

"My rights—
none I hold
that, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 37, A.)

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II, No. 8.

New York, Friday, February 20, 1920.

Price, 2 CENTS

WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS TO WORK DAY FOR THEIR UNITY HOUSE

Executive Board Issued Call To Waitmakers To Work Washington's Birthday To Raise Fund for Their Unity House

The Unity House, that wonderful summer home which the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, bought has not only been a place for the members to spend a few inspiring weeks during the summer, but it has been a unique achievement of labor in this country. Those who were fortunate enough to spend a few weeks or days in the Unity House, located among lakes, waterfalls and mountains in Forest Park, know this to be true. Every visitor must have been inspired with the splendid and devoted administration of the House which instilled new confidence and hope in the ability of the workers. It was an inspiring example of what workers can do, and the waitmakers had a perfect right to be proud of their achievement.

But the Unity House is not yet owned by the waitmakers. Only a part of the 100,000 dollars, which the House cost and which is

worth twice that amount now, is paid. The rest is in mortgages on which a heavy interest is to be paid. In order therefore to fully control it, extend its activities, accommodate larger numbers of our members, the mortgages must be cleared. The money must be paid. The members must pay it.

In order to meet this emergency the Executive Board of Local 25 issued a call to the members to work voluntarily next Monday, Washington's Birthday, to raise the necessary fund. A day's work on this holiday will clear the Unity House of its heavy burdens, the mortgages and the accompanying interest, it will open up new activities, it will give new courage and confidence to the workers, and it will give them a splendid summer home.

The Executive Board is confident that the majority of the members will respond to the call and offer their services for their own Unity House.

HOUSE DRESS AND PETTICOAT MAKERS STAND FIRM

Former President of the House Dress and Bathrobe Manufacturers' Association Settles with the Union.—Petticoat Manufacturers Seek Injunction Against Union.—Strikers Determined To "Fight To a Finish."

The strikes of the House Dress Makers' Union, Local 41, and of Petticoat Makers' Union, Local 45, are having the effects the workers had intended them to be.

The Association of the House Dress Manufacturers' Association is crumbling. One by one the firms are making settlements with the Union. Among those who have already settled with the Union is Mr. Goodnow, the former president of the Manufacturers' Association. His workers received a flat increase of 5 dollars a week. Mr. Jones is another manufacturer who has settled with the Union. His workers received an increase of 60 per cent. They have also secured the 44 hour week.

Brother Goldstein, Manager of Local 41, is very well satisfied with the strike situation. He confidently hopes that the strike will come to a speedy end with a complete victory for the workers.

Settlements are also being made in the Petticoat Shops. But the names of the manufacturers who have already settled are withheld for the time being from publication.

liation.

The Petticoat Manufacturers are more desperately engaged in combatting the Union than are the other manufacturers. They are not yet accustomed to deal with the Union. They cannot bear the thought of tolerating a union shop, and the days of the sweat shop are still fresh in their minds. In the effort to perpetuate the conditions of slavery which they know are gone never to return they resorted to the well established weapon of the employers, — the injunction. They have applied to the court for an injunction against the strike and in that way they hope to bring the workers back to the shops.

They are, of course, mistaken. The workers were never so determined to fight for their just demands.

Both the House Dress and Petticoat Makers strikes are in full swing. The shops are empty, the industries are at a standstill. Nevertheless, the workers must not fail to do their duty. They must attend their meetings and take their turn on the picket line.

NEW YORK WAISTMAKERS TO EXTEND WAGE INCREASE

The Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, at Meeting in Cooper Union, Passed Resolution To This Effect.

At the general membership meeting of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, held last Monday evening, Feb. 16, at Cooper Union, it was unanimously decided to enforce the increase in wages in all shops throughout the waist and dress industry, regardless of their affiliation with any association.

While the demand for a wage increase has been granted to 80 per cent of the waitmakers, there are still some manufacturers who are stubbornly clinging to their policy of underpaying their workers. But the workers are determined that the wage increase be effective in all the shops of the industry.

The decision of the workers is clearly expressed in a letter sent by General Secretary-Treasurer Ab. Baroff to Mr. Alfred Stern, President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

The letter follows:

Gentlemen:

We have recently endeavored, by communication and subsequent conferences, to enlist the aid of your Association in allaying the prevailing restlessness in the shops of the members of your Association. We regret to say that the cooperation which we had a right to anticipate from you was not forthcoming, and the situation in your shops is still precarious and unsettled.

During the same time while we were endeavoring to secure a conference with your Association on the question of an increase in wages for the workers in the shops of your members, we also took up this problem with the Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc. Both this latter Association and our Union, agreed to submit the controversy to an impartial chairman — Dr. Judah L. Magnes, acting in this capacity at the request of both parties. His decision, accepted by both sides, which went into effect on February 2, 1920, granted higher minimum scales and a general flat increase to all week workers and a commensurate increase to all piece workers. Similar upward scale changes took effect in all shops operated by independent manufacturers.

This decision and the new scales affected 80 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. Your Association, with its 190 shops, represents only 20 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. The workers in your shops cannot, quite obviously, be expected to be satisfied with less than what 80 per cent of the work-

ers in the industry have received. In taking your stand, in insisting that your minority of 20 per cent retaining a minimum scale inferior to the one prevailing in the overwhelming majority of the shops in the industry, you are not allaying the unrest in your shops; you are, on the contrary, stimulating it.

It is a generally recognized fact that the ever-mounting cost of living has far outstripped whatever increases in wages our workers have received a year ago. Your stand, therefore, is not, in our judgment, the kind that will receive public approval. The proposition that a minority in an industry should dictate terms to the majority is wholly foreign to the principle of uniform trade standards, unfair and must prove in the end unworkable.

Trusting that you will see the justice of our contentions,

Very truly yours,

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Those who addressed the meeting were Abraham Baroff, S. Yanofsky, Judah Panken, Alderman B. C. Vladeck, E. Reichberg, Manager of the Independent Division of the Union, J. Horowitz, Manager of the Dress Division, and H. Silberman, Chairman of the Executive Board, who presided.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER DUE HERE NEXT WEEK

Secretary Baroff received the following cablegram:

"London, Feb. 17.

"Arrived in London in Ritz Hotel. Will leave London for New York next Saturday on the Emperor. Greetings to my family and friends.

SCHLESINGER.
The General Executive Board is already at work making elaborate arrangements for the fitting reception of President Schlesinger. Details of the reception are not yet available, but indications are that it will be a brilliant affair.

TO ALL CLOAK, SKIRT AND REEFER MAKERS:

Next Monday, February 23, is Washington's Birthday. It is one of our legal holidays and all cloakmakers are warned not to work on this day.

JOINT BOARD,
L. LANGER, Sec.

