

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
— Job. 37.6.

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II. No. 4.

New York, Friday, January 23rd, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

## Wanted --- A Reply from the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association

Failure on the part of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association to make a definite reply to the request of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, for a conference to discuss the wage increase demanded by the workers is merely an attempt of the manufacturers to resort to evasive tactics.

The Manufacturers' Association tion, instead of dealing with the actual conditions underlying the demand for a wage increase, is playing on technicalities when it is asking the Union to point a specific provision in the agreement which would justify its demand.

The demand of the Union is the inevitable outcome of the ever mounting cost of living. Since the last agreement, the waistmakers have been encountered by conditions, not of their making, which make it impossible for them to make ends meet. It would therefore be both unwise and dangerous to all parties concerned if the employers continue to ignore all conditions and resort to legal quibbles. It is hardly possible that the manufacturers would assume the responsibility of throwing the entire industry into disorganization and chaos by refusing to deal with actual facts and indulging in a policy of phantoms-chasing.

The union has therefore forwarded to the Manufacturers' Association a final letter which clearly and unequivocally states the facts of the case. It is now up to the manufacturers to face the clear issue presented by the Union. The letter dated January 16, is as follows:

"We regret that you have so far declined to meet the issue.

"The agreement provides a minimum scale. There is nothing to prevent the workers from demanding more than the minimum. In view of the depreciation of the purchasing value of the dollar, the stipulated minimum has become a thing of the past.

"In almost all shops because of the pressure of the high cost of living, the workers demand an increase of wages. The discontent is general.

"The practical situation before us is whether we should leave each shop to struggle for itself with

the wage problem or whether we should take it up in joint conference.

"The question that we put to you is plain. Are you going to meet us in conference to take up the question of an increase of wages or are you not?"

"We are, of course, willing to follow our uniform practice of submitting to a Board of Arbitration such matters as we may be unable to agree upon.  
"Please do not delay in giving us a definite answer, as delay is injurious to all of us."

## Philadelphia Waistmakers Secure Wage Increase

After protracted negotiations between the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local 15, of Philadelphia and the Manufacturers' Association of that city, the workers have secured substantial wage increases above the present minimum scale.

The Philadelphia waistmakers first submitted their demand for a wage increase several weeks ago. It has taken a great deal of skill, energy and patience on the part of the Union leaders to hizzle and bargain with the manufacturers before the settlement had been reached. General Secretary Baroff has, during this time, made several trips to Philadelphia to participate in the negotiations between the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, and the Manufacturers' Association. Brother Silver, former manager of the Waistmakers' Union, deserves credit for the brilliant services he has rendered to the Union by volunteering to act as Chief Clerk for the Union during the negotiations with the manufacturers.

The wage increases secured by the workers are as follows:

Cutters receive a wage increase of \$5 a week; assistant cutters \$4.50; other work workers receive an increase of \$2.00 a week; piece workers receive an increase of 10 per cent.

Another important victory of the Union is the abolition of subcontracting. The manufacturers have pledged themselves to send no work to outside shops and in that way one of the worst and most demoralizing factors in the industry will be done away with.

An enthusiastic member mass-meeting was held last Monday evening where results of the conference were presented to the

workers. The meeting was addressed by Secretary Baroff, Brother Silver and Comrade H. Weinberg. The workers have unanimously endorsed the results of the conferences.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION IN CONFERENCE WITH MANUFACTURERS

The White Goods Workers' Union was forced by the prevailing condition of the high cost of living to submit a demand for a wage increase to the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association.

According to the conferences held thus far between the Union and the Manufacturers' Association there is enough ground to believe that the controversy will be amicably settled. As soon as an understanding between both parties will be effected, meetings of the members of the Union will be called before whom the terms of the proposed settlement will be submitted and voted upon.

Due to the sickness of Brother Davis, Manager of Local 62, the negotiations with the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association are being conducted by Vice-President Samuel Lefkowitz who was appointed Chief Clerk of the Union by Secretary A. Baroff. The members of the Union have full confidence in Vice President Lefkowitz who heads the Conference Committee elected by the Local. The members know that their interests are taken care of by able and devoted leaders, and

## PRES. SCHLESINGER ARRIVED IN WARSAW

President Schlesinger is already in Warsaw investigating the Jewish labor movement there, according to a cable received by the Forward from its Copenhagen correspondent. The cable is as follows:

"Copenhagen, January 15th.  
"President Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has reached Warsaw. He will remain in Poland several weeks to investigate the conditions of the Jewish labor organizations."

The letters by President Schlesinger appearing in Justice sufficiently show that he is determined to delve into the maze of European conditions and bring out interesting and instructive observations.

In post cards received at the office of the International, President Schlesinger writes that he will leave for America on Feb. 25, on the "Adriatic," and hopes to be in New York early in March.

they may confidently expect the outcome of the conference to be in favor of the workers.

## N.Y. CLOAK DISPUTE STILL UNSETTLED

No decision has yet been reached by the Arbitration Committee appointed by Governor Smith regarding the controversy between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of this city.

Public hearings before the Arbitration Committee were again held last Tuesday and Wednesday in the office of the State Board of Arbitration, Victoria Building, 27th Street and Fifth Avenue where the matter of controversy was gone over again. Morris Sigmund, Manager of the Joint Board, states, however, that the controversy will now be speedily adjusted and the decision may be announced by the time this issue of Justice reaches our readers.

# Topics of the Week

## Russia and the Allies

THERE are three perfectly good reasons which impelled the Allies in their decision to lift the blockade against Russia. First, the utter collapse of all the campaigns to crush the Soviets. Second, the growing discontent among the peoples. Third, the alluring economic prospects in Russia.

These reasons have during the last several months become so compelling as to make this decision of the Supreme Council inevitable. Soviet Russia has been asking for peace since it came into power. Since August 5, 1918, the Soviet Government has approached the Allies 21 times on the subject of peace; that is, the Allies were reminded of the Soviet readiness for peace every three weeks. The terms were moderate. Russia wanted to be left in peace and return to peaceful production, trade and commerce with the outside world. The Soviet leaders were ready to compromise; they were even prepared to pay the debts contracted by the Czar. In reply to these offers, the Allies have suppressed, distorted, lied about them; forged documents to "prove" their mad-flinging, slanderous accusations; indulged in indecent, perverted tales of "nationalization of women"; organized "loyal" governments in Siberia, in Archangel, in South Russia; incited, threatened, coddled border countries to attack the Soviets; surrounded Soviet Russia with a barbed wire fence, thereby starving defenceless men, women and children.

