

"My righteousness
need 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.

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ARBITRATION BOARD TO SETTLE WEEK-WORK ESTABLISHED IN N. Y. CLOAK CONTROVERSY PHILADELPHIA

The cloakmakers of New York scored the first point in their fight for a 30 per cent wage increase at the conference summoned by Governor Smith between representatives of the Union and the Manufacturers' Protective Association. The wage controversy will be arbitrated within the next few days by a special committee, appointed by Governor Smith and vested with full power to act.

The representatives of the manufacturers only wanted an investigation of the industry, and asked Governor Smith to appoint an investigation committee with no power to act.

Morris Sigman, Manager of the Joint Board, and Israel Feinberg, President, vigorously opposed this stand. They both stood firm in their demand for a committee with full power to act.

Pending arbitration, the Union representatives are to order all cloakmakers who quit work

to return to their shops. This they are to do, however, with the full understanding that the decision reached by the Board will bind the employers as well as their own organization.

The responsibility for the present condition of the industry in New York, the Union representatives said, is entirely due to the manufacturers' attitude in refusing to confer with the Union during the past few weeks, and their launching a campaign of misrepresentation instead. The workers are certain, however, of the justice of their demands, and have not the slightest reason to fear public investigation of their claims.

The arbitration committee holds its sessions in New York. Hugh Frayne and Israel Feinberg represent the Union; Wm. D. Baldwin and Saul Singer represent the manufacturers; Edward M. Boyle, Miss Frances Perkins, and Adjutant General Clarence W. Berry are representatives of the State.

With the ratification of the agreement between the cloakmakers and manufacturers of Philadelphia which was read by Brother Amdur at the enthusiastic mass meeting last Saturday, one of the most prolonged struggles came to a successful end. Philadelphia which has for so long remained unyielding to the policies adopted in other important centers of the cloak industry has finally broken its spell of isolation.

One of the most far-reaching achievements of the Philadelphia agreement is the adoption of

the week work system and the abolition of the enslaving piece work, thereby heading a new era in the cloak industry not only of Philadelphia but in all other centers which had not yet adopted this system.

Due to the untiring and resourceful work of Brother Amdur, Secretary Baroff, who was in Philadelphia during the last several weeks, as well as of the Joint Board, the many hardships and obstacles, were overcome and the agreement arrived at. The Philadelphia cloakmakers are to be congratulated on this highly satisfactory agreement.

The agreement consists of the following points:

1. The manufacturers as well as the Union recognize that a minimum wage scale is a necessity for the industry. But it is also recognized that the minimum scale established in other cities for the industry has not been based upon sufficient data, therefore the Manufacturers and the Union agree to postpone the fixing of a definite minimum for a period of at least 4 months from the signing of this agreement. During such period, a joint investigation shall be made by a committee representing the Manufacturers and the Union and a definite minimum for the Cloak and Skirt industry shall then be established.

2. A week's work shall consist of forty-four hours, in six week days, divided as follows: On the first five working days of the week, work shall begin at 8 A. M. and continue to 5 P. M. with one hour interval for lunch. On Saturdays, work shall begin at 8 A. M. until 12 noon.

3. No overtime work shall be exacted or permitted in the manufacture of cloaks and suits between November 15th and January 1st, nor between June 15th and August 1st. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of separate skirts shall have the right to establish periods different from those above stated according to the demands of their business, providing that such period in such cases do not exceed seven months in the year.

4. In the seasons in which overtime is permitted, such overtime shall not exceed eight hours in one week, nor more than two hours in any one day, and shall be restricted to the first four working days of the week. Additional overtime shall not be permitted except in cases of emergency and then, only with the consent of the Union.

5. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. No worker shall receive less than the minimum scale to be established, except those who

PRES. SCHLESINGER LENDS HAND TO LABOR IN EUROPE

President Benjamin Schlesinger of our International has proven himself as successful in dealing with the labor situation in Europe as he was in this country. His short stay in Europe, cables to the Forward report, is crowded with important conferences, massmeetings which he is asked to address, and labor controversies upon which his advice is sought.

In a cable appearing in the Forward, the London correspondent tells that President Schlesinger has succeeded in settling the strike-lockout of the London tailors. His large experience in industrial matters has helped much in establishing that organization on a firm basis. President Schlesinger has also addressed an enthusiastic massmeeting of the garment workers in London.

In a cable which appeared in the Forward, January 4, the Paris correspondent reports the following:

"Paris, January, 4. B. Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had important conferences with prominent Socialist and labor leaders in Paris among whom are Cachine, Longuet and Albert Thomas.

"He also visited the Committee of Jewish Delegates. General Secretary Dr. L. Motzkin gave full information to Schlesinger regarding the conditions of Jews in Eastern Europe as well as the plans for the World Relief Conference which will take place in Zurich, March 7.

"The Jewish workers of Paris have arranged a tremendous massmeeting, this Tuesday, where Schlesinger will be the principal speaker."

INSTALLATION OF THE JOINT BOARD

After the executive boards of all the locals had been installed, and delegates to the Joint Board selected, the installation of the Joint Board finally took place on Saturday, January 3, at its usual meeting place.

It was an imposing gathering of delegates of the old Joint Board, newly elected delegates, officials of the Union, members and guests.

Before the installation began, Brother Morris Sigman, General Manager of the Joint Board, gave a review of the controversy that is now going on in the cloak industry.

Bro. Israel Feinberg, then, in an address, thanked the members of the old Joint Board and the officers of the Union for their devotion and loyalty. In glowing terms he spoke of the progress made by the Union during the past year, especially emphasizing the introduction of the week work system.

Brother Lefkowitz, after a brilliant address, proceeded to the installation ceremonies.

The spirit of harmony became evident from the first when nominations for chairman for 1920 was taken up. Brother Feinberg was nominated and was unanimously elected chairman again.

The same spirit pervaded when Brothers Kaplowitz and Langer were re-elected Recording Secretary and Financial Secretary respectively. Brother Berkowitz of Local 17, former

manager of the Reefers Department was elected first Vice-President, and Brother A. Kanel of Local 23, second Vice-President.

Comrade Meyer Lodon was the guest of the evening. In an inspiring address he reviewed the remarkable progress made by the Cloakmakers' Union. He condemned the growing reaction of this country and the attempts of the capitalist class to destroy the labor movement. Comrade Lodon said that he was proud of the self-control and vision of the workers in face of the hysteria of the ruling class.

Comrade H. Lang, labor editor of the Forward, said that the spirit of solidarity and clear vision that pervades the Cloakmakers' Union is remarkable in the labor movement of America.

General Secretary Baroff and S. Yanofsky, who were in Cleveland, could not be present at the meeting.

The Executive Board of Local 9 was installed and delegates to the Joint Board were elected last Saturday, January 3. Brother H. Halperin, Vice President of the International and Manager of the Local, was master of ceremonies. Short addresses were made by Brothers S. Metz and A. Babitch. Some active members of the Local also spoke.

are deficient in their production by reason of their age or physical condition.