Topics of the Week

The Wilson-Lansing Episode

ONLY a few days passed since Secretary of State Robert Lansing resigned his post and the literature that has grown around his act is already voluminous. And it is still in the process of growth. The widespread interest in this country and abroad in the resignation of this mediocre, smug lawyer from President Wilson's Cabinet is the more significant when we remember with what weary and jaded interest we regard the most tremendous happenings of the day.

The resignation, or rather the dismissal of Mr. Lansing has followed a brief interchange of letters between the President and the Secretary. The first letter of the President was dated February 7, and the last February 13. The entire controversy revolves around a trivial and trifling subject matter which is universally regarded as being a contest between the resignation, grievances, resentments and bad feeling. In the first letter the President asks the Secretary, "Is it true, as I have been told that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the Government into conference? And he warns the Secretary at the same time that "no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference." The Secretary confessed that he had called informal conferences of his colleagues, with their full concurrence, on matters which could not be postponed. But he vigorously denied entertaining any thoughts of stealing the President's job. And he suggested that his resignation may perhaps heal matters. The President promptly accepted this suggestion "to take effect at once," he wished him good luck, and Mr. Lansing is again that placid, mediocre private citizen.

Even Mr. Lansing could not remain altogether true to the decorous lies of such correspondence. He hints to the underlying motive of his act. He reminds the President that "ever since January, 1913, I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to international affairs in general." He was snubbed, ignored, placed in the dim background, and all even before he went to Paris. Colonel House was consulted on all important matters. Then the President was rapidly being converted to Clemenceau's outlook. The Fourteen Points collapsed one by one. Wilson the democrat has turned into the traditional diplomat. Everybody saw this striking transformation except the President himself. Many of Clemenceau's proposals, among them William C. Bullitt became famous. Lansing, though far from being a liberal, could not stomach this complete surrender to Clemenceau. In Bullitt's testimony before the Senate Committee, Lansing is reported as having said: "I believe if the Senate could only understand what this treaty means, and if the American people could really understand, it would unquestionably

be defeated." But he was too loyal, too decorous, too phlegmatic to do anything. He simply waited for an opportune moment, and it came.

Since the resignation of W. J. Bryan in 1915, Lansing proved to be the ideal Secretary for Wilson. He was docile, meek, characterless. He is a "library lawyer," as his friends characterize him. In his testimony before the Senate Committee he evinced a colossal ignorance of matters pertaining to his own department. Why then did the President dismiss him? Why did he choose this time, so long after the Paris Conference and so close the end of his own administration? The replies are many and various. There is a widespread opinion that the President is not responsible for his act. The entire matter is explained on psychological grounds. Others again are giving a purely political turn to this affair. It shows, some political wiseacres say, that the President is determined to resume leadership of his party, his country and even the world, if it only yields. It is also said that the new Russian policy calls for a new minister. Many things are said. At a rate events will prove which of those suppositions are correct.

The President and Fiume

PRESIDENT WILSON has burst upon the scene of international politics. The Premiers of England, France, Italy not accustomed to their occasional chats together with America only watching, observing, waiting. When the new policy toward Russia was adopted, America pursued its policy of watching and waiting. Then the Premiers took up the picturesque Fiume question. A certain policy was adopted. And the President sent a note which raised a hurricane of protest and abuse in all allied capitals. The note has not yet been made public. But according to newspaper reports, President Wilson is said to have threatened the Premiers with American withdrawal of European affairs if his Fiume proposal will not be adopted. England is irritated. France and Italy are furious.

Fiume is an important port on the Adriatic. It is the only outlet to the sea of Central Europe. It is of utmost significance to Yugoslavia created by the Allies out of the former Austro-Hungary. But Italy wants Fiume. It was promised to her. It was pledged to Italy in the notorious secret Pact of London. It was to be given her for breaking with Germany and declaring war on her former Ally. President Wilson learned of this when he came to Europe to negotiate peace. It was the only case when he in protest of this understanding published the famous Fiume note proposing to make Fiume a free city. But it remained a city under military control. D'Annunzio's occupation of that city, the Italian Governments' futile gestures in protest of his occupation, and the Allied watchful waiting were the only things done. But finally the Allied Premiers decided to do something with

regard to Fiume. They have apparently decided to abide by the London Pact, or something approaching it. The actual situation is not yet known at this writing.

Lloyd George Invited to Russia

GEORGE LANSBURY, the famous editor of the London Daily Herald, now in Moscow, wirelessly the following message to the British Premier:

"You are making the mistake of your life in your estimate of the Soviet leaders. I beg of you to come here to Moscow and join in conference with Lenin. I am sure your eyes would be opened as soon as you crossed the frontier. The Soviet leaders are of first rate, clear-headed, honest and humane. It is to the interest of England and to the world to make peace with them without delay."

Lansbury sustains the conclusions reached by many unbiased observers who visited Russia. Lansbury is not only an influential public-man but he is the editor of the Herald which is read by a quarter of a million of workers. His reports on conditions in Russia will doubtless have a tremendous effect. Now that the Allies have decided to resume trade with Russia Lansbury's recommendations will have greater effect.

The Allies and the Kaiser

THE refusal of Holland to hand the Kaiser over to be tried by the Allies has been a singular service done, not so much to the Kaiser as to the Allies in freeing them from the extremely embarrassing situation of probing into the causes of the war. For the Allies are now confronted with the problem how to graciously extricate themselves from the whole Kaiser affair. They had a special Commission to deal with our criminals. It was one of their chief activities to bring about permanent peace. Lloyd George was elected on the Kaiser issue soon after the armistice.

But they could not very well openly surrender to the decision of Holland. The Supreme Council sent a note expressing its astonishment at the strange decision of the Dutch Government. Holland was warned against the man solely responsible for the war. And the Allied Council offered a compromise. It is a clever and workable compromise. The Council only suggests that Holland adopt some precautionary measures against the Kaiser "either on the spot or by releasing the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes." That would mean sentencing the Kaiser without undergoing the embarrassments of a trial. Holland on the other hand will doubtless welcome such a plan as it is anxious to maintain friendly relations with the Allies. At the same time it is a matter of considerable prestige for Holland to be the custodian of the "author of the war."

The Allies have apparently decided to give up trying the war criminals. They have gone a step further. They not only entrusted Wilhelm to a neutral country like Holland but they gave up the rest of the culprits to be tried by Germany itself. Germany then is the one to try the guilty ones in the

Leipzig Supreme Court. The Supreme Council assures the world that such a procedure is in perfect agreement with the sacred text of the Peace Treaty. In this way one of the chief activities of the Supreme Council ends.

Railroad Brotherhoods Decide To Wait

ON February 9 the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers issued a call to its members to go out on strike Tuesday, February 17. A statement was issued. It is in part as follows:

"No Federal injunction will stop us, and we will spend the last dollar the organization has to win the strike. Our funds may be tied up so that we cannot use them within 48 hours, but that won't break the strike."

