

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

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTER NATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II. No. 5.

New York, Friday, January 30, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

N. Y. Cloakmakers Secure Substantial Wage Increase

The Arbitration Board appointed by Governor Smith to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Protective Association has granted the workers a substantial wage increase in every craft of the cloak and suit industry regardless of their present earnings.

Significant in the Board's decision is the provision that the increase is granted with the understanding that it is absorbed by the industry itself and not passed on to the consumers.

The award provides for flat increases to the various workers ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.00. These are retroactive to January 5, the date of the organization of the board which conducted an extensive investigation into wages and working and living conditions in the industry.

Following is the minimum scale of wages as provided for in the contract with the additional increase granted in the award:

Contract Award.

Cloak and Dress			
Cutters	\$39.00	\$5.00	
Skirt Cutters	34.50	5.00	
Sample Makers	32.00	4.00	
Jacket, Coat, Reefer and Dress Operat- ors	44.00	6.00	
Skirt Operators	42.00	6.00	
Piece Tailors	38.00	5.00	
Reefer, Jacket and Coat Finishers	35.50	5.50	
Jacket, Coat and Reefer Finishers' Helpers	28.00	4.00	
Jacket, Coat, Reefer and Dress Upper Pressers	36.50	5.50	
Jacket, Coat, Reefer and Dress Upper Pressers	32.00	5.50	
Skirt Upper Pressers	32.50	5.00	
Skirt Under Pressers	25.50	3.00	
Skirt Basters	22.00	3.00	
Skirt Finishers	18.00	2.50	
Drapers	24.00	3.50	
Begraders on Skirts	24.00	4.00	
Girls Begraders	21.00	3.50	
Cloak Bushelers	22.00	3.00	
Examiners, Pinners and Markers	30.00	4.00	
Buttonhole makers who have been paid \$1.10 per 100 buttons working on a piece work basis were awarded an additional 20c. per 100.			

The pay-envelopes of the cloakmakers will be swelled this week by the increase awarded plus the sum for previous weeks up to and including January 5. The cloakmakers were jubilant when they learned of the Board's decision.

That the wage demand of the

cloakmakers was in compliance with the actual prevailing conditions was sufficiently demonstrated by the concerted action on their part in the form of individual shop stoppages. This was done on their own responsibility and without the sanction or encouragement of the Union.

When the situation threatened to plunge the industry into a general strike, the Manufacturers' Protective Association turned to "the public" with its story, declaring that the workers' pay was high and sufficient and that their refusal to discuss the matter with the union, which vainly pleaded for a conference, was due to its unwillingness to make the consumer pay the increase in the cost of the garment which would naturally result from higher wages.

On January 3 Governor Smith invited both sides to a conference at Albany and on the 5th, at the conclusion of the confab, appointed the board, headed by Boyle. The board set down to work immediately and, until January 21, five public hearings were held at which both sides, including the retailers and self-completed

spokesman for the public presented evidence in support of their contentions.

The committee which awarded the increase to the workers in the industry was composed, in addition to Chairman Boyle, of Wm. D. Baldwin, president of the Otis Elevator Company; Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor; Israel Feinberg, president of the Joint Board of the Union; Saul Singer, Executive Member of the Association; Miss Frances Perkins, of the State Industrial Commission, and Adjutant General Charles W. Berry.

Fifty thousand cloakmakers are directly affected by the decision. They have good reason to be glad of this highly satisfactory outcome. No doubt the success is in large part due to the splendid leadership of the Union. Morris Sigman, Israel Feinberg as well as Hugh Frayne and Meyer London have contributed greatly toward this award.

The satisfactory settlement of the situation will, it is confidently hoped, stabilize the entire industry and avert disturbances and infuse fresh vigor in the Union.

WAISTMAKERS' UNION STARTS ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

A vigorous organization campaign was undertaken this week by the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union when a large number of workers of the independent and non-union shops were called out on strike last Tuesday morning, January 25. About ten thousand workers are involved in this strike.

This strike, however, has no relation with the controversy that is now going on in the waist industry between Local 25 and the Manufacturers' Association regarding the wage increase demanded by the workers. It is a union drive on the shops where the manufacturers have not lived up to the agreement; it is a campaign to organize the sealy shops and strengthen the ranks of the workers in the industry who are but feebly organized.

Settlements with the manufacturers have already started at the Union settlement headquarters, Webster Hall, 11th Street near Third Avenue. The strikers meet in Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A.

The wage controversy between the Waistmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association is

nearing a solution. The manufacturers are considering the request of the Union for a conference, and according to all indications the dispute will be amicably settled. The Union is firmly determined that the workers in the waist industry should secure a wage increase to meet the present cost of living. The Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association will not long indulge in a policy of delay and evasion and will come together with the representatives of the Union to squarely face the just demand presented by the workers.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER ADDRESSES LABOR MEETINGS IN VIENNA

President Schlesinger has already arrived in Vienna where he addressed several monster mass-meetings of Jewish workers, according to cables printed in the Forward this week.

President Schlesinger will remain in Vienna several weeks to investigate the industrial situation there and at the same time acquaint the Vienna workers with American conditions and forms of labor organizations.

BALTIMORE CLOAK-MAKERS WIN WAGE DEMANDS

The demand for a wage increase submitted by the Cloakmakers' Union of Baltimore to the cloak manufacturers of that city a few weeks ago was met at first by the customary tactics of evasion and delay that it seemed for a time as if a strike was impending in this industry.

But General Organizer A. Snieder succeeded in bringing about a conference between the Union and employers, and the controversy was amicably settled. The cloakmakers have secured a flat raise of \$5 a week for men and \$2.50 for women.

A huge member mass meeting was held last Thursday where the terms of settlement had been submitted to them for approval. The settlement was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was addressed by Brother A. Snieder who called upon the workers to contribute their first weeks' raise to the Union fund for building their own home. This proposal was adopted with cheers and enthusiasm, and the Union will now proceed to building their own center.

The members expressed their appreciation for the splendid work done by Brother Snieder in helping to bring about the settlement which provides a substantial increase for the workers.