7. The weekly wage scales of employees shall be fixed by the employer and a committee of workers of his shop representing his workers and the Union. All wage scales thus agreed upon shall be for the entire season, and no increase in wages shall be considered by the employers for any individual worker in the shop unless such increase is approved by the employer and the Union. In adjusting the wage scales, due regard must be given by the employer and committee to the workers efficiency and previous earnings in a full week's work.

8. By engaging new help, the first week of employment shall be considered as a trial week, after the first week, if the work is satisfactory to the employer, such employee shall be considered a regular worker of the shop and his wages shall be determined by the shop committee together with the employer.

9. No overtime work shall be permitted in any shop as long as there is vacant accommodation in the shop for actual workers, and when competent additional workers can be promptly obtained, except in case of emergency, and then with the consent of the Union.

10. All wages shall be paid weekly on a fixed day, and in cash.

11. All workers shall be paid for the following legal holidays: Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Years Day. On such holidays shall be observed. Workers may also refrain from work on the first of May, but without pay.

12. During a week in which a legal holiday occurs, employees working less than a full week shall be paid for the holidays pro-rata for the hours worked.

13. No contracting, or subcontracting within the shop shall be permitted.

14. No work shall be given to workers to be made at home.

15. There shall be no time contracts between the employer and his workers, either individually or in groups.

16. The employers shall furnish all workers with sewing machines driven by electric power and with all material and the requisites of work.

17. Whenever the Union shall inform the Manufacturer that any sub-manufacturer or contractor does not maintain union standards as specified in their agreement, such contractor or sub-manufacturer shall be cancelled, and his work discontinued but all work in process of manufacture in the hands of the operators, finishers or pressers shall be completed before stoppage.

18. All garments originating in the factory of the manufacturer shall not be given to be made outside, unless all inside employees are working to their full capacity.

19. It is hereby understood that a contractor is one who receives cut goods for the purpose of manufacture, and that a sub-manufacturer is one who receives uncut goods for the purpose of manufacture.

20. The employer agrees not to buy any work from manufacturers, nor to sell any goods to manufacturers against whom

The Reign of Law and Order

WITH the exception of the Department of Justice and the Post Office, the present Washington Administration has distinguished itself by a long array of unsolved problems and broken pledges. It has exhibited an uncanny power to turn every constructive measure into a soap bubble. Not so with the Department of Justice. It has been the only sound and vigilant member, save the Post Office, in the languid body of the Government. It is now performing things which blaze forth daily in our press from coast to coast, crowding out questions like the cost of living. It has undertaken a nation-wide raid of "radicals" and "had blasted the most menacing revolution, any plot yet unearthed." The number of arrests made is rising rapidly. Most of them are to be deported. Ellis Island is overcrowded. The immigration officials are overwhelmed with work. The War Department came to their rescue. It has designated Camp Upton as a concentration camp for the "Reds." The Department of Justice is doing what the other departments of the government failed to do. It is removing unrest not by futile and elusive conferences but by hard, unmistakable facts. Whereas the programs suggested by the President's Commissioners are intangible and remote, the Department of Justice is concrete, luminous in its thinking. It knows its business. No details escape its penetrating eye. Take, for instance, the instructions issued to its agents conducting the raids. It is worth while to quote some examples. "Our activities will be directed against the radical organizations known as the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party of America, also known as Communists.

"The strike will be made promptly and simultaneously at 8.30 P. M. in all districts. The meeting places of the Communists in your territory, and the names and addresses of the officers and heads that you are to arrest, are on the attached lists.

"You will also arrest all active members where found.

"Particular efforts should be made to apprehend all the officers, irrespective of where they may be, and, with respect to such officers, their residence should be searched and in every instance all literature, membership cards, records and correspondence are to be taken.

"When a citizen is arrested as a Communist, he must be present with the officers searching his home at the time of the search.

"Meeting rooms should be thoroughly searched.

"Locate and obtain the charter. All records, if not found in the meeting rooms, will probably be found in the home of the Re-

cording Secretary or Financial Secretary, but in every instance, if possible records should be found and taken.

"All literature, books, papers, pictures on the walls of the meeting places, should be gathered together and tagged with tags which will be supplied you, with the name and address of the person by whom obtained and where obtained.

"In searching meeting places, a thorough search should be made and the walls sounded."

It looks as if the Department of Justice has made a detailed study of the methods of the Czar's Secret Service and has improved upon them.

The Department is also to be credited for the startling discovery it has made. It has discovered that both the Communist and Communists: Labor Parties believe in working class organization, that both parties believe in the class struggle, that they believe in the eventual overthrow of capitalism. In fact, the Department of Justice has discovered a secret document which has been widely circulated since 1848, namely, the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. It looks as if the editors of our press had also just discovered it and printed it on the first page of their paper.

The zeal and intelligence with which Government officials are clearing the country of unrest is illustrated by the following account of the New York World:

"The office force in the Park Row Building had a lot of fun yesterday afternoon with these photographs and other material seized in the raids. They painted Karl Marx's nose red and punched a hole in his mouth. Then one of the agents raised the picture in front of his face, like a mask put a cigarette thru Marx's lips into his own, and lit the end.

"Genie's right eye was banded with a bit of a red banner stripped from a meeting hall, and a cigar butt was stuck in the mouth of Mr. Debe."

In order to legalize these acts of the Government, Congressman George S. Graham of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the House against all associations, societies, or corporations which teach, advise, or favor the overthrow of the Government. The bill is so comprehensive and thorough as to provide a death penalty for treason. It prohibits the publication of articles against the Government. It is a misdemeanor to exhibit in a public place a red flag or any other emblem by which would indicate a purpose to overthrow the Government. The bill is almost ready for adoption. It only needs, Congressman Graham says, to be harmonized with the American Constitution.

Miners Hold New Convention

THREE months ago the United Mine Workers of America held its annual convention which was characterized by the epoch-making program it had adopted. There was virility, confidence and hope that pervaded the convention. The entire labor movement was infused by that spirit.

That was three months ago. This week another miners' con-

vention is going on in Columbus, Ohio. It is a sombre gathering. There is a poignant feeling of defeat, disappointment, failure. Events have transpired during the last three months which have burned themselves into the brains of the workers. It is a sort of court of pass judgment on the action of the miners' leaders. From the measure press reports we learn that there were some hard words said against the leaders. But a resolution has already been presented approving the action of the officers and endorsing their policy. The resolution will, no doubt, be adopted as the leaders are now confessing their failure in the face of a superior enemy.

"If we had not accepted President Wilson's proposal," Secretary William Green said, "the powers of the Federal Government would have been turned loose on us with greater ferocity than anything we have ever seen."

"With every mining community in the country honeycombed with Federal agents, gathering evidence against our men, our funds tied up and women and children freezing and facing starvation, how, in the name of god, could we go on with the strike?"