A few days later President Wilson invited the railroad chiefs. He had a fifteen minute talk with them and declined to grant the general wage increase demanded by the workers. Instead, he submitted a counter proposal. He proposed two methods of settling the wage question. Under the first, it would be dealt with by machinery which is expected to be set up by the law providing for the return of the roads to private control March 1. But in case such machinery was not set up he would use his own sense to get the railroad managers and employees together in a special tribunal to take up and settle all wage questions.

The strike was called off. The railroad workers decided to wait some more. And there will be another conference of the railroad union representatives in Washington on February 23 to consider the President's plan. They have no concrete program for that conference. But they have some fears that if Congress will create the proposed tribunal, it will endanger the rights of the workers by the possible incorporation of compulsory arbitration and the anti-strike provisions. The railroad workers are therefore longingly looking toward the Coal Commission directly appointed by the President as the only alternative.

It is evident that the Brotherhoods have definitely decided to abandon the strike weapon. They realize that a railroad strike now would mean a strike against the Government. No American labor union is willing or ready to strike against its government. The strike in this case is merely a theoretical affair, it is a gesture, but not an actual weapon.

Socialist Trial Resumes

THE trial of the Socialist Assemblymen is on again. It began last Tuesday. Speaker Sweet and the Laskers have extended their presence against the Socialists. They are revelations of plots against law and order in this country has utterly collapsed. The ranks behind Sweet are constantly becoming thinner and those who are remaining have lost their erstwhile courage. They are so forlorn and insecure. Up-State is the only source of strength.

Now it is the turn for the defense. The Socialists are present-

Three Months' Achievements of the International

Report of Secretary Baroff to the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board.

II.

I have spent considerable time in connection with the New York cloak situation during the last three months. The situation in general is probably well known to you; but its present complications have grown out of a demand of the workers for an increase in the minimum scale provided for in the agreement of May, 1919. These increases were asked for the purpose of enabling the cloakmakers of New York to meet the increase in the cost of living which has taken place in the interim of May-December, 1919.

The first conference with the manufacturers' association, on December 2nd, resulted in an understanding with the manufacturers that the Union would submit to them data on this question. But later the manufacturers repudiated this understanding and refused to consider any increase. As a result, a number of stoppages have occurred in the trade, and the Association has begun a publicity campaign against the Union, charging it with violation of the agreement. The Joint Board and the International have promptly replied to this by extensive publicity, setting forth the justice of the demands.

On January 2, 1920 the Union and the Association received an invitation by telegram from Governor Smith, of New York, to a conference to talk the matter over and to adjust it by conciliation. As a result, an Arbitration Committee was appointed by the Governor, which began its sessions at the time of the writing of this report, and which is expected to render a satisfactory adjustment of this complicated situation.

I am very happy to report to you that the Cleveland situation was brought to an exceedingly successful termination. An agreement, the best ever hoped for, was signed by all the manufacturers, and highly satisfactory scales were reached thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Referees in New York City. The work of Vice President Perlestein in this field has been of inestimable value during his case. There are five points in the defense. They are as follows:

1. The exposition of the philosophy of Socialism by Morris Hillquit and Algeron Lee as experts on the witness stand.
2. Proof of the harmony of purpose between labor and Socialism through state federation of labor officials, the principal one of whom will be James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.
3. Proof that Socialism is not inherently opposed to religion through the testimony of ministers.
4. Justification of their legislative program for 1917, 1918 and 1919.
5. An attack on the program of the Republican leaders of the Legislature.

to our organization, and great credit should be given to him. Thus, a situation which has been one of the most vexatious spots for the past nine years, has been brought to a splendid end, and Cleveland is now on the map of the International as one of the Union strongholds. I have no doubt that Vice President Perlestein will give you a detailed report of the situation. Comrade Yanoofsky and myself were in Cleveland Friday, the 2nd of Jan. where we have addressed a mass-meeting of the Cleveland cloakmakers who have enthusiastically ratified the agreement.

At the writing of this report I received a call to Boston in order to help settle the difficulties of the local situation. The Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association have been at loggerheads for quite some time on the question of a guaranteed employer or a week for each season for the cloakmakers in that city. This matter has recently threatened a general strike in the city, and it was only upon the advice of the General Office that such action was withheld until all possible means for a peaceful adjustment should fail. Brother Halpern went twice to Boston in connection with this situation, and has been working hard to adjust this controversy satisfactorily.

The Raincoat Local 7 of Boston has recently been organizing the Cambridge shop of the United States Rubber Co., and they have succeeded in enrolling about 1,100 men and women into their local. As these men do not all work on garments, we have advised the local to withhold any precipitate action in organizing these men until some one from the International will have had a chance to investigate the entire situation.

Brother Halpern, who visited Boston two weeks ago in connection with the cloak situation, of that city, also investigated the raincoat situation, and he will place before the Board his findings in this matter.

Our Boston Waistmakers' Union, Local 49, has had hard sailing during the past several months on account of two extremely stubborn shop strikes which had cost the Union a great deal of money. At this writing the Boston waistmakers have presented new demands to the manufacturers. I have been called there to address a mass meeting of the waistmakers.

Vice President Lefkowitz will very likely render a report on his achievements in Toledo and Cincinnati. In Toledo, a lockout started by the firm of Cohen, Friedlander and Martin, was successfully settled by Vice President Lefkowitz and Perlestein. The workers returned to work under the piece work system this season, with the stipulation that week work will begin next season.

A similar settlement was effected in Cincinnati through the efforts of Brother Lefkowitz, and these settlements which have paved the way for the introduction of week work for next season without difficulty, have been well received by the workers in these towns.

I also wish to say that in Toronto a similar settlement has been effected by the efforts of Brother Koldofsky, who, will very likely render a report on this matter.

The question of week work for the next season throughout the middle west is thus definitely assured.

The White Goods Workers' Union of New York, Local 62, was to meet with their employers in December, for the purpose of adjusting an increase in their wage scale for the next year. Owing, however, to the fact that their manager, Brother Wm. Davis, was taken suddenly ill, these conferences did not take place. The local found itself without a manager. They have requested the International to take charge of the management of the local until such time as Brother Davis will be able to return to his duties. I have called in Brother Lefkowitz from Cincinnati, where he has engaged in organizing work among the dress and skirt makers' and he has now gone to the office of Local 62.

The House Dress and Kimono Workers, Local 41, of New York, has a new manager, Brother M. Weinberg. They have recently sent out demands to their employers, asking for a flat increase of 85 in their wages. The granting of this demand is not expected to meet with smooth sailing, and the local may be involved in a number of strikes on this account. They are determined, however, that their just demands will be granted by the employers.

The Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 6, has been receiving, by special arrangements with the General Office, \$50 per week for the past four weeks, to aid them in the organization campaign in New Jersey. This arrangement was provided only a short time, and I would ask the Board to consider the continuation of this subsidy at present. I have not received any report lately from Loc. 6 regarding their activities in New Jersey.

The New York Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, which has for the last few years been one of our well-organized bodies, has received recently a blow from an unexpected source, — the Courts of the State of New York, — in the form of an injunction, growing out of a small shop strike in Staten Island. Shortly after the issuing of the injunction, Brother Samuel Friedman, secretary, and Brother Morris Wexler, manager of the local, together with six other members of the organization, were sentenced to thirty

days for an alleged violation of the injunction. They are to be released in a few days, and they will be greeted by a great mass meeting of their members, which I expect to address. It must be said in this connection that the effect of this imprisonment upon the Union has been not in the least depressing, and the organization has been loyal with its officers throughout this critical period in every way. I have sprung this time attended a meeting of their membership, met with them, gave them a talk, and advised their officers in every respect.

DESIGNERS ARE ACTIVE UNION MEN

To the Editor of Justice:

I often wonder why I don't see the activities of the 'Designers' Union reported in our valued organ, Justice. Is it because the designers are insignificant members of the great family of our International? Is it because they have shown themselves to be unworthy? But if that was the case in the past, I am confident that the designers will prove themselves worthy in the future.

The time will soon come when the designer as a union man will be on the lips of every one in the industry. He will make himself worthy of the name, and of the great International which is his inspiration. The time is not distant when he will prove to be an asset to our great brotherhood. After all, we have nothing to be ashamed of. It is not quite one year and we have a membership of about five hundred which we would never be able to accomplish if it were not for the unstinted assistance that we have received from the officials of the Joint Board. I cannot help but express my sincerest gratitude to these brothers for their guidance. Let us hope that the day is near when the designer, who is so backward will get his schooling at the Union and will become a class-conscious worker, by realizing that his economic struggle is the same as of all the workers. He will learn to fight with greater vigor on the industrial and political field for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth.

Yours fraternally,

M. STOCKMAN,
35 W. 110th St., N. Y.

A FLU VICTIM

Editor, Justice:

Steve Imre one of our brothers died from the influenza on Jan. 31. He was a member of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local 5, and was the shop-chairman in Percival B. Palmer Cloak Shop, which is the biggest cloak factory in Chicago. He was 33 years old and was born in Hungary. Many members were present at the funeral. The sisters and brothers of the shop collected enough money to pay the funeral expenses and send a wreath of red roses with red ribbon inscribed "From the Cloakmakers' Union."

His wife followed him five days later. She died from the same sickness. They left three children. The youngest is 4 years old, the oldest is 8 years. Their grandparents, 65 years of age, take care of them. Present but our sisters and brothers will see that they are placed in an orphan home.

Fraternally yours,
C. BERKI.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

OUTWORN REMEDIES

From the appeals issued by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, it is clear that he vividly realizes the grave dangers with which the freedom of this country is threatened. He is poignantly aware of the sinister forces that are sweeping this country, and he boldly throws the gauntlet at enemies of labor urging all organized workers to energetically combat their enemies. He flays Congress in no uncertain terms. "Scorned by Congress, ridiculed and misrepresented by many members of both houses, the American labor movement finds it necessary to vigorously apply its long and well-established non-partisan political policy." But in the same breath in which he so violently flays Congress and its members he urges the workers, contrary to logic and common sense, to cling tenaciously to their "well-established non-partisan political policy."

This policy is too well known. Shorter hours, higher wages, union labor, collective bargaining, labor legislation, — these are the fundamentals of the policy. The question of party allegiance is considered to be of no consequence. A declaration of sympathy for these fundamentals was sufficient to make any aspirant for office pass as a friend of labor.

This policy is claimed to be traditional, and as such was, of course, put into operation at the last election. If it is recommended again, it must be on account of the results achieved by it. But as to the results, Gompers himself is compelled to admit in no unambiguous words that a Congress many members of which were elected through the efforts of the A. F. of L. as friends of labor made a travesty of all labor demands. Where is the guaranty that this policy will yield better results in the future?

The logic of Gompers becomes particularly strained, when, in order possibly to calm his own scruples in regard to this question, he refers to the effect of the bill of grievances issued by the A. F. of L. in 1906 which was followed by a strong and successful non-partisan political campaign. In 1908, 1910 and 1912 the same program was carried out in consequence of which many enemies of labor are claimed to have been defeated, and the essential points of the bill of grievances were realized.

If that be true, if the essential demands of labor have been attained, if the enemies of labor were defeated, why this alarm about the impending danger?

labor has been so victorious as to bend legislators to its will, as to transform its demands into laws, how could it have happened that the interests of labor have been made an object of travesty by politicians?

Gompers may be a poor logician. But we do not think that he is blind. For not to see what is going on under one's nose is nothing but blindness. Far from imposing its will upon the barons of industry, labor has had to witness of late how its most sacred rights have been trampled underfoot. The will of a Gary is sufficient to force thousands of workers into submission. Injunctions against strike leaders, compulsory labor have again been restored to life. If this is not the best proof of the powerlessness of labor and of the utter failure of the traditional program of the A. F. of L., what else can it be?

In one of his appeals, Gompers urges organized labor not to affiliate itself with any political party, to bind itself, not to a political party but to the principle of freedom, justice, and democracy. If this is what organized labor has to pursue, there is no need for it to be non-partisan. It can with a light heart join either the Democratic or the Republican party. Is not any of these parties in lasting love with these beautiful principles?

Other terms, profusely used by Gompers in his appeals, are "friends of labor" and "enemies of labor." But is Gompers so naive as to believe that any aspirant for a political office would openly declare that he is an "enemy of labor"? Who is not nowadays a friend of labor as far as words are concerned? It is out of love for labor that measures undermining the very existence of the labor movement are taken and proposed. Ask the Grahams and the Palmers and they will tell you that they are out doing themselves with their session bills, with their wars against the communists in order to protect the interests of labor.

The A. F. of L. may obtain from candidates for political offices all the promises it wants. But where is the guarantee that these promises will be fulfilled. Have we not seen how Congressmen elected with union cards in their pockets turned their back to labor and its interests as soon as they passed the threshold of Congress. Do political parties ever carry out programs accepted at conventions? Gompers perhaps more than any one else ought by this time to have been convinced of the real value of such promises. How many of the promises

made during the war have been fulfilled?

