refugees, America, the friend and generous hostess, giving aid and comfort to the Russian exiles in their war upon the Romanoffs, has now herself introduced exile and banishment for opinion's sake."

"Today the United States is engaged in a war of extermination of the best and most idealistic human material in her midst. Men and women, though of foreign birth, who have toiled and labored for the benefit of the land of their birth, are being torn from their homes, their friends and communities, separated from their families, and then brutally clubbed down into filthy detention

jails and in the prison at Ellis Island and there kept for months without a charge or a hearing, fed on rotten food, subjected to the indignity of seeing their loved ones through hideous screams, and otherwise bullied and harried by petty officials. And now these political heretics have been banished from 'Democratic' America."

"Officials in high position, political aspirants to secure aided by a servile press, will now have a sigh of relief. The hated aliens, the terrible Anarchists and Bolsheviks are no more. The American God, Mammon, is on his throne, and peace prevails on earth."

"Alas, for their short-lived joy. The dead have a tendency to rise and when they do, they are often more formidable than the dead now living. Their ghosts go marching through the land, proclaiming that 'peace' shall never prevail until the Pharaohs and money changers have been washed from the temple of humanity, and freedom restored to the people."

"We, the first American political refugees, will yet live to see America truly brave and truly free. And we will be recalled by this land to rejoice with her people in their triumphant achievement."

## Cummins Bill Passes Senate

ON Dec. 16, a delegation representing the American Federation of Labor, the four railroad brotherhoods, and some farm organizations called at the White House and presented a communication for the President in which it was requested that action on return of the roads be deferred for at least two years more. This appeal was made after Samuel Gompers and other labor representatives had called upon Senator Cummins and urged him to withdraw his bill. Mr. Gompers pleaded with the Senator that the country was opposed to the measure: that its anti-strike provision could not be enforced, and would make law-breakers of patriotic citizens, and that Government control would have to be under conditions, so the American people could determine whether they wanted Government ownership or not. The Bill of Rights issued by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has reaffirmed this plea. The Railroad Brotherhoods have conducted a vigorous campaign in its support.

The United States Senate made its reply to the pleas and protestations of labor on December 30. It has passed the Cummins bill providing for private ownership and operation of the railroads, and particularly making strikes a criminal offense.

With the passage of this bill the question arises what labor's next step will be. Will labor leaders still continue lobbying and pleading with politicians of the ruling class? Will they ever learn that the only way toward emancipation is through organized labor acting independently?

## Coal Commission Appointed

THE coal strike is still being settled. Judge Anderson is still exercising his prerogative to send labor leaders to jail. Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers was locked up by order of the Judge for alleged violation of the miners' injunction. The

miners of that district struck in protest.

But the President, oddly enough, lived up to his promise. He has appointed his coal commission to investigate the mining situation throughout the country and recommend changes in wages, if they are warranted by the economic situation. There are three members: John P. White, former president of the United Mine Workers, will represent the workers. Rembrandt Peale, a coal operator, will represent the employers. Henry M. Robinson, former member of the Shipping Board, will represent the public.

As soon as the appointment of the Commission became known, the coal operators expressed great astonishment that coal industry is to be investigated. The President, they claim, has acted without their knowledge or consent. If any commission was to be appointed at all, they had expected an advisory body along the lines of Dr. Garfield's recommendation. But the President's commission intends to serve as a decisive tribunal to fix wages and prices.

The coal operators are aware that even the President's Commission, with its mandatory powers, will fail to bring about any changes in the mining industry which might prove damaging to them. The President has taken the necessary precautions to make the Commission futile and ineffective. For the decision of the Commission must be unanimous before the recommendations can become effective. There is one Wilsonian sentence in the President's letter to the Commissioners which assures the operators of their unlimited rule. It is this: "If a readjustment of the prices of coal shall be found necessary, I shall be pleased to transfer (the power) to the commission, subject to its unanimous action."

The only reason apparently for the fear of the coal operators is to be found in the fact that the mere creation of a commission to investigate their industry constitutes a challenge to their unlimited rule.

## Allies Finally Decide to Crush Russia

ABOUT a week ago, Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that there was complete agreement among the Allies on the question of non-intervention in Russia. About the same time Premier Nitti stated in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy has definitely abandoned the intervention policy. A few days after this statement had been made, an Italian Commission was proceeding to Russia for the purpose of negotiating peace. The Conference between Soviet Russia, England, and the Baltic Republics, it was hoped, would lead to peace. The Premier Conference in London, it was rumored, had prepared a statesmanlike policy to deal with Russia.

But we were wrong again. A few days ago Clemenceau told the Chamber of Deputies what the actual Allied position toward Russia is. It is not a new program but it is nevertheless significant.

"I will tell you," said Clemenceau, "the two principal decisions we have taken. Not only will we not make peace, but we will not compromise with the Government of the Soviets. We have decided that we will be the allies of all peoples attacked by Bolshevism."

This is not only the decision of France, but of all the Allied powers. Clemenceau has also assured

the world that the Allies would maintain a barbed-wire fence around Russia, thereby aiding the Poles, Rumanians, and others along the frontiers.

After Clemenceau outlined this decision of the Allies, the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 459 to 70 supported the Government policy.

## Berger Re-elected

VICTOR BERGER was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 4,906 over his Fusion opponent. This was a great shock to Congress. Berger was convicted by Congress as disloyal, unpatriotic, lacking the genuine stock of ideas that circulate in the brain of a good Congressman. Yet he was re-elected. Both loyal American parties, the Democratic and the Republican, joined to support one candidate. Yet Berger was re-elected.

But, Congressmen are not to be discouraged. The voters who elected Berger did not know any better.