This reasonable apology for the leaders was reinforced by the following revelation of Secretary Green: A letter prepared by the President was read at the Washington conference with Palmer and Tumulty "which if it had been given out to the public would have resulted in such a saving tide of public sentiment against the mine workers that the public would have applauded if we had been taken out and shot!" The terrible letter of the President was not reported in the press. What is significant about it is that Mr. Green seems to admit that the President had a strong case against the miners. Are the rank and file of the miners of this opinion?

At this writing the outcome of the convention is still unknown. The entire labor movement is anxiously looking forward to the choice the miners will make, and to the lessons they had learned from their terrible experience.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL!

We desire to call the attention of the members of the International to the fact that the House Dress, Kimono and Bathrobe Makers' Union, Local 41, will have its annual ball on Saturday, January 17th in Stuyvesant Casino, 12 Second Avenue.

The annual ball of this organization has always been a source of pleasure to those who attended it. No one has ever been disappointed except those who could not get in for lack of room. There will be plenty of handsome young men and pretty girls. Music will be furnished by Prof. Schiller's Jazz Band—real jazz.

In addition to the general good time that the visitors will have it is hoped that they will also celebrate the renewal of the agreement with the manufacturers, granting us our new demands.

Come one! Come all! A good time is assured. Admission including wardrobe and war tax is only fifty cents.

President Schiesinger's Letters from Abroad

(First Letter)

To compare my present voyage from America to Europe with my first voyage from Europe to America is to compare the life of J. D. Rockefeller with the life of a pauper, or to compare day with night. Yet I am not satisfied!

On my memorable voyage to this country I was one of a few thousand emigrants who were pressed together in the steerage like herrings in a barrel and who were all the time exposed to the insults and abuses on the part of the sailors and other employees of the boat. To-day, on my way to Europe, I am a first class passenger, and every employee of the boat exerts all his efforts to make my trip as pleasant as possible. At eight o'clock in the morning I hear already Mr. Watson, my steward, knocking at my door and bidding me Good Morning with a broad smile on his lips, and from this moment until I go to bed again I see around me nothing but politeness and a readiness to meet all my desires.

On my way to this country I was a poor, humble inexperienced fourteen year old boy. Except for my mother and sister no one was concerned with my fate. With the exception of them none gave me a farewell kiss. My mother had equipped me with two bags: a larger and a smaller one. The larger one contained two pillows and blanket; the smaller one, a few shirts, a few pairs of socks, a prayer book, a small bible and a few scores of stone-hard crackers to serve me as refreshment.

On my present journey I am already a middle-aged man, with a good deal of experience behind me; a representative of a large organization; a father of three grown-up, clever children, and to Europe I am going now as a delegate to a convention which has for its object to restore to life the international union of garment workers killed by the long years of war.

My voyage has been cordially commented upon at meetings and in the labor press. Both in New York and Chicago farewell banquets have been arranged for me at which many of the most prominent representatives of the labor movement were present. I was taken to the boat by a large number of close friends and collaborators of mine. They presented me with bouquets of flowers, with baskets of fruits, boxes of candy, and books. They took leave of me in such a brotherly cordial fashion that tears appeared in my eyes. So much honor and so much friendship! Yet I am not satisfied.

Every time I cast a glance at the ocean I become sad.

The ocean, the waves are still fresh in my memory from my first voyage. We are old acquaintances. But every time I glance at these old acquaintances of mine the thought comes into my mind that I am no more the same, that I am now twenty-eight years older than I was on my first trip.

On my way to this country

I was poor and humble but young and full of hopes. I had no anticipation of what the future held in store for me. But I felt that I would not stop at the equipment my mother had made for me. My head was full of sweet dreams of America and of my future. I was young at that time and I knew that my life was yet ahead of me.

Today I am forty-two years old, and this means that two-thirds of my life belong already to the past. On my way to this country I was going forward, on my way to Europe I am going backward.

I am happy that I am able to go to Europe as a delegate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to a convention which aims to establish brotherly relations between the needle-workers of the whole world. I feel proud of the fact that I did not spend my twenty-eight years of life in America in hunting for dollars. I feel honored by the cordial farewell given to me at my departure. But—I am not satisfied.

Ocean, ocean, ocean! Thousands of miles of ocean! Wherever you turn your eyes—you see only ocean!

When the sky is clear and the weather mild, ocean-voyage is a great pleasure, and your only desire is that it should last as long as possible. A few moonlit nights will infuse poetry into the heart of the driest and most prosaic person. Nothing so disposes you to long for the past and to weave dreams about the future 'till the ocean when it is covered with moonbeams.

But when there is fog and storm arcean voyage turns into an agony. Every time the boat makes a forward dash and the waves become threatening as if it were in pursuit of the boat your heart begins to tremble. Every sound of the whistle makes you feel so gruesome that you think that your end is near.

We have been on the boat for five days. We shall see before us nothing but ocean for another four days. On the tenth day we will arrive at Southampton.

One of the passengers of the "Adriatic" is a New York jewelry manufacturer in whose shop a strike is going on at present. He says that he is going to Europe not for his business but for his health. His workers are Bolsheviks and have made him sick. He hopes that the ocean trip would restore him. He also hopes that by the time he is back in New York the strike would be lost and that he would be able once more to be boss in his shop.

He learned from the printed passenger list that I am on the same steamer with him. You can easily imagine what this discovery meant for me. The first few days he did not give me a minute's rest. He followed me like a shadow, telling me what a noble boss he is and how ungrateful his workers are.

One day he so bored my head with his jewelry and his strike that I could not sleep that night

for a single moment. I passed the whole night in thinking of a way to get rid of him and to be let alone; I feared lest he might continue annoying me.

Heaven only knows what might have occurred between us had he not fallen sea-sick early on the following morning.

This happened immediately after breakfast. I was sitting in the smoking parlor and looking into a book. I could not read, for all my thoughts were occupied with the jewelry manufacturer. I felt somewhat vaguely that I

should not have to stay long alone, for the jewelry manufacturer, with his large, round eye-glasses, would soon appear and resume his nauseating tale about the strike and the ungrateful Bolsheviks.

And indeed my forebodings proved to be true. Hardly did ten minutes pass and my friend stood before me.

But here a miracle occurred. As soon as he was on the point of sitting down, the boat made a violent lurch and the jeweler began to vomit.

Two days have already passed since he stopped annoying me. He remains all the time either in his room or he sits on a chair on the deck. His life is in no danger, but he does not stir from his place.

B. SCHLESINGER.

On board of the "Adriatic," Wednesday, December 3rd.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

BRITISH LABOR PARTY SWEEPS ON

Recent by-elections in Great Britain show that the Labor Party will be in control of the next Government in England. A striking illustration of this is to be found in the election of Tom Myers, labor candidate, to Parliament from the Spen Valley district of Yorkshire, with a majority of 1,708.