Justice, liberty, democracy, friends of labor, all these are beautiful words. But beautiful as these words are, they are no more than words, which are not conveying any definite meaning. Their vagueness makes them especially dangerous. It is their vagueness that enables clever politicians to trim them to the need of any party, that makes them convenient means to cover all kinds of ugly practices. What is necessary above all is a clear analysis of their content. Such an analysis would perhaps convince even the leaders of the A. F. of L. that definite principles entail a definite and participatory policy, that the triumph of these principles presupposes above all a complete break with traditional methods.

An independent political party has been suggested by many as the best, although not the only, less have its dangers. It may prove quite harmful to the economic task of labor but still it can't be denied that this plan reflects an earnest attempt on the part of real friends of labor to give the labor movement a new direction. It is doubtless an experiment rich in potentialities.

It is because this experiment is rich in potentialities that Gompers has been so frightened. It is with his eyes on such a possible party that he warns the members of the A. F. of L. against the attempt on the part of the sinister forces to confuse the workers and to play into the hands of reactionaries by dividing the labor vote. The only chief of an independent labor party would be in the opinion of Gompers to increase the number of reactionaries and to enemies both in Congress and Senate, as the labor candidates would not be able to obtain sufficient votes for their election.

As to the charge of confusing the workers it can with equal and perhaps more right be made against the A. F. of L. For nothing is more liable to confuse the workers as this supposed neutrality. With his straight-forward manner of thinking the worker is absolutely unable to understand the meaning of the non-partisan policy. It may be asked, if the A. F. of L. has sufficient weight to make the workers vote for the right Republican or Democrat, why can it not influence the workers to cast all their votes for the candidates of the labor party, especially as there can be no question as to the fitness of the latter to be the true representatives of labor?

We heartily agree with Gompers in his arraignment of the Congress and all those who have been instrumental of late in encouraging and loosening the powers of darkness. We believe together with Gompers that it is high time for all sincere friends of democracy to gather forces for the defence of their cherished ideals. Our inherited rights and fundamental principles are at stake.

But it is precisely because the danger is so imminent that it would not do to simply pour the old wine into the new bottles. The old methods have proved to be futile and powerless. The only logical conclusion is to open new paths.

SIGMAN REMAINS WITH THE JOINT BOARD

It is difficult to imagine the Cloakmakers' Union without Morris Sigman. One may without exaggeration say that the victories achieved by the cloakmakers during the last ten years are largely due to the indefatigable energy of Sigman. It is he who has above all been instrumental in creating the Joint Board, and in making it a formidable weapon in the hands of the cloakmakers. It is he who had the courage to launch and carry out successfully the campaign for week work in opposition to the views of almost all of his colleagues.

No wonder that we were so surprised to learn that Morris Sigman had resigned and that the Joint Board had appointed a committee to arrange for him a farewell banquet.

We deemed it, however, wisest to have a personal conversation with him in regard to the matter. From this conversation we inferred that Sigman was not yet lost for the Joint Board, although the reasons that induced him to take such a step were quite weighty.

Our inference is fortunately proved to be true. We have been informed that Sigman has changed his mind. It may be that he is committed by the Yaphovich, Metz, and others that interviewed Sigman at the time when we had our conversation with him has something to do with this change. But whatever the cause of the change may be, we hear that the banquet will not be given as a farewell banquet but in the hope that his connection with the Joint Board will become closer.

We hope that Sigman will not regret his change of mind. The International might have offered him a large field of activity. We doubt, however, whether he would have felt there at home, whether the International would have substituted for him the close ties with which he was bound to the Joint Board. As to the Joint Board it has all reason to congratulate itself upon the return of its leader. The Joint Board would doubtless have ultimately recovered from the loss of Sigman. But the absence of this clear-headed leader would have been felt for a long time.

PHILADELPHIA WAISTMAKERS FOUND A MANAGER

Brother Reisberg, who has been selected by the Philadelphia waistmakers as manager of their union, is not a veteran in the labor movement; he is a young man. But what we know from his activities in New York tends to show that he is a man of great executive abilities. His work in the Ladies Waistmakers' Union of N. Y., with which he was connected for many years was highly efficient. He was practically one of the chief leaders of the last strike of the New York waistmakers and it is because he was so needed in New York that he could not fill the place of Brother Silverman immediately after the latter had resigned from his position. We are firmly convinced that Brother Reisberg is one of the best and ablest of our labor leaders and that he is the right man for the right place. We hope that the

Philadelphia waistmakers will give him all possible assistance and encouragement in his difficult but important task.

TO THE RESCUE OF THE UNITY HOUSE

The Unity House is in dire need of funds. Unless a considerable sum is obtained, the Union may lose its home. It would be a double loss. Not only would the ladies waistmakers be deprived of their splendid summer home but the Union would lose all the money it has invested in it. To meet this emergency the following plan has been accepted by the Union. An appeal is to be made to the members of the Union urging them to contribute voluntarily one working day for the Unity House. We explicitly say voluntarily to show that we do not intend to impose a duty or a tax on the members.

We are well aware of the fact that wages of a day's work is quite a sacrifice for many workers. We therefore do not want the workers to set any regular working day for this end. We propose the following alternative. Next Monday, Washington's birthday, is a holiday. The Union proposes to its members to work on that day and to give the wages to the Unity House.

We are not so optimistic as to suppose that every waistmaker will follow this highly important suggestion. There are plenty of people who are foolish enough to find all kinds of excuses for not doing what is of great importance for themselves. We must, however, say that if this plan is carried out by every member of the Ladies Waistmakers' Union, the Unity House will be cleared from all its mortgages.

We are now in the midst of snow and blizzards. But if steps are not taken right now the waistmakers will find themselves in the hot months of July and August not in Forest Park, but in the scorching hell of New York.

A list of all those who will work on Washington's birthday

On Armistice Day, Nov. 11th, 1919, a mob broke into the I. W. W. hall at Centralia, Washington, and five of them were killed. The attackers came from a passing parade of ex-service men. The same day an ex-service man, Wesley Everetts by name, was seized by a mob, dragged through the streets and lynched.

The lynchers of Wesley Everetts are known. They have not been indicted. They will never be tried for their crime. That is because Wesley Everetts was a member of the I. W. W.

But ten members of the I. W. W. (including five ex-service men) have been arrested and charged with conspiring to fire upon and kill the men in the parade as it passed their hall; they are charged with having plotted and planned to do this thing for two weeks in advance of the act; they are charged with doing this as an attack upon the Government. They are now being tried for murder.

You will read about "confessions" said to have been made by some of those men. The police are busy trying to get those "confessions" now. They have not yet succeeded in getting the kind of confessions they want, but they are trying hard. I am privately informed that they are heating soldering irons red hot and holding them a few inches away from the bare feet of those prisoners—not so near as to make a scar, but that can be shown in court as proof of torture—but near enough to cause almost unendurable

for the Unity House will be published in Justice. We hope the list will be a long one. We are sure that the ladies' waistmakers have sense enough to realize what the Unity House means to the Union and that they will act accordingly.