Congressman Albert Johnson made a characteristic comment on Berger's reelection. He said:

"I have been asked what I thought of the election of Mr. Berger in Milwaukee, and I say the voters of the city Milwaukee made a mistake for which American laboring men should be devoutly thankful that there are few spots in the United States that think and act like Milwaukee."

## ELECTION RESULTS OF THE LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION UNION LOCAL 80.

The following is a list of the elected officers of the Ladies' Tailors, Alteration and Special Order Union, Local 70, Business Agents: Bernard Chuzanov, Frank Magnavita, Julius Finekstein and N. Wilkes. Secretary: Harry Hileman. Executive Board members: Hyman Finekstein, Morris Goodman, Pasquale Sammartino, Jacob Forman, Boris Drizin, Nathan Drabin, Nathan Furmansky, L. Solovioff, Isidore Jacobs, Hyman Karp, Max Amas, Mack Milkovich, Gastano DeMarines, Wm. Schumetter, Max Marquis and Alexander D'Agillo. Local Chairman: Wm. Schumetter. Recording Secretary: G. Broinsky. Trustees: Nathan Abramowitz, Morris Goodman, and Gastano DeMarines.

Installation of the new officers will take place Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. at Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., where brother Arb. Baroff, general secretary of the International was invited to install the new officers.

Members are invited to attend his installation meeting.

HARRY HILFMAN,  
Secretary.

## ORGANIZED LABOR FLYS KEPT PRESS

An illuminating resolution has been adopted by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia. It is in part as follows:

"Be it resolved, that the Central Labor Union does hereby protest against and condemn the dishonest, reactionary and misleading policy of the great newspapers of Washington and elsewhere in the country add pledge itself to work for the creation of a press of service which shall champion the human rights of labor and defend the constitutional freedom which the founders of the nation bequeathed us and which the dominant class in the country has now trampled under foot."

## IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The usual classes in English will be held at all the Unity Centers this week until Dec. 25th, at which time the classes will adjourn until Jan. 5th, 1921. The regular evening school classes closed on Dec. 11th and the recent high school classes on Dec. 3rd, but at the request of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., the Evening School Department of the Board of Education extended the period in the Unity Centers until Dec. 25th.

Next week, we will announce the full curriculum for every Unity Center for the year 1920, which will be of great interest and educational value to our members.

For the next term, special efforts will be made to improve the staff of teachers at the Unity Centers wherever necessary, and systematic courses of study will be given. Gymnasium practice will be given in the East Side Unity Center as well as in all other Unity Centers.

Monday, Jan. 5th, 1921. Bushers & Degraders' Union, Local 82, Lecture on "Workmen's Compensation" by Mr. H. Sherr.

Tuesday, Jan. 6th, 1921. Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21, Newark. Lecture on "Injunction and Labor," by Mr. H. Sherr.

Monday, Jan. 12th, 1921. Alteration Special Order Tailors, Local 80. Lecture on "Workmen's Compensation," by Mr. H. Sherr.

Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, arranged for a series of ten lectures with a musical program, in different parts of the city, beginning Jan. 2nd, for members of Local 9 and their families. The place will be announced in the next issue of Justice.

Thursday, Jan. 7, 1920, 8 P. M. Mr. H. Sherr will lecture on Workmen's Compensation for the members of Local 9 at 148 1/2 103rd St. and at London Casino, Bronx.

The Harlem Unity Center will be opened on January 5th, 1921, at Public School 101, Lexington Avenue and 11th Street. All those members of the I. L. G. W. U. who reside in this district are requested to register at their Local Unions or to send in their names and addresses to the Educational Department. A very interesting educational program has been arranged for this Center. The Opening Celebration of the Harlem Unity Center will be held on January 3rd, 1921. A very artistic musical program will be given and prominent educators will speak.

An additional Unity Center will be opened in the Bronx, near Outboard Parkway, where a great number of our members reside.

During this vacation, we expect our Educational Committees of the various locals and the Officers to carry on an active registration campaign among their members to join the various Unity Centers, and send in registration cards and Educational Department.

### THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

The Workers' University of our International was opened last week. The first assembly of the Business Agents was held Friday, Dec. 15th. The first session was held on Friday, Dec. 16th and

the second session on Saturday, Dec. 20th. The first assembly of the classes for Active Members met on Saturday, Dec. 20th, 2 P. M. at the Washington Irving High School. An introduction to the course on the Economics of the Industrial System was given by Dr. Leon Ardizzone, and to the course on Literature by Mr. B. F. Stoller. The second assembly of the classes for Active Members was held Sunday, Dec. 21st, 10 A. M. Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum conducted the classes on Practical Psychology, and the students taking the course in English and Public Speaking were examined by Mr. Gustav F. Schulz.

As the members of the Executive Boards of the different Locals are usually very busy serving on committees and in other ways, and give most of their time to the Union, and since many of them frankly refuse to serve on committees as it prevents them from attending classes, the International, feeling that they are entitled to every consideration, has decided to open special classes in English for them, either on Sunday morning or on Saturday afternoon. We therefore ask members of the Executive Boards to register for these classes at once and send in their names and addresses to the Educational Department.

### BULLETIN FOR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28TH.

Classes for Active Members Saturday, Dec. 27th, Washington Irving High School, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Course on Literature by Mr. B. J. R. Stoller, 2 P. M. Labor and Management and Labor Organization, Leo Wolman, 3 P. M.

Classes in Economics of the Industrial System, Leon Ardizzone, 4 P. M.

Sunday, Dec. 28th, 10 A. M. to 12 M. Course on Practical Psychology, Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum, 10 A. M. Class on English and Public Speaking, Mr. Gustav F. Schulz, 11 A. M.

All students will receive a copy of the final curriculum for the Workers' University in which the courses will be described in detail.

All members of the I. L. G. W. U. who wish to attend the classes at the Workers' University can register either through their local unions or through the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002.