The candidates, beside Myers, were Sir John Simon, Independent (Asquithian) Liberal, a former Cabinet Minister, and Colonel B. C. Fairfax, Coalition Liberal. Premier Lloyd George asserted, when the candidacy of Simon was announced, he would consider Simon's election as a liberal a vote of censure to the government.

Lloyd George threw his support to Colonel Fairfax with the result that Independent Liberals used all their efforts to defeat him, preferring to see the Labor candidate win.

SHOULD SOCIALISTS PARTICIPATE IN CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS?

The Socialist party of Italy elected enough Socialists to the Chamber of Deputies to entitle it to strong representation in the Italian Ministry had the Socialist leaders so desired. The leaders declined to, "collaborate" with the Italian capitalists in the administration of the government.

The Socialist party of Belgium likewise elected enough Socialists to the Chamber of Deputies to entitle it to strong representation in the Belgian Ministry. The National Congress of the Belgian Socialist party approved "collaboration" with the capitalist government. As a result, four elected Belgian Socialists now hold Cabinet positions. The Socialists sit with five Catholic Ministers and three Liberals.

Paul Faure, editor-in-chief of Paris Populaire, himself an opponent of "collaboration," writes the following article with regard to the different positions taken by the Socialists of Italy and Belgium:

"By a vote of 1,400 to 160 the Congress of the Belgian Labor

Party has decided to participate in the government; and what a participation! It agrees to sit in a Ministry with Liberals and Catholics, that is to say, with two parties that wage incessant war against the proletariat and which represent, moreover, the tendencies of the possessing class.

"The program of such a coalition can be nothing but mediocre. Neither the Liberals nor the Catholics will be disposed to sacrifice any part of the bourgeois prerogatives or yield any portion of the existing social mechanism.

"The advantages which our Comrades expect to secure are not sufficient to demand this sort of bargaining. Whether it is the revision of the constitution or the guaranteeing of the right to strike, or any other partial progress demand, every one of them could be secured if the Socialists remained an opposition party.

"To speak, of course, of the reformist program outlined by the Labor party congress. Concessions of the bourgeoisie are made to the power of the working class and not to working class collaboration.

"It would be disastrous for Socialism to make use of its increased strength and to profit from the results of its propaganda only to consolidate temporarily the power of the bourgeoisie by limiting the field of the Socialist attack and by giving a guarantee as to everything else to its class adversaries.

"It cannot be denied that this is a burning subject which must be given serious consideration in the immediate future. For the statement was made by one of the speakers at the Belgian congress that 15 Socialist parties at various share public power with various fractions which directly represent capitalism. The attitude of the Belgian Socialists merits distinct consideration in view of the admiration we have always held for the valiant proletariat which has accomplished so much for the Belgian workers.

"But one cannot help being impressed with the suggestive and instructive comparison between the tactics just adopted by the Belgian Socialists and (Continued on Page 7)

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

WHAT ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AFTER?

Governor Smith has decided to take a hand in the present trouble in the cloakmakers' trade. To this end, he has summoned to Albany a conference consisting of representatives of manufacturers and workers. At the time these lines are written, the outcome of the conference is not yet known. We know from bitter experience that Governors are not only actuated exclusively by motives of fair play and justice in dealing with disputes between capital and labor. Governor Smith, however, may be an exception. We therefore deem it wisest to abstain from prophesies in regard to the decision of the Governor.

But whatever the outcome of the Conference may be, one thing we are positively certain. The just demands of the cloakmakers for an increase in wages will sooner or later break the obstinacy of the manufacturers. These demands have been forced upon the workers not by agitators, not by union officials, but by the general economic situation. The present wages of cloakmakers cannot keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living. As consumers in general, the cloakmakers have to pay now for everything much more than six months ago, at the time when the agreement was made. It is the force of these circumstances that will compel the cloakmakers to cling to their demands. Unless these demands are satisfied, more decisions, no matter whether they come from unions or Governors, will have little influence on the situation.

The manufacturers are employing their old tactics. To listen to the alarm raised by them in the advertising columns of the public press, one may imagine them to be innocent victims of a conspiracy on the part of the workers. The cloakmakers, according to the manufacturers, have taken their agreement. But if this is really so, we wonder why the cloakmakers fought so eagerly for the agreement. As a matter of fact, the agreement has been considered all the time by the Union as a great victory. Of course, the manufacturers are trying to play upon the nerves of the general public. It is not for us to tell whether they have chosen the right means for securing sympathy. They might, for instance, have exploded the bogey of Bolshevism. They might have said that the cloakmakers are engaged at present in a Bolshevik plot to get hold by force of the shops. All this is popular enough now - a - days. What we can say is that this method will hardly bring the workers back to the shops, and that not a single

cloak will be made by hysteric tricks.

Another weapon drawn by the manufacturers from their arsenal is that the leaders of the Union are enamoured of strikes, that they believe in strikes for the sake of strikes, and that they consequently incite the workers to strikes. It is hardly worth while to refute these clumsy charges. No one is more tired of strikes, no one is more eager for peace than the officials of the union. But the officials of the union think that they are bound in duty to see to it that justice should be done to their members. It is nothing but the wants and sentiments of their members that the leaders of the Union are voicing in demanding an increase in wages. The officials of the Union have tried to secure these just demands by every peaceful way possible. They have appealed to logic and common sense. They have advised the manufacturers not to cling to the letter of the agreement, if they want to avoid trouble in their shops. They have told the employers that they do not want to be and cannot be made responsible for what may spring from an obstinate policy. The manufacturers have, however, preferred to remain deaf to all this. Trouble, in the form of spontaneous strikes, naturally arose in many shops, exactly as the leaders of the Union foresaw. To shift responsibility for a stupid policy the manufacturers are now again recurring to their old methods. We hear again the familiar cry: the stoppages are the work of the Union. If the manufacturers think to frighten the Union by these false alarms they are certainly mistaken. The Union will not drive the workers back to the shops and do for the manufacturers the work of special policemen. The Union has above all to safeguard the interests of its members. It would be criminal on the part of the Union to force its members to work under conditions which do not allow them to make ends meet. When it is a question of starvation, agreements cease to be binding. What the Union can do in such a case is to tell the manufacturers: Either yield or wait until the workers come back to the shops. The Union cannot prohibit its members from taking a rest, if they want to do so. The Union neither encourages nor discourages stoppages.

It is not the fault of the Union if the forefront and practical sense which the manufacturers of the Protective Association had formerly possessed has now deserted them. The leaders of the Protective Association seem to speak now a language entirely different from that which one could hear six months ago.

The spirit displayed by their mode of reasoning will prove to be detrimental to their own interests.