CLOAK FINISHERS MEET IN COOPER UNION

The Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, will have one of the most important mass meetings, this Saturday afternoon, January 31, in Cooper Union, where a detailed report of the recent negotiations with the Manufacturers' Protective Association regarding a wage increase will be given.

The following prominent speakers will address the meeting: Ab. Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. L. G. W. U.; Israel Feinberg, President of the Joint Board; Hugh Frayne, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Meyer London, Counsel for the Cloakmakers' Union; Morris Sigman, General Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union; S. Yanofsky, Editor of Justice; J. Halperin, Manager of Local 9, chairman.

Every member of Local 9 must not fail to be present at this very important meeting.

Come to the meeting right after work.

Topics of the Week

Washington and Albany

IS the crest of reaction broken? Are the American people emerging out of their night-mare? Are we facing a saner policy? Has the man-hunt been abandoned? Some people are inclined to believe so. Look at the storm of protests raging against the New York Assembly, they say. Look at Hughes. Look at the New York World. Look at the *Times*, crawling out of their storm cellars and knocking against threshold of the dormant consciousness of the people. It was argued that the change of mind of the people would be reflected in their elected representatives. In fact, it is said, there were always two forces in the Washington Administration struggling for supremacy. There was a dark, oppressive, fiendish spirit embodied in Attorney-General Palmer; the other spirit is described as a mixed greyish liberal, half-conciliatory kind embodied in Secretary of Labor Wilson. But Secretary Wilson proved to be a poor match for indomitable Palmer. When the miners' case was brought before the Department of Labor Secretary Wilson's suggestions were swept aside by Palmer. Wilson is said to have protested and pleaded against the miners' injunction; he opposed the deportation of radicals. But Palmer remained unmoved. The Department of Labor has become a bureau of the Department of Justice. Secretary Wilson has surrendered to Palmer. Persecution of radicals has become the single aim of the government at Washington.

Conclusive demonstration of this is found in the decision rendered by Secretary Wilson last Friday that the Communist Party is an outlawed organization and that its members are subject to deportation. It is significant that this decision comes at a time when the Socialist Party is tried by the New York Assembly. This no doubt furnished all the encouragement and inspiration to Speaker Sweet and his gang who are already making frantic efforts to link up the Socialist and Communist parties. The Republican machine at Albany has received both moral and legal aid from the Democratic Administration at Washington. For both Secretary Wilson and Speaker Sweet had fundamentally the same problem. Is the Communist Party an organization, membership of which makes an alien liable to deportation? Inquired Mr. Wilson. And he searched and found a law passed by Congress on October 16, 1918 which reads in part as follows:

"Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported."

Then the Secretary quotes a long string of passages from the Communist party program which has been appearing in the press recently and which has been circulated by socialist organizations

the world over for the last fifty years. These passages like the Albany "revelations" aim to show that the Communist party is seeking "to destroy the State in open combat."

What is behind these oppressive policies of the government, of the State legislatures, of Congress? Are the Palmers, the Sweets, the Grahams really of the opinion that a revolution is impending? Are these howls and mad shrieks of the 'Red menace' a result of a feverish brain, or is it all make-believe? Is it hysteria or reasoned political strategy?

There is no question-but that our responsible men at the helm are deliberately drugging the intelligence of the people. For their conduct is only one of the obfuscated mind of the people.

How long is this to continue? Norman Hapgood who has recently returned from Europe makes the following observations:

"Since my return I have consulted friends about the probable duration of the reaction. A few optimists think we have reached the extreme and shall soon change. The majority however think that our leaders will by no means allow excitement to subside until after the June nomination. Many observers go further and believe there can be no return to mental integrity until after the election. Personally I fear that the turning point is still further ahead. The Republicans are likely to win in November; they are committed to create 'order' in Mexico; and in following out that piece of patriotism they will lose several years longer along the road to Prussian symmetry and to the best of all despotic powers."

Business With Russia

A new organization urging the resumption of relations with Russia was formed last Saturday in Washington. This organization does not consist of aliens and Bolsheviks but of hard-headed American business men. The first conference was attended by a group of forty-five representatives of American business firms in various parts of the country for the purpose of devising ways and means for bringing pressure to bear upon to the end that present restrictions may be lifted against trade between Soviet Russia and America.

The name of the new organization is the American Commercial Association to Promote Russian Trade. The statement issued by this organization is in part as follows:

"This is a movement of manufacturers, importers and exporters representing the first organized attempt of American business interests to make a demand on the officials of this country to permit the shipment of American goods into Russian ports or to ascertain why such trade relations are not permitted."

"England, France, Italy and even Germany are making strenuous efforts to corral Russian trade. We know that England is on the job, that British representatives have been closing contracts with the Russian Soviet Govern-

ment for trade and that German agents have been after Russian contracts. American firms have placed orders, but are unable to trade with Russia in the present illogical attitude of the State Department."

Accordingly a committee was appointed to "ask Secretary Lansing for a definite and positive statement of attitude. . . . It is a question of taking steps to hold our own interests in Russian trade against foreign competition." This is no sentimental issue. It is a proposition of dollars and cents. It is business.

But the Committee appointed to meet Secretary Lansing failed in its mission. They could not see Secretary Lansing. Why? Because he would be asked to do something which he cannot do, that is, to speak plainly. So the august Secretary of State resorted to the banal excuse, — sickness, indisposition.

It is significant that in the published statement of the Supreme Council to the Russian co-operatives there is not a word mentioned about American business. The entire plan is made out as if the United States had not existed. It is no wonder then that American business is "taking steps to hold our own interests in Russian trade against foreign competition."

Vacillating Germany

ON the memorial day of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg the streets of Berlin were 'barricaded'; armored automobiles and troops were stationed at the most strategic points. A Communist revolution was feared by the Nooka Government. On the birthday of the Kaiser, last week, another outbreak was feared. The same precautions were taken. This time a Monarchist revolution was threatening Germany. Thus within two weeks the present German Government was threatened by a monarchist, a Communist revolution. Its chief task is to turn to the right and left looking for plots and signs of revolutions but it is spineless and blind regarding constructive policies. There is in fact a remarkable likeness to the government at Washington.

