

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 37, 1.

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. 6.

New York, Friday, February 6, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

A GREAT DAY AT ALBANY

ORGANIZED LABOR FORCES
OF ENTIRE STATE A UNIT IN
DEFENSE OF CONSTITU-
TIONAL LIBERTIES

600 Delegates from Labor and
Civic Bodies Adopt Resolutions
and Pledge Support to Five
Ousted Assemblymen.

Saturday, January 31, 1920,
will be recorded as a red-letter-day
in the history of the organized labor
movement of the State of
New York, a day that bears eloquent
testimony to the healthy,
sound spirit and soul that animates
the great body of organized
labor in State of New York.

Six hundred delegates, about a
half of them coming from nu-
merous cities from up - State,
gathered on Saturday last, sub-
ject to a hasty call issued by the
Committee of Seventeen, an ex-
ecutive group acting on behalf of
a Conference of labor and civic
bodies in New York city, and ad-
dressed, with ringing enthusiasm
a set of resolutions calling upon
the organized workers and liberty-
loving citizens of the State to rally
to the defense of their rights,
to organize a solid phalanx of op-
position to the crew of State and
national politicians bent upon the
crucifixion of the liberties of our
land, and to pledge themselves to
administer a severe rebuke and to
defeat every member of the As-
sembly of the State of New York
who had voted for the ousting of
the five Socialist Assemblymen.

Among the resolutions adopted
was one calling upon the citizens
of the State to reaffirm the mag-
nificent declaration of the Rights
of Men as set forth in the Declara-
tion of Independence, written by
American freemen in 1776, a decla-
ration for which its authors, the
fathers of the American Republic,
would doubtlessly, be liable to pro-
secution today, if the Graham-
Steering Peace Time Session
Acts, now pending in Congress
and similar other bills in the va-
rious State legislatures, should
ever be placed on the statute
books. Attention was directed in
particular to the anti-labor charac-
ter of these obnoxious measures.

Another resolution, receiving
the unanimous approval of the
Convention, called for the organiza-
tion of permanent state-wide
committees, representing every
county and district in the State
of New York, which would con-
tinue the fight for the preserva-
tion of representative government
in the State and Nation in con-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Crush the Conspiracy!

Gompers Appeals to Workers to Save Our Liberties

INTERNATIONAL URGES ITS LOCALS TO ACT AT ONCE

Washington, D. C.

January 23, 1920.

To All Organized Labor:

Not only Labor but all other
liberty-loving people of the en-
tire United States are facing the
greatest conspiracy ever conceived
to destroy democratic government
and establish autocratic rule.

The Sterling-Graham Peace
Time Session Bill is the menace
that should awaken every strong-
hearted, loyal citizen to the dan-
gers ahead. Although conceived in
darkness, and brought suddenly
into the light with the intention
of enacting it into law before the
people realized their danger, the
anti-session bill has been tempo-
rarily delayed by the strong
protests aroused. It is now in the
province of the citizens of our be-
loved Republic to defeat this most
pernicious measure by sending
protest after protest to their re-
spective members of the House of
Representatives and the United
States Senate.

Among the objects of the Anti-
Session bill, are:

To take away the liberties of
the people by placing them under
a secret police surveillance more
abhorrent than that in any for-
eign monarchy.

To make all correspondence
subject to scrutiny, censorship
and destruction by the Post Office
Department.

To destroy the organized labor
movement by making the normal
activities of the trade unions dis-
sident.

To send to prison any person
or group of persons who seek to
change the condition of the United
States or any federal law.

Free speech, free assemblage and
free press will be abolished.

Discontent could be declared
under its provisions.

Let majesty, the bulwark of an
autocracy, would become popular
with those in power.

The bill is so filled with hidden
meanings that a judge could de-
cide it meant anything he con-
sidered necessary to convict a vic-
tim. It could be used by a person-
al enemy to send another, without
cause, to prison.

In fact, the session bill is an
instrument of the divine right of
kings. Although the greatest sup-
porter of that pernicious fetish
has been dragged from his throne
and made a fugitive from out-
raged justice, a clique of men in

Congress now proposes to establish
in our country the divine right of
kings' stepchild, session.

Labor must be up and doing!
It must awaken to the great dan-
ger facing our people. Every or-
ganization, national, state, city,
central or local, every individual
member and sympathizer who
loves liberty, should immediately
and repeatedly send protests to
their respective representatives
and United States Senators at
Washington, D. C. The repre-
sentatives in Congress should be told
that the people who won the war
in order that their country would
remain free can not permit its
political servants to shackle them
by such a law.

But the session bill is not the
only bill that seeks to betray the
people. There are others that at-
tack the very foundation of the
trade union movement and seek to
prohibit the normal activities of
Labor. Organize committees and
meetings of protest! Let the coun-
try raise its voice so loud that not
even a single member of Congress
will fail to hear.

These are indeed trying times,
and if the people do not take heed
our beloved democracy will be lost
to us.

Send in your protests without
delay!

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

In line with Gompers' appeal
the following letter has been sent
by Abraham Baroff, General Sec-
retary-Treasurer of the Interna-
tional, to all of the locals affiliated
with it:

February 2, 1920.
To all locals affiliated with the
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union:

Greetings:
We are calling upon you at this
hour, as a local of our Interna-
tional Union and as an integral
part of the entire labor movement
of America, to awaken to the great
danger facing our people, our lib-
erties and the invaluable rights of
free men which have been guar-
anteed to us by the Bill of
Rights and the basic laws of our
Republic.

There have been introduced in
(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

DRESSMAKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

\$3 TO \$5 PER WEEK ADDED
TO PAY OF WORKERS. NEW
SCALES EFFECTIVE FEB. 2.

Waistmakers Next. Negotiations
Between Union and Waist Man-
ufacturers Are in Progress.

Good Results Expected.

The several conferences held be-
tween representatives of the Union
and the Dress Manufacturers' Association have resulted in an
agreement which provides for a
substantial increase in the wages
of the workers.

For some time it looked as if no
agreement could be reached. But
in the last moment, by the consent
of both sides, Dr. J. L. Magnus
stepped in, and his tact and skill
contributed toward the settlement
of the controversy.

