

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

JUSTICE

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing
to lose but
your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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International Union Greet's Secretary Baroff Upon His Fiftieth Anniversary

Dear Brother Baroff:

I congratulate you upon your 50th anniversary, and I express my fond hope that you may serve the workers of our industry in the course of the second half of your life with the same loyalty and devotion as heretofore.

I know that during the 31 years that you have lived in America, you, like many others, have had numerous opportunities to break away from the working class and to become a member of the other, "respectable" class. As a true idealist, you, however, never wanted to pay any attention to all these temptations. There are very few people here in our labor movement in America who would not succumb to such snares. We can count them on the tips of our fingers, those of our comrades who have remained true to the ideals of their youth. You are one of them, and it is because of that that I feel so exceptionally happy to participate in the celebration of your 50th anniversary and to convey to you my heartiest greetings.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER.

Every movement must have its pioneers and active members. Without them no organization could grow and progress. And pioneers must be prepared to sacrifice many things for the movement. This is the natural process of every movement.

The trade union movement from its inception called for greater sacrifice than any other movement which expresses the aspirations for a better and more beautiful world.

An active union man must undergo many hardships before his labors are crowned with success, and before his organization is able to defend itself against the attacks from its enemies.

Our friend and brother, Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of our International is one of those individuals. He entered the trade union movement in his youth and was one of its active workers ever since. Baroff has well deserved that the Union should celebrate his fiftieth anniversary.

As one of the younger men in the trade union movement I feel proud that the Union is honoring Brother Baroff in this way, expressing thereby our recognition of the veterans and pioneers of our great and mighty organization.

Brother Baroff! Your long service in the labor movement is crowned with success and all those who cooperated with you are proud of it. We wish that the success of the many years of activity and service in the labor movement be a source of inspiration for your continued service.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Fifty years! Years of fruitful labor in our movement! I shall not attempt to turn the pages of the history of the Jewish labor movement and find therein the role played by our Baroff. Our editor will do this.

I want to say a few words about Baroff as I know him, as

general office without Baroff.

I congratulate you, Brother Baroff. Many more years of service and activity are before you. Knowing you as I do, I know that your hair may be gray but your spirit is ever young. Such as you never grow old.

M. PERLSTEIN.



ABRAHAM BAROFF

one who expresses the poetry and humanity of our unions.

The Waistmakers' Union and Baroff are inextricably associated in my mind. It seems to me that Baroff incorporates the spirit of the Union.

He embodies the fascinating, idealistic Waistmakers' Union. It can hardly be defined. The soul of the Waistmakers' Union is unique in the labor movement. It draws one beyond the horizon of cold logic, it infuses one with fresh vigor and will to live.

This spirit is embodied in Baroff. When you begin to know him you also begin to love him, and when you know him well you will find it hard to part from him. When I think of Baroff there comes to my mind the beautiful and ideal side of our movement.

I found that a few words with Baroff would dispel the depressed moods. I can hardly imagine our

It is simply a pleasure and an honor to be one of the tens and hundreds to congratulate our beloved and dear friend, Brother Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of our International, on his fiftieth anniversary. Few of us at the age of 50 will be able to point to such a brilliant record as is Baroff's. And we are celebrating not only for what he has done but for what he will still do in the future, for in spite of his gray hair he is young in spirit.

Those who know Brother Baroff as intimately as I know him, will agree with me in this. I therefore extend to him my heartiest greetings and I wish him many years of happiness and joy.

H. SCHOOLMAN.

Permit me to congratulate our beloved and devoted General Secretary, Brother Abraham Baroff upon his fiftieth anniversary. Not only do we have co-

ease to celebrate jubilees in the labor movement. But to celebrate as we do now, the fiftieth anniversary of a labor leader in our movement is something new indeed. How many have the patience, enthusiasm and belief to fight so long in the ranks of labor! When we behold one who has reached his fiftieth year and who had given 25 to 30 years to the struggle for our ideals, and who continues his activities with the same vigor and enthusiasm, it is truly inspiring. It is with joy that I congratulate our beloved Baroff, and wish him another fifty years in which to continue his work with the same love, devotion and perseverance as heretofore.

J. HALPERN.

It is with a sense of profound joy that I unite with all your friends and comrades, Brother Baroff, and celebrate your 50th anniversary. Under ordinary conditions we do not rejoice in the approaching old age of a friend. We only turn it into a celebration when we review his many years of fruitful activities and achievements.