The Union is made responsible by the manufacturers for all the possible and impossible evils that are said to go on in the shops. In their indictment against the Union the manufacturers try to produce the impression that last season they were entirely at the mercy of their workers. In a high-handed fashion the workers forced them to pay prices higher than those originally agreed upon. And they, poor souls, could do nothing but submit. The leaders of the Union would undoubtedly be the last persons in the world to sanction such methods, they would be the first to combat them, were they indeed so general as they are claimed to be by the manufacturers. The fact is, that in the few instances in which this occurred no one is to blame but the manufacturers themselves. It is they who demoralized the workers by alluring them by a few dollars more a week in order to get from them as much work as possible. It evidently matters little to the manufacturers to ruin their health by similar practices. And it is exactly the desire to put an end to this that induce the Union to come forward with a demand for higher rates.

There is undoubtedly a reason for the campaign started by the manufacturers in the press against the cloakmakers. It is mere sympathy that they aim to gain by telling the public that the cloakmakers are the best workers of America, that their wages are more than enough for a decent living, that the cost of living has not become higher, that the workers are intoxicated with their strength and that they are consequently determined to extort by blackmail what justice denies to them? We doubt that sympathy is their only and real motive. We suspect that it is a skilful device for getting from the public something more substantial than sympathy. The manufacturers know that ultimately they will have to yield to the just demands of their workers. They cover themselves now with a cloak of justice in order to be able later to ask in all humility the public to take a share in the increased burden forced upon them against their will. What the manufacturers aim at is to provide themselves in advance with a guaranty that the public will consent to be stripped of dollars for what the manufacturers will pay in penalties to the workers. The manufacturers are protesting now to avert possible protest on the part of the public in the future; they are crying now in order to save the public the trouble of crying later. That this is the case can be plainly seen from the last lines of the advertisement:

"Because of these facts and others of an industrial nature, involving control of an industry, the Association is prepared to oppose unjust demands at all cost to itself, so long as it receives the moral support of the Public or until such time when it will be indicated by the public that increased wages to the workers and increased prices of cloaks and suits are desirable."

We have no way of telling what the public will answer to this, but we believe that the question of an increase of wages has little to do with a raise of prices for cloaks. The manufacturers can well afford to raise the wages of their workers without changing the present prices of cloaks. The manufacturers are by no means entitled to the present high prices for cloaks if the present cost of production is to be taken into account. If the manufacturers are really concerned about public opinion they ought to consult the public before raising prices; a committee representing the public ought to be invited to examine the prices of last season. The manufacturers have declared in one of their letters to the Joint Board that they are willing to open their books to the public. It remains to be seen whether these promises will be fulfilled.

PHILADELPHIA FALLS IN LINE

Thanks to our energetic Secretary-Treasurer, A. Baroff and the able assistance of the Philadelphia Joint Board, with its chief, Brother Andur, a highly satisfactory and scientific agreement has been reached between the Philadelphia manufacturers and cloakmakers.

The situation in Philadelphia was all the more thorny as it was the workers who were mainly opposed to the new system of week-work. It was necessary to persuade the workers rather than the manufacturers. But the question of week-work was not the only and chief difficulty. The main issue was the wage scales. The workers of Philadelphia demanded much higher wage scales than those accepted in New York, Chicago and other large cities. The manufacturers argued that they can not pay higher wages than those paid by the manufacturers of New York. Fortunately, both sides finally accepted the following point, which is the first paragraph of their agreement:

"Manufacturers of cloaks and suits, as well as the union, recognize that a minimum wage scale is a necessity for the industry, but it is also recognized that the minimum wage scale for other cities is not based on sufficient data. Therefore the manufacturers and the union agree to postpone fixing a definite minimum for four months from the signing of this agreement. During that period a joint investigation shall be conducted by committees representing the manufacturers and the union and a definite minimum for the cloak and skirt industry shall be established."

In all other points the agreement does not essentially differ from other agreements between manufacturers and workers in other cities. Believing that this is the best agreement that could be obtained under the present conditions, we warmly congratulate the Philadelphia cloakmakers as well as all those who were instrumental in bringing it about.

CLEVELAND CLOAKMAKERS CELEBRATE VICTORY

We have good news also from Cleveland. Last Friday, the second of January, the agreement between the Cleveland manufac-

Labor and the Farmers

By LINCOLN COLCORD

The four Railroad Brotherhoods did not participate in the conference held by the American Federation of Labor on December 13, which adopted labor's so-called "Bill of Rights." Not a single farmer participated in this conference as a delegate, although the meeting had been widely heralded as a getting together of labor and the farmers, and although Mr. Gompers, speaking to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee four days after the event, said: "I trust there was never a larger representation of wage-men and farmers in conference than was present last Saturday." The Nonpartisan League did not participate in the conference, and Mr. Gompers made a point of announcing that this organization of farmers had not been invited to send delegates. According to report, this was one of the main reasons for the absence of Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; it is said that Mr. Stone personally took up the question of the Nonpartisan League with Mr. Gompers, and laid down the flat condition that he would not participate unless the League were amended.

On the day of the conference, labor's "Bill of Rights," prepared and printed beforehand under the direction of Mr. Gompers, was passed almost unanimously after a brief discussion and the adoption of a few minor amendments, as the first business of the meeting. An unintelligent anti-radical resolution drafted by Major George L. Berry, of the Pressmen's Union, to the general effect that "this conference repudiate and condemn the policy of Bolshevism and I. W. U.-ism as being destructive to American ideas and impracticable in application," and advocating citizenship as the first requisite for membership in a trade union, was railroaded thru in the same way, after an attempt had been made to refer it to the executive council. A motion made to endorse the American Labor party was laughed out of the conference without being seconded. Not till the American Federation of Labor had fully and finally of the real farmer-labor conference held in Chicago on November 21-22 find opportunity to present their report, which had been prepared especially for the consideration of this meeting. This report was in two sections: a report of the committee on joint legislative program, and a report of the committee on national cooperation.

turers and cloakmakers was ratified in the Locomotive Engineers' Hall, one of the biggest halls in Cleveland. The terrible blizzard that raged that evening in Cleveland prevented large numbers of workers from coming to the meeting. For besides the ratification of the agreement, another important feature of the evening was the presence of A. Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, and S. Yahofsky, Editor of "Justice." The few hundred that came to the meeting really did it at the risk of their health; and in this way they doubtless expressed the general enthusiasm of the Cleveland cloakmakers.

Those who came to the meeting were however amply rewarded for the inclemency of the

The former was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for future action; the latter was referred to the Federation's committee on cooperation. The great farmer-labor conference of December 13, at which 112 International labor chiefs were to meet with representatives of the big farmer organizations and throw terror into the heart of the "system" and the profiteers, thus completed its task. It was a fitting companion to the President's futile and ill-starred Industrial Conference of October. It was summarily adjourned at 7.30 on the evening of the same day on which it met, for fear that some real proposition might be brought before it. Certain delegates from distant points did not arrive in Washington till Monday morning, two days later.