The new wage scale follows:

	New Minimum Weekly Wage	Increase
Craft		
Cutters	\$44	\$5
Drapers	\$28	\$3
Samplemakers	\$30	\$3
Finishers	\$22	\$3
Examiners	\$22	\$3
Belt Stitchers	\$25	\$3
Pressers	\$42	\$3

Piece workers are to get a ten
per cent increase. The new mini-
mum in their case is based on the
average earning per hour and is to
be:

Finishers 45c, Operators 90c,
Pressers \$1.00.

The new scale went into effect
on Feb. 2.

The dressmakers belonging to
locals 10, 23, 25, 58, 69, won their
demands. But there still remain
many workers employed in the
shops of the Dress and Waist Ma-
nufacturers' Association, who did
not get an increase in their wages.

The readers of Justice will re-
member that the manufacturers of
this association refused to con-
sider the matter at all, insisting
on the letter of the last agree-
ment. But last week they finally
agreed to confer with representa-
tives of the union, and at the time
of the present writing negotiations
are in progress. It is not improb-
able that beginning with next
week all of the workers in the
waist and dress industry will re-
ceive higher wages. The awards
in the case of the cloakmakers and
dressmakers were made on the
basis of the increasing cost of
living, and since the waistmakers
are also subject to the higher liv-
ing costs it is but reasonable to
expect that also in their case an
increase in wages will be secured.

Topics of the Week

Treaty Fight Near End

PROSPECTS are bright that the controversy over the peace treaty with Germany and the League of Nations will be settled in a few weeks, if not days. A crisis in the treaty fight has been precipitated by Viscount Grey, British Ambassador at Washington, now on a visit in England, who addressed a significant letter on the subject to the London Times.

In this letter, representing, according to the writer, "only my personal opinion and nothing more," but generally interpreted here and in England as representing the views of the British cabinet, Viscount Grey suggests a way for the United States to enter the League of Nations without in any sense endangering the sovereignty of the country over its own affairs. The letter has found favor with the foes and friends of the treaty alike, for Grey, skilled diplomatist that he is, sets out how to testify praise to all factions in the League fights, collectively and individually. He emphatically repudiates the prevailing idea that the league in the United States is purely a result of party strife, political squabbles and personal animosities.

Writes Sir Grey:

"There is in the United States a real conservative feeling for the tradition of policy and one of those traditions consecrated by the advice of Washington is to abstain from foreign and particularly from European entanglements. Even for nations which have been used to European alliances the League of Nations is felt to be something of a new departure.

This is still more true for the United States, which has hitherto held aloof from all outside alliances. For the League of Nations is not merely a plunge into the unknown, but a plunge into something of which historical advice and traditions have hitherto positively disapproved.

"It does not say that it will not make this new departure. It recognizes that world conditions have changed, but it desires time to consider, to feel its way and to act with caution. Hence this desire for some qualification and reservation."

The British diplomatist also contends that the reservations to the treaty offered by the opponents of the document in its present form vital as they are, admit of acceptance and do not minimize the importance of the membership of the United States in the League of Nations. Many of the difficulties that are considered as likely to arise in the event of accepting the reservations to the treaty as offered by Lodge appear formidable and insurmountable only on paper, but are in reality of little import, since in the actual workings of the League they may not arise at all. Even the membership of the League should be somewhat altered as a result of the acceptance of the proposed reservations, the world can ill afford to have the United States stay out of the League.

"Without the United States," writes Sir Grey, "it will have neither the overwhelming physical nor moral force behind it that it

should have, or if it has the physical force it will not have the same degree of moral force, for it will be predominantly European, and not a world organization, and it will be tainted with all the inter-racial jealousies of Europe.

"With the United States in the League of Nations war may be prevented and armaments discouraged, and it will not be in the power of the fractious nations of the world to disturb genuine peace."

There is one embarrassing aspect of the possible solution of the treaty controversy: with the Versailles pact ratified and peace formally established, there will disappear every shadow of excuse for continuing the operation of the gag laws, or of the "personal government" of the United States, and the Andersons, Congress with its traditional inefficiency has so far failed to enact new peace time gag measures and in the event of an early peace our saviors of democracy may be forced, for sheer lack of excuse, to give American labor and the American people in general a breathing spell by way of free press and free speech. And it is this that our Bourbons genuinely regret.

Poland, Too, May Make Peace with the Soviets

THUS passes the 'glorious' role of the new Polish State. The "Bulwark of Democracy" the "guardian of civilization" that so valiantly fought in the van to head off and check the tide of bolshevism is now ready to abandon its great mission and make peace with the unspeakable soviet.

That Poland has been a blind for the machinations of the Allies against the first labor government in the world is too well known to need further proof. Now, however, the tide has turned. The relentless opposition to the soviet government on the part of the allies, has somewhat relaxed as a matter of bitter necessity. England, France, Italy and the United States are beginning to come to their senses about the Russian situation. The capitalists of these countries are exerting every possible influence upon their governments (and their influence is tremendous and determining) to cease the ruinous and preposterous game of baiting the Russian people, for the very plain reason that it is better to trade with Russia and make money than to fight Russia and lose money.

If appeals to decency and honor failed to stir the allied governments that saved democracy, this clear cut, matter of fact appeal to "business common sense" is having its effect. Already the Allied governments are willing to trade with the Russian co-operatives, ostensibly for the purpose of dealing bolshevism its death-blow, but in reality to save an invaluable market for their capitalist groups.

Poland is making peace with Russia because it is in line with the allied policy toward Russia, just as Poland was fighting Russia because of allied dictation. The great crusade against the "enemies of civilization" is beginning to assume a farcical aspect. The

Amid the apparent prosperity of America it seems hard to realize that along with the nations of Europe we are drifting surely and not slowly toward the rocks of economic destruction. We are so used to warnings of this kind that we have hardened and no longer pay much attention. "Famine-stricken Europe," "industrial collapse," "national bankruptcy," these are bogeys that have almost ceased to terrify from constant repetition. Yet the danger is there. And it is coming momentarily nearer.