The Trial of the Kaiser

WHAT is to be done with the Kaiser, is the paramount question in the minds of the Allied premiers, and particularly in the fertile mind of Lloyd George. The Supreme Council has asked Holland to deliver the Kaiser to the Allies for trial. Holland refused. There is a widespread opinion that the Allies should send a letter of thanks to the Dutch Government for relieving them from an embarrassing situation. For it would be highly embarrassing indeed for any of the rulers to hunt for those responsible for the war. They are sure to discover damaging evidence for themselves. It was a clever play in politics for Lloyd George to make the trial of the Kaiser a campaign issue upon which he was elected soon after the armistice. It diverted the attention of the public from the economic forces behind the catastrophe. It reduced history to myth-

ology where evil spirits like the Kaiser caused all the trouble, and the good spirits like Lloyd George were redeeming the world. This theory may also be applied to the industrial field. The unrest and dissatisfaction may be fixed on some culprit. In fact this is the theory of our government. Palmer does not believe in conditions; he believes in some 'criminal reds'. The cure of the industrial unrest is a simple matter, according to Palmer. It may be expressed in three words: Deport the Reds.

ITALIAN LOCAL DENOUNCES EXPULSION OF SOCIALISTS

A resolution condemning the autocratic action of the New York Assembly in expelling the five duly elected Socialist assemblymen was unanimously adopted by the Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Executive Board of the Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 80, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 10,000 members in meeting assembled at 10 West 21st Street, on Saturday afternoon, January 10th; be it

RESOLVED, that the action of the State Legislature at Albany, N. Y., in suspending the five duly and legally elected Socialist assemblymen and refusing to seat them as representatives of their constituency;

and in protesting at the czarlike action of the dominant political parties;

"That we pledge ourselves to fight reaction, no matter under what mask it parades;

"That we further pledge our support to the ousted legislators, feeling that the action taken against them is a blow at popular and representative government;

"That we call upon organized labor to raise its mighty voice in protest against this onslaught upon the rights and liberties of the people;

"That we, therefore, call upon all liberty-loving citizens vigorously to protest against the methods used in depriving the Socialist Assemblymen of their right to represent those who elected them; also be it

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be given to the press and be mailed to the Speaker of the House, to the Governor of the State, Mayor of this City and to the President of the Board of Aldermen.

BRONX ENTERTAINMENT

The first anniversary of the opening of the Branch Office of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Union, Local 25, I. L. G. W. U. in the Bronx, will be highly celebrated by an Entertainment, Concert, and Dance, to be given Sunday, February 8th, at 6 P. M., at the London Casino, 3875 Third Ave. The program will open with music and speeches, followed by social dancing and refreshments. Everyone is cordially invited to come and bring their friends and families. Passes can be obtained at the Bronx Office, 1258 Boston Road, — or at any office of the Union.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER Public School 63

Fourth Street, near First Avenue
Monday, February 2nd, 8:45 P. M.
—Lecture on The Labor Movement—Trade Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Thursday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.
—Lecture on Literature, by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.
Tuesday, February 3rd—Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Eva Cohen.

BRONX UNITY CENTER Public School 54

Intervale Ave. and Freeman St.
Tuesday, February 3rd, 8:45 P. M.
—Lecture on The Labor Movement, by George Soule.
Friday, January 30th and February 6th, 8 P. M.—Concert—Lecture on Music, by Herman Epstein.
Saturday, January 31st and February 7th, 2:30 P. M.—Lecture on Health, by Dr. Florence Meredith (for women only).
Saturday, January 31st and February 7th, 3:30 P. M.—Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Frances Nassof.

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER Public School 42

Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway
Monday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on The Labor Movement, by George Soule.
Thursday, February 4th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on Health, by Dr. Kefauver.
Friday, February 6th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on Literature.
Thursday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.—Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Henrietta Barenson.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER Public School 171

103rd St. between Madison and Fifth Avenues
Tuesday, February 3rd, 8:45 P. M.—Lecture on The Labor Movement, by A. L. Wilbert.
Thursday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on Health, by Dr. Amy Remey.
Friday, January 30th and February 6th, 8 P. M.—Lecture on Literature (in Yiddish), by Prof. Abraham Goldberg.

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER Public School 84

Stone and Glenwood Aves. B'klyn
Wednesday, February 4th, 8:45 P. M.—Lecture on Health, by Dr. Sarah Greenberg.
Thursday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on Trade Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Friday, January 30th and February 6th, 7:45 P. M.—Lecture on Literature, "Justice," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.
Thursday, February 5th—Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Mary Ruth Cohen.

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER Public School 40

320 East 20th Street
Monday, February 2nd—Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.

Tuesday, February 3rd, 8:45 P. M.

—Lecture on Trade Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Wednesday, February 4th—Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.

Thursday, February 5th—Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Lucy Retting.

Friday, January 30th and February 6th—Concert—Lecture on Music, by Miss Marian Bauer. English is given at all Unity Centers on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

On Saturday, February 7th, a Concert will be given to celebrate the Re-Union of the Students of the East Side Unity Center at Public School 63, Fourth Street near First Avenue.

Saturday, January 31st, 7:30 P. M.—Opening Celebration of the Harlem Unity Center, Public School 171, 103rd Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The following artists will appear: Sonja Medvedieff, Soprano, Max Jacobs, Violinist. Good speakers and Dancing.

BULLETIN FOR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th Street

Saturday, January 31st, 2 P. M. Course in Tendencies in Modern Literature, by Mr. B. J. R. Stolper; at 3:30 P. M.—Economics of the Industrial System, by Professor Leon Arizroom.

Sunday, February 1st—Class in Practical Psychology, by Samuel A. Tannenbaum; Class in English: Speech Improvement, by Herman Gray. Class in Public Speaking, by Gustave F. Schulz.

Thursday, February 5th, 7:45 P. M.—Class in Labor and Management under Professor Leo Wolman.