Members of the International can secure season tickets for the Bramhall Playhouse and for the Jewish Art Theatre, at the office of their Local Union or at the Unity Centers. The season ticket for the Bramhall Playhouse costs 5 cents, and entitles the holder to two seats in any part of the theatre at 50 cents each, for most of the performances. The season ticket for the Jewish Art Theatre costs 15 cents, and entitles the holder to two tickets anywhere in the theatre at half price on Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

On Friday, Dec. 19th, a very successful program was given by Local 11, at the Brownsville La-

bor Lyceum where an audience of 2500 people, members of Local 11 and their families, enthusiastically received the artists, Miss Schreiner, soprano, and Max Jacob, violinist, and the speaker, Mr. Max Levin, who spoke on New Problems of the Labor Movement.

On Saturday, Dec. 20th, Local 9 gave a lecture with musical program in the same hall, the artists being Helen Holmes, violinist, and Francesca Harni, soprano. Mr. Max Levin spoke on Reconstruction of the Labor Movement. The program was warmly received by the audience.

### LETTER FROM A STUDENT

Editor, The Justice:

In addition to all the important things our International has done

## THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

### Amended Constitution Read

As previously announced here, the general membership meeting held last Monday, Dec. 22nd, took up the first reading of the proposed amendments to the constitution. While the members have a right to propose any amendments to those proposed by the committee, nevertheless the chairman laid this over for the next meeting stating that it would be an unnecessary loss of time to propose additions at this and the next meeting.

The reading of the amendments, therefore, proceeded without any interruptions, after which it was voted that next Monday, Dec. 29th, be held a special general meeting where no other business would be taken up except the second reading of the constitution, and where the membership can, if it sees fit, make new or additional amendments. Members are urged to attend this meeting as it is believed that the constitution can be then and there adopted finally and printed in booklet form for distribution. The meeting will be held at the regular meeting rooms, Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

### Ball Committee's Plans

The Ball Committee is preparing to distribute the tickets among the officers of the Union for sale to the membership immediately after the union's election. Members are asked to buy tickets for their families, themselves and their friends at once, thus assuring an unprecedented attendance. Judging by the strides forward the union has lately been making there is every reason for prophesying that the affair will be an uncommon one from every point of view.

The Ball takes place Saturday evening, March 27th, at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd St. Professor Schiller's Jazz Band will supply the dance music. International and kindred organizations are kindly requested not to make arrangements of this sort for the date mentioned.

### Holiday Pay

The attention of the membership is called to the rate of pay cutters in all branches of Local 10 are entitled to during a holiday week. Those of the cutters who have been so fortunate as to be working the week preceding Christmas, should have abstained from working and should have received a full week's pay! Any failing to receive a full week's

toward bettering the working condition, it has succeeded in achieving even greater things.

I am referring to the establishing of Unity Centers which are doing the greatest service for the members of the International in developing their minds and broadening their vision.

Excellent teachers are lecturing on the most vital subjects with which every man and woman should be familiar. The Unity Centers are not only giving our members information, but joy as well.

After attending these classes for some time one discovers the real value of this undertaking of our International.

CELIA OSTROFF.

pay and having begun on Monday of this week should immediately notify the union and the difference will be collected.

Cutters, on the other hand, who secured jobs during any part of the holiday but Monday morning, must receive a proportionate share of the holiday week, or at the 36 hour week. That is, in case a cutter has secured a job on Monday afternoon or any time after Monday morning he should get paid at the 36-hour rate. Members who failed to receive pay for this week at the rate mentioned should also file a complaint to that effect.

### Installation of Officers

By the time this paper reaches the membership, the election of the Local's officers for the ensuing term of one year will have commenced. Hence the membership is now notified that on the following Saturday afternoon, January 3rd, at 1 P. M. the installation of those of the officers who have received the highest number of votes will take place. It is the duty of every member to attend this meeting, which will be held at Arlington Hall.

### Dress and Waist Branch

Immediately following the installation of the newly elected officials, the manager of this branch will commence the seasonal control of the trade. Members are asked to prepare for this. They must have their dues books and working cards with them and must be ready to show them to the Business Agents controlling their particular shops. They must also be in good standing, so as to avoid being summoned before the Executive Board.

The new working card, pink in color for this season, will be in effect in the first week of January. Members securing jobs on and after January 5th must secure the new working card. Those members who are at present working should on that date come to the office and have their old cards changed for the new ones. Failure to obtain a card for the new season, or failure to return a working card upon one's being laid off, constitutes a violation of the by-laws and punishable. All such delinquents will be called before the Board.

### Cloak and Suit Branch

From reports in these columns of the demand for an increase of 30 per cent in the wages of cloakmakers the members of this branch can readily see what the situation is.

(Continued on Page 6)

# JUSTICE

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Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1185  
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A. BAIKOFF, Secretary E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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## EDITORIALS

1919

The year of 1919 is leaving behind it a feeling of resentment and protest in a large number of people. Sufficient justification is to be found for such an attitude for it was a year of the bitter disillusion of many fond hopes and expectations. Many must feel grieved that peace is still very remote. Others again are keenly disappointed because they feel that they had been robbed of their well-deserved reward. Our conservative unions and their leaders, for instance, who were coddled during the war both by the Government and by the employers have expected better treatment at their hands. For the plain fact is that our country emerged victorious from the war due to the loyalty and devotion of the worker on the battlefield, in the factory in the mine, and in that every other point of decisive importance. Consequently, they argued, the continued progress of labor will be unencumbered and free from any restrictive forces.

Many are disappointed with 1919 because they had hoped that this would be the year of the decisive struggle between the two hostile ever-contending classes. Such hopes were nourished by the growth of the working class in number and importance, as well as by the consciousness that the victory will be theirs.