Over a year has passed since the signing of the armistice, and a year of vast importance. Long before the war the air was full of talk of reconstruction, of the great building program, and soon after the war stopped in the building of the "new order." The new order is indeed being built but in tears and travail, by blood and sweat, by death and starvation. The chancelleries and embassies have stopped prating of the new order and are rushing about frantically to save what remains of the wreckage of the old order. After a year of useless efforts they are almost ready to throw up their hands and confess that the work of salvage is an impossible task. It is in the conservative journals of Europe, in the strongholds of the old regime that we find the deepest discouragement and the blackest despair over the present situation. One French journal, in deploring the serious crisis in which we actually find ourselves reminds us that a century ago after the close of the wars of Napoleon, there was an immediate recovery of industry and trade. The high prices and the commercial depression had been caused by the "continental blockade" through which Napoleon had endeavored to place England under an economic boycott. As soon as this blockade was lifted the economic situation quickly returned to normal, trade revived and prices fell. The prices of 1810 were two and a half times those of 1803 when Napoleon first challenged Europe, and in 1816 at the time of his fall they were still higher, but within a year they had returned again to their normal level or below.

But "our war" has brought different results. It has produced a complete reorganization of international trade and commerce, which begins to look like an incurable disease. Prices are not declining as we hoped and expected. Instead they are soaring to new heights. International exchange is sky-rocking downward with no prospect for the fact that the new order has begun. Indeed

supposed leader of the crusade, in reality a dummy manipulated by the Big Bullies, is now on his knees suing for peace and mercy. The haughty British Empire is now currying favors with the soviet in an effort to hog the entire Russian market. As a certain journalist, an apologist of the allies, unwittingly put it "the Allies have decided to subject principles to policy." Business before principles!

we seem confronted with a new disaster.

Prices rose rapidly during the war in all countries. If we represent the price-level of the pre-war period as 100, we find that the that the level in England at the time of the armistice was 238. In other words prices were more than twice as high as they had been before the war. By the spring of last year, in March, 1919, they had declined somewhat to 214. But alas for the hopes of those who looked for a further improvement under peace conditions the price-levels went soaring upward again. By June they had reached 226 in England, 337 in France, 339 in Sweden and 440 in Italy. The prices of raw materials with which to run the industries rose even faster in England leaping from 225 for last February to 257 for August.

The high cost of living is a symptom rather than the disease itself. It is like the consuming fever which indicates the presence of deadly bacteria in the body of the patient. No superficial remedies will cure it. Mere plasters, liniments and external applications are useless. There is needed a fundamental treatment of the whole economic system. Heroic remedies are needed for the present universal crisis.

There has been a complete collapse of industry, commerce, and international trade. The great industrial countries of Europe, England, Germany and even little Belgium have been veritable workshops of the world. From all corners of the earth come ships bearing raw materials to these centers where the mines, railways and mills were concentrated, and a great industrial population of skilled workmen. Converted into finished goods the products were then carried back by ships and railway to all parts of the world. The concentration of industry and productive power in these European countries made it possible for them to sustain a population far larger than could ever have been supported by agriculture. The industrial revolution created a new race of proletarians in Europe. And now with the collapse of industry this race is threatened with extinction. These men, women and children were the creatures not the creators of industry. Their communities were helpless and dependent on the network of international commerce which brought them raw materials and sold their finished products, upon the combination of coal, iron and steam which keeps the factories running. Deprived of these they have been left hanging in the air without food, clothing, habitation or work.

The transportation system of Europe has broken down entirely. There were seven locomotives left in Sweden at the end of the war. And in other countries the situation was little better. Cars broken down, out of repairs, tracks unsafe for traffic, equipment worn out and ready for the scrap heap. There had been no capital and no productive power to spare during the war from the urgent business of collective and mutual

extinction among the nations. Even where the "rolling stock" of the railroads can still be used, there is no coal to run them. Germany has not enough coal to run the trains to carry her agreed indemnity of coal to France. Not only is there no coal to run the steam and electric engines of the factories but there is no coal to bring the coal to the factories and no coal to carry away the manufactured goods. Austria is in despair robbed of all access to coal by her ancient enemy, Bohemia. Italy has never had any coal of her own and must buy a million tons a week from other countries. Though she cannot pay for it. Even food supplies cannot be moved for the lack of transportation facilities. Starvation and plenty exist side by side. A starving town may be only thirty miles from a rich agricultural region, but the economic system which would connect the two has broken down.

The life-blood of trade and industry under the capitalist system is credit. Yet here that system has received a mortal blow at the heart. International credit has collapsed. The nations of Europe are bankrupt, ruined. They cannot pay their debts, now or in the future. They cannot buy goods because they have no credit. The pound sterling of England which was recognized over the whole world as a veritable rock of Gibraltar, has succumbed. Its value is constantly declining and from \$4.85 has now reached the low level of \$3.62. The German mark and the Austrian crown can almost be had for the asking. The French franc worth less than half of its former value. During the war England made great efforts to keep up her financial credit. She paid her bills to us by sending over vast quantities of gold, more than a billion dollars, and by raising a huge loan in this country. After the war started we generously parted with ten billions to make up the bankrupt financiers of England, France and other countries. These we may never see again. Indeed we cannot even recover the interest due.

The countries of Europe are devastated, laid low, in need of everything, food and clothing, machinery and raw material. We have everything. But we do not send it to them, because they cannot pay their bills. This is exhibited on an international scale the peculiar vice of capitalist system, want in the midst of plenty. A system of production for profit or advantage is of little use in a situation like the present which can only be relieved by the soothing balm of co-operation and mutual aid.

The disorganized state of the international exchange is only a symptom of that deeper evil, the want and misery of great populations and the inherent absurdity of the profit system. But the exchange is a cause as well as an effect. As the value of money sinks in Europe, prices go up, and the national debt is increased by further loans and more inflated paper money. This situation is of direct interest to the workingman. The international exchange, which used to be a remote question, has come to be the vital problem for the workers. When the necessities of life must be brought

from foreign lands the price that is paid for them represents the cost of living. And that cost is so high in most countries of Europe that even the necessities of life cannot be procured.

The workers are helpless and hopeless in the face of this situation. Little indeed can they accomplish by mere raising of wages in their own industries. They are forced willingly or unwillingly into revolutionary action in order to take over the powers of the state, and thus govern the international forces that control their local cost of living. Till now they have taken no definite program, taken no concerted international action on this problem. An international labor conference composed of representatives of the workers of Western Europe and America could accomplish something if it had a clear plan for economic action, partly thru the state, partly thru the co-operative movement, for bringing to the starving workers the food and clothing of which they stand in need.