The project for a farmer-labor conference, to draw up a program to reduce the cost of living, originated six months ago with Warren S. Stone, at the time when the Railroad Brotherhoods were laying down their constructive policies with reference to the economic situation. Other matters intervened, however, and the idea did not come forward until Mr. Stone brought it to Washington in October. He visualized this project as a great conference on cooperation; a conference between the producers on the one hand, and labor as both consumer and distributor on the other hand, to draw up constructive plans which would hit at the heart of the distribution monopoly of the country, eliminate the middleman, and effectively attack the problem of the cost of living. To this plan Mr. Stone brought none of the illusions or delusions of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stone is a straightforward American radical, and can tell a Bolshevik from a bugabo. He understands the Nonpartisan League movement in the Northwest and is in full sympathy with it. He recognized that it was only from sources such as this in the farm world, from the "radical" farmer groups, that any cooperation with labor could be expected toward framing an economic program with real teeth in it. Accordingly, he took up the project with George P. Hampton, director of the Farmers' National Council, and others of a like economic disposi-

weather by a beautiful concert. Both instructive and interesting was also the speech of M. Perlstein, Vice President of the International. He expounded in detail the main points of the agreement. The Union on the other hand, rewarded Brother Kleinert, Solomon, as well as the guests from New York, Brothers Perlstein, Baroff and Yanofsky by pressing them with bouquets of flowers.

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the letters of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, in "Justice." The letters are really interesting and instructive.

tion, thinking that it might be carried through jointly by the Plumb Plan League and by those farmer groups which had already supported the Plumb plan. He felt certain that Mr. Gompers and the Federation would take no interest in it.

The plan was immediately taken hold of by the management of the Plumb Plan League and carried to Mr. Gompers (It should be understood that the Gompers forces had by this time demonstrated their control of the Plumb Plan League, a fact which affected nearly everything in the labor world, and which in particular circumscribed the freedom of the Railroad Brotherhoods, if they were to continue to protect the fortunes of the Plumb plan.) Mr. Gompers saw in the idea of a farmer-labor conference two possibilities: on the one hand a great danger, and on the other hand a unique usefulness. At that date he was being sorely pressed. The President's Industrial Conference, driven through by Mr. Gompers against powerful opposition within the ranks of labor, had ended in a complete fiasco; the unwieldy set of rules which he himself had insisted on as a means of excluding the Plumb plan and other "radical" measures from the proceedings, had proved a boomerang, and had caught him and the Federation instead. Following labor's withdrawal from the Industrial Conference, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in convention at Peoria, had adopted a resolution urging the American Federation to join with the Railroad Brotherhoods in an "offensive and defensive alliance." Things were getting beyond the control of Mr. Gompers. He had to call a conference of some kind; the idea of a farmer-labor conference might save the day.

At any rate, it was something that had to be taken under his wing, rendered innocuous, and turned to all possible account. Thru his agents in the Plumb Plan League, he let it be known that he was going to take over the idea and carry it forward under the auspices of the Federation. This was the birth of the conference of December 13. Advance publicity at once began to go out hinting at the formation of a farmer-labor alliance. At the same time, Mr. Gompers specified that the Nonpartisan League could not be included, owing to his well-known attitude toward that organization; that the more conservative farmer organizations must be called in; and that the conference must be put on an entirely different plane. Meetings were held in Mr. Gompers' office with representatives of the National Federation of Milk Producers, the American Society of Equity, and the National Farmers' Union, to which Mr. Hampton, Mr. Stone's associate in the original project, was not invited. When it is remembered that three of these farmers' organizations, and the National Grange as well, were already on record in opposition not only to the Plumb plan and other radical measures, but also to the organization of labor

per se, the transparent nummery of such proceedings will be manifest.

Nevertheless, the call for the "farmer-labor" conference was issued by Mr. Gompers, and the country was given to understand that a formidable alliance had been arranged. Then happened a series of ludicrous "boomerangs" which, had the press been disposed to comment on them, would have knocked the whole sham into a cocked hat. One by one the farmers' organizations with which Mr. Gompers had professed to be in alliance publicly refused to attend the conference. The Farmers' National Congress, meeting at Hagerstown, Maryland; the National Grange, in annual convention at Grand Rapids, Michigan; the National Board of Farm Organizations and the National Federation of Milk Producers, thru their chairman, Milo H. Campbell—these, together with numerous local farmers' organizations of the conservative type, rejected the idea of an alliance with labor on any terms, an especially repudiated the suggestion that they would have anything to do with "radical" plans for remodelling the economic system. Mr. Gompers' farmer-labor bubble had burst, but no one paid any attention to that fact.

In the meanwhile Mr. Stone, seeing how matters stood and having no illusions as to the ultimate outcome, went ahead with the original plan. He maintained his association with Mr. Hampton of the Farmers' National Council, continued to seek support from those farmer groups which had proved themselves friendly to constructive ideas; and under these joint auspices a National Farmer-Labor Council, continued to seek support from those farmer groups which had proved themselves friendly to constructive ideas; and under these joint auspices a National Farmer-Labor Conference was held in Chicago on November 21-22. This was the conference which drew up a report to be presented to the December 13 conference at Washington. It advocated such things as the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the meat-packing industry; government ownership and democratic operation of railroads and ships; government retention of development, through democratic operation, of all natural resources still in public ownership; legislation to tax incomes, estates, and war profits for the costs of the war; laws to end the present concentration and control of the credit and financial resources of the country in the hands of a few private interests, and to retain this control in the hands of the Government for the service of the people; and the extension of the cooperative movement in every possible direction, along the lines of the Rochdale plan, through the joint action of labor organizations and farmers.

Such a report, obviously, had no place in the solemn farce enacted by the American Federation of Labor on December 13. As I have said, it was not presented until the Gompers conference had adopted a program, and then was referred off the floor without discussion. Mr. Gompers had not called his conference for purposes of constructive action, but rather for

purposes of labor politics, in order to smother an ugly situation and maintain the prestige and control of the Federation machine. Here we have, in stark contrast, the two policies which are struggling within the American labor movement today. It is politics against principle, expediency against conviction, blindness against clear sight. On the one side are the old forces of the American Federation of Labor machine, dominated by a strong, adroit, and jealous politician, who retains his power by playing on the self-interest of his henchmen, and who puts every issue to a political test; on the other side are fresh new forces, measurably uncorrupted, in close accord with the spirit of the rank and file, and acutely aware of the necessity for constructive and drastic economic change. The contest is fundamental. Only the lack of true information, and the abundance of false information, confuses the public and the rank and file of labor as to what is going on.

The results of the conference of December 13, however, have been significant. During the week following the conference, the "radical" farmers, led by Mr. Hampton of the Farmers' National Council and Md. Chamberlain of the Triple Alliance of the State of Washington, appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to protest against the Cummins railroad bill; and Mr. Gompers went with them. Next day he allowed himself to be represented when the sage farmers called at the White House, and his name stood next to that of George P. Shuman on the document sent by Secretary Tumulty urging the President to retain control of the railroads for two years more. Mr. Gompers apparently had found himself on insecure ground, had seen that he could not continue the fiction of a farmer-labor alliance, and had decided to take a new tack.