The fact that reality has ruthlessly destroyed and turned into dust all the high-sounding phrases and professions of faith is doubtless a decisive reason for the chagrin of countless persons with the passing year. In spite of all this we are quite certain that the historian, who will impartially survey all that has transpired during the year 1919, will be compelled to record this year as the most progressive in our era, despite the waves of reaction that are sweeping this country.

Consider the situation more carefully and you will see that the reaction is by and large an answer to the unprecedented demands of the workers and to the force and intelligence that are behind these demands.

The reason the ruling class is so fiercely combating labor is because they have finally realized that it is dangerous any longer to ignore their opponent.

Employers have made some attempts to accede to the demands of labor. But they soon realized that there is no visible end to such a progress. They realized that if they continue granting labor's demands a moment would come when they would be forced to surrender all their possessions to the working class. They suddenly turned back.

Whether the ruling class was sincere in their promises to the workers is, after all, of slight importance. What is important is

that the workers were seriously demanding the fulfillment of these promises. For the first time, it seems, the workers have learned their lesson thoroughly. This was not expected by the employers. It is therefore not at all surprising that the employers are seeking a new orientation.

Examine all the labor struggles during the year, how they were conducted, what the demands were, how much the workers have won under the most trying conditions, and you will see that the 1919 did not bring final emancipation, it nevertheless brought us measurably closer to it than we had been a year ago.

We will not speak here of the great labor struggles that have occurred in all other countries of Europe which are unprecedented and unparalleled in every regard. If there is logic in the events they are bound to usher in greater and more far-reaching events which will bring a new form and content to our life. But it is not our purpose to dwell on the promises of the European situation. It is this stormy life in Europe that makes many people feel despondent about better prospects in this country.

We are prepared to challenge his attitude. We are prepared to question the opinion that things in this country are ordinary, peaceful, and respectable.

Let us review some of the most silent events during the past year.

Would you consider the general strike in Seattle respectable? Was the Longshoremen's strike ordinary? How would you classify the "renters' strike"? And what about the demands of the shopmen? Where would you pigeonhole the Plum Plan of the "conservative" Brotherhoods? And, finally, are not the strikes of the miners and steel workers glaring evidence that remarkable changes have taken place in our labor movement?

There should be no reason for forward-looking people to feel, in any way, disappointed with the happenings of the passing year. Our ruling class, on the other hand, has all the reason to feel disappointed. They could not have expected such a turn of events. The reign of terror was brought about to drown the ever growing spirit of rebellion in a sea of blood. Their purpose is to kill the labor movement which is growing more and more class conscious. The employers were rocked to sleep in the belief that the different labor rights which the workers had surrendered during the war would never again be resurrected. They considered to be the greatest ruin of the war.

But reality took its own course. The near future, it may confidently be expected, will demonstrate how grievously the ruling class is mistaken in their calculations.

## 1919 AND OUR INTERNATIONAL

No matter what one might think regarding the general achievements of the past year, the members of our great International, the cloakmakers, the white goods workers, the railroad makers, the embroidery workers, and the workers of all other trades of the ladies' garment industry have no reason to complain about 1919.

This year is replete with many battles, fought by our Union, which are distinguished for the courage and solidarity shown by the workers.

The year 1919 will be inscribed in the history of the International with golden letters. We will only mention a few of the achievements deserving of this. The cursed, deeply rooted system of piece-work has been done away with, and week work has been introduced. A minimum wage scale, a 44-hour working week, a minimum of overtime have been brought about.

There are, of course, many evils which have not yet been removed. There are many problems which have not yet been solved. But the problems and evils will abound as long as the wage system will exist. Those conditions which are, in any way, amenable to improvement will certainly be dealt with in the near future. The significant thing about the year 1919 is that a situation has been brought about which makes effective changes in the industry possible. In the past, there was constant mending and patching which left the same, sad conditions unrelieved. We built on treacherous soil which made all victories illusory. In the year 1919 a firm foundation has been laid, ready for the great and beautiful structure which labor is to build.

## A FOOTNOTE

It would be impossible for us to review all the achievements of the International during the past year. Perhaps this is unnecessary for they are fresh in the minds of tens of thousands of our members. We will only mention one of the many achievements. We are referring to our publications, "Justice," "Gerechtigkeit," and "Giustizia," the English, Yiddish and Italian organs which were born early in 1919. We can rightly say, it seems, that our weekly organs have brought a new soul into the International, and have instilled fresh vigor in all the activities of our organization. They have formed an indissoluble bond between the members of the International. The term "brother" has ceased to be a mere sound. It has become a symbol of the solidarity of our ranks. Our organs reflect the experiences, struggles and hopes of all the members of the International. They unite the workers of Los Angeles with those of New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Our organs not only reflect the life and struggles of our International. They actively contribute toward its achievements. They have attempted to clarify and explain every problem which our organization encountered. They were always aware of their opportunity. Loyally, honestly, cautiously, our organs were always ready to perform their duty.

There is no reason to regret, it seems to us, the decision of the former convention of the International to create an organ which should serve, not any particular union, but the entire organization.

Like everything else, our organs are far from being perfect. But they seem to be rapidly progressing in that direction.

"Justice" congratulates the International for all the achievements of 1919 and the brilliant prosperity the future holds in store.

## THE LABOR PARTY

Twelve Hundred delegates were present at the first convention of the Labor Party of the United States which met in Chicago on November 22. Thirty-seven states and forty labor crafts were represented, and fraternal delegates came from the Non-Partisan League, the Public Ownership League, the Triple Alliance of Washington and the Committee of Work-Eight. The preliminary work of organization has been going on for a year and a half. In a number of cities in Illinois, Labor Party mayors have been elected, and in the last mayoralty election in Chicago John Fitzpatrick, the Labor Party candidate, polled some 50,000 votes.