There are signs that international capitalism, divided and weakened as it is by competition, mistrust and economic incompetence, has yet awakened to the danger in which it now stands. The "United States" revolution is threatening not as a result of the work of Bolshevik agitators who can be carried off in Red Arks and disposed of by other simple methods, but rather as the result of the operation of the impersonal economic forces themselves. Something must be done, the financiers are realizing that for their own safety they must disorganize somewhat. They must combine, they finally understand, to extend credit, to the countries of economic collapse. The loan would be granted in the form of raw materials, machinery and food, that is in materials for production from which a return could surely and quickly be realized. They are not even willing to advance the loan in money, so little confidence have they in the business ability or financial competence of countries like France which has not yet evolved a reasonable system of taxation to meet her deficit.

The International loan would be made by private investors but not from government treasuries. For even the prospering countries like the United States are suffering from an over-supply of cheap paper money which means high prices and discontent, and they are not willing to risk any further steps in this direction. And so our moneyed interests must be taught to buy foreign bonds on poor enough security with the hope of staving off revolution abroad and at home.

The outcome is on the hands of the gods. At no time in human history has the future been so fearsome and uncertain. Whether capitalism still retains enough force and energy to pick up its own shattered fragments and piece

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

We wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that beginning with this week we shall utilize this space for better purposes than weekly repetition of similar lecture announcements, and we would, therefore, recommend that they memorize every paragraph below. It is quite easy to remember that in every Unity Center weekly courses in the following subjects will be given:

1. Economics,
2. The Labor Movement,
3. Literature,
4. Music,
5. Health,
6. Gymnasium practice.

English is taught three times a week in every Center. —Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. High School class meets Thursday as well as every other night.

No doubt our members will recall our University Courses which take place on Thursday night at 7:30 P. M. in Room 637 and are given under Prof. Wolman who lectures on "Labor and Management." Every member who finds it at all possible to attend should not miss this class.

Besides these lectures we want you to bear in mind the courses taking place on other days during the week:

Present Tendencies in Literature, Saturdays, 2 P. M. by Mr. B. J. R. Stolper.
Economics of the Industrial System, Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. by Mr. Leon Aridzouni.
Psychology, Sundays, 10 A. M. by Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum.
Public Speaking—Correction of Speech Defects, Sundays, 11:30 A. M. by Mr. Gustav F. Schultz.

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

Monday, Feb. 9th, 8:45 P. M.
Lecture on "The Labor Movement—Trade Unionism," by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:45 P. M.
Lecture on Literature by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.
Tuesday, Feb. 10, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Eva Cohen.

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

Tuesday, Feb. 10, 8:45 P. M.
Lecture on "The Labor Movement," by George Seale.
Friday, Feb. 6th and Feb. 13th,

them together is very uncertain. Whether the triumph of the socialists in the countries of collapse will be able to establish socialism is also uncertain. Any economic system must be international to-day. For the beggar nations to turn socialist will not help them to secure bounty from master-nations who control the economic resources of the earth. The backward condition of the American labor movement, its selfishness and lack of international vision and sympathy is a tragic obstacle to the solution of the dire problems of Europe to-day. It is the cause of intense misery which could only be avoided by universal co-operation of the workers in every country.

8:00 P. M. Concert. Lecture on Music by Herman Epstein.
Saturday, Feb. 7 and Feb. 14th, 2:30 P. M., Lecture on Health by Dr. Florence Meredith.
(For women only).

Saturday, February 7 and Feb. 14th, 3:30 P. M., Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Frances Nassoff.

SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER, Public School 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

Monday, Feb. 9, 7:45 P. M.
Lecture on the Labor Movement by Mr. Mautner.
Thursday, Feb. 12th, 7:45, Lecture on Health by Dr. Kefauver.
Friday, Feb. 13, at 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Literature.
Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:45 P. M. Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Henrietta Barenson.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER, Public School 171, 103rd St. bet. Madison and First Avenues

Tuesday, Feb. 10, 8:45 P. M.
Lecture on "The Labor Movement," by A. I. Wilbert.
Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Amy Remy.
Friday, Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, 8:00 P. M., Lecture on Literature (in Yiddish), by Prof. Abraham Goldberg.

BROWNVILLE UNITY CENTER, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on Health by Dr. Sarah Greenberg.
Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Trade Unionism by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Friday, Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, 7:45 P. M., Lecture on Literature "Justice," by Miss Ellen A. Kennan.
Thursday, Feb. 12, Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Miss Mary Ruth Cohen.

WASTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER, Public School 40, 320 E. 20th St.

Monday, Feb. 9, Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.
Tuesday, Feb. 10, 8:45 P. M. Lecture on Trade Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.
Wednesday, Feb. 11, — Class in Arithmetic under Mr. Friedman.
Thursday, Feb. 12, — Gymnastics and Social Recreation under the direction of Lucy Retting.
Friday, Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, — Concert. — Lecture on Music by Miss Marian Bauer.

Announcement: The course on the Labor Movement in Yiddish by Mr. Max Levine, will be continued at the headquarters of the Cloak Finishers' Union, Local 9, 228 Second Avenue, on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

We would advise our members to watch this page every week. They will always find something of interest to themselves as well as to their fellow-workers.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1125

A. SCHLESINGER, President



S. YANOFFSKY, Editor.

B. BARLOFF, Sec'y-Treas

E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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EDITORIALS

COMPERS' APPEAL TO SAVE DEMOCRACY IN OUR COUNTRY.

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an appeal by Samuel Compers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to all workers of the country. The appeal is the more significant since it comes from the sober, level-headed Compers, who, of all men, cannot be accused of impulsiveness or hot-headedness.

In his appeal Compers discusses the Sterling-Graham edition bill, which he characterizes as "the greatest conspiracy to destroy democratic government and establish autocratic rule."

It is a timely and vigorous appeal to the workers as well as all other citizens of our country who still cherish our traditional liberties. It carries such an irresistible conviction and is imbued with so fiery a spirit of indignation against the conspirators, that it cannot fail to produce a profound impression upon the reader, whatever his economic status or calling. After reading this message of the labor veteran every person possessing in the least degree a sense of civic conscience, will realize that he remain indifferent and callous to the encroachments upon our fundamental liberties at this time is tantamount to a grave moral crime. This is the time for every one of us to put the shoulder to the wheel and help in the up-hill work of saving whatever is left of the rights and liberties, for which so many generations fought and died.