When we have in mind that you, Brother Baroff, have dedicated your youth, inspiration and energy to the labor movement, and that your activities have begun in the pioneer days, when such activities were bound up with so many sacrifices, and with such extraordinary courage and idealism, we realize the true value of your work. And when we bear in mind that it was your lot to arouse the self-respect, dignity, and class consciousness of women workers who were generally regarded as lost to the Union, you certainly deserve our heartiest congratulations.

Those of us who had the fortune to dedicate their lives, idealism and energy to the trade union movement know the meaning of such long service and of the responsibilities for so many labor struggles. We know the meaning of all the anxieties, exasperations and heartaches that are connected with labor struggles.

Few can really appreciate what it means to be so long with the Jewish trade union movement and to continue with the same enthusiasm and energy, the struggle for the liberation of the working class, as you have done, Brother Baroff. Very many envy you that it was your lot to be one of the pioneers who had the imaginations and courage to begin the organization of the working women into trade unions—and the results of your labor is the best compensation.

It is indeed a source of great pleasure to me to celebrate the long service of a friend, comrade and brother with whom I worked

side by side, and I join the numerous friends and comrades and wish you many more fruitful years in the ranks of the fighting working class.

FANNIA M. COHN.

I am neither poet nor writer. I should have been that to express my feelings toward you, Brother Baroff. I am an ordinary worker and I will have to do it in my own way.

I first met Brother Baroff 11 years ago, in the great, historic Waistmakers' strike, in 1909. He was one of the chief leaders. We soon became friends. His fascinating personality, and sympathetic and loving soul draws one to him. You see before you a sincere, generous, frank person who is always ready to help you.

I have had many occasions to hear him speak, years ago, to the oppressed waist and dress makers who used to work for 4 or 5 dollars a week. I saw the tears streaming down the cheeks of his hearers. Then I would notice that the speaker himself, Brother Baroff, would succumb to tears. Every one in the hall was dominated by the thought to sacrifice everything in order to make an end to the revolting conditions in the shops.

The strike came to an end and Baroff became a paid officer of the Union, receiving 18 dollars a week. Then he became manager and received 25 dollars a week. Later he received 35 dollars. He was more than a paid officer of the Union. Any one who was in trouble would come to Baroff, and as there are plenty of such people, his office was always filled with people; the result of this would be that he would part with half of his wages. And when we remonstrated with him, he would reply that he would spend 10 cents for lunch instead of 30, and that he could not eat expensive dinners when he knows other people suffer.

To say that he has friends in the Waistmakers' Union is not enough. All love and respect him. Since he became General Secretary he only has friends. I could say a great deal more but I am afraid for the editor. I want to say just this in conclusion: My dear friend Baroff, he was source of great joy to me to be associated with you during the past 11 years. You are 50 years old but you are young in spirit. I wish you many happy years in the labor movement.

SOL SEIDMAN.

My Dear Brother Baroff, I send you my greetings with a sense of envy. I simply envy you. My hair is also growing silvery. Around my temples is visible white threads, and no one thinks that there is one Heller who has already lived a good many years.

But, in truth, where do I come in! It looks that one's birthday is not publicly celebrated, that one is not tendered a banquet with flowers and praise for nothing. One must really do something.

I am only a short time in the labor movement and I had the privilege of seeing many who were "lost" to the labor movement. They rise and disappear just like the sun.

The labor movement, and particularly the Jewish labor movement suffers acutely from the temporary leaders who soon tire of the movement and rush to seek their fortune elsewhere. The shower of resignations often depress us. We are often touched by this tragedy. Why should not I have patience and

some ten or twenty years! Why not!

When I think of you, Brother Baroff, fighting our battles for the last 30 years with the same energy, vigor and elemental force I feel like embracing you and kiss you.

But I am afraid to kiss you for certain family reasons. I shall therefore satisfy myself in extending to you my heartiest greetings and wish that you live for at least another 50 years. After that I will in the name of the General Executive Board ask for more. The Almighty will surely grant my request as I have a "pull" with Him.

J. HELLER.

When I first met Brother Baroff twelve years ago I was greatly impressed by him. His personality, his appearance, his cordiality and friendliness, his leadership in the Waistmakers' Union evoked my love and respect for him.

It is only five years ago that I became intimately acquainted with him. I became attached to him as to a brother. Baroff is not only the Secretary-Treasurer of the International, he is also a friend and a comrade. That is why the resolution of our last convention to celebrate his fifteenth anniversary was greeted with joy.

At last, all his friends and admirers will have the opportunity to express their recognition of the achievement of Brother Baroff for the labor movement in general and our International in particular.

As one of his friends, admirers and comrades I wish him health and joy upon the occasion of his fifteenth anniversary. I hope that Baroff will continue his activities in the foremost ranks of the labor struggle for the final emancipation of mankind.