These "measures" had their effect. The Allied Powers were constantly being undermined. The Soviet power became stronger. They could only go on with the war on Russia at great risk of revolutions in their own countries. The Italian Government has been forced to abandon the capitalist crusade against the Soviets. The British Government has been growing more and more uncertain of its very existence. The defeat for Clemenceau shows a weakening of the blood and thunder policy. The flimsiest pretense for further military campaigns against Russia has vanished. On the other hand, the terrible fire arose in the heart of the British imperialists with the approach of the Red Army to the Near East. Bolshevik activities around Turkey, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, India are menacing to the British empire.

Another reason which made the Allies uneasy about their undertaking is the suspicion, distrust and rivalry smouldering beneath the polished surface of alleged peace and harmony. America distrusts Japan. England distrusts America. They all distrust one another. Japan has long been conducting a campaign in Siberia against America. It is notorious how the British are debauching public opinion in this country on Russian matters to serve their commercial interests. It is suggestive, for instance, that R. Nathan, a British secret service man who had been instrumental in directing the Luskers in the raid on the Soviet Bureau in New

York, a couple of months ago, has been recently engaged in negotiations with Litvinoff at Copenhagen. Another illuminating example of this spirit has been given us by our Admiral Sims who was instructed by his superiors before leaving for London in the following words: "Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

But in face of the Soviet idea these nations would gladly join hands and conduct a new war on Russia to a finish, — if they could only be sure of their peoples. But the rulers were pretty certain that they would soon need armies for suppressing the revolutions in their own countries.

The statement issued by the Supreme Council in Paris last Friday came unexpected. At least, the British War Office did not expect it. For one day before the Paris decision, which is attributed to Lloyd George, was reached, the War Department at London issued a solemn warning to the people that England, at least, is on the eve of a war with Russia "on a very large scale." The British War Minister Winston Churchill, of course, made a wild dash to Paris to block the action of the Supreme Council, but he came just one hour after the decision had been reached.

The statement issued by the Supreme Council is not, of course, a frank offer of resuming relations with Russia. It has many loopholes and evasions. It is attended by other acts which makes the situation extremely uncertain. They conclude their statement by saying that the new stand implies "no change in the policies of the allied governments toward the Soviet Government." They are merely trying to remedy "the unhappy situation of the population in the interior of Russia, which is now deprived of all manufactured products from outside of Russia." The Supreme Council has discovered that the Russian people are "in sore need" of clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery, etc. It has also discovered that Russia has some things like grain, flax, lumber in which the Allies are "in need."

The Allies can't profitably trade with Russia. But they cannot deal with the "autocratic" Soviets. So they will deal with the "people." They will only trade with the Co-operative societies. It is surprising why the Allies did not think of the Co-operatives before.

But our press caught on to the trick that this was intended merely to save the face of the governments. It is admitted that the Russian people the cooperative societies can't be dealt with outside of the Soviets. But there was no other way out of this situation. Consolation is found by many in the fact that this is merely a new strategy to defeat the Soviets.

This, no doubt, is the underlying idea of the Allied decision. It was merely a change in tactics, but the end remained the same. In raising the blockade they hope to accomplish what they had hitherto failed to do,—to crush the Soviets.

This new policy reveals labor and capital in the most momentous struggle in history. It is a conflict of socialist organization of industry over against powerful, capitalist states. The victory of the Soviets will mean the collapse of capitalism everywhere. Soviet Russia knows it. The Allies know it. The Allies will therefore resort to all possible means to discredit and finally to crush the Soviets.

The struggle of capitalism and labor has entered a new stage.

## The New Government in France

CLEMENCEAU, the Tiger of France, is defeated. The entire Cabinet has resigned. A new President and a new set of ministers are to rule France. But no revolution has taken place. No change of a political and economic nature is anticipated. Paul Deschanel, the new President of France, is a brilliant writer and speaker, a member of the French Academy, which make one immortal, a champion of the ruling class. He was substantially in agreement with the imperialist policies of Clemenceau. But French Presidents like British Kings serve only for the decorative effects with hardly a voice in running their States.

The Prime Minister, however, is the moving spirit in determining the fate of his nation. Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, is painfully associated with the disillusion of French Socialists in Parliamentary government. He was once a fervent Socialist. He was one of the most devoted and brilliant leaders of the movement. Then in 1900 he joined the Coalition, bourgeois government. He began to compromise, higgledy and finally merged into the ruling class. This act of Millerand split the Socialist and labor movement into a number of parties and sects ranging from diluted reformism to anarchistic syndicalism.

The capitalist press is highly gratified by this change. The interests of the capitalist class are safe. Its rights will be championed. It is only too bad that Clemenceau could not be kept as a Joint Premier.

## Revolution and Germany

REVOLUTION and Germany are seen to be contradictory terms. The Revolution of 1918-19 which was drowned in blood has emerged again last week. The result was 50 dead and 100 wounded on the streets of Berlin. "Blood-hound" Noske was again defeated. The workers were again defeated.

The new outbreak was the result of a demonstration of the German workers against the Workmen's Councils Law which is now being passed by the National Assembly by a vote of 213 to 64. This law creates a complex system of councils, district councils and stewards or shop chairmen that is a copy of the British Whitley Councils. The main purpose of the law is to create closer relations between employers and workers by allowing the latter to peep in to the business affairs of firm, shop and factory. The bill gives the employees the right to elect a shop council in all concerns having twenty or more employees, and a shop steward, where less than

twenty are employed. The right to a voice and vote in the board of directors and an insight into the balance sheet is given where fifty or more are employed. The law provides that the employer must render quarterly reports to the shop council on the course of business and working efficiency.

The Independent Socialists and Communists hold that the system would entrench capitalism still more firmly. It is merely a sop thrown to the workers. These employers' councils, they hold, would serve as a cloak for the hideous exploitation of the working class.

The German workers protested against this law and demanded the full control over the 'shops and factories' by the workers. The demand in an impressive demonstration before the Reichstag. In response to this, martial law was declared; machine guns began to operate; bombs were thrown by the police and the masses were dispersed.

## Socialist Assemblies on Trial

THE trial of the ousted Socialists began last Tuesday.

The preliminary skirmishes have taken place, the scene is set. For the first time in the history of this country will Socialists have such an unusual opportunity to speak to the American people.

The Judiciary Committee would have done a great thing for themselves if they had quashed the whole matter. But they persist in their righteous wrath. They are visibly troubled, of course. But courage has not yet forsaken them. One member of the Committee has expressed his readiness to shoot the ousted assemblymen, if found guilty. All preliminary motions of the Socialists have been denied. The Committee apparently is determined upon the final expulsion of the representatives of the Socialist Party.

## NORTH DAKOTA STATE INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION UPHELD

The state supreme court has upheld state laws providing for a state industrial program, on which are based bond issues for state owned industries. This legislation was passed by the legislature controlled by the Non-Partisan league, and has been resisted by opponents of the league. Suit was brought by friends of the league to clear title to state bonds which were rejected by eastern brokers because the validity of the bonds were questioned.