Second Celebration of the Waistmakers' Unity Center, Public School 40, 320 East 20th St., will take place on February 14, 1920. Dance and entertainment will be given. Admission free to members of the International and their families.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NEWARK

In response to a strong demand on the part of Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 21, Newark, Dr. Friedland, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has arranged with the Superintendent of Education of Newark to have a Unity Center established at the Morton School in Newark. About 80 members of the Local have registered for the English classes. To start off with, there will be two classes for beginners and one for advanced. In addition, one evening a week will be set aside for health lectures and gymnasium practice. The Department of Physical Training of the Newark Board of Education will supply the gymnasium teacher by arrangement with our Educational Director. The general educational scheme for Newark will be that of our Unity Centers in New York City. Lectures on Literature, on economics, on trade-unionism,

NEWS FROM CUSTOM DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 90

BY H. SILBERMAN

Those members of our International who only read our English paper "Justice" are not perhaps aware of the existence of Local 90. The present report is intended to bring to those readers the knowledge of the existence of the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local 90 and its activities.

Our Local has been chartered in 1917 and had its first general strike in September, 1919, which was not as successful as it was anticipated, but several hundred members were enrolled and a great number of shops organized.

Though we control a small percentage of the industry, we succeeded as far as our wages and hours are concerned to keep pace with our big sister Locals. Our wages range between \$25 and \$65 a week, some workers receiving as high as \$75 per week. We are working 44 hours per week, and our conditions are comparatively good.

As I have already stated, we control a small percentage of the industry and some may wonder how we succeeded to obtain conditions when the largest part of the industry is not organized.

The following will explain it: Private or Custom Dressmaking differs from all other Trades in our International in many respects, and all of them to our advantage. In all other trades for instance, the employer cannot get any scabs in case of strike. He can send his work out to sub-contractors and run away with his factory to a locality where the Union will not find him. In our line this is impossible because all our manufacturers wherever they are established depend upon the women of the surrounding neighborhoods, and if they move far out of their section they will most likely lose their entire trade. They are also not in a position to send their garments to be made in different establishments because the customers happen to be women who get accustomed to one particular fitter and find it difficult to make any change. The garment therefore must be made in the same establishment for the con-

venience of the rich, and mostly cranky customers.

None of these rich lady customers would put up with conditions which would make her order her garment in one place, and fitting it in another place. We know of cases where a customer dropped an order because a certain fitter left the employment of the firm, and the fitter was the only one who could "handle" that customer.

So you can readily see that once we succeed in organizing a shop, it is bound to be a Union shop as long as the employer is in business and as long as the workers are determined to have the place as a Union shop. Besides, our Union really consists of the best, the very best, workers of the trade.

The above facts do not only make it possible for us to obtain good conditions for our members in the Union shops, but we also influence the conditions in the non-union shops.

Whenever we submitted demands to our employers and we got them, and the non-union employers followed. They did not do it in the case of wages, but they did it in each case where there was a reduction in hours.

When we came down from 58 hours to 52 hours, the non-union employers gave the same hours to their workers. The same thing happened when it came down to 50, 48, and recently when we got 44 hours.

Every time a thing like this happens, we lose no time and print a circular which is given out to all non-union workers. We explain the reason why their bosses, all of a sudden, granted them shorter hours.

We have learned that circulars are a very good means to educate the non-union worker. We have kept up the distribution of literature for quite some time, and we are glad to say that our efforts are already bearing fruit.

Recently we had a mass meeting of non-union workers, and it was well attended. All those present readily gave their names and addresses and promised to send us more names and addresses which they are doing. Our next mass meeting we expect to be a great success.

Although our members in the Union shops, obtain their conditions without difficulty, they realize that they must organize the entire trade, and they show their readiness to do so. They have levied a tax upon themselves to cover the necessary expenditures and they willingly pay the tax. They also volunteer to do the distributing of circulars, even to the extent of stopping from work when necessary.

We have a good set of girls, and we can depend upon them that they will not rest until the entire Custom Dressmaking Trade is re-organized.



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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

DECISION IN THE CLOAK DISPUTE

Whatever attitude we may have towards committees of arbitration in general, however doubtful the value of their achievements may seem to us, the work of the Committee of Arbitration appointed by Governor Smith to settle the conflict in the cloak trade doubtless deserves our highest praise. The cloakmakers will be the last to complain either against the spirit in which the investigations were carried on by the Committee or against the results arrived at by it. The decision of the committee is certainly a victory for the workers.

The bone of contention in the dispute between the cloakmakers and the Manufacturers' Protective Association was the question of the high cost of living. The Committee of Arbitration came to the conclusion, quite in agreement with the claims of the workers and in opposition to the assertions of the manufacturers, that the cost of all articles of consumption has become higher. As a result of this conclusion a raise has been granted by the Committee, the details of which will be given elsewhere in this issue. To every worker employed in the cloak industry no matter how humble his place may be.

If the increase granted is below the 30 per cent originally demanded by the Joint Board it is because in the opinion of the Committee, the present cost of living does not warrant such an increase, because, in its opinion, the cost of living has not changed so much as is claimed by the workers. It may be that impartiality was not the only motive by which the Committee was guided in its investigations. But we must not forget that in demanding an increase of 30 per cent the Joint Board could by no means come forward with positive facts to prove that the cost of living has gone up no more and no less than 30 per cent. As a matter of fact, in making these demands the Joint Board left the door wide open for possible modifications. It was tacitly conceived as a limit in terms of which transactions should be carried on. And the increase granted is certainly large enough to prove satisfactory to every cloakmaker, in spite of the fact that their demands were not met in full.

The outcome of the work of the Committee is also of great moral significance for the workers and for the organization representing them. To throw mud at the workers has become of late a quite common practice. One can hear

now and again not only from manufacturers but also from the general public that the workers have lost their heads through the strength recently acquired by them, that they have insatiable appetites, that every victory is for them a stimulus to a new fight. The decision of the Committee is the best answer that can be given to all charges of a similar character. The very fact that an increase has been granted by an impartial committee, an increase amounting to half their demand, shows conclusively that the workers were right in demanding a raise, and that the manufacturers were wrong in refusing it. We do not think for a moment that the Committee had a special predilection for the cause of the workers. The Committee would certainly not have shrunk from denying the workers their demands had it been convinced that the workers were misled by nothing but greed and by desire to grab as much as they can as long as there is no force strong enough to oppose them.

The decision of the Committee must have come as a surprise and shock to the manufacturers. They were so certainly of the rightness of their cause and the infallibility of their position that all suggestions on the part of the workers to settle the conflict in an amicable way were met with scorn. They thought that they were absolutely safe behind the iron walls of the agreement, that the fact that agreements cannot be broken protected them from every assault.