The real result of the affair is that there is to be another conference of the radical farmer and independent labor groups in Chicago early in February. This conference will be called to consider the cooperative movement in all its details, to assemble powerful forces for the enterprise, and to launch a strong constructive effort in the economic field. It will be a free-for-all conference; anyone may come who wants to take action to reduce the cost of living. The four Railroad Brotherhoods and the Farmers' National Council will be there; the Nonpartisan League will be represented in good standing. The United Mine Workers, who have made great strides in cooperation, will probably bring forward their forces. Producers' groups like the Southern Fruit Growers' Association will be represented, together with the Cooperative League and the cooperative wholesalers. Organizations like the Triple Alliance of farmers, trade unionists, and railwaymen in California and Washington will send delegates. The American Federation of Labor, also, will probably send delegates.

It takes no great foresight to discover either the importance or the significance of this development. The bread was set to rise in too little a dish; the housewife had no idea of the strength of the yeast; and now the dough is spilling over the edge.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1919.

—From The Nation.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

As men and women and as citizens of a community, we are interested in all things that affect us, and especially as workers we are very much concerned with the main points of our industrial system. We know that the main fact about our industrial organization is the "price" and that everything has to do with price before it gets anywhere, and that price is the relation between money and service. We also know that our civilization, our industrial system is too big, too complex, to be taken care of by simply exchanging money here and there; we must become acquainted also with the method of the medium of exchange. Therefore, we have arranged, in our Workers' University, to have a course on "The Economics of the Industrial System" under Professor Leon Ardzoorn of the New School of Social Research, who will cover this most interesting and important phase of economics in a series of lectures. The lectures are given Saturday afternoons at 3.30 P. M. at the Washington Irving High School.

UNITY CENTER OF LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25 OPENS SEASON OF 1920 WITH FINE PROGRAM

Additional Class in Arithmetic Formed

After a recess during the holidays, the students of the Unity Center of the Ladies Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, situated in P. S. 40, 320 E. 25th Street, began the work of the second half of the season with renewed enthusiasm for educational enlightenment and development. The school has become almost a second home to many of the students, who spend evening after evening within its classrooms. To these it is no longer a mere school building, with cold brick walls but a center of spiritual Unity and Comradeship, enclircled by warm and sincere associations of friendship.

That time given over to such purpose is considered well spent, and that the students are really in earnest in their desire to develop themselves by means of the educational opportunities offered them, is attested by the fact that they themselves asked for a class in arithmetic, and voted to spend an additional hour on two evenings a week, in order to obtain this instruction which they felt was lacking in their program of studies. The class began Monday evening, Jan. 5th, and will continue every Monday and Wednesday evening from 9-10 P. M. directly after the English classes close. It will be conducted by Nathan Friedman, who has had special training in teaching this branch of education.

The first lecture of the new semester in economics, given by Dr. Soule, took place Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, at 8.45 P. M. Friday of this week, Miss Baer will give the first of a series of discussions upon the composition of music, of which art she is a well-known and able critic. The Friday evening classes will start at 8 o'clock.

Although the classes in English and arithmetic are well

filled, arrangements will be made to organize new ones if necessary to accommodate those who desire to register for the second semester. Registration can be made with Lucy Retting Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Center.

UNITY CENTERS

In every Unity Center there will be given a course in Economics and The Labor Movement. This course will by no means be a theoretical one. It will be a brief survey of the actual industrial system, industry by industry, to indicate the material with which we as consumers and workers have to build. As workers we should be interested in the character and business organization of our industry. We are also concerned with the benefits of the trade union as a whole; and this course will trace the beginning and development of the Labor Movement and of Trade Unionism, and there will be discussions of present-day labor problems.

A course in Literature will also be given in every Unity Center and a number of modern dramas that have a social interest and background will be discussed by the class after brief talks by the lecturer.

Another course will be Health Lectures where our members will be taught how to preserve sanitary conditions in the shops their health, the necessity of and in the homes, the functions of the parts and organs of the body, practical suggestions on Hygiene, and sex education.

Gymnastics and social recreation will be given in every Center. Each week this session will be divided as follows: 10 minutes gymnastics, 25 minutes games and folk dances, 25 minutes organized games, such as Bat Ball, or Social Dancing. These activities tend to keep the body in good condition.

In every Center, there will be given classes in English for the study of the English language for beginners, intermediate and advanced, also a High School class organized under competent teachers where every member of the International will have an opportunity to know how to speak, read and write the English language.

All the courses are free to the members of the International Register at the nearest Unity Center or at the office of your Union.

Friday, Jan. 9th, 8 P. M. Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, Lecture on "The Labor Movement at the Present Day," by Dr. Hoffman.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 8 P. M. Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, Lecture by Mr. A. J. Zelenko on "The Cooperative Movement" at McKinley Square Casino.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, 8 P. M. Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21, Newark, Lecture by Mr. H. Sherr on "Labor and Injunction"

WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 12th, 1920.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER, Public School 63, Fourth Street Near First Avenue.

Monday, Jan. 12th, 8.45 P. M. Second Lecture on The La-

bor Movement, Trade Unionism, by Arthur E. Albrecht. Thursday, Jan. 15th, 7.45 P. M. Lecture on Literature, Galsworthy's "The Mob," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.

Tuesday evenings, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Eva Cohen. English, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

BRONX UNITY CENTER,

Public School 54, Intervale and Freeman Street.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, Second Lecture on the Labor Movement, Trade Unionism, by Mr. Geo. Soule.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 8 P. M. Second Lecture on Music, Concert Lecture, by Mr. Herman Epstein.

Saturday, Jan. 17th, 2.30 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Griel. Saturday, Jan. 17th, 3.30 P. M. Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Frances Nassof.

English, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER,

Public School 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

Monday, Jan. 12th, 8.45 P. M. First Lecture on The Labor Movement, Trade Unionism, by Mr. George Soule.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 8 P. M. Lecture on Literature, "Leaders of Thought," Herbert Spencer," by Mrs. Olga Marx.

Saturday, Jan. 17th, 2.30 P. M. Lecture on Health, by Dr. Amy Remy.

English, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER,

Public School 171, 103rd and 104th Street bet. Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 8.45 P. M. Second Lecture on The Labor Movement, Trade Unionism, by Mrs. Lillian Soskin Rogers.

Thursday, Jan. 15th, 7.45 P. M. Second Lecture on Health by Dr. Amy Remy.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 8 P. M. Second Lecture on Modern Yiddish Writers (in Yiddish) by Prof. M. S. Mandell of Yale University.

English, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER,

Public School 184, Glenmore and Stone Avenues.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 8.45 P. M. Lecture on Health, by Dr. Sarah Greenberg.

Thursday, Jan. 15th, 7.45 P. M. Lecture on Trade Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 7.45 P. M. Lecture on Literature, Galsworthy's "The Mob," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.