In sustaining the acts the state supreme court held that the people of North Dakota have the right to govern themselves and to amend their constitution and that the amendments voted on at the last general election authorizing the state to embark in any business or industry it might see fit, were regularly adopted and are now a part of the constitution.

# President Schlesinger Visits Cloak Factory in Amsterdam

(THIRD LETTER)

Amsterdam, Dec. 16, 1919. In my last letter I spoke about a visit paid by me to an Amsterdam cloak factory. I was accompanied on the visit by the business agent of the Amsterdam Garment Union, Miss Alida de Young.

Miss Young is a Jewish-Dutch girl. She is very intelligent, energetic, and possesses an excellent sense for settling disputes between employers and workers. She is very active not only in the Garment Union but also in the Social Democratic part as well as in the Women Propaganda Club of Amsterdam. Her mother tongue is Dutch, but she also speaks a little German. And remembering what my mother used to tell me that German and Yiddish are one and the same language, I had no great difficulty in making myself understood by my companion. Of course whenever our German forsook us we used our hands.

The factory visited by us belongs to two Jews, the brothers Cattenburg. It is one of the biggest ready-made cloak, suit and raincoat factories in Holland. It employs about 700 workers, 95 per cent. of whom are Jews and 5 per cent. girls.

There are in Amsterdam more than 60,000 Jews. Most of them find employment in the diamond trade; some are merchants, others are diamond-cutters. The union of diamond cutters consists almost entirely of Jews. Its presidents is a Jew by the name of Pollack. At the last provincial elections he had been elected as Senator on the Social Democratic ticket. As Alida told me, the Jews began to send their children to garment factories only a few years ago, and especially to factories in which ready-made work is done, for in such places one can make money from the beginning. Custom tailoring is still concentrated in the hands of native Dutch.

Alida told me that the entrance of the Jews into the garment industry has brought new life in the Amsterdam branch of the Garment Union. Not only do the Jews themselves become members of the union, but they also endeavor to organize all other workers of the shop. However big a shop may be a small number of Jews is sufficient to start a union movement among the Dutch "Yankees."

The Cattenburg shop is a union shop. But a union shop in Holland is something quite different from what it is in New York. In America a union would not make an agreement with a manufacturer unless the latter consents to employ union members, or at least to give preference to union members. In Holland, on the other hand, the agreement of the garment union has everything under the sun but not a single word about union shops. When I am calling the Cattenburg shop a union shop I mean, therefore, a union shop in the sense in which it is understood in Holland; this means a

shop in which both union members and non-union workers are employed.

The shop is a very large one. It occupies a whole block and it is provided with all modern improvements. It has a restaurant and a lunch room as well as a hall where the workers can take a rest in case of emergency. There is a piano, and Mr. Cattenburg told me, if I am not mistaken, that from time to time concerts are given in this hall for the workers.

Everything in the factory is clean and hygienic. The windows are cleaned a few times a week, the floors are swept a few times a day, and the workers are dressed in grey uniforms, which look like frocks. These frocks are washed and pressed every week.

All this looks quite neat. But when you cast a glance at the system of work prevailing there, at the wages paid to the workers, at the kind of workers that are employed there, you become so disgusted that you feel like spitting at Mr. Cattenburg's face, at his large and sanitary shop, and at the garments that are manufactured there.

Let us take it up point by point. 1. The working system is the same as that existing in the Prince-Beederman factory in Cleveland. A good worker works in a team with a few helpers. This is true of the cutting department as well as of the operating, finishing, pressing, and cementing departments. The difference consists only in this: in the Prince-Beederman shop the helpers are hired and paid directly by the firm, while in the Cattenburg shop only the heads of the teams are hired and paid directly by the firm. The helpers never come in contact with Cattenburg himself; they are hired and paid by the head operators, head finishers, head cementers, and so on. In Holland, and this is true not only of the Cattenburg shop but of also of all the clothing shop of Holland, there is still existing the system of inside sub-contracting which existed in New York, and especially in the pressing trade, before the general strike of 1910.

2. THE WAGES. Under a system of sub-contracting wages are naturally low. The only person who makes money is the contractor. But still I would never have believed that wages could be so low as in the Cattenburg factory had I not convinced myself of this fact personally. Imagine wages of 4 florins (a florin amounts to 40 cents in American money) a week, 3 florins a week, 2 florins, and even one florin a week! And this at a time when the cost of living is so high, when the lowest price for a pair of "leather" shoes is 12 florins, and the lowest price for rent is 8 florins a month for one room, light and heat not being included.

The contractors make more money. I spoke to contractors

who make 30, 40 and as much as 50 florins a week. But if you take into account the fact that for a florin you can buy in Holland only as much as you can buy for 40 cents in America, you are inclined to sympathize even with the contractors.

I invited to my hotel one of the cementer contractors, with whom I had a long conversation. I told him that in America a cementer makes at least 44 dollars a week. I asked him how he could live on 40 florins a week and even smoke cigarettes and wear white collars. I asked him how large his family was, how many rooms they occupied, and so on.

He answered that his family consists of five—his father, mother, and two grown-up children—that they have at their disposal two rooms, a dining room and a bed room; for which they pay 18 florins a month, besides five additional florins for light and heat.

"Five grown-up persons in one room?"—I interrupted him. "All five of you are thus sleeping in one room?"

The young man grasped at once the meaning of my question and blushed. "The dining room," he replied, "is a dining room only during the day, at night it is transformed into a bed room."

"My father," he continued, "is a diamond cutter and makes 43 florins a week, the two other children make each 10 and 12 florins a week. Taken together our earnings amount to about 100 florins a week. This enables us to live and even to save a florin from time to time."

"And what about the families?"—I further asked him—"consisting only of husband, wife, a few little children who are unable to work? How are they getting along?"

"Such families," he answered briefly—"live in one room; the husband does not smoke and does not wear white collars, the wife never goes out."

3. THE WORKERS. It is obvious that grown-up persons would not work for one, two, three or even four florins a week. Who are then the workers employed by the sub-contractors?

Children!

When I was in the Cattenburg factory I saw everywhere around me children in grey frocks which made them look still younger and smaller. I thought that I was surrounded by Lilliputs. It is impossible for me to describe the petrifying impression which this made upon me.

I asked Alida whether there is not in Holland a law prohibiting child labor. She explained to me that there is such a law, but that the age limit is only 13 years. She told me that all the children in the shop were either 15 years old or over.

Had I not heard this from Alida I would have sworn that all these little boys and girls who were either sitting at the machine,

or were sewing by hand, or were helping the contractors, were under the age often. Many of them looked in their frocks like babies.