At the same time, however, we cannot refrain from observing that this "conspiracy" could not have assumed so vicious and menacing an aspect if the President of the American Federation of Labor had been more vigilant on behalf of our liberties, than he has been until recently.

For the process undermining of democracy and establishing autocracy has not begun with the Sterling-Graham bill. It dates much further back. And our Government, alas, was not of the last to be carried away by the hue and cry against the "Reds." Moreover, he himself was one of the principal contributors to that hue and cry, and unwittingly, and against his will, lent a helping hand to the forces of reaction, which have been raging so ferociously for the past two years. He was deaf and blind to crimes committed against innocent persons, who dared speak their minds. Never once did he raise his voice against these outrages, and to this extent, though unconsciously, he aided and abetted the conspirators against our freedom.

It probably did not occur to Compers that the reaction would have the impudence to proceed so far. He and his adherents were probably glad that the arrests and deportations of a few hundred "Reds," Bolsheviks, I. W. W. would the sooner rid the labor movement of its enemies and obstructionists and enable it to go on with its constructive work. He, the wise, far-seeing Compers, could not and would not see that the reactionary conspirators must, by their very nature, regard the entire labor movement as one splash of "red" and direct all their energies to destroy or cripple this movement.

It is not in a spirit of reproach that we make these observations. Compers is not to blame for his failure to scent the danger before it became a concrete glaring, imminence menace to the labor movement. But we hope that he and his disciples will at least benefit by their well-nigh fatal error of judgment, and will from now on realize that the violation of the rights of the individual, be he the smallest among us, amount to the jeopardy of our collective rights.

It is quite true that Compers' appeal is vigorous, convincing and imbued with a spirit of righteous indignation which cannot fail to produce good results. But in many respects the appeal is not explicit and not emphatic enough, and to this extent it is unsatisfactory. Consider, for instance, the concluding words of the appeal: "These are indeed trying times, and if the people do not take heed our beloved democracy will be lost to us."

"Send in your protest without delay!"

It seems to us that the menace which confronts us can hardly be obviated by letters of protest which citizens are urged to send to their respective congressmen. What if the congressmen and senators will throw these letters into the waste baskets? If we are menaced by a band of conspirators, will they take heed at our mere written protests?

It is our opinion that in grave times like these a more definite more emphatic, more pronounced stand is imperative. Rather than protest the labor movement would gain much more by an open and firm declaration that the worker will simply ignore the gag law which the band of conspirators may enact.

We do not, however, wish to be understood as advising our readers not to follow the suggestion of Compers. Until something more effective is done such protests have their value. If they will

fail to impress all of our legislators, some of them may be impressed by them, and this in itself will tend to allay the raging force of reaction. These protests may also serve as the initial step which may lead to further, more determined and more effective self-assertion on the part of the labor movement. As a beginning these protests are not bad. They are a step in the right direction.

OUR INTERNATIONAL IN THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE

The economic struggle of the International which is a daily occurrence and which has produced really marvelous results during the last few years does not absorb all the energies of the organization. We had occasion to point out several times, though only in passing, the social activities conducted by the International. Also at the present time, we cannot dwell at length on the subject. We will only point out that the International, of all organizations, was least in doubt as to the nature of the reaction in the country, when it was still in its incipient stages, and it spared no energies to combat that reaction.

It was our International that first came to the fighting line when the agents of the Lusk Committee made raids upon the Rand School. It was the International that aided materially and morally in the movement for general amnesty. It was our International that assumed the initiative in calling the conference at Albany to protest in no uncertain terms against the exclusion of the five Socialist Assemblymen because of their affiliation with the Socialist party.

The International did all this as a matter of course, in fulfillment of its deeper obligations to the labor movement. If other labor organizations were permeated with the same spirit, the danger of losing the last vestiges of democracy in our country would become negligible, even if the conspirators doubled their strength. But, unfortunately, not all labor organizations have attained the spiritual scope of our powerful International, and it is perhaps with these organizations that the appeal by Compers will be most effective.

THE NEW NG CLERK UNION

According to the decision of the General Executive Board at its last quarterly meeting in Boston, the Shipping Clerks will soon get their charter which will make them a part of the great International, a part of the organization comprising over 100,000 men and women, brothers and sisters in the best sense of the word, who are willing and anxious to help those among them who are in need of help.

We are sure that the Shipping Clerks fully realize the importance of becoming a part of the great organization. The fact that they have been so insistent in requesting to be incorporated in the International proves that they are fully aware of the advantages such an incorporation carries with it. We are certain that neither the International nor the Shipping Clerks will ever have occasion to regret the new step taken. As workers employed in the Cloak

factories, the Shipping Clerks are now at one with the tens of thousands of workers in the industry. Their interests are similar to, if not identical with, the interests of the Ladies' Garment Workers in general. Now they will learn, for the first time perhaps, the full meaning of solidarity, and they will bear in mind that their status in the shops carries with it certain obligations as well as privileges. They will take care not to precipitate unnecessary trouble in the shops. While they are still in the process of growing, they will be cautious in asserting themselves and will not force a situation upon actually compelled to do so. They will direct all their energies to strengthen their organization to the end that they may soon attain a controlling influence in their craft.

CLOAKMAKERS' BACK PAY.

In reporting about the wages increases awarded the cloakmakers by the Governor's Arbitration Board, we promised our readers, who are affected by the award, that their pay envelopes for the week ending Saturday, January 31, would be rather bulging, for the pay for the week would include not only the normal wages plus this increase, but also the awarded back pay for the 2 weeks preceding the settlement. But the cloakmakers were disappointed on this score, for their pay envelopes did not include the promised back pay.

The reason for it is this: when we wrote about the extra-swollen pay envelopes we did not know that the Union and the association had agreed that the Manufacturers' Protective Association was to collect the back pay from the individual manufacturers and be responsible for the whole amount. As soon as the Association will collect all of this money it will forward a check to the Union, which will distribute it among the workers on the basis of the award. The cloak makers need not worry about their back pay. In a week or two they will get every cent of it.