Saturday, Jan. 16th, 8.45 P. M. Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Mary Ruth Cohen.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

Newly Elected Officers Installed

At the special meeting of Cutters' Union held last Saturday, Jan. 3rd, the Election Board rendered its report of the election held December 29th and all candidates who received the highest number of votes were declared elected and were obligated.

The outgoing president, Harry Berlin, as is the custom, obligated the incoming staff. Sidney Rothenberg, the new chairman, paid tribute to the three men whose term of office expired, one of whom was defeated and the other two having declined to run. Rothenberg said that it was the valiant fighting spirit of Berlin, Israel Lewin, ex-manager of the dress division and Max Margolis, ex-business agent of the cloak branch that helped purge the union of an element that resorted to all sorts of unfair means to substitute an employers' union in the place of the present militant workers' union. As a further tribute the membership unanimously voted and extended a rising vote of thanks to the three outgoing men.

Following his obligation as chairman, Rothenberg announced that he would at once appoint the additional members to the Executive Board, a right given him as chairman by the constitution. He said he would not wait to make the appointments at the regular branch meetings, but would appoint the full quota at that meeting so that the full board can meet on the regular meeting night and proceed with its work. The following were appointed: From the cloak branch, Harry Zaslofsky, and Philip Ancel, from the Dress branch; Joseph Fish and Philip Oretsky, from the miscellaneous branch, Harry Friedman. It should be remembered that ordinarily only one member from each branch is appointed. Since however, the adoption of some of the clauses in the constitution recently submitted, the board was enlarged to eleven members, and since this was done after the election the chairman was therefore given the right to appoint two men from the dress and cloak branches.

Another Special Meeting

It was to be expected that all the amendments to the constitution could not be adopted at the special meeting held last Saturday. Half of the meeting was devoted to installation of the newly elected officers, leaving little time for the adoption of the constitution. The matter of calling another meeting where this question is to be finally disposed of will be taken up by the Executive Board and the members will be notified through this paper or by notices otherwise posted. Cutters should keep themselves informed as to when the meeting will be called so that the matter pending can be finally disposed of.

New Working Cards Out

The attention of the members of all the branches of Local 10 is directed to the fact that new working cards are being issued for the coming season. All cutters who are at the present time should change their

cards for new ones. Cutters should under no circumstances be found working with one.

Dress Meeting

The regular dress and waist meeting will be held this Monday. Members are urged to attend as the new season is approaching and preparations should be made. The meeting takes place Monday, February 12 at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

In the Miscellaneous Branch

Wrapper and Kimono cutters are planning to meet the high cost of living. Demands have been served upon the employers in this trade for an increase of \$5 for all cutters who receive more than \$27 per week and a minimum of \$42 per week. As usual the association is being reorganized. Whenever a settlement is effected in this trade—the association dies. And as soon as demands are made an organization immediately springs up. Many meetings of workers in this trade were held in different parts of the city and demands were read and approved of.

An intense reorganization campaign is now going on in the Children's Dress making trade. A letter has been sent all independent employers asking them for a \$5 flat increase. This together with other demands that may be submitted will be subject to decisions arrived at with the association.

So far that organization campaign has resulted in the signing up of agreements with some large shops. Workers in other shops are eager for a call to come out in order to better their conditions. This eagerness is due to nothing else than the miserable wages paid, and to other intolerable working conditions.

The agreements with the independent employers in the Underwear trade is expected in Feb. The union is therefore arranging plans to better conditions. Joint meetings with committees of Locals 10 and 62 are being held where this question is being discussed. A conference with the association in this trade is also being planned.

From the foregoing it can readily be seen that the Miscellaneous branch is by no means idle. Hence the members should make it their business to attend the next branch meeting, which will be held Monday evening, January 19, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

"Daddy" Wener Resigns

No doubt members of Locals 10 and 25 remember "Daddy" Wener on the picket line. It was he who directed that monotonous two by two march in front of dress and waist shops on 33rd Street; keeping the workers in line and out of the clutches of "Black Mary." Well, he resigned. Henry Wener is now in the Real Estate business with his son, Charles F., at 1323 Greene Ave., Brooklyn.

Wener first joined the cutters union in 1884 when the organization of cutters was known as the Gotham Association. In other words he is a cutter and has been a union man for 35 years, holding various offices, Broo-

lynites would do well to visit him and convey to him their thanks for having stood by the union all these years, as does the Unions.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

(Continued from Page 3)

those approved by the Italian Socialists, who also won a victory in the recent elections.

"In Italy the Socialist opposition is irreducible"—complete condemnation of the existing social order, absolute refusal to cooperate with the possessing classes. The Italian Socialists declare that the capitalist economy is a political order, from which alone the possessing classes benefit, must disappear, and the Socialists rely solely upon themselves to realize this disappearance.

"If the Italian Socialists had so desired they would have been accorded five of six representatives in the Italian cabinet. Mr. Nitti, the president of the council, was eager to dupe the Italian proletariat by giving it an agreeing to the enactment of voice-in the government and certain fiscal reforms and labor legislation. Nitti's program would prolong the dictatorship of the capitalist class and postponed the cataclysm which he foresees.

"But Nitti came up against a Socialist party still imbued with the doctrine which formerly was uncontested—the doctrine which demands fundamental measures and at the same time spreads the revolutionary idea. In applying this doctrine the Italian Socialist party declared that it was immovable to all seductive proposals designed to weaken its battle front."

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR OPPOSES DEPORTATION

A resolution was adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor calling for a conference of two delegates from each trade union to devise ways and means of protecting the rights and liberties of foreign workers menaced with deportation.

Following is the resolution, which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

Whereas, thousands of members of organized labor of foreign birth are facing the menace of deportation owing to their activities in the labor movement, either for agitating or participating in strikes, etc., as has happened in the steel strike, under guise of various reasons, and whereas, for years the American people and the constitution of this country have recognized the right of asylum which is now being ruthlessly abrogated, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Chicago Federation of Labor hereby authorizes the calling of a conference of two representatives from each trade union of the city of Chicago for the purpose of devising ways and means to protect the rights and liberties of foreign workers who suffer from the menace of deportation, banishment and exile.

A. DELBON

Shear Expert

438-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts

ELECTION IN CHICAGO LOCAL 104

At a general meeting of the Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 104, which took place on Dec. 16, 1919, the following officers were elected: S. Spindel, chairman; J. Palyor, financial secretary; A. Chwapiel, recording secretary; J. Brandstaller, inside guard; P. Sherman and J. Holecet, trustees; J. Greenberg, business agent. All officers except the chairman and the trustees, were re-elected.

Installation of officers took place January 6. The first meeting of the new Executive Board was held Thursday, January 8. A. CHWAPIEL, Sec'y.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING OFFICES HAVE BEEN DECLARED AS FREE 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 Kanter & Millius,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
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Monday, January 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, January 19th.

GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday, January 26th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, February 2nd.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

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