New York Cloakmakers Adopt Resolution of Thanks to Governor Smith

A resolution thanking Governor Smith for his endeavor to settle by every means the industrial controversy in the cloak trade of New York has been unanimously adopted by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Unions of New York, in regular meeting assembled on Feb. 7, 1920, at 110 East 125th St. The resolution follows:

Whereas, During the recent controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Unions of New York, representing 52,000 organized workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York City, and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of New York, growing out of the request made by the Union on behalf of the workers for an increase of their wage scale to meet the increased cost of living, the Governor of the State of New York, the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, invoked the offices of the State Industrial Commission to take up this controversy for investigation and adjustment; and

was set on foot speedily and conducted in a spirit of commendable impartiality and fairness by a Labor Board appointed by the Governor, consisting of members of the State Industrial Commission and the parties in interest, and this investigation has resulted in a mutually acceptable and workable decision, thus preventing strife and unrest in the industry; be it

Resolved, That we express our feeling of deep satisfaction and gratitude to the Governor of the State of New York for his public-spirited endeavor to settle this critical industrial situation in a spirit of fair-mindedness and scrupulous regard for true facts and conditions, and that we commend his action to the wholehearted approbation of the citizenry of our State; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, and to the general and labor press of the State

Murder in Centralia

By J. T. DORAN

agony. Then they ask: "Well, are you ready to admit that you fired on the parade?" — That is the first thing I want you to remember.

Second, about the judge. There isn't any judge in the State of Washington who has any love lost on the I. W. W. But there is one judge who is reputed to be strict about the law. He is known to be in the habit of demanding evidence. This case was originally scheduled to come up before him. But the prosecution is taking no chances, so they engaged his broker as an assistant in the prosecution, and then applied for a change of venue — on the ground that the judge might be too favorably disposed toward their side! So the Governor appointed a special judge to try the case. Remember, when you read about some of his decisions, that he is hand-picked for the occasion.

Next, the governor. His name is Hart. If you want to know what he is like, think of Ole Hansen, Governor Hart is another one just like him. He was put in office by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, which together with the shipping combine, rules the State of Washington. He was put in office to use the powers of the State against the I. W. W., and to let the lumber combine do anything it damn pleased to protect its profits.

For nine years, ever since 1911, there had been open and merciless war against the I. W. W. in the State of Washington. In 1911 began the attempt of the lumberworkers to organize. They wanted decent living conditions and decent wages. In 1912 they created the Lumber Workers International Union No. 500 of the I. W. W. This organization was quickly crushed, but in the battered hearts and embittered hearts of the workers the determination to organize and fight for their rights at the first opportunity was only made stronger. The opportunity came with the outbreak of the European war. The scarcity of labor gave them the upper hand, and in spite of every effort, by police brutality and impertent gunmen and legislative enactment, to destroy their union, it increased to vast proportions. Union organizers were illegally arrested, their property and the property of the union was destroyed by officials and by thugs in the employ of the lumber barons. Finally, on Nov. 5, 1916, an armed band of Vigilantes organized by the Commercial Club of Everett — a body dominated by the lumber interests — shot and killed eight men, and drowned an unknown number of others, in an attack upon them when they attempted to return to the homes from which they had been illegally driven away.

When you read about the Centralia, remember this Everett incident. Remember that the newspapers then reported that the I. W. W. had made an armed attack upon Everett — remember that 74 of these workmen were arrested and charged with murder. Only one of these cases was ever tried; the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the

other 73 indictments were dismissed. Remember that; but remember also that the lumber interests are determined not to let anything like this happen this time.

The Everett outrage resulted in an increased membership in the union, and in 1917 the men declared a general strike for the eight-hour day and improved camp conditions. The United States had now entered the war against Germany, and the lumber interests were quick to use patriotism as a cloak for their purposes. They took advantage of the war-hysteria, and arrested the supposed leaders of the strike, held them in filthy jails for months, and shipped them at last to Chicago, where they were convicted along with others in the famous I. W. W. case under the Espionage Act, and sent to prison for twenty years.

But the imprisoning of these men did not improve the situation in the lumber industry. Press and pulpit joined in a demand for the destruction of the I. W. W., and in some instances for the murder of its members. But sheer inability to produce enough lumber finally led to the granting of the demands of the I. W. W. These demands were:

- Running hot and cold water, and bathing facilities.
- Spring-beds and mattresses.
- The employment of a "crumb-lick" — a man to take care of the bunks and keep them free from lice.
- Lights to read by.
- A basic 8-hour day.

The union has seen to it that these standards were maintained — and they are maintained to this day. To the lumber-camps during the war came many men from all over the country, drafted into the military service, and sent to do this kind of work; they came hating the I. W. W., but when they worked beside them, getting inferior wages, inferior food, inferior camp conditions, they realized what the union was for, and envied their I. W. W. comrades the protection it gave them — and they went away sold to the I. W. W. idea.

After the war there was danger that the long story of graft and profiteering and lawlessness in the lumber industry would be exposed to the public, and it became necessary to manufacture sentiment against the I. W. W. — especially as his organization was growing ever larger and more powerful, and included great numbers of the country, drafted into its ranks. You will read, in the accounts of the Centralia trial, of the alleged hostility of the I. W. W. in the Northwest toward the returned soldiers. It is not true.

The American Legion in Butte, Montana, is, so far as voting power goes, absolutely in the control of the I. W. W.

In Seattle the ex-service men have organized a Workers' Soldiers' and Sailors' Council and include organizations sympathetic to the program of awakened labor. They have preferred not to join the American Legion because it has throughout the state of

Washington a universal ill-repute among workmen as a subsidized police-force used by the lumber interests. Many of the members of these organizations, however, are now in favor of joining and controlling by their members the American Legion.

The American soldier who bears more medals for bravery than any other in the United States (seven of them in all, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the British war cross, and the Croix de Guerre) is a member of the Washington I. W. W. — Private La May. He was wounded half a dozen times in action in France, and is now lying with a broken spine, hurt perhaps irreversibly by a falling tree in a logging camp after his return home. He was a friend of the ex-serviceman, Wesley Everett, secretary of the Centralia I. W. W., who was lynched after the attack on the I. W. W. hall on Armistice Day. If La May had not been lying with a broken back he would have been at Everett's side that day, shoulder to shoulder with him, facing the invading mob.

And remember this: the bodies of the dead attackers were found inside the door and on the threshold of the I. W. W. hall. The lumber interests had planned the attack, someone had arranged that the parade should go out of its way, far from the chief thoroughfare, so as to pass through the obscure street in which the I. W. W. hall was situated. And Dr. Frank Bickford, one of the paraders, testified at the coroner's inquest that he had led the attack upon the hall.