WAISTMAKERS' BRONX BRANCH TO HOLD CELEBRATION

The Bronx Branch of Local 25, will hold a celebration Sunday evening, Feb. 8th, — at 6 o'clock, at the London Casino, 3875 Third Avenue. There will be an entertainment with good speakers and fine talent followed by general social dancing. This entertainment is in the nature of an anniversary celebration, since it is just one year since the Waist and Dressmakers' Union opened office in the Bronx. Although it has already suffered from a fire which had burnt out the entire office, it has already succeeded in resuming work in new offices. All those who are saved many hours of traveling back and forth from the main office through this Branch, should come and bring their friends, and help to make it an evening of rejoicing, — a real Anniversary Celebration.

The Bases of Our Educational Work

(Address by DR. LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND,
Educational Director of the I. L. G. W. U., at Fay Hall, Boston, January 12, 1920.)

Friends and Fellow-Workers:

Our chairman is perfectly right in having my talk on education come first on your program for to-night, because education should always be first, and all the time, and last. Education begins with the beginning of life and continues to the very end. Everything we do, everything we know how to do, is a proof of our education. Education means all human activity. Everyone in this audience is educated to the extent to which he can do things with his hands or brains. The work you do every day in the shop or store or factory indicates a mastery of a subject, or a machine, or a detail, — and all that means that we are educated. All the interests we have, all the relations and contacts we form outside of our work and within the shop and the factory are educating influences, if we would only realize the fact. Comrades, the shop and the factory have given the greater number of us the only systematic education that we have, but it is a limited and narrow education. The time has come when we must broaden this narrow education.

When I speak to our fellow-workers in New York City, or in Philadelphia, or in Newark, I address them as "Comrades in Education." I wish I could address you in the same way here to-night. I feel certain that when I come to Boston, again I shall find that you have started educational work here, giving me the privilege and pleasure of addressing you as "Comrades in Education."

Perhaps most of you know that our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was the trade-union that initiated labor education in the United States. It was four or five years ago that this historic step in labor education was taken by our Union. We are proud of this fact, because other trade-unions have followed our example, so that today, in almost every large city of the nation, there is a trade union college or a labor college, all modeling themselves after the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U. In Boston, you have the Central Trade Union College; in Seattle, Wash., the Workers' College; and there are Labor Schools in Washington, D. C., in Chicago, Ill., in Paterson, N. J., in Los Angeles, Cal., in Minneapolis, Minn., etc. All of us, as members of the first trade union in America to realize the value and importance of trade union and labor education, should be happy to help keep our educational work in the foreground of this great movement.

I want to describe to you our educational system in my home town. In New York City we have six Unity Centers, and we call the schools where we carry on our classes and lectures. There is one in Brownsville (Brooklyn); there are two in the Bronx; two on the East Side, and one in Harlem. It is in these Unity Centers that the active, busy pulse of our educational system beats to best purpose and most constantly. Hun-

dreds of our fellow workers come every evening to each of these Unity Centers for instruction in English, beginners; intermediate, advanced and high school grades; for the lectures on trade unionism and present-day labor problems, for the lectures and classes on health, for the gymnasium work, for lectures and discussions on literature and art, concert lectures on music, and to profit by the other activities provided for them by the International. I invite you all to come to New York City and to be our guests at these Unity Centers, and see the work actually with your own eyes. I am sure you would be delighted.

But we do something more than carry on the classes at the unity centers. We have the best Workers' University in the country, our Workers' University which meets in the Washington Irving High School. It is in this University that we train our active members and officers for the increasingly complicated work of our great organization. It is here that we develop new talent, energy, power, and understanding, most of which will be put at the service of the International. We have classes in advanced English, in public speaking and correction of speech defects, lectures and discussions on practical psychology, on modern European and American literature, on American history, on civics for workers, on trade unionism and labor management, on the economics of the industrial system. We arrange for new classes and courses in response to the ever growing demand. This, comrades, is a very brief report to you, a report to which you are entitled, of the work we are carrying on in New York and in other cities.

We are all adults, all grown-up men and women, and we have all the contacts and relations of adults. We are, first of all, members of families, either fathers or mothers, or sons or daughters, or sisters or brothers. We live in houses, in a city, in a state, in a nation. We vote as citizens, or are preparing to vote. All of these facts and relations in our lives form contacts and relations for us with the outside world, and our educational work is based to some extent on these solid props or supports of our lives, which we know and which we are trying to understand more clearly. We are all workers in an industry; we are all members of a trade-union, and these facts give us further opportunities for enrichment and education.

But there is one important factor that complicates our educational work. In England, the Workers' Educational Association which has been carrying on labor education for many years, has a much simpler problem to face. Most of the workers in England, in whatever industry you mention, are men and women who were born in England. Almost all of them speak the language of their country. Many of them speak it incorrectly, ungrammatically, but they all understand and speak

the language. Thousands and thousands of them cannot read or write the language, so that these folks are really illiterate; and others cannot read and write the language, so that all are in need of some sort of education, — and they have the advantage of knowing the spoken language. In America the situation is entirely different. Ours is a cosmopolitan country. In every trade union, whether north or east or south or west of our country, there is a large admixture of foreign born workers — men and women whose mother tongue is not English, and yet all of those men and women wish to understand their surroundings, to study the social, political industrial and other facts of their new environment. While we are making every effort to study English, we do not propose to give up or forget such languages as we have inherited. We are proud of the fact that we can command more than one language. We are glad that the literatures, the arts, the music, the culture, the riches of more than one country are open books to us. We are glad that so many of us know two or three, and in some cases, four languages.

We all realize, of course, the importance of knowing a language which is new to some of us, and of knowing better a language which is old to others. In our own study, we are glad that the teaching of English is suited to the workers. We do not believe that English should be taught to grown-up, intelligent people through the medium of readers prepared for children. We do not want to study after a hard day's work about cats and dogs and dolls and other things that do not interest us any longer. We have introduced new text books fitted for our purpose, and we have teachers who are in sympathy with our educational work, who have the technique and understanding of how to teach a new language to grown-up men and women.