This is the way in which garments are made in Holland. When Mr. Cattenburg told me that he sells his goods all over Europe and that prior to the war he even sold his stuff in America, in spite of the high custom duties, I had no reason to doubt his words.

The question, naturally arises here, what have the unions of Holland accomplished? We must not forget that these unions have at present a membership of 600,000, which means that ten per cent. of the entire population of Holland is organized. In the United States organized workers make up only 4 per cent. of the population. What has been accomplished by the Dutch Social Democratic party which is at present the second largest party in Holland and which has sent 22 out of a total of 100 deputies to Parliament in 1918?

I had a long conversation about this first with Eda Feemman, the secretary of the Dutch Federation of Labor, who is at the same time one of the most important leaders of the Social Democratic party, and later with Comrade Pollock, one of the editors of the Amsterdam daily paper "Hut Folk."

The explanations given were quite sufficient to persuade me that but for the trade unions and the socialist party, conditions in Holland would be much worse than they are at present. These explanations have above all strengthened my conviction that it is essential for the trade unions to work hand in hand with the Socialist party.

The American way of conducting labor activity exclusively along economic lines will never free the workers from their chains.

I shall try to describe my conversation with Comrade Feemman in another article.

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## EDITORIALS

### PROBLEMS BEFORE THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The International can certainly be proud of its rapid growth and recent victories. To an outside observer the situation may seem to leave nothing to be desired. A deeper insight, however, would reveal sore wounds. That the International is indeed affected by some inner troubles, has been clearly brought to light by the recent meeting of the General Executive Board. It is the object of these meetings not only to report about past achievements, but also to survey present positions, to examine weak points, to suggest remedial and forecast plans by which diseases might be avoided in the future. If cures are not found for all the troubles, if solutions are not given for all the problems, symptoms are at least localized, as problems are at least stated, and sharply and as clearly as possible. And the statement of a problem as it is well known, means its partial solution.

It would be impossible to discuss all the problems taken up by the General Executive Board. We shall therefore consider only three of the more important ones.

#### Leadership

New York as well as Philadelphia and Chicago, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union as well as the White Goods Workers' Union tell us the same sad story. From all quarters we hear the same complaints about the lack of able, honest and devoted union leaders. In spite of the fact that the International has 103,000 members it is unable to provide its locals with able managers, organizers and business agents. The Philadelphia Waist Makers' Union, for instance, has been looking in vain for a proper person to fill the place left vacant by its former manager. The effect of this shortage is that our more able leaders have not only to undergo a terrible strain by running from place to place, but also to neglect their own locals.

The unions have difficulty both in retaining their leaders and in recruiting new officials from the rank and file of their members. The prosperity prevailing at present in this country with the consequent abundance of opportunities it offers to enterprising minds has deprived the Unions of many efficient leaders. The Unions have lost in the last few months some of their ablest officials. On the other hand, the attraction which Union leadership formerly had for shop workers has at present lost its greatest charm. It can

hardly now be a question of improving materially one's position by becoming a Union leader. For the wages of an ordinary shop worker are at present not lower than those of Union officials. And no one can deny that Union leadership requires concentration of mind and involves responsibility—things from which the shop workers are free.

To find and retain proper and qualified persons was never an easy matter. At present, the problem is becoming more and more acute. The problem becomes especially thorny for the Unions as they have a right to expect a certain idealism from their leaders. This idealism is unfortunately not always shared by the aspirants for union service. To many union activity is not an end in itself, it is rather a means for something else, a ladder by which better jobs could be reached. Many enlist in the service of the union with the purpose of deserting it as soon as better opportunities for money making offer themselves. It becomes an ordinary thing to see union officials exchange without any scruples their union positions for real estate offices, for salesmanship, and even for manufacturing.

It is needless to say that such a mercenary attitude has a demoralizing effect upon the members of the Union. This makes them look upon their officials as opportunists and liars.

The difficulty the Union has in finding suitable persons to fill vacancies compels it often to recur to the help of these deserters. The former union officials experience a kind of pang of conscience in cutting loose entirely from the Union. But this involves the Union in a curious situation. While pretending to help the Union, the real interest of these men, their private business, binds them to the very people against whom they formerly had fought so bitterly. They thus serve both God and the devil at the same time.

Such a state of affairs must be dealt with as promptly and as resolutely as the gravity of the situation demands. At the same time we must again emphasize the fact that without the help of the rank and file the problem of finding suitable persons for unions could not be solved. The opinions of our members in regard to this question would be highly welcome to us.

#### Organization

The General Executive Board is confronted by another difficult problem. As it is well known, the city workers have to face a strong competition on the part of the

country workers. And to organize the country workers—the only way in which this situation could be met—is not an easy job. In the race between the Union and the manufacturers the Union is quite often doomed to lag behind. For no sooner are the workers of a town organized by the International than the manufacturer moves to another town where the battle has to be started anew.

The question of organizing the country workers is for us not merely a humanitarian matter, it concerns the very existence of the city workers. The city workers are at present being fought against two first, confronted by the rapid growth of the cost of living, and consequently by starvation, they are compelled to fight. But to gain a victory means quite often stimulus to the manufacturer to remove his shop to the country, and this to annul the victories under which the workers might have gained.

The backwardness of the country workers makes the task of organizing them especially difficult. But however difficult this task may be it must become one of the chief concerns of the International. The backwardness of the country workers has proved to be an excellent weapon in the hands of the manufacturers to render all victories by the city workers self-destructive. And as long as the manufacturers will be able to get in the country workers for starvation wages, all our agreements will remain paper agreements.

#### Radicalism

A Union, like any other organization, can function effectively only when there is harmony and co-operation between its parts, especially between chief and subordinate parts. Our Unions, unfortunately cannot boast of such a happy state of affairs. The Union leaders are quite often hampered in their activities by a tendency on the part of the members of the Union to run always ahead. Looked at through the magnifying glasses of extreme Radicalism, every victory achieved by the Union leaders seems to be small and insignificant.

The Union leaders have to spend a great deal of energy in vain attempts to appease the super-zealous, super-critical members, to infuse into these extremists gone mad a sense of moderation and proportion, to persuade them of the obvious fact that to rush madly ahead will not bring the millennium. The worst part of this situation is the fact that Union leaders, instead of getting encouragement, are paid with rank ingratitude. And this has for its effect, to alienate the leaders from the Unions and to make them look for other fields of activity.

#### PEACEFUL VICTORIES

That victories can be won without the sacrifice involved by strikes was clearly shown by two recent events. While the meetings of the General Executive Board were going on at Boston, two victories have been achieved: one by the cloakmakers of Boston the other by the Ladies' Waist Makers of Philadelphia. In both cases a peaceful settlement has been reached after protracted negotiations between the workers and the bosses. As a result of the settle-

ment, the Boston cloak manufacturers have pledged themselves to employ their workers not less than 42 weeks a year and in addition to offer a substantial increase above the present wage scale. The Philadelphia settlement grants to the cutters average increase of \$5, to the assistant cutters \$4.50; to week workers \$2, and to piece workers an increase of 10 per cent.