H. WANDER.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to General Secretary Baroff upon his fifteenth anniversary.

Secretary Baroff is well known to our members in Boston. He was our frequent guest and has guided us in our constant struggle with our manufacturers. He made himself beloved to our large membership during his visits to Boston.

In the name of our entire membership of Boston we extend to Brother Baroff our felicitations.

We wish him many more years of fruitful activity in the labor movement.

A. PAUSEN.

My Dear Comrade Editor:

It is not my intent to pen a jubilee greeting for Abraham Baroff, a stereotyped matter of fact, one-must-do-it little task. Small wonder that such "greetings" are taken, as a rule, by the recipient and the reader, with a considerable grain of salt.

To me, Abraham Baroff—50 years old, or young—the central figure of a jubilee or otherwise, is always such a fount of genuine, warm, humaneness, of such evergreen, invigorating friendship, that I simply would not stamp it with that crude, week-day eulogy which is the alpha and omega of ordinary jubilee felicitations.

One must indeed know Baroff as I know him; work by his side as I have for so many years; weather with him periods of stress and storm and times more pacific—in order to appraise how deeply interwoven, grown-together and intertwined is his soul, his heart and his entire being with our movement, with its deep and wide human potentialities.

the building of our powerful organizations and have so totally changed and renovated the very life and spirit of our great immigrant working masses.

Let the well-wishers have their day, and may the dispensers of praise extol their laudations. For my part, I only desire that that treasure of warmth, genuineness and brotherliness which radiates through every act of my friend and comrade Baroff, may never leave him for even a single hour through the many years that he is yet to dedicate to our glorious movement.

MAX. D. DANISH.

Dear Editor:

Permit me to avail myself of the opportunity to greet Brother Baroff upon the event of his 50th anniversary.

Crossing the half-century mark would in itself be an event of considerable gratification to many of us; still greater is our satisfaction when we observe one of our leaders, respected, appreciated and truly beloved by the masses of the workers as Brother Baroff is, attain that age in the retention of all the wonderful qualities which have made him the pride of our movement.

I have known Baroff for about ten years and I have been a personal friend of his for just as many years. Few are the labor leaders among us who have earned for themselves in time such personal friendship among their co-workers. Baroff is one of the rare exceptions. His friends in the labor movement are his personal friends too. There is something in Baroff that makes him beloved by all. Is it because Baroff wishes well to everybody; never has any ulterior motive in whatever he does; will not intentionally hurt anybody, or is it because Baroff is naturally a kind man and will keep his temper even in a fit of anger? Or is it because most everyone who comes in contact with him feels that Baroff is a friend upon whom one can rely at all times!

Well, that really matters little. I know one thing, however, that the younger folks in our International, and particularly in the Waistmakers' Union, have always admired and will continue to admire "Pop" Baroff. Among us we always called him by that name, and he always proved himself to be our faithful comrade and advisor. I congratulate Brother Baroff upon his 50th anniversary with a sense of true joy, and I wish him many more fruitful years of activity. This occasion for rejoicing is shared with him by all his personal friends whose number is legion,—because to know Baroff means to love Baroff.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

We rejoice in congratulating Brother Abraham Baroff, our General Secretary-Treasurer, on his fifteenth anniversary.

For thirty years Brother Baroff has courageously, honestly and conscientiously served the labor movement.

The Ladies' Tailors, Alteration and Special Order Union, Local 80 is heartily congratulating you, Brother Baroff and wishing you health and many years of continued work for the labor movement.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY HILFMAN,
Secretary, Local 80.

It is both a duty and a privilege to me, as a member of the International, and as editor of *Justice*, the Italian organ, to

write down a few words of appreciation for the jubilee of Brother Baroff. That he is fifty years old today will come as a surprise to many of his friends and admirers who never believed him to be more than forty, but the close observers of the labor movement who feel as if he had been always with them, will insist that Brother Baroff has no age whatever and is and shall forever be beyond the pale of time and change.

He was one of those who helped to raise the Ladies' Garment Makers from the shame and mire of absolute serfdom to the dignity of men and workers; and saw one of the most powerful organizations of America rise like a tower of strength from the meanest and sorriest place on earth—the sweat shops.

Few men can lay a larger claim to the gratitude of his fellow workers than Comrade Baroff. Brother Baroff stood his ground bravely and unflinchingly in the struggles of our Organization. And thus gradually he rose to one of two of the most important positions of the Organization.

Here's to you, Brother Baroff!
Ad Multos Annos!!