The third strong prop which will prevent our educational system from falling is the fact that we are all workers in an industry which we must understand better. We have a clear and definite vision of our aim. We know that unless we understand our industry from beginning to end, from the growing of cotton, the distribution of cotton, the manufacture of cloth in the textile mills, to the distribution of cloth, the manufacturing of garments which is our own work, the distribution of those garments; — we know that unless we understand all the financial and transportation problems involved, all the facts of consumption of these products, the work we do will be done mechanically, will be done without real living, vital interest to us; but if we are given the opportunity to realize the importance of the work we do with our hands from day to day, if we understand its social importance, if we understand how far-reaching, how necessary are the things we do with our hands in the shops and the

factories, the work we do will assume a new meaning to us, a new dignity. But there is something far more important than even that. We must plan for the day which is not so far off, comrades, when we will be invited to share in the control and management of production and distribution of our industry. Are we prepared for this great task? Are we ready to take over a large share in control and management, and do it better, and God knows it needs to be done better, than the management of the strictly private control and management? How can we prepare ourselves to carry on effectively this work when the time comes? We can do it only through education, and we must begin our education at once. We must study all the facts of our industry, its economics, its social values. We must study the whole system of finance. We must understand producers' methods, we must study labor management, the history of labor organizations, and the great and complicated labor and industrial problems of today. Our aim is clear and definite. It is something to work for and to live for. It gives us a great hope and object, and a noble purpose. The preparatory education for the realization of such an aim and object will help make life worth living.

There is a fourth consideration which for me is the most important of all, and if I can succeed in making it clear to you, perhaps you will agree with my own estimate of its meaning and value. Is it not true that we men and women everywhere in the world, rich or poor, important or unimportant, have been devoting all our energy, our enthusiasm, our brains, our intelligence, our intellect, our force, our lives, to the production and perfection of machines? Through machines we have conquered the air, we have conquered the sea and under the sea. We have machines that make transportation and travel easy; we have machines to shorten the processes of labor, and we are constantly perfecting those machines. We have devoted all of this energy, intelligence and enthusiasm to the perfecting of machinery for the purpose of producing better material. We have succeeded in developing and perfecting material. What have we done in all these generations and centuries and what are we doing now, to perfect human material? To better the conditions of life of men and women and children, to produce finer human beings? Very, very little. We have allowed machines to master us. We know how to manipulate machinery, but it is not true, friends, that we have become the slaves of those machines that we have made! We wear ourselves out in their service, not so much because we do not own these machines, but altogether because those machines master us. The time has come, comrades, when we ourselves must co-operate for the purpose of bettering human conditions, human personality, and human material. Only through co-operation, organiza-

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

The "flu" which is rampant now in the city, has not skipped our office. The three girls stenographers employed by our union, were absent last week on account of illness.

A number of our Business Agents, including Manager Sam. B. Shanker, of the Waist and Dress Division and Sam Perlmutter, of the Miscellaneous Division, were also laid up; but we are happy to inform our members that nearly all have recovered and returned to the office for duty, with the exception of Brother Shanker who has contracted pneumonia. We are hoping for his speedy recovery.

The office in general is at present upset on account of the influenza, and those of the officers who are still in good health are redoubling their efforts to make up for the absence of the others.

Cloak and Suit News

At the meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch held on Feb. 2nd, 1920, Manager Max Gorenstein gave a full and detailed report of the proceedings before the Governor's Arbitration Board and of the results attained. The report of Brother Gorenstein was received by the members with thanks. A great number of complaints have reached this office to the effect that cutters have not received their back pay of \$3 per week from Jan. 5th, as per decision of the Board. In order to spare our members the trouble of coming to the office, we wish to inform them of the following: arrangements have been made between the Union and the Association whereby all back pay for the workers in the shop, including cutters, is to be sent to the Union, and the Union will distribute it to the workers. If, however, a firm fails to pay the increase for the week ending Saturday, January 31st, or for this week, the cutters are to report the case at once either to the Manager or the Secretary of the Union, and action will be taken against the employer if he has violated the decision of the Governor's Arbitration Board.

With the affairs of the Cloak Division in a more or less satisfactory state Brother Gorenstein accepted the invitation of the International Union to assist in conducting the strikes in the Wrap-

per, Kimono, and Petticoat Industries, and has already done a good deal of work in that field.

Waist and Dress News

An agreement between the Association of Dress Manufacturers and the Union was reached through the efforts of Dr. J. L. Magnes, who as arbitrator, rendered his decision on Saturday, Jan. 31. The part of his decision which is of most interest to the cutters is that the minimum scale in the Dress and trade shall be \$44 per week, and that all cutters working in the industry at present are to receive a flat increase of \$5 per week on top of any wages that they may be receiving at present.

This increase and change of scales are to go into effect the week beginning Monday, Feb. 2nd, 1920. All cutters receiving more than \$38 now are to receive \$5 increase in their pay envelopes for this week. All those who receive only the minimum of \$38 per week are to get not less than \$44 for week ending Feb. 7th. Should any employer fail to increase the wages of cutters as per decision of the arbitrator, our members are asked to report the matter to this office, and the Business Staff will attend to these cases.

Our members may be interested to know that relations between our Union and the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association were again resumed on Friday, Jan. 31st. The first conference was held on that day, between both organizations, at which the demand of the Union for a 30 per cent increase was presented. A suggestion was made and consented to by both sides that a sub-committee be appointed to meet on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3rd, to take up the demands of the Union. The proceedings at the first conference was conciliatory in spirit. The representative of the Union at this conference, Max Gorenstein and the present writer, felt that a satisfactory agreement would be reached. At the time of writing four complaints were filed with the Association and speedy adjustments may be expected in each case. In the Independent Department settlements are going on at the rate of between 40 and 50 a day and no settlement is made without securing substantial increases for the cutters.

The office is somewhat hindered

by the fact that Manager Sam. B. Shanker is ill at present, after he had made all arrangements in regards to the reorganization of the shops and the organization of the non-union factories. The office staff, however, is doing its utmost of fill in the gap. Members in this branch are asked to attend the next meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch which will take place Feb. 9th, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Pl.