The first national convention formulated a platform which, while frankly admitting its kinship to the British Labor Party, nonetheless spoke in tones which showed how native a development is this new political agency. It is the authentic heir of the numerous attempts of American workingmen to participate adequately in the development of the republic. Elements of the platform have been successively uttered by nearly every group of organized workers who have devoted their attention to statecraft. Among these principles is the demand for economic equality for women, a principle first enunciated in this country by the Labor Party platform. In sum in part as follows:

1. The repeal of the espionage law and the complete restoration of free speech, free press and free assemblage.
2. The ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment and the acceptance of the principle of equal pay for men and women doing the same work.
3. The prosecution of profiteers and governmental efforts to reduce the cost of living.
4. The popular ownership of public utilities and natural resources. The nationalization and democratic management of railroads, mines, forests, water power, gas and oil wells, telegraphs, telephones, stock yards, grain elevators, cold storage and terminal warehouses, packing plants, flour mills and other basic industries which require large scale production.
5. The exclusive control of the banking business by the federal government.
6. The Plumb Plan for the management of the railroads.
7. The nationalization of unused land.
8. A steeply graduated tax on incomes and inheritances.
9. Home rule for municipalities.
10. Proportional representation, the initiative, referendum and recall.
11. Federal and state aid for home and farm owners.
12. The economic enfranchising

# American Labor and Revolution

By NATHAN SHAVIRO

The demands underlying every strike that is sweeping this country today are bona fide, orthodox, trade union demands. They are concerned with wages and hours. Yet the employers, the press, government officials, high and low, are fearing, while many ardent souls are hoping, that these demands screen sufficient ammunition, spiritual ammunition, at least, for the overthrow of this government and the establishment of a Soviet. Even our most stolid public men are gravely realizing such an eventuality by asking: Is there a revolution? Is a revolution possible?

What is at the basis of so much uneasiness, stripped of all hysteria, is the rising consciousness of labor. It means that the pertinent questions, in any labor disputes, are not what demands the miners, the steel workers, the longshoremen have submitted to their employers, but rather what is in the back of their heads. It means that the attention is directed to those running, convulsions, crises, crises of currents, that agitate labor, all the while, anxiously looking whether unity and direction is perceptible in this movement.

That there are unmistakable signs of the new mind of labor is luminously evident. And if revolution, or the new social order, is in any way traceable to these signs, we should be able to find some ray of light to this effect by examining them.

What are these signs? There is the political awakening of labor. It began about a year ago. They led a timid and precarious existence, until they were whipped into greater unity and stubbornness by some rough shocks during our peace readjustments. It is impossible to exaggerate the tremendous push given to labor toward poignant class-consciousness by our Democratic administration since its plunge into the whirl of mad tactics. Thanks to the "Government by injunction," the National Labor Party, was born at the Chicago

meeting of workers in industry and commerce.

13. A minimum wage based on the cost of living.
14. Performance of government work directly by the government.
15. Government insurance without profit to all on the basis of the war risk experience.
16. The assurance of fair prices to farmers.
17. The eight-hour working day and the forty-four hour week.
18. The reduction of hours during periods of depression to provide jobs, and the provision of employment during such periods by national house building, road making, reforestation, etc.
19. The return of American soldiers from Russia.
20. Self-determination for all nations.
21. The impeachment of Judge Anderson.
22. The abolition of the Senate.
23. Condemnation of universal military training.
24. International disarmament.
25. Condemnation of the peace treaty and the League of Nations.
26. The creation of a national department of health.
27. Equality for Negroes.
28. Condemnation of mob violence.
29. Opposition to a declaration of war against Mexico.

Convention, with a whoop. But it must be remembered that no matter how acute may be the feeling accompanying the birth of such a movement, it has been conclusively demonstrated by the history of political parties in this country and in Europe that the road to a new world lies outside political reform. Any one can furnish examples of how labor and Socialist leaders were, by the magic of political office, transformed into agile statesmen with a keen sense of strategy for the maintenance of the existing order. In our own country, independent labor policies never had the slightest pretension of bringing about a new order. It was merely a case of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." Labor Parties, in this country, were born when the ruling class was especially violent in breaking its pledges to the voting laboring masses. But after the edge of disappointment had been softened, they melted and died, and the labor leaders again poured contentedly in the lap of their masters. If the labor party will rest upon the negative, repressive measures of the government, if it will enter the political arena to fight and bargain over every restrictive law that the government may devise, it may not be altogether improbable that the coming of the Wilson administration may be the best of the Labor Party will disappear.

In these hysterical days we are apt to center all our energies in the fight for the most elementary rights, which we imagined was fought out for us centuries ago. The fight for free speech is essential, but it is remote from the positive and constructive forces that cry for interpretation and leadership.

Is there a clear-sighted and intelligent policy to deal with the reorganization movements that are going on within the trade unions? The trade union structure and function is undergoing a far-reaching change. The narrow craft boundaries, which have kept the labor movement divided, have burst into industrial forms of organization. Business unionism is passing into revolutionary unionism. Skilled and unskilled workers are being drawn closely together. Take the Steel Strike, for example. The coming together of twenty-four national and international trade unions in a common

struggle against one enemy is unprecedented in the history of American trade unionism. Similarly the four railroad brotherhoods sometime since insinuated concerted wage agreements, whereby the wages and working conditions of their members are negotiated at the same time, instead of presenting industrial demands separately and at different dates. Not only is there a reorganization within different trade unions, but there is a movement for closer economic relations between the organizations of different industries. There is the dual alliance planned by miners and railway men. A resolution was passed at the Cleveland convention of the United Mine Workers, inviting the Railroad Brotherhoods to join with the miners in an alliance, this relation to be later extended into an economic alliance with labor organizations in other basic industries.