It is true that the Committee was guided in its work by the principle that agreements must not be broken. It even states explicitly in its report to the Governor that agreements have not to be broken so light-mindedly, a statement, by the way, to which the workers will have no objection. But this does not prevent the Committee from explicitly declaring that the agreement contained no single word which could prohibit the workers from demanding higher wages. What can be found in the agreement is that the wages should under no circumstances fall below the minimum scale agreed upon. It is thus evident that even a strict adherence to the agreement could not prevent the workers from coming forward with certain demands especially at a time when these demands were forced upon them by conditions lying beyond their control.

The words of agreements become dead letters as soon as the conditions under which they were made change in such a way as to make their fulfillment impossible for one of the parties. It is not

shoud to suppose that an agreement has power to make people work nowadays, when conditions are changing so rapidly, for three years for the same wages! Does this not mean to force people to do what they cannot do physically? The Union in such a case is as powerless as the manufacturers.

The present agreement was made with the manufacturers with the tacit assumption on both sides that its clauses should be subject to revision, that conferences should take place from time to time between the workers and the manufacturers to settle possible conflicts. In view of the changed conditions the Union had a perfect right to demand from the manufacturers a reconsideration of the agreement. And the Union leaders indeed proposed from the very beginning to the manufacturers to meet in a conference with representatives of the cloakmakers. In the opinion of the Union leaders this was the only logical step to be taken. The manufacturers, however, ignored all this.

We hope that the decision of the Committee of Arbitration will have, beside the evident gain for the workers, another beneficial effect. It will namely serve as an object lesson for the manufacturers to be more attentive in the future to whatever claims the workers may be forced to make. And as soon as an attitude of good will be assumed by the manufacturers, the Committee of Arbitration will certainly become unnecessary.

In the present conflict Governor Smith could have been saved all the trouble and the same results would have been obtained without committees of arbitration, had the manufacturers not been so obstinate. Committees of arbitration are usually the last resort; they are resorted to only after both contending parties have exhausted all means of settling between themselves the disputed question. The help of a third and neutral party, not personally interested in the conflict, becomes then necessary. If the manufacturers feel somewhat as an attitude of good will that the decision is rather too harsh for them, they have to blame no one but themselves. It is they who alone forced the workers to recur to the help of a committee of arbitration.

Whatever the manufacturers may think of the decision it is our conviction that all the members of the Committee, our own representatives Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the A. F. of L. and Israel Feinberg, Chairman of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, as well as the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Edward Boyle, Adjutant General Charles W. Berry, Miss Perkins, and D. Baldwin, have acted as impartially and as conscientiously as possible. All of them deserve our deepest gratitude.

The triumph of reason and justice cannot fail to have beneficial effects. We are certain that even the manufacturers will soon realize that they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the decision. The manufacturers will ultimately be compensated for the higher wages which they have to pay by a greater efficiency on the part of the workers who will have no reason to wrong others because they themselves will not be wronged.

Had an increase not been granted to the workers by the Committee they would certainly have submitted, in accordance with their promise. But no one can deny that such a forced submission, with the constant grumblings that must inevitably follow in its wake, would have a paralyzing effect on the quantity and quality of the work produced.

One of the points of the decision of the Committee is that the increase of wages must not entail a raise in the price for garments. There can be no doubt that such a point will meet with the fullest approval on the part of the workers. For to increase the price for garments would mean to make garments inaccessible to a large part of the buying public, to make the public use their old garments as long as possible. But when the price of garments rises there is naturally no need for manufacturers, and, consequently, no work for the workers. An increase of wages would be of little avail for the workers if through this they would be shut off from work for weeks. Two weeks of slack would devour the increase gained in months.

The workers no less than the manufacturers are vitally interested in the normal functioning of the industry in which they are employed. The workers have to keep in mind the fact that their own welfare depends largely on the welfare of their industry. The less time they waste, the more conscientiously and efficiently they work, the more chances their industry will have to survive and consequently the more prospects they will have for employment. The manufacturers, on the other hand, must not drive on their workers like horses; they have to remember that they are dealing with human beings, whose working capacity has a limit beyond which work becomes a drudgery and consequently a signal for malcontentment. A more considerate and humane treatment of the workers on the part of the employers will never prove to be detrimental to the interests of the employers themselves.

The present victory has been achieved in a peaceful way. But if war was avoided, it is because we were well prepared and fully equipped for it. Thanks to the work of such able leaders like Sigmund Feinberg, Breslauer, Metz, Wander, Langer, Kaplovitz, Gorenstein, Cutler, Heller, J. Rubin, Prunam, Nesenovich, our Joint Board has become a mighty force to be reckoned with by foes and friends alike. We suspect that, the strength of our organization, the abundance of our resources, the readiness of the International as a body to support us, played their part in making the Committee of Arbitration handle the situation so carefully the justice of our cause alone would hardly have had sufficient weight to turn the scale in the balance in our favor. The Committee was well aware of the fact that they were determined and able to fight for our rights in case they were denied to us. The decision of the Committee is thus in a certain sense a tribute to the unity and solidarity of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The consciousness of our strength has to give us no less satisfaction

Schlesinger Elected President of British Ladies' Tailors' Union

(FOURTH LETTER)

London, Dec. 27, 1919.

I have been in London for the last ten days, and had occasion to meet the leaders of every branch of the British labor movement. I had long conversations with Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party and Member of Parliament; Philip Snowden, leader of the Independent Labor Party; Bowerman and Hyndes, secretaries of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress; Appelton, General Secretary of the General Federation of British Trade Unions; and George Lansbury, editor of the Socialist paper the Herald. They were all genial and have tried to acquaint me with the political and industrial situation in England, and particularly with the position and influence of the British Labor party. I have learned much even from those with whom I am in complete disagreement.

We spoke about numerous things. We spoke about industrialism, direct action, the shop stewards movement, nationalization of the mines, the Russian blockade, Soviets, etc. I noted down these conversations and upon my return home, I will try to convey my impressions in articles for Justice, the Call, the Forward.