Miscellaneous News

As predicted in the last issue of Justice, the strike in the Wrapper and Kimono Industry was called on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, Jan. 28th, 1920. The response to the strike call was almost unanimous, and the strike is full swing with the men enthusiastic and confident that they will obtain all their demands. The Organization Committee is laying out plans for organizing non-union shops, and at this time quite a number of non-union shops have responded to the call. The workers are determined not to return to work unless every one of their demands is granted. The success of the strike was so great that the manufacturers, through their Manager, asked the International Union for a conference. A number of cutters from non-union shops in this industry joined in the strike, and we hope that when the strike is over this trade will be organized 100 per cent. A conference is contemplated with the Wrapper and Kimono Manufacturers' Association to take place in the near future, at which a satisfactory settlement may be reached; in the meantime a num-

ber of independent shops are ready for settlement and interests of the cutters will be taken care of by Manager Perlmutter, who has returned to the office after his recent illness, and also, by Business Agent Fleisher.

It is with regret that we announce the death of one of our old time members, Chris J. Gains, who died on Friday, Jan. 23rd. We express our condolence to the widow and his family.

Children Dress cutters are to receive their increase of \$3 per week beginning Feb. 2nd, 1920, and members are warned to inform the Union of any violation on the part of an employer in this respect. This settlement with the Children's Dress Association is considered a victory inasmuch as the cutters have received a number of increases prior to this, and the \$3 increase which goes into effect now, will be over and above the present wages in each case. This settlement will force a certain number of non-union Manufacturers either to resign from the Association or to see to it that all the workers in their shops shall become thoroughly unionized.

All cutters in the Miscellaneous Division are requested to come to the next meeting of this Branch which will take place on Feb. 16 at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

While Debs Is Jailed We Are All In Jail

In the closing years of his life Debs is thrown into prison. He is a worker who has fought as a hero for labor all his long life. His story is told by David Karsner in

DEBS His Authorized Life and Letters

The book is handled reluctantly by regular book-sellers, refused by many. It is a book for the workers, who alone will buy it and sell it. To secure a maximum distribution for it, sell it to your fellow-workers and friends. Earn more money.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

for every city, town and village in the land. The opportunity for help is unique, and the agents' terms are generous. Moreover, the publishers have set aside part of the receipts to help the cause of Free Speech and Political and Industrial Amnesty. Help by filling in the blank below:

Date..... 1920.

BONI & LIVERIGHT,
165 West 46th Street,
New York City.

Please send me your circulars and agents' terms for selling the book DEBS: HIS AUTHORIZED LIFE AND LETTERS. (\$1.50 per copy.) I want to help.

Name

Address

son, and above all, through education, can we do this.

People tell us of the time when the workers will inherit the future. What does that mean but a promise of heaven after a life of death? Who will inherit the future? If the workers are to inherit the future they must lay the foundations of that future now, and they must see to it that they get a little of this promised heaven right now. We are entitled to sing, to play, to educate and develop all of the faculties and powers and talents that we have, and all that can make us finer social beings. In our educational scheme we include lectures on health, gymnasium practices, choruses, social and aesthetic dance,

ing, art work, artistic industries, and everything else that makes for culture and happiness. We want our leisure to be filled with creative and social effort. We do not want our leisure to be idle, extravagant, and wasteful.

That is all I wish to say tonight, comrades. I am sure from your response this evening that when I come on my second visit to Boston, I will find you all spending a good part of your leisure in educational activity along the lines I have suggested. And I want to threaten that if you do not begin within a week or two the Boston educational work of the International, I shall return here whether you want me to or not.

LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street, New York City

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Wednesdays, 8.50

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
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DR. JOSEPH SLAVIT
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D. P. BERENBERG
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PROF. 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

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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.

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Wake up boys! Now is the time to triple your income. Learn practical pattern-making, drafting and grading for dresses. The most simplified system adapted for the whole-sale trade.

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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 & Milius,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deits & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

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Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.
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WHITE LILY TEA
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LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

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

Good Speakers

Fine Concert

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EVERYBODY WELCOME

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

A GREAT DAY AT ALBANY

(Continued from Page 1)

junction with the Committee of Seventeen of New York City. It was also decided that this State-wide committee work in co-operation with the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Another resolution calling for the assembling of a National Convention for the safeguarding of our constitutional and civic liberties and their ever-growing usurpation by the executive and judicial departments of the national and state administrations, was referred by the Convention to a referendum vote of the membership of the various organizations represented, said referendum to be conducted under the auspices of the Committee of Seventeen and the state-wide committee.

Delegates were present from local unions and central labor bodies of New York, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Binghamton, Oswego, Buffalo, Lackawanna, Rochester, Syracuse, Glenn Falls, Utica, Kingston, Jamestown and many other localities in the State. Practically all the local unions of our International Union in New York were represented at the Convention. The General Office was represented by Brothers H. Wander and Max D. Danish.

Joseph D. Cannon of the Smelter Workers' Union of Lackawanna, N. Y. was chairman, and John F. Lacey, of the Central Labor Union of Buffalo was vice-president. The Labor Party, the Committee of Forty-eight and a number of other liberal civic bodies were represented by delegations. Among those who spoke were Wm. MacDonald, associate editor of the Nation, Arthur Hays, chairman of the Executive Board of the Committee of Forty-eight, and Clarence Steadman, chief counsel for the Suspended Five.

CRUSH THE CONSPIRACY!

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress various Peace Time Sedition Bills, particularly the Sterling-Braham Bill, conceived in darkness and with a malicious design to take away the liberties of the people, to destroy the organized labor movement, to abolish free speech and to place in chains free expression of thought and opinion.

For a time, the strong protests aroused by this Bill and similar bills, such as the Silver Bill introduced in the New York Senate, delayed action upon it. It is now within your power and your sacred duty to defeat this pernicious movement to destroy our liberties by sending protest after protest to your Congressmen and Senators without a minute's delay. Make clear to them in your telegrams that as American workers, as free men and women, you are resolved to maintain your rights against any aggression of ambitious politicians and forces of darkness. Where practicable, meetings of protest in conjunction with other labor bodies of your city or locality should be organized and resolutions be sent to Congress at Washington where your voice will be heard and listened to.

The entire labor movement, headed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, has undertaken to rouse the conscience of the country to the great danger ahead. Let us all do our share and defeat the dark conspiracy of the enemies of the people!

Fraternally yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Gen. Secy.-Treas.



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NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

DRESS AND WAIST:

Monday, February 9th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, February 16th.

GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday, February 23rd

The next General Meeting will be also a Special Meeting for the nominations of a General Secretary and delegates to the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, March 1st.

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