What is new and significant about these prospective alliances is that they are to be formed not only for defensive purposes. The chief aim is positive, constructive. The purpose of the Miners' resolution was to organize common action looking toward nationalization or socialization of industries. This demand for the control of industry is as progressive as anything attempted by British labor. This demand is the most effective indictment against the existing order. It involves the problem which is the crux of the situation in Russia, in England, or any other place where the new voice of labor speaks. It is, if you like, the social revolution in unsensational terms. It is true that Socialists have long held this idea of labor control before the workers, but the idea was anaemic and enfeebled. This demand is emerging in the factories. It has been clearly formulated by the workers of two basic industries, the railroads and the mines. But it is undoubtedly true that it underlies the unrest in other industries. The continued demands, in some trades, for wages, more wages, and still more wages, is due, in large measure, to the lack of broader channels for expression.

But the methods of "putting across" a genuinely revolutionary tendency are very important as the movement itself. And the methods employed by American labor tends rather to subdue and tame the workers. Take the miners' case. They have not gone beyond passing a resolution to this effect. But the resolution is characteristic. The convention instructed the officers and executive board to have a bill prepared for submission to Congress. This is also the policy underlying the more articulate, neatly defined, widely advertised Plumb Plan for the management of the railroads. They hold before Congress the significant reminder: "We reward our friends and punish our enemies." There is not the slightest attempt to question our existing order. Glenn E. Plumb repeatedly points to our Constitution as the basis of support of his plan. In the flood of Plumb propaganda, the appeal is exclusively made to the consumer, to the "public," on the hackneyed basis of economy and efficiency. The most vital issue, the standpoint of the producer is totally ignored.

Will the rank and file rebuke their leaders for such futile play with politics? Will they resort to "direct action"? One of the causes of the many strikes is to rebuke the labor leaders. But they will not use the strike weapon except along the trodden paths of wages and hours. This is reinforced by the British situation. Up to a few months ago, the belief was prevalent that British labor was prepared to strike for large political issues. The Triple Alliance of Miners, Transport Workers, and Railwaymen, have overwhelmingly voted for the use of the strike weapon in enforcing the nationalization of mines, non-intervention in Russia, etc. Few are sanguine enough to believe that British Labor will translate these resolutions into deeds. The railway strike, in England, has definitely demonstrated that British labor is not yet prepared to strike for anything but increased wages and

shorter hours. Yet the political wing of British labor has absorbed the new vigor, the concrete, positive problems that have arisen in the industrial field, and has translated them into a political program. British labor is not prepared to strike for the nationalization of the mines, but it is determined to fight for this end, though it is not found in the British statute books. British labor recognizes that its aims constitute a challenge to the existing order.

American labor, though not as articulate as British labor, has shown ability to move swiftly. American workers have tended toward the same ends as their British cousins, — amalgamation of unions, control of industry, political realignment. How will these forces be wielded effectively toward a new world? There is little hope that the Plumb Plan, or a Miners' plan under the present leadership will take up these issues. The Socialist Party has not yet gained the confidence of the workers, nor has it the clear mind to lead. The newly founded Labor Party? The National Labor Party's platform is elastic enough to include the middle class Non-Partisan League, the Forty-eighters, our intellectual class, that tragic failure, who have exhibited during the war an obfuscated vision, a spinelessness, whose only activity was to bark triumphantly at their master's Fourteen Points.

No matter how sanguine one might be regarding the outcome of these movements, one thing is certain, that the social revolution, in this country, is not yet around the corner.

## Clinic Notice

Kindly take note that there will be a reorganization of the Medical Clinic from the 1st of January, as follows:

### 1. APPLICANTS:

Applicants will be accepted only on Monday from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; on Wednesday from 5 to 7 P. M.; and on Saturday from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

At no other time will applicants, men or women, be allowed to come for examination.

### 2. GENERAL CLINICS FOR

men and women will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, by Dr. Lichtenstein, from 11 to 1 P. M.; and by Dr. Schwab on Monday and Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

These General Clinics are for members of the Locals who are sick and who wish examination and treatment for examination.

### 3. SPECIAL CLINIC FOR

WOMEN will be held on Tuesday, from 5 to 7 P. M. by Dr. Sophie Rabinoff.

No applicants will be examined during this period.

### 4. A SPECIAL CLINIC ON

STOMACH DISEASES will be held on Wednesday at two o'clock. The Clinic will be limited to free patients. Patients will pay \$1.00 for each examination and treatment.

### 5. A SPECIAL CLINIC ON

NOSE AND THROAT will be held on Wednesday evening from 5 to 7 P. M. A fee of \$1.00 will be charged for examination and treatment.

A special nurse will be put in charge of the Medical Clinic.

A specialist on Nerves.

Patients will be appointed free of charge.

# WHAT LABOR THINKS

Events are occurring daily which are of revolutionary significance to labor. Is labor prepared to meet the situation? What is in the mind of labor? The Survey, a liberal publication has made a collection of opinions of representatives of different groups of people. Here are some opinions of American labor leaders with regard to present problems:

**WILLIAM Z. FOSTER**, Secretary, National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers:

Stripped of its externals, the labor problem is a question of human rights versus property rights. The proposition involved is whether human service or the ownership of property, shall be the deciding factor in the distribution of the social necessities and luxuries that make life worth living. Unless we conceive the labor problem in this sense all our attempts to solve it must fail.

The labor problem is caused by the unjust glorification of property rights over human rights in industry. The capitalists put their money into an industry; they represent the property factor. But in the operation of the industry and in the division of its fruits, ordinarily the workers, despite their great stake, have little or nothing to say. The rights of property alone are considered. The capitalists are the recognized masters and get the masters' share. The workers are the servants and get barely enough to live upon.

Consider the situation in the steel industry: There property rights are supreme and human rights negligible. The representatives of property have complete control. They divide the rich products of the industry among themselves and set the hours, wages and working conditions of their employes. Despite America's advantages with respect to iron ore, coal, labor and mechanical efficiency, they compel the steel workers of this country to toil twelve hours per day, while those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy enjoy the eight-hour day. With an iron hand they prohibit the million steel workers from having a voice in the industry, even though the latter's most vital interests are at stake.