The Boston workers have to be grateful for their victory to their local officials. And above all, to Vice President Halperin and to General Secretary Al. Baroff. The latter was most instrumental in bringing about the Philadelphia settlement.

### CHICAGO CLOAKMAKERS BUILD OWN HOME

The Chicago cloakmakers are offering an example which has certainly to be followed by the workers of other cities. They have conceived a plan of erecting a home of their own. A place for the building has already been bought. And this means that the plan is about to be realized.

The Chicago plan is doubtless rich in possibilities of far-reaching significance. There is no reason why such homes should not be erected in other cities, in New York, Cleveland, Boston. Conducted in the right spirit such homes would become centers of organization and propaganda. And our Union leaders have become quite alert to realize the importance of such possibilities. The Chicago plan has been enthusiastically welcomed by the General Executive Board. All our Vice Presidents have pledged themselves to buy bonds, and to make their unions buy bonds. The International itself has decided to buy bonds for \$200.

### U. S. Pays Low Wages

Investigation by the congressional commission on reclassification of salaries indicates that Uncle Sam pays sweat-shop wages in many cases. A "salary" of \$720 for thousands of government employes is common, and in many departments \$1,000 is regarded as the maximum. There are those on the pay roll at \$55 and \$60 a month, the same as more than half a century ago. It is shown that for part time work the government pays as low as \$20 and \$30 a month for charwomen.

In the treasury department section 4 handles mutilated money 92 counters sort over 900,000 pieces of money each day. Recently one of these women detected a counterfeit \$10 note which was handed to a secret service operator who took the bill to 20 bank tellers and in 19 cases received good money for it. The woman is paid \$900 a year and must handle 10,000 pieces of money every day.

### Commute Penalty for Eisner Murderer

The sentence of death pronounced Friday upon Count Arco Valley for the assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, at Munich in February, 1919, has been commuted to life imprisonment. The commutation of the sentence of the young student was ordered by unanimous vote of the Bavarian Cabinet.

# How the World Moves

BY JULIET STUART POYNTE

Does it move? Indeed, it seems hardly to move at all! So much are we like our ancestors of the primitive forest who lived by the law of tooth and claw, who rent and tore and drank fresh blood that they might live. A humbling fact, the great war, that makes us one with all the men that ever lived before and those that were before men. History comes to us with a fresh appeal—the onerous of all humanity—in all time. We are not better, perhaps worse, than they. For today there is the evil of things as well as the evil of men. Great, impersonal evil have been loosed upon the world machinery, government, nitroglycerine and trinitrotoluene—to which the evils of tomahawk and taboo are as naught.

Human vanity seems to have been the same in all ages. Men always suffered from the illusion of their own superiority and that of their own family, their own tribe, their own nation. A great sociologist tells us that nine-tenths of the names given by savage tribes to themselves mean *Men*. *The Only Men, Men of Men*,—that is, we are men, the rest are something else. For instance, the word *Troquois*, the name of a tribe of American Indians is said to mean "I am the real man." In general the Indians held that they were a favored race due to a special creation. But in this belief they are closely followed by the "Jingoes of today." The nationistic movements all rest on the same idea. It is the idea that is behind the policies of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, behind the great tribe of Americanizers on this side of the water. "We are the real men. They are only poor imitations of human beings."

While we are like our savage ancestors in many things we seem in others to have fallen from grace. If we study the habits of the few communities of primitive men which still survive we are forced to lose faith in our much-vaunted civilization. The explorer Nansen tells us of a letter written by an Eskimo in 1756 who had heard of the war that was going on at that time between England and France. He burst forth into an enthusiastic exclamation about his native Greenland. "Your unfruitfulness makes us happy and saves us from molestation." The writer was surprised that the Christians had not learnt better manners from the Eskimos and he proposed to send missionaries to them.

The "savages" in fact are neither as brutal nor as cruel as civilized men. They seldom make war, and when they do it bears no comparison to modern war either in extent or in "savagery." Some Australian tribes have a good idea of letting their chiefs fight it out. Wilson vs. William H. Lloyd George vs. Lenin, not a bad idea, for the present day! Very economical of blood and treasure! Savages do not like to fight and are not afraid to say so, or if their language is unequal to that, to "down tools" and "make

for the tall timber." Occasionally in the quest for food members of one tribe may cross the territory of another. The meeting may be unfriendly if there is not enough food to go around. There is much noise and belligerent motion, even wrestling and hair-pulling. Then "the tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart," slink away, in fact, nursing a few bruises and perhaps a black eye.

The philosophers of the 18th century who provided most of the false ideas for the politicians and college presidents of the present day believed that the world was growing better every day. They were the irrepressible optimists of modern times. Everything was for the best in the best possible of worlds. Or if it was not, it soon would be. And so in their imaginations, where it seems they did most of their thinking, they pictured our primitive ancestors as a state of universal and perpetual warfare, which was only ended when they came together and formed *The State*, a sort of collective bargain to keep the peace. The real condition of affairs is quite the contrary. The modern State is the mother of war rather than the guarantee of peace. Our original ancestors were cowards and bullies who hated to fight and on the whole loved peace, although at all great jamborees and pow-wows, where the whole tribe came together to have a good time while the females looked on admiringly they put on their fiercest war-paint, all red and yellow and black, and beat tom-toms and waved assegis and other murderous instruments. But male nature has not changed! Consider for a moment the modern officer strutting about in gold lace with clanking sabre at a ladies' tea-party.

Nothing could make us feel more our community with other men and other times than the prevailing Bolshevism hunt. To find a parallel one must return to the days of the witch-hunt. The persecution of so-called witchcraft lasted for well-nigh three centuries and resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of unfortunate victims. The same appeal to prejudice and superstition, the same manufacture of "atrocities," the same stimulation of the mob-mind and the animal instinct can be found in the persecution of witches by church and state that characterizes the present Bolshevism hunt of capitalism. The witches were mostly women, were supposed to be on terms of intimate friendship with the devil, they meet him in the wee small hours and sailed off on trips thru the sky on a broomstick. They mixed poisons with all sorts of hideous materials and bawled herbs and wrought strange charms for the destruction of their neighbors. They were responsible for strange murders and for the strangulation of babes. In short they were the very embodiment of wickedness assisted by the powers of darkness. Almost a description of a Bolshevism

from the mouth of a latter-day statesman! The witches were not shot at sunrise, they were burnt at the stake at noon. When tried the ordinary laws of legal evidence even as they existed three centuries ago were not followed out. Assertions of innocence were proof of guilt. Information of the most irresponsible kind could convict. Fearful torture on rack and wheel was used to extort confessions, while priest and potentates looked on at the groans and writhings of the unfortunate women.