Remember that the raiding of W. W. halls is no new thing. It is a form of sport which the lumber interests and the newspapers have promoted enthusiastically all over the northwest. Pianos which the boys have saved their dime to buy have been wantonly destroyed, adding machines and typewriters carried away. The police would laughingly flip a coin to see who should get the next typewriter.

The men who are tried in Centralia, the men who were in the hall when the locked door was broken open by the mob, are typical workers of the lumber camps, ordinary hard-handed not-easy-to-bluff loggers. All of them with, I think, only one exception, are natives of that section. Five are ex-soldiers. They were in that hall on Armistice Day for the same reason that they are members of the I. W. W. — because they had a right to be. They lived in a place where rights are not respected — unless they are protected. They didn't expect the Constitution to protect them in their right to join a union, and they didn't expect it to protect them in their right of peaceful assemblage. But they were going to belong to their union, and they were going to have a place to meet in, or know the reason why.

—From The Liberator.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

By DR. LOUIS FRIEDLAND,
Educational Director, I. L. G. W. U.

Are You Economical?

In the old days economics meant the proper management of one's household, of the affairs of a farm or an estate. A good husbandman, provider and manager, was a good economist. This is the literal meaning of the word in Greek, from which language we derive the term "economics." In the complicated industrial and social organization of modern times, economics has come to mean the management of wider and larger affairs than that of a household or an estate. Economics to-day means management of all industries in all their phases of production, manufacture, transportation and consumption. Today, what is the concern of one household, entrepreneur, worker, is the concern of all. We no longer live in farms, producing all we need for separate families on estates or farms, producing all we need for ourselves alone, and independent of the rest of the world. We are closely knit together in a thousand and one ways. We communicate with one another through machines, through all sorts of mechanical devices, and through accepted forms of current exchange, called money.

Workers have always been told to be "economical." In time of war, famine or financial crisis, they are glibly informed that potato peelings are a perfectly good food, that they must cut down their expenses, that they should never be extravagant or wasteful, that they can easily make the prevailing wage go a long way if they will decrease their desires and wants, and that by putting all the members of their families to the business of earning, their economic problems will be solved. But the other classes show no disposition likewise to curtail their desires and wants. They have a different form of economy! They begin their economies with enumeration of their wants, and they hold that the greater the number of their wants, the higher is their culture and civilization, and their standing in society.

There is no objection to husbanding one's resources, financial or personal, but the old English proverb — "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" — should apply to all classes. Of course, it is interesting and delightful to study the economics of systems as yet unborn, of future values and methods. But the worker of to-day does not intend to be bamboozled any longer. He refuses to be fed on sermons exhorting him to be economical and to demand only the barest minimum of good things in his life. He is sensible enough these days to be dissatisfied with the glorious and delectable visions of the economics of the future. He prefers to study the economic facts of our present industrial system, to understand its basis in the past, and if he is a member of the International, and a wise person, he will study the Economics of Our Industrial System under Profes-

tor Ardzooni and Professor Leo Wolman of our Workers' University, and of the New School for Social Research. In the same way, if he is unable or unprepared to attend the Workers' University, he will discover the main facts of the economics of today by attending the lectures at the various Unity Centers given by Miss Margaret Daniels, or Mr. Wilbert, or Mr. Matstner.

The worker is tired of letting the other fellow have the household and the management thereof, and he to have only the economy.

Mandolin Club and Reading Circle at the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 10th St.

Mr. Frank Haiss of the Shubert Mandolin Club and of the Rand School Orchestra has been engaged to teach a group of members of the Local the art of mandolin playing. The class will meet every Friday evening from 7 to 8:30 P. M. All those who wish to join this club should come to the Center this Friday evening at 7 P. M.

Dr. Sarah Greenberg will give a lecture on Social Hygiene and Health Friday evenings at 8:30 directly after the mandolin club has finished. Because of an excess of work due to the influenza epidemic, Dr. Greenberg was unable to give a lecture last Friday, and the one this week will be the first of a series of three.

The economic class on Tuesday at 8:45 P. M. has been resumed after an interruption in the course occasioned by illness and death in the family of Miss Margaret Daniels, who conducts the class.

The reading circle conducted by Nathan Blynder takes place on Tuesday evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. This class was organized for those book-lovers who are disappointed in having no literature lectures at the Center, and it is hoped that all such will take advantage of it, at least until after the Health Series which at present occupy the Friday evenings usually given over to literature or music.

In addition to the above extra classes, there are the usual ones of English, Arithmetic, Swimming and Recreation. Now that the piano in the school is again in good repair, Mrs. Retting will resume the teaching of folk-dances in the recreation period on Thursday. Those who were delighted by the exhibition of the folk dances of Old England, at the Unity Center party last Saturday evening, may learn some of the simpler ones in this class.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER,
Public School 63, Fourth St., near First Avenue, Manhattan.
HARLEM UNITY CENTER,
Public School 171, 103rd Street and 104th Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues.
BRONX UNITY CENTER,
Public School 54, Intervale Ave. and Freeman Street, Bronx.
SECOND BRONX UNITY CENTER, Public School 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER, Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan.

BROOKLYN UNITY CENTER, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

To All Shop Chairmen and Members of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25

Sisters and Brothers:

Your attention is called to the fact that the Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Pleaters of the Contracting Shops are on the Eve of a General Strike and it is your duty to see that all such work as Tucking, Hemstitching and Pleating be made in Union Contracting shops only. The least negligence on your part would mean that you are indirectly helping the bosses to break the strike of the shops where your sisters and brothers are working, and also of your Union.

We therefore ask you to observe the following rules:

1. You have to find out the name of the contractor where your boss makes the Pleating, Hemstitching and Tucking and bring same to brother H. Terk, Organizer of the Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Pleaters Union at 16 West 21st Street.

2. If, however, your firm refuses to tell you the name of such contractor, you have to notify Brother H. Terk at once and he will attend to same.

3. All Tuckers and Hemstitchers working in your place must secure special working cards immediately from Brother H. Terk, otherwise they will not be permitted to work at your shop in time of strike.

Externally yours,
**EXECUTIVE BOARD,
LADIES' WAIST-AND
DRESSMAKERS'
UNION.**

Waistmakers Extend Organization Campaign

Many novelty shops have come into existence during the last few years in the ladies' garment industry. These shops are doing tucking, pleating and hemstitching for the garment shops. But as they are mostly working for the waist shops they are consequently competing with the tuckers and hemstitchers in the inside shops. Those shops are known to the workers as the contracting shops.

The Waistmakers' Union has therefore decided to do away with the competition by organizing the workers of this trade in the contracting shops.

Those pleaters who belong to the Union have joined with the tuckers and hemstitchers in a vigorous organization campaign in preparation for a general strike.