Against this system of industrial servitude, more or less prevalent in all the industries, the workers are in undying protest. They will never recognize the principle that men who perform no other function than simply owning an industry should absolutely control that industry and enjoy all its products, while those who expend their whole lives and energies in actual production are considered mere machines. They insist upon the recognition of their rights as human beings and producers. They demand industrial justice.

The workers are profoundly convinced that in order to secure this justice they must organize labor unions powerful enough to meet their employers upon an equal footing. Hence their insistent demand for the rights to organize. This demand lies at the heart of most industrial discontent. It is the heart of the American labor problem. It is fundamental and must be met fairly and there is no more room

for compromise in the matter than there is in an arithmetical sum. The workers must be conceded the right to organize freely and to select such representatives as they choose. Unless this is done there will be constant industrial warfare.

The President's industrial conference failed to admit the workers' right to organize. Consequently it was wrecked. And so will all other conferences fail in their purpose if they do not grant the workers the right to organize. I would say that the concession of this right is the only possible way to take even the first step towards the solution of the labor problem.

**WILLIAM L. HUTCHINSON**, president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

No doubt a great deal of good could be accomplished in the way of settling differences between the employers and employes by having a board created similar in personnel to the War Labor Board. In creating such a board, however, it should be borne in mind that the organized workers could be expected to place confidence in such a board only by having direct representatives of organized labor as members thereon. I mean by this that a board of that character would be ineffective in the way of creating confidence, unless men who are actively engaged in the engagement of the affairs of the various labor organizations were members of it.

The strike of the bituminous coal miners is at the present time one feature of the labor situation which should be solved as quickly as possible, and the same could be justly and rightfully adjudicated if the government would grant to the coal miners the 31 per cent increase in wage and instruct the operators to proceed according to that basic wage. If an operator refuses to operate his mine, let the government assume control of it and by investigation determine whether the profits of the operator would warrant his paying the increase of 31 per cent. If not allow him to increase the price of the product so that he could pay the 31 per cent advance and retain for himself a fair profit on the capital invested.

The charging of some of the officials of the mine workers with contempt, and perhaps placing them in jail, will not bring to the general public what they desire most—namely, coal, but it will only tend to give the radicals and advocates of bolshevism and I. W. Wism more opportunities to spread their propaganda.

**JAMES A. DUNCAN**, secretary, Seattle Central Labor Council: Agree on a program and act

I might, in passing, state that I am not a member of the Socialist Party nor have I ever been. Their tactics, including their intolerance, have never made a substantial appeal to me. I believe that the changes necessary, revolutionary in nature though they be, will be brought about by evolutionary progress.

Believing as I do, I propounded a question something like this to President Wilson while he was in Seattle last November:

"Don't you think Mr. President that good citizenship demands that we all sit down together, re-

gardless of our walks in life, face courageously the conditions with which we are confronted, recognizing facts, and then endeavor to agree as to the final solution to be applied to the problems involved; and having agreed, then proceed—not to turn things upside down over night, but, step by step as quickly as we can adjust ourselves to changes, to demand the speediest possible progress toward the given goal, namely, the final solution agreed upon?"

"Absolutely," was the reply of the President.

In my judgment in order to give the workers of America freedom and democracy in fact as well as in name, fundamental changes must be made, the scope of which was somewhat indicated by the Commission on Industrial Relations a few years ago.

Our mines, railroads and other systems of transportation and communication should be nationalized at the earliest possible moment and a positive statement made to this effect immediately. Legislation should be immediately enacted that would make it impossible for a millionaire to exist and a pauper unnecessary in this great land of abundant resources. Monopoly, wherever it exists, should also have its strangle hold broken by governmental action. However, as a step to insure the foregoing, labor itself should immediately enter the political arena on such broad lines as to embrace all hand and brain workers re-

## THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

(Continued from Page 3)  
is. The demand for a raise was turned down and the request for a reconsideration was also rejected. The workers, however, are entitled to an increase; the minimum must be raised so as to protect the less militant ones. What can be done to remedy this is to be taken up at the coming meeting of the cloak and suit branch.

All members of this branch should attend this meeting. Manager Gorenstein will render a report of the conference and of the attitude of the employers. And the membership will discuss and act upon plans for the future. The meeting takes place Monday evening, January 5th, at Arlington Hall.

Manager Gorenstein announces that the new working cards for the coming season have already been printed and all cutters now working on the old card should return it and secure a new card. All men who secure jobs beginning with January 5th should secure the new cards.

Shop meetings are to be called beginning with next week, Gorenstein stated that he cannot overemphasize the importance of these meetings. No cutter can afford to

neglect of their affiliations. Labor should immediately proceed to organize and develop to the utmost of its ability a cooperative system that would reach and render service to every individual desiring it. In order to decide wisely what should be done, it is necessary to find the immediate cause of such tremendous unrest throughout the nation. Personally, I am convinced that its cause lies in unfulfilled governmental and press-presented promises.

There is a great lack of knowledge on the part of an overwhelming majority of our citizens as to just what is fundamentally wrong, but the fact still remains that the dawn of a new day was pointed to and the hopes of real freedom and democracy are now being shattered. The thing that would more than anything else satisfy the public clamor and allay general unrest is a definite and sufficient program to fulfill wartime promises. Such a program might be outlined by a commission representative of labor, employers and economists selected to round into definite and concrete form expressions democratically secured from the various elements that go to make up our citizenship throughout the various states of this union. If, as a result, a program is framed, for instance—after the order of that of the British Labor Party or another generally acceptable, with satisfactory assurances that it will become effective as speedily as practicability will allow it to be placed in operation, the confidence of our people will be reestablished and dangers of internal eruptions removed.

miss shop meetings now. The men are urged by the Manager to work in harmony with the other workers in their shops. The week work system in this city in the cloak trade is now universal, and there is nothing now that divides the workers. With unity the Manager believes the conditions of the trade can now be improved.