The belief in witchcraft and the necessity of severe punishment was not confined to the ignorant masses but attacked the minds of the intellectual leaders of the time. Hundreds of witches were burned in public in Geneva during the period of Calvin. Sir Thomas Browne, one of the foremost writers of England, asserted his belief in the existence of witches and their commerce with the devil. The Puritans were especially severe in their witch-persecutions. Scotland in the 17th century was the scene of many cruel witch-burnings, and the prejudice was brought to America by the Puritans and Presbyterians. The burnings of witches at Salem, Massachusetts, more than two hundred years ago were among the most savage in the history of witchcraft.

The offense of the witch was not unlike that of the Bolshevism. Against the White Magic of the church she set up the black magic of the devil. The power of the church had come through its monopoly of control of unseen powers, and the challenge of this monopoly the witch could not be tolerated any more than the challenge of the monopoly of material power by the Bolshevism can be tolerated by the capitalist world. The Bolshevism and the witch are trade rivals of the bourgeois and the priest.

Nor is it surely an accident that the Bolshevism hunt has waxed most fast and furious in America, the land of Puritanism. The narrow provincialism, the ignorance of other peoples, the theological superstition and bigotry, which characterize the dominant Puritan culture of this country leave the minds of its devotees particularly open to all forms of delusion. No sentiments of liberalism, toleration, or reason protect them from suggestions given to them through press and pulpit by the unscrupulous "leaders of opinion." The principles of modern science, though now hoary with age, are used only to build bridges and construct electric signs, but not to free the mind of man from the shackles of superstition.

The great historian Lecky who traced the progress of freedom and reason in Europe in his great *History of Rationalism* tells us that no argument ever made way against the delusions of witchcraft, but only the breaking down of Puritanism itself through a skeptical reaction, and he comes to rather pessimistic conclusion that the "difference from age to age (in human nature) is not so

much in the amount of credulity as in the direction it takes." In other words one generation of humanity is as superstitious as the other. The only difference is in the object of their superstition. In one generation it may be religion, in another political; in one, the witch, in the other the Bolshevism; in one the black magic of necromancy, in the other the blacker magic of socialism. "Indeed," he prophesies, "if bad times should come again upon the civilized and an unfavorable economic world, through over-population, popular education would decline and classes would be more widely separated. It must then be expected that the old *demonism* would burst forth again and would reproduce the old phenomena." And even so has it come about, as the prophet hath foretold.

## MEDICAL CLINIC EXAMINES 14,334 WORKERS

The report of the Union Clinics Association shows that the Medical Office, which was formerly attached to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and is now run by the Union Clinics Association, composed of ten locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has done the following work during the year 1919:

Total Examinations . . . 14,334  
Applicants 11,305, General examinations and treatments 1,211, Sick benefit applicants at office 571, Visits to homes of sick benefit 275, Nose, Throat and Ear examinations 231, Gastric Examinations 76, Reexaminations of Applicants 626, Other Examinations 39.

Members of the Locals are informed that the hours for the Medical Clinic are as follows:

Examination of Applicants, Mondays and Saturdays 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., Wednesdays 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

General Clinics, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., Mondays and Thursdays 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Special Clinic for Women, Tuesdays, 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Special Stomach Disease Clinic, Wednesdays, 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Special Nose, Throat and Ear Clinic, Wednesdays, 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Neurological Clinic, Saturdays, 2 P. M.

## SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS LINK UP WITH MOSCOW

The Scandinavian Socialist and Labor Congress has voted upon three propositions:

The first favors the Third International and urgently invites socialists to furnish a new support Scandinavian and Finnish So to the world revolution.

The second affirms the solidarity of the congress with the workers of Soviet Russia fighting for their emancipation and recommends the development of the active social revolutionary elements in the trade unions ready to make use of every combat weapon, including labor solidarity, sabotage and obstruction. The third resolution recommends a strong organization of trade union federations endowed with greater independence and broader action of the locals.

# IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

## CLASSES FOR BUSINESS AGENTS

At the last meeting of the Business Agents' class on Friday, January 19th at the New School for Social Research, Drs. Friedland was present and made arrangements for certain changes in the curriculum for the officers' classes. All officials of the International, especially Business Agents are called upon to take note of these changes. The two classes for Friday afternoons will meet as usual but at some other Center further east. Letters will go out to the Business Agents, giving the new location. The schedule for Friday afternoons includes Prof. Ardron's class in Economics and the English classes under Mr. Davidoff and Mr. Giotzer. On Saturday afternoons at the Washington Irving High School, from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M., the Business Agents will have Practical Psychology under Dr. Horace M. Kallen; from 3 P. M. to 4:15 P. M., English under Mr. Gustave F. Schulz and Mr. Samuel Giotzer and from 4:20 to 5 P. M. Gymnasium. The Gymnasium Class will start with in a week or two, as soon as arrangements can be made and a teacher obtained.

The next meeting of Professor Wolman's class in Labor and Management will be at the Washington Irving High School, Wednesday evening, January 31st, 7:30 sharp. All Business Agents are strongly urged to attend this class as it is one of the most important courses in our curriculum. Next Wednesday evening, the Business Agents will decide on the date for holding this class.

Dr. Friedland, the Educational Director, has worked out a new plan for conducting English and Public Speaking classes simultaneously. He explained the plan to the Business Agents who received it with enthusiasm. It is expected that a large increase in the attendance will result.

Please note that the Opening Celebration of the Second Bronx Unity Center, Public School 42, Washington Ave., and Claremont Parkway, will take place on Friday evening, January 23rd, 1926, 8 P. M. Admission Free to Members of the International and their families.

Re-union and dance of the students of the Brownsville Unity Center, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, will take place on Saturday, Jan. 24th, 1926, 8 P. M. Admission Free to members of the International and their families.

Opening celebration of the Harlem Unity Center, Public School 171, 103rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues, will be held on Saturday, January 31st, 1926, 8 P. M. A musical program and good speakers will be presented. Free to members of the International and their families.

Tickets for performances of the Workers' Theatre Guild for plays "The Magnanimous Lover," "Suppressed Desires," and "The

Girl in the Coffin" can be secured at the office of the Educational Department. Tickets are for week of January 24th to Jan. 31st. The price of tickets are \$1.00 each.

## BULLETIN FOR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street.

Saturday, Jan. 24th, 2 P. M. Course in Tendencies in Modern Literature by Mr. B. J. R. Stolper.

Saturday, Jan. 24th, 3:30 P. M. Economics of the Industrial System by Prof. Leon Ardron.