I want to say here, however, that although there is no lack of reactionaries in the British labor movement; it is nevertheless pervaded by a progressive, forward-looking spirit. Among the British labor leaders there are many with a university education and when they have something to say such personalities as Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and even the King himself feel uncomfortable. For one who has spent his life in America, the English labor leader is inspiring and highly refreshing.

than the consciousness of our justice.

WHAT ABOUT THE WAIST MANUFACTURERS?

The Ladies' Waist Manufacturers have up to the present been anxious to tread in the footsteps of the cloak manufacturers. They have spent a great deal of ingenuity in devising technical tricks by which they could put to silence the just demands of their workers. All attempts to induce them to meet with representatives of their workers at a conference in order to settle the conflict in an amicable way have proved so far to be futile.

We hope that a decision of Governor Smith's committee will serve for the waist manufacturers as a good hint not to follow the example of their colleagues of the cloak trade. There is no reason why a Committee of Arbitration should render a different decision in the conflict in the waist trade, in the case the employers are obstinate and apply to such a Committee. Inner harmony is no less essential for the waist industry than for the cloak industry. And

During the ten days of my stay here, I have had the opportunity to familiarize myself with the ladies' garment trade in England. I have had many conversations with the officers of the United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union. I visited several shops, attended a few meetings of the executive board of the Union, was present at a shop meeting of one of the largest cloak factories in London, have addressed a tremendous mass meeting, was even present at a banquet given in honor of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and indirectly myself, too. Imagine how I must have tired the London cloak-makers during the ten days that the executive board had done me the honor by electing me permanent President of the United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union.

I had originally planned to remain in London ten days, and then to proceed to Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw and other cities. But because of my opportunity of meeting Mr. O'Grady, who left Copenhagen a few days ago where he, as representative of the British Government, had conducted negotiations with Maxim Litvinov, representative of the Russian Soviet Government, I have therefore decided to remain in London another few days. O'Grady was once an ardent Socialist and a member of Parliament, elected on the Labor Party ticket, but as Comrade Snowden told me, a few years in Parliament spoiled him to such an extent that there is no trace of his former ideals in him now.

But let us turn to our industry in England.

As far as I could discover there are about 175,000 workers, among

whom 75 per cent. are women, in the ladies' garment industry. There are no less than 50,000 cloakmakers and ladies' tailors; there are about 30,000 waist and dress makers; 30 or 35 thousand white goods workers; 20,000 corset makers; 15,000 raincoat and waterproof garment workers; 25,000 petticoat, raper, kimono, children's dress and embroidery workers. But of this number only about 20,000 workers are organized, and these are split into seven different organizations which have no relation with one another.

The seven organizations are as follows: 1. The Amalgamated Society of Tailors; 2. The United Garment Workers' Trade Union; 3. The National Women Workers' Federation; 4. The Shop Assistants and Clerks' National Amalgamated Union; 5. The Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union; 6. The Scottish Tailors' Federation; and 7. The United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union.

The Amalgamated Society of Tailors is the oldest tailors' organization in England. It was organized at the time when ready-made clothing was still unknown. The organizers had hoped that the Amalgamated would include all the clothing workers, men's as well as women's clothing. A tailor is a tailor no matter whether he makes clothes for the King, Queen, the coal miner or his wife. The Amalgamated would have succeeded if all the workers employed in the clothing industry were admitted to the Union. But that was not the case. Only those who could make the whole garment were admitted. Operators, finishers, cutters and pressers were illegible because they were not full craftsmen. The result was that although the Amalgamated is the oldest union in England, its membership in 1914 was only 15,000. During the war this policy has undergone a change due to its anxiety to secure control over shops where army clothing was being made. The union became not so "particular" about the qualifications of the members. Its membership rose to 40,000, among whom are about 30,000 ladies' garment workers.

The United Garment Workers' Trade Union was organized some 12 years ago. It consists of workers of ready-made men's and women's garments whom the Amalgamated has declared illegible for membership, that is, cutters, operators, pressers and finishers. It was a fruitful and promising field. But it failed to achieve success chiefly because of its undue belief in the section system. In working out scales of wages no difference was made between operators who make the entire garment and those who made pockets or sewed together seams; between highly skilled cutters and stitchers or bundlers. The principle that there should be no aristocracy among the workers is all right, provided attempts were made to secure uniform wages for the pocket makers, seam sewers, stitchers, hand

lers and the full-fledged operators or cutters. But this the union could not do. In fact the opposite was the case. However, this organization was for more successful than the Amalgamated. Its membership is approximately 15,000, among whom are several thousand ladies' garment workers.

The National Women Workers' Federation is the organization, led by Miss Bondfield, who was in the United States the last year. The purpose of the Federation is to organize the women not of one particular industry, but of all industries. Its membership is 50,000, among whom are about seven thousand girls employed in the different trades of the ladies' garment industry.

The Shop Assistants and Clerks' National Amalgamated Union consists of workers employed in factories, stores, warehouses. John Turner, the anarchist, who was in the United States several years ago is at the head of this organization. It has 36,000 members, among whom are about one thousand ladies' garment workers who work in the alteration departments of the large cloak stores, but in busy season these girls are transformed into clerks and sales-ladies.

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union consists of 3,000 members, nearly all of whom are employed at ladies' raincoats. In America the raincoat workers belong to our International. In England they belong to a different organization.

The Scottish Tailors' Federation consists of about 2,000 custom tailors, 500 of whom are working at ladies' tailoring. The activity of this organization is limited to Scotland.

The United Ladies' Tailors' Trade Union is the cloak and suit makers' union of London of which I now have the honor to be its honorary President. It has over 4,000 members, 95 per cent. of whom are Jews.

To sum up the organizations of the ladies' garment workers in England: There are 175,000 workers in the industry; 90,000 or 12 per cent. are organized—even the organized workers cannot deal collectively with the employers because there are seven different labor organizations.

It is to be expected, of course, that wages and working conditions are low under such conditions. The cloak trade is the only branch of the industry where the workers manage somehow to make a living. And this is only the case in the highest grade of work in London where mostly Jews are employed. In the cheaper line of work girls working under the section system are making between 25 and 50 shillings a week. (50 shillings amounts to about 10 dollars in American money.)