The tuckers and hemstitchers of the inside waist and dress shops, 500 in number, have formed an organization committee and have decided to help in every way to organize all the workers of the trade.

A mass meeting of all tuckers and hemstitchers is arranged for March 1 where the question of a general strike will be taken up.

M. TERK, Organizer.

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

SELLS

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

EXCLUSIVELY

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

General News

Caters of all branches are hereby warned not to work on Washington's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 23, 1920. Our members are to receive pay for this holiday. Anyone failing to receive pay for same, shall report to the office.

The Executive Board at its session on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1920, decided to send the following letter of protest to the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the Board of Aldermen, and the Police Commissioner of the City of New York:

"The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, of the I. L. G. W. U., at its session on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1920, adopted a resolution protesting against the formation of a 'Riot Regiment' by the Police Department.

"We believe that the Police Department is fully able to cope with any situation that may at any time arise in the City of New York, and we feel that the only purpose to this regiment might serve, is to further suppress the right of the workers to strike, and to curtail the few remaining liberties of the people."

In our own recent experiences in the strikes of the Wrapper and Kimono and Petticoat Industries, as well as the few strikes conducted by the ladies' tailors, we find once more that the police are thoroughly biased, and that instead of assuming a neutral attitude which they are supposed to do, they seem to be bent on helping the manufacturers break these strikes.

The spirit of the strikers in these industries, however, is such, that no matter what obstacles are put in their way by the present inefficient Tammany administration, it will overcome them and be victorious in the end.

We would advise those of our members who on election day are so active in the capacity of captains or watchers for the two old parties, to go out on the picket line one of these days, and learn a great deal about how those whom they helped to put in power, treat their fellow workers who are trying to better their conditions.

There are only 4 weeks left in which our members can prepare themselves for our annual ball which will take place on the 27th of March, at the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard. We mention this now, so that our members may not feel disappointed on the last day, when they find that their full dress suits are not pressed. Tickets can be procured from all officers of the Union at 50 cents each.

We urge all our members to attend the next general meeting of the Union which will take place on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1920, at 1:30 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, as a great deal of important business is to be transacted at that meeting among which will be nominations for General Secretary and also the convention of the I. L. G. W. U., which will begin the first Monday in May, 1920, in Chicago.

Cloak and Suit News

The Cloak and Suit Department is at present busy with shop meetings of cutters who are working for manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association. Those of our members who receive notices to attend these meetings are requested by Business Manager Gorenstein to come without fail. This is of vital importance as we are conducting a statistical department whereby we can establish our claims to higher wages.

The business agents of this department are controlling the shops and members are requested to cooperate with them by having their books and working cards with them.

While the trade is not as busy as it should be at this time of the year, still our cutters are almost all working. This is in a great measure due to the fact that the office has enforced rigidly the rule that all shops must employ cutters.

The next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will take place on Monday, March 1, 1920, at 7:30 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Waist and Dress News

The office staff of this division is engaged in enforcing the recent decision of Dr. Magnus who acted as Arbitrator between the Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The increases in the wages and minimums of the cutters are being complied with in almost every shop with the exception of a few members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. The latter Association, which has always been a source of irritation for both our members and the manufacturers belonging to it, has not come to terms with our Union. A number of manufacturers belonging to the Dress and Waist Association have settled on the terms decided upon by the Arbitrator. In other cases, however, it has become necessary for our members to stop work in order to secure these increases.

Brother Sam B. Shenker, Manager of the Waist and Dress Division, who has returned to the office after his recent illness, together with his entire staff, is determined to enforce the increases in every shop in the industry, regardless of their affiliation with any Association. We want our members, especially those working for manufacturers belonging to the Dress and Waist Association to be on the watch against any violation of union conditions on the part of their employers.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch will take place on Monday, March 8, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P. M.

Miscellaneous News

The members of this division somehow or other seem to take little interest in the affairs of the Union, as is proven by the poor attendance at the meetings of this branch. The cutters of this division have more reason to attend their meetings than any of the

other branches, for while the Cloak and Suit and the Waist and Dress cutters have a strong solid organization and the men all feel sure that business will be attended to even in their absence, the same cannot be said of this division and it is therefore up to the members in this branch to take an active part in the business of this Union, so as to build up a strong division that would compare favorably with the other branches of this local.

The Wrapper and Kimono strike is quickly coming to a head. A number of the manufacturers belonging to the Association have already settled and the rest are following. We have reason to expect that by next week we will be able to report the successful termination of the strike.

In the White Goods Industry the office is at present enforcing the \$4 flat increase that was recently granted to the cutters working in this trade. In this connection it is very interesting to note that one of the biggest manufacturers in this industry, namely, E. D. Sicher & Co., has circulated a petition among the cutters, through the foreman, in which the cutters agree to accept \$2.00 now and \$2.00 at some future date, something which is in direct violation of the arrangement entered into between the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association and our Union. As soon as the office received notice of it, the cutters were instructed to refuse to take their pay unless the full increase of \$4. was given them. The cutters in other shops where an attempt of the same nature may be made are warned to immediately notify the office and action will be taken against their employers.



A. DELBON
Shear Expert
488-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

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

Jose Wolf & Co.
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Meteler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack
Smyth & Mills,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwal Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
392 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 35th St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

FIRST CONCERT

of
**The Rand School
Symphony
Orchestra**

Saturday Evening, Feb. 28th

8:15 o'clock

Soloist:

LOUIS TORRES

Baritone

Conductor:

CARL RUGGLES

PEOPLE'S HOUSE AUDITORIUM,

7 East 15th Street.

This concert marks the founding of a strictly working class Orchestra; of, by and for the workers.

LADIES TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

The union hereby informs all its members that Washington's Birthday is one of our legal holidays on which the workers are not permitted to work and for which they are to receive pay.

This year the holiday happens to come out on Sunday but will be, as usual, celebrated on Monday.

Any member that will be found working on Monday, Feb. 23rd, will be disciplined.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

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CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION

Fridays, 5:30 P. M. \$2.50, beginning February 13, 12 Lectures

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Official notice is hereby given to every member that in order to be entitled to sick benefit, one must comply with the following rules and regulations:

1. A sick member is obliged to notify our office immediately as soon as he becomes ill, giving his name, correct address and his union card.

2. He must inform the Union whether his illness compels him to stay at home or not.

3. No member is entitled to sick benefit unless he is a member in good standing for not less than six months prior to the date of sickness.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL (All Branches): Saturday, Feb. 28th. 1.30 P. M.

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

CLOAK & SUIT: Monday, March 1st.

WAIST & DRESS: Monday, March 8th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, March 15th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
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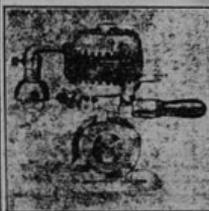
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