Sunday, Jan. 25th, 10 A. M. Class in Practical Psychology by Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum.

Sunday, Jan. 25th, Class in Public Speaking by Gustave F. Schulz.

Sunday, Jan. 25th, Class in English: Speech Improvement by Mr. Herman Gray. Thursday, Jan. 29th, 7:30 P. M. Class in Labor and Management by Prof. Leo Wolman.

## BULLETIN WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 23rd, 1926

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

Monday, Jan. 26th, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on "The Labor Movement-Trade Unionism" by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Thursday, Jan. 29th, 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Literature by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Eva Cohen.

English—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursday evenings.

## BRONX UNITY CENTER, Public School 54, Intervale Ave., and Freeman Street.

Saturday, Jan. 24th, 2:30 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Meredith (for women only).

Saturday, Jan. 24th, 3:30 P. M. Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Frances Nassof.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, Lecture on "The Labor Movement-Trade Unionism" by Mr. George Soule.

Friday, Jan. 30th, Concert-Lecture on Music by Mr. Herman Epstein.

Saturday, Jan. 31st, 2:30 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Meredith.

Saturday, Jan. 31st, 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. Friday, Jan. 23rd, Opening Celebration.

Monday, Jan. 26th, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on "The Labor Movement-Trade Unionism" by Mr. George Soule.

Thursday, Jan. 29th, 8 P. M. Lecture on Health by Mrs. Kefauver.

Friday, Jan. 26th, 8 P. M. Lecture on Literature. Thursday evenings, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Barenson. English—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

## HARLEM UNITY CENTER, Public School 171, 103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Aves.

Friday, Jan. 23rd, 8 P. M. Lecture on Literature by Abraham Goldberg.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on "The Labor Movement, Trade Unionism" by A. L. Wilbert.

Friday, Jan. 30th, 8 P. M. Lecture on Literature by Abraham Goldberg.

Saturday, Jan. 31st, 7:30 P. M. Opening Celebration.

Thursday evenings, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Scherman.

English—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

## BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER,

Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Friday, Jan. 23rd, 7:45 P. M. Lecture, Shaw's "Man and Superman," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.

Saturday, Jan. 24th, 7:30 P. M. Re-Union and Dance.

Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Sara Greenberg.

Thursday, Jan. 29th, 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Trade-Unionism by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Friday, Jan. 30th, 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Literature, "Man and Superman," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.

Thursday, Jan. 29th, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under direction of Miss Mary Ruth Cohen.

English—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

## WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER, LOCAL 25

Beginning this week, groups of girls from the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St., are attending a swimming class Monday evenings, from 6-7. Mrs. Retting instructs the girls, assisted by Miss Golding, the regular instructor at the pool. Any who wish to join the class should see Mrs. Retting, or join the group at the pool, which is at East 23rd Street and the East River, at 5:45, Monday. Arrangements have been made to rent sterilized suits and towels at the pool, for 20 cents, so that the girls need bring only a cap, which is required. Since there is no charge for the lessons, 20 cents is the entire expense for each girl.

Miss Margaret Daniels was well received by her first class in economics. She will speak each Tuesday evening at 8:50, and members of the Local should arrange to take this course. Mrs. Retting urges the students to form the habit of taking notes upon the outlines given each time, and has provided cardboard folders in which to keep them. They can be procured at the class.

Miss Marion Bauer gave the second of her series of Concert-Lectures last Friday evening at 8:15. Her talk was illustrated by Miss Margaret Cantor, who played Folk-Songs of all Nations.

She was especially interesting in her rendition of the Russian and Hungarian Music, most of which was familiar to the audience. There is a popular demand that Miss Bauer take one lecture period to analyze the Hebrew Folk Music, and two young men with exceptionally fine voices have offered to illustrate the songs for her. It is hoped that this can be arranged, and the date will be announced later.

Next Friday evening, Miss Bauer will discuss the numbers which will be played by the New York Symphony Orchestra at their second concert to be given in Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. and 1st Ave. Saturday evening, Feb. 7th. These will comprise such famous works as "Gay Suite," "Prelude and Finale from Tristan and Isolde," "Caesar Frank," "Symphony in D Minor," and "The Saint-Saens Rouet d'Opale." The admission tickets for this concert is twenty-five cents, and the tickets, which are for reserved seats, will be sold by Mrs. Retting next week. Because of the fine support given to this experiment of having the Orchestral Concerts in the High Schools, at Local 25, and the fact that the students at their center voted to postpone the Dance and Entertainment planned for Feb. 7th, to Feb. 14th, in order that all might attend the Concert, the committee in charge of the venture has been able to persuade Mr. Danforth to give three instead of two concerts in the Stuyvesant High School. This is something which reflects credit upon the Waistmakers' Unity Center, and of which they can well be proud.

Registration is still going on for the 2nd semester of the educational work. The time is becoming short to the end of the season and every member of the Union should ask himself the question "Do I need this educational work?" Registration can be made at the center, 320 E. 20th St. or at the offices of the Union.

## WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

Public School 40, 320 E. 20th St.

Friday, Jan. 23rd, 8 P. M. Concert-Lecture by Miss Marian Bauer.

Monday, Jan. 26th, Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on Trade Unionism by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Wednesday, Jan. 28th, Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.

Thursday, Jan. 29th, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Lucy Retting.

Friday, Jan. 30th, 8 P. M. Concert-Lecture by Miss Marian Bauer.

English—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Second Celebration of the Waistmakers' Unity Center, Public School 40, 320 East 20th St., will take place on February 14, 1926. A dance and entertainment will be given. Admission free to members of the International and their families.

LUCY RETTING.

A. DELBON

Shear Expert

483-90 6TH AVENUE

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# THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

## General News

The Executive Board at its session last Thursday, Jan. 15, 1920, adopted, at the recommendation of the meeting of the Waist & Dress Branch held on Monday, Jan. 12, 1920, the following resolution of protest:

"The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I. O. G. W. U., hereby protests against the action of the State Assembly of New York in ousting the 5 duly elected Socialist Assemblymen. We condemn this act on the part of the Assembly, as we consider it an attack on the fundamental right of the people in general and labor in particular, to choose their own representatives.

We pledge our full support in the fight for government by ballot, in place of government dictatorship on the part of some plutocrats in Albany."

A donation of \$100 towards the defense of the 5 ousted Socialist Assemblymen was recommended by the Executive Board to the General Meeting.

The next General Meeting will take place on Monday, Jan. 26, 1920, and from all appearances, it will be one of the liveliest meetings ever held in our Union.

Many very important questions will come before the members, among them, the resignation of Brother Elmer Rosenberg as General Secretary to Local 10. This resignation is of tremendous importance to the Organization, as Brother Rosenberg, in the years that he has been with us, has made himself beloved by all members, both by his personality and his devotion to the local. There is scarcely anyone who could replace him. We have all reasons to hope that even while being connected with another union, Brother Rosenberg will spare some of his time and efforts for our own union.