There are about 75,000 ladies' garment workers in London, about 15,000 cloak shops and 25,000 cloakmakers. But the union controls only about 450 shops where 4,000 workers are employed. Very few shops employ a hundred or more workers because most of the manufacturers have their work made in outside shops. Several strenuous attempts have been made by the union to organize the other shops but with no success. For the girls earning from 25 to 50 shillings a week under the section system are stubbornly resist-

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THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

ing any attempt to organize them.

Piece work is the prevailing system even in the union shops. A general strike was called last Summer demanding the establishment of week work, but it failed. And wherever week work is to be found it is usually trimmed and padded with an elaborate bonus system which drives the workers to devilish speed. There are no hard and fast minimum wage scales. If a worker, for instance, receives 5 pounds a week he must turn out a prescribed number of garments (or jobs, as it is termed in England). If the operators turn not more "jobs," he receives extra pay; if he lags behind his wages are reduced accordingly.

The average wage for operators, tailors, cutters, pressers who work under the so-called week-work system is between 5 and 8 pounds, and for finishers between 2 and 5 pounds, a week (a pound is about \$3.75 dollars). But they are receiving their wages 32 weeks in the year, during slack or busy season. The employers, of course, are trying their best to supply their workers with work. Piece workers are receiving higher wages, but during the slack season they are going around idle for which they are not paid. But in the busy season operators are making as high as 12 and 13 pounds a week.

They are working 52½ hours a week, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening, with an hour for lunch and a half an hour for second lunch late in the afternoon, and Saturday half a day.

The week workers are paid for all legal holidays, only there are very few such holidays in London.

Overtime as a rule is not permitted. But actually where overtime is being worked the workers are receiving time and a half.

The apprentice system still prevails in this industry. (I am speaking of the union shops. In the non-union shops where the section system prevails all the workers may be termed apprentices.) But the union insists that no worker should have more than one apprentice. An apprentice usually receives between 2 and 4 pounds a week.

Most of the work is being done in outside shops. For this reason all the union workers are employed in small shops. Out of the 4,000 union members 3,000 are working in small shops employing from 5 to 20 workers.

The sanitary conditions even in the small shops are good. This is due to the labor legislation which the labor representatives have urged upon British Parliament.

The dues in the cloakmakers' union is half a shilling for men and a quarter of a shilling for women (a half shilling is equal to ten cents). The union is, under these conditions, far from being rich. A secretary, an organizer and a business agent constitute the entire force to attend to 450 organized shops. It is self-evident that the shops are but partially controlled and that the dues are not regularly collected.

The ladies' garment industry in England can hardly be said to be organized. The workers cannot be proud of their wages and hours and the working conditions. But this is not the fault of our Jewish brothers and sisters who

At last we have a constitution. After many years of great effort on the part of the constitution committee, the constitution was completed and adopted on Saturday, Jan. 24, 1930. Some may ask: What is a constitution? "Among friends." But there again, in those times of "raids and deportations," it is good to have one, and be law abiding. The main feature of the new constitution, is the greater measure of democracy that is evident in some of its sections. Democracy may not always work for the best of our union, but it is more in line with the progressive trend of ideas prevailing in our organization.

The committee consisting of Bros. Max Gorenstein, chairman, John C. Ryan, Harry Hacker, Max Margulies, Sam Sh. Shenkin, Sam Perlmuter and Elmer Koenig, Sec'y., were discharged with thanks.

The last general meeting held on Monday, Jan. 26, 1930, was, as promised in the last issue of "Justice," one of the most interesting in a long while. The members discussed the different recommendations of the Executive Board in a very intelligent manner. A communication was read from the committee of 17 for the reconstituting of the five ousted Socialist assemblers asking that the union send 2 delegates to the convention which will take place in Albany on Saturday, Jan. 30, 1930. Brother Max Margulies and Israel Lewin were appointed as delegates to the convention.

Cloak and Suit News

No doubt, by that time this issue of "Justice" will reach our members, they will have read in the public press about the decision of the Governor's Special Commission, on the demand of the union for a 30 per cent increase. But in order that our members may get acquainted with everything that transpired at the meeting, they are urged to attend the next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, Monday, February 2, 1930. At that meeting Brothers Max Gorenstein, who represented the cutters before the Commission will render a full and detailed report. In the meantime what is worth while for the members is that their wages have been increased 85 per week and that no matter what wages have been received by them before this increase has been granted, they are

live and work in England. The weakness of the cloakmakers' union is not due to the executive board and the three paid officers. I have spent many hours with them. I saw them manage and negotiate and work and I have nothing but praise for them.

The executive board consists of eleven members, all of whom devoted their best years to the welfare of the Jewish community. Brother I. Kaplan, organizer of the cloakmakers' union has been connected with the Jewish labor movement for the last thirty years; he is intelligent, experienced, and an excellent speaker. He is loved and respected. Brother Fine, the secretary, is an able,

entitled to additional five dollars per week.

Members are urged to report any failure on the part of an employer to comply with this decision. The minimum in this branch is now \$44 per week, and no one is permitted to start in to work in any cloak and suit shop for less than the minimum scale.

Waist and Dress News

This branch is at present in the midst of an intensive organization campaign. A great number of non-union shops and also union shops that have given us a lot of trouble during the last year, are being called on strike daily. Business Manager Sam B. Sherk appointed John F. Settle to take charge of the striking cutters. John F. Settle is stationed at Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A, where he works in conjunction with the Organization Committee of local 25. Brother Sosen is placed at Webster Hall, 11 St. and 3rd Avenue, where the Settlement Committee has its headquarters. Both have had a great deal of experience in previous strikes and we, therefore, expect good results.

The conferences between the Association of Dress Manufacturers and our union which began January 24 are still in progress. The manufacturers are showing a very conciliatory spirit, and by next week we will be able to announce the results.

The Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association, however, at the time of this writing is still evading the issue of increases on technicalities. But our union is determined not to let them "get away with it."

Miscellaneous News

An agreement has been reached between the Children Dress Manufacturers' Association and our Union. A general flat increase of \$3 per week, to go into effect beginning Monday, January 26, 1930, is one of the features of the agreement. All cutters working in this branch are to receive the additional \$3 in their next pay envelope. Should any manufacturer fail to pay the increased wages, our members are warned to report such violation to Brother Sam Perlmuter at once.