## HINDU MILL TOILERS AT CAWNPUR STRIKE

Hindu laborers in the Victoria mills at Cawnpur have gone on strike for higher wages and better conditions, and have completely tied up the mills. While the cost of living has been increasing day by day, the wages of the mill workers have remained stationary for a number of years.

They now demand a 50 per cent increase in wages, a reduction of one hour in the number of hours of work, and freedom from corporal punishment.

Also, since under present conditions no arrangements are made for supplying medical aid to the workers, free medical help is demanded. They are also striking for the abolition of the system by which the workers are arbitrarily fined, and even physical punishment is ruthlessly inflicted for absence from work.

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## BULGARIAN BOLSHIVIKI WIN

Sofia. — Bulgarian Bolsheviks have been successful in municipal elections held in Sofia, and newspapers in that city have appealed to the Bulgarian Government to take proper measures to maintain order and to prevent pillage which may result according to a virtual panic prevailing in Sofia. Production has been suspended, and a famine is said to be impending.

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## CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

**SPECIAL GENERAL (All Branches):**  
Constitution Committee to Report  
Monday, December 29th.

**CLOAK AND SUIT:**  
Monday, January 5th.

**DRESS AND WAIST:**  
Monday, January 12th.

**MISCELLANEOUS:**  
Monday, January 19th.

**GENERAL (All Branches):**  
Monday, January 26th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

## Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Union Local 80

### A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will take place

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, at 7.30 P. M.

AT MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1362 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Very important question will be discussed and decided.  
Every member is requested to attend this important meeting.

**Executive Board, Local 80.**  
HARRY HILFMAN, Sec'y.

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Spooner Theatre Building, Near 163rd Street, Bronx, N. Y.

## 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,  
108 Madison Ave.  
Solomon & Metzler,  
33 East 33rd St.  
Clairmont Waist Co.,  
15 West 36th St.  
Mack Kanner & Milius,  
136 Madison Ave.  
M. Stern,  
33 East 33rd St.  
Max Cohen,  
105 Madison Ave.  
Julian Waist Co.,  
15 East 32nd St.  
Drexwell Dress Co.,  
14 East 32nd St.  
Regina Kobler,  
332 Fourth Ave.  
Deitz & Ottenberg,  
2-16 West 33rd St.  
J. & M. Cohen,  
6-10 E. 82nd Street.

Safe and Powerful.



Efficient Service.

## SIMPLEX

CLOTH CUTTER

BUILT TO WEAR  
WITHOUT REPAIR

SIMPLEX

CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.

169 W. 21st ST NEW YORK

Tel. Farragut 2539-6675

## NOTICE OF CUTTERS' ELECTION

The Election of Officers for the Cutters' Union,  
Local 10, will take place

THIS SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 27, 1919

in

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PL.

Polls Open 12 O'clock Noon

Close 5 P. M.

Only those who are members for six (6) months  
or over, and owe not more than twelve (12)  
weeks dues are entitled to vote.

Members must present their dues book  
to be entitled to a ballot.

### LIST OF CANDIDATES

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>President</b>             | <b>Vice Presidents</b>      |
| Sidney Rothenberg            | David Dubinsky              |
|                              | Jacob Lukin                 |
| <b>Inner Guard</b>           | <b>General Secretary</b>    |
| Sam Masover                  | Elmer Rosenberg             |
| <b>1 Financial Secretary</b> | <b>2 C. F. U. Delegates</b> |
| Julius Samuels               | Max Gorenstein              |
| Harry Berlin                 | Samuel Perlmutter           |

### CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Manager</b>            | <b>5 Joint Board Delegates</b> |
| Max Gorenstein            | Meyer Tunick                   |
| <b>4. Business Agents</b> | Morris Stalsberg               |
| Benj. Sachs               | Harry Zaslowsky                |
| Julius Bender             | Harry Bloom                    |
| Louis Lipschitz           | H. Rubin                       |
| Max Silverstein           | Ben. Hifman                    |
| Ig. Fischner              |                                |
| Meyer Sharp               | <b>Executive Board</b>         |
| Arthur Weinstein          | Samuel Kerr                    |
| Isidore Nagler            | Benj. Hifman                   |

### WAIST AND DRESS BRANCH

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| <b>Manager Sam. B. Shooker</b> |
| <b>4 Business Agents</b>       |
| Sam Kahn                       |
| Samuel Sadowsky                |
| Adolph Sosen                   |
| <b>2-Executive Board</b>       |
| Abr. Lebowitz                  |
| Hym. Goldberg                  |
| <b>Executive Board</b>         |
| Chas. Stein No. 2              |
| Louis Ostrover                 |

### MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Manager</b>        | <b>Executive Board</b> |
| Samuel Perlmutter     | Jon. Machlin           |
| <b>Business Agent</b> | Sam. Bokser            |
| Jacob Fietsher        | Samuel Dunafel         |

INSTALLATION TAKES PLACE  
JANUARY 3rd, 1920.

## CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION!

### A SPECIAL MEETING OF ALL BRANCHES OF LOCAL NO. 10

will be held

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 7.30 P. M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Purpose:

FINAL READING AND ADOPTION OF  
CONSTITUTION

## Installation of Officers

THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS  
will take place

Saturday Afternoon, 1 o'clock, January 3rd, 1920.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

## ATTENTION OF CLOAK AND DRESS BRANCHES

Dress and Waist, Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Rain-  
coat cutters should secure the new working cards for the  
coming season, beginning with January 5th, 1920.