The question of designating the date for nomination and election of delegates to the International convention will be taken up.

It is of the utmost importance that all members come to the next general meeting and come early as the new administration of the Union has made it a point not to drag out the meetings too long.

## Cloak and Suit News

At the time of this writing, the decision of the Board of Arbitration in the Cloak and Suit Industry is not yet known, but there is every reason to believe that the decision will be favorable to us, as the justice of our demands cannot be disputed.

The trade is picking up rapidly and almost all of the members of this branch are employed. The business agents of this division have been ordered by Manager Gorenstein to control the shops in their respective districts this week and it is expected that all cutters will have their books and working cards with them. Those who have not yet changed their working cards are to do so at once, for, according to our recently adopted amendment to the Con-

stitution, any member failing to change his working card at the beginning of a new season or to procure a new working card on changing jobs, is subject to a fine at the discretion of the Executive Board. Once more we urge the members to always have their books and working cards with them.

## Waist and Dress News

As usual in the Waist and Dress Industry, this period of the year is called the Organization Period. At the beginning of this season, Local 25, in conjunction with Local 10, starts out on an organization campaign. This has become more and more of a necessity, since the trade has become more and more decentralized. New shops grow up like mushrooms over night, and it is at all times necessary for the Union to be vigilant and alert. The office staff is doing its best in this respect. A control of all the shops in the industry, barring

none, has been ordered by Manager Sam B. Shenker.

All members working in this division are requested to give their full cooperation to the business agents controlling their shops, by that we mean: that they have their books and working cards with them and keep themselves in good standing, so that it will not become necessary for a business agent to visit a shop twice, as the territory allotted to each agent is very extensive.

A number of complaints have been lodged by members against manufacturers, some of which were against manufacturers belonging to the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Assn., and all of which have been adjusted to the satisfaction of the Union and its members.

## Miscellaneous News

The Miscellaneous Division is very prosperous, if not in point of wages for its members, at least in so far as the number of Associations it has to deal with is concerned. We almost were at the point of losing one of them, namely, the Wrapper & Kimono Ass'n., as ever since we signed an agreement with them a year ago we had

not heard from them; but when new demands for increases in wages for our cutters were presented to the manufacturers, they reminded themselves that they, also, had some sort of an agreement with us.

A conference will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1920, between this Association and the Union, the result of which will be made known to our members in the next issue of "Justice."

A conference has taken place between the Cotton Garment Association and the Union, at which the question of increases was discussed, but no conclusion was reached in the matter and another conference is to be held on Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1920. Members in this branch are requested to watch the next issue of this paper for further developments.

Last, but not least, the Children's Dress Branch. The members of this branch are to be congratulated upon the birth of a new Association. The newly born babe was baptized about two weeks ago and was named the "Independent Children's and Infant's Dress Manufacturers' Ass'n., 'Mazelov'!" As is known to our members, the agreement between the Union and the old Manufacturers' Association in this branch was abrogated some months ago by the latter. The Union since then has adjusted its complaints with the individual manufacturers, which necessitated the occasional calling of a strike, whereupon the Association secured a temporary injunction against the Union which they expected to have the court make permanent; but our counsel, Meyer London, foiled their efforts by succeeding in having the injunction thrown out of court when it came up for a final hearing.

During the proceedings, the Association requested the Union for tentative agreement was reached, whereby the members of Local 50 receive three legal holidays per year which they never have had before; a flat increase of \$3.00 for and above all wages received by workers in this industry including cutters; and what is more, only those members of the Association are entitled to protection under the agreement as conduct union shops. This latter part, it seems, was not to the liking of some of the gentlemen of the Association, who while being immune to strikes by virtue of the agreement with us, have undermined the union conditions existing in their own respective shops, and because of this the Union has been called into conference again on Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1920, after which conference we will know whether there is to be peace or war in this industry.

Members in this branch should hold themselves in readiness for any emergency that may arise within the next few days.

## "THE GREAT APPEAR GREAT TO US BECAUSE WE ARE ON OUR KNEES—LET US ARISE!"

In Europe, the worker tips his hat to the boss. In America, he tips hat only to a woman—any woman. Both in Europe and in America, the worker is nervous and ill-at-ease in the presence of the boss. He can't talk as he does with a friend. He's bashful.

He knows that he is as good as the boss—maybe better. He knows that he knows as much as the boss—maybe more. WHY HASTEN EVERY WORKER OUT THE GUMPTION AND THE GUTS THAT, SAY, THE AVERAGE BUSINESS ADOLESCENT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE BOSS? Because he lacks SELF-CONFIDENCE—he is not sure of himself—that is what is the matter with him and THAT IS ALL THAT IS THE MATTER WITH HIM.

## THE FITZGIBBON INSTITUTE

OFFERS YOU A SHORT CUT TO SELF-CONFIDENCE, HEALTH, VIGOR, VITALITY, PROSPERITY. Our course of 15 easily-mastered lessons in MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY will send you up grade like a high-powered engine. After you have finished this common sense course in twin development you can meet any man who ever trod the earth and talk to him as you would talk to your brother.

Think what the ability to do this means to you in increased power, wider popularity and greater prosperity. No matter what habit you have, this good course will build you up. It has done wonders for others; it will do wonders for YOU. There is nothing hard to learn, nothing pleasant and easy. We have many remarkable testimonials from prominent union men and send right away your FREE and wonderfully interesting booklet "MASTERY OF MIND AND BODY."

### USE THIS COUPON

Date.....1920  
 The Fitzgibbon Institute, Inc.,  
 P. O. Box 58, City Hall Station,  
 New York City.  
 Without any obligation to me, please send me your book  
 "MASTERY OF MIND AND BODY" and particulars of your  
 course in Mental and Physical Efficiency.  
 Name (Write plainly) .....  
 Address .....  
 City ..... State .....

## MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10 ATTENTION.

### A SPECIAL MEETING

of all Branches of Local 10

will be held this

**Saturday, January 24th,  
 At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.**

### PURPOSE:

**Final Reading and Adoption  
 of Amended Constitution**

**THE UNION  
 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY  
 Local 35, I. O. G. W. U.  
 BELLS  
 WHITE LILY TEA  
 COLUMBIA TEA  
 ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
 EXCLUSIVELY**

## CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS  
GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday, January 26th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, February 2nd.

DRESS AND WAIST:

Monday, February 9th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, Feb. 16th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

### Cutters of all Branches

who are working at present should change  
their working cards for the new season.

**DR. BARNET I  
BECKER**

OPTOMETRIST  
and OPTICIAN

\* 215 E. BROADWAY  
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