In the Wrapper and Kimono branch, it seems, we will have to strike in order to get increased

wages to meet the high cost of living. The manufacturers in this line, who are few in number, are obstinate and refuse to see the justice of our demands. They are inviting a fight and they will get one. The members working in this branch are to hold themselves in readiness, as the strike call may be issued any day.

Conferences are still going on in the White Goods industry, with a view of settling the question of increases for the workers in the trade. The offer made by the Cotton Garment Association at a conference held between the Association and the Union on Jan. '21, was not satisfactory and a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Lefkowitz, Chief Clerk for Local 02 and Mr. Mason, Chief Clerk for the Association, was appointed. This sub-committee is now conferring and we will soon be able to announce the result.

MONTREAL RAINCOAT MAKERS TO RENEW AGREEMENT

The agreement of the raincoat makers of Montreal with their employers expires January 31st, 1930.

Consequently a new schedule of wages and working conditions has been worked out by the Executive Board which the members have ratified at a well attended meeting. It may also be added that the new set of demands has been endorsed by the General Executive Board at their last quarterly meeting in Boston. Formerly the Raincoat Makers' Union of Montreal had agreements with the individual firms. Now the raincoat manufacturers have formed an association and the Union will, of course, try and come to a settlement with them as such.

The Union is prepared for the worst although we expect to come to an amicable settlement.

Following are the most important items in the agreement: Twenty per cent. increase for cementers and the following minimum of wages:

Cutters	\$44.00
Assistant Cutters	35.00
First grade operators	44.00
Second grade operators	35.00
Finishers & button sewers ..	22.00
Legal holidays including first of May, and time and a half for overtime, not more than 6 hours should be permitted for working overtime, and last but not least, a strictly Union shop and no contracting.	

J. LANCH

UNION DENTAL CLINIC FOR 1919

The Union Dental Office has treated 8,379 patients, during 1919 and had an income of \$12,542.68. Its expenses were \$14,130.00 showing that there was a deficit of \$1,487.32.

Local 25 brought in the largest number of new patients, namely 201; next was Local 1 with 173, Local 24 with 161, Local 10 with 90, Local 9 with 84, Local 35 with 49, and the rest scattered among the various other locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. There were quite a number also from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and from the Rand School.

energetic, resourceful young man. The same may be said of the business agent, Brother Bell.

The garment industry, particularly ladies' garments, has weaker organizations than any other industry in England. I believe I know the reasons for this. Upon my return home I hope to submit these reasons together with my recommendations to the General Executive Board.

Our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is in a position to contribute a great deal not only in the way of organizing our brothers and sisters of England but to help organize the garment industry the world over.

B. SCHLESINGER.

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ANCIENT SOCIETY

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ELEMENTS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Wednesdays, 8.50

OUTLINES OF COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT

Mondays, 8.50

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mondays, 8.50

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

Fridays, 8.50

REVOLUTIONARY EPOCHS

Thursdays, 7.30

PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE

Saturdays, 8.15

MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Fridays, 8.50

DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY

Thursdays, 8.30

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION

Fridays, 5.30

CAPITALISM

Thursdays, 8.15

ART AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION, Stereopticon

Mondays, 8.50

THREE LECTURES ON POETRY

Sunday Evenings, at 8.30

LEE and TRACHTENBERG

Begins February 16

DR. JOSEPH SLAVIT

Begins February 7

D. P. BERENBERG

Begins February 9

PROP. GOLDENWEISER

Begins February 10

ROBERT FERRARI

Begins February 18

BENJAMIN GLASSBERG

Begins February 16

DR. JOHN MEZ

Begins February 9

A. L. TRACHTENBERG

Begins February 13

BENJAMIN GLASSBERG

Begins February 19

GREGORY ZILBOORG

Begins February 7

GREGORY ZILBOORG

Begins February 13

SCOTT NEARING

Begins February 12

SCOTT NEARING

Begins February 13

SCOTT NEARING

Begins February 12

EUGENE SCHOEN

Begins February 9

*CLEMENT WOOD

Begins February 1

Courses repeated or continued in Current Labor Problems, Economics, Socialism, Natural Science, American Social History, Modern General History, English (all grades), Use of the Voice, Correction of Foreign Accent, Public Speaking.

Many of the old and new courses open to U. L. E. C. members. Send for fuller information. Come in and register at once.

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CLEMENCEAU REFUSES PASSAGE TO MALATESTA

Clemenceau refused to permit Malatesta, the Italian libertarian, to pass through France on his way to Italy, compelling him to make the entire voyage by sea.

Malatesta has been an exile in London for 30 years. The Socialist election victory in Italy compelled the government to permit him to return to his native country.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

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

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milian,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drexell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
252 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.

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At LONDON CASINO, 3875 Third Ave.

On Sunday, February 8th, at 6 P. M.

Good Speakers

Fine Concert

Dancing

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Obtain passes at the Bronx Office, 1258 Boston Road, or at any office of the Union.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
CLOAK AND SUIT:**

Monday, February 2nd.

DRESS AND WAIST:

Monday, February 9th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, Feb. 16th.

GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday Feb. 23rd.

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.

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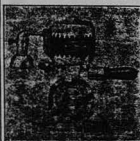
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EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN PHILADELPHIA

On Wednesday, Jan. 7th, Dr. Friedland, went to Philadelphia to address a large meeting at one of the Philadelphia Unity Centers, in the William Penn High School held under the auspices of Locals 15, Waistmakers' Union, and Local 69, Cloak Finishers' Union. A large number of new students registered for classes

after our Educational Director's talk.

The program of the evening was very interesting. There were a few musical numbers rendered by Mr. Johnson, well-known Philadelphia pianist and Miss Hagar. The meeting was opened with a brief address by Dr. Roger, principal of the William Penn High School who welcomed the members of the International to the School and offered them its full facilities.

"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. BUT HADN'T EVERY WORKER GOT THE GUMPTION AND THE GUTS THAT SAY, THE AVERAGE BUSINESS AGENT HAS 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.

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