R. RENDE.

We congratulate Brother Baroff upon his fifteenth anniversary, wishing him long life, good health and happiness, that he may continue his fight for the good cause for the Labor Movement and the emancipation of the human race.

We all extend you best wishes.
Strike Committee of Local 25,
Scranton, Pa.
Barnet Horowitz, Chairman;
Mary Nolan, sec-treas.
Elizabeth Hedland,
Lewis Teismesser,
Sam Mirsky,
Agnes Grogan.

Through the pages of *Justice* the members of the Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union wish to extend to you their best wishes and heartiest congratulations upon your 50th anniversary. We sincerely hope that you will be with us a great many years longer to continue the great work which you have been doing for our International.

May he future hold health happiness and good luck for you, as you so richly deserve.

Good luck and best wishes.

Fraternally yours,
Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union,
Local 130, I. L. G. W. U.
LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

A HIKE FOR THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 25

We are glad to announce that Mr. Joschia Lieberman, formerly in charge of the recreation work for the Unity Labor Education Committee, has volunteered to take charge of the members of our Union. Those of you who had the pleasure of being on one of the hikes or excursions that Mr. Lieberman had arranged for the Unity Labor Education Committee does not need to be told how enjoying and interesting such hikes are.

We hope that all of our members will avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the first trip on Sunday, July 25th. We will start at the foot of Van Cortlandt Park Station on the Broadway Subway at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

Bring along: Lunch conveniently packed; Drinking Cups; Several lumps of sugar for coffee.

We hope that all lovers of nature will not miss this opportunity.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE CONVENTION OF THE THIRD PARTY

TWO conventions of two political parties are now being held at Chicago. One is that of the 48ers, consisting of disillusioned liberals, prohibitionists, single taxers and non-descript intellectuals. The other is that of the Labor Party which is endorsed by many labor organizations.

In his keynote speech to the convention of the Forty Eighters last Saturday Allan McCurdy summed up as far as was possible the state of mind of that body. He began with a vigorous attack on the Democratic and Republican parties and enumerated a long list of sins committed by both parties. In speaking of the Democratic and Republican conventions, Mr. McCurdy declared, "The only difference between these platforms is a difference in the number of words used to say nothing."

"The Republican bid is bold," McCurdy continued. "It reads out of its councils every man and woman who ever stood for any form of human rights; adopts a platform that evades, equivocates or straddles every living issue; paves the way for a war by which, in exchange for the lives and treasure of the people, Mexican oil shall be delivered to the interests; indorses the infamous Egan-Commins bill over the protests of farmers, workers and informed citizens; and consistently crowns its work by nominating as candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the year 1930 a proven, steady, wheel-horse politician, guaranteed to stand without hitching, who learned all the politics he ever learned in the satisfaction and thorough school of Marcus A. Hanna and Joseph B. Foraker; way back in the golden age marked by the Standard Oil scandals. This stands the party of Abraham Lincoln in the last days of his decadent faithlessness, naked and unashamed in its servile service of a greedy plutocracy."

"The Democratic bid is more than bid; it is brazen. With mild words, it claims to be only a partisan credit, which belongs to the whole nation, for fighting and winning the war, but it declares that it administered the conduct of that war without the taint of scandal! And the ghosts of Hog Island, and aircraft, and shipbuilding, and cantonnement construction, and nitrate plant appropriations are still stalking through the land! Scandal! It is no scandal that in the year 1917, the years of supreme sacrifice when our boys were fighting and dying for \$50 a month, and our people were economizing and sacrificing to buy Liberty Bonds, the United States Steel Corporation made net earnings of \$888,931,511, of \$20,000,000 more than its total capital stock!"

The Socialist Party is not ignored by the keynote speaker. "We are not Socialists," he declared. "In short, we are individualists who believe that highest attainable good is to create equal opportunity for all." Still the Forty Eighters believe that "The whole system of production and distribution administered not for public good, but for private profit, has broken down." But this does not prevent the keynote speaker in saying that legitimate capital has no ground to quarrel with us." In fact the 48ers have "no

quarrel with any business." "They aim at no impossible end." They would be perfectly willing to have Henry Ford, the famous automobile manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., as their standard bearer.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as the keynote speaker at the Labor Party convention which opened last Sunday. Fitzpatrick was more frank and uncompromising than was McCurdy's. Here is, for instance, what he has to say on Russia:

"They tell us that the Soviets have jangled things in Russia," said Fitzpatrick, "but the Russians did a tremendous job, throwing a monkey wrench into the garbage can after enduring its oppression for 700 years. Who could expect them to take instructions from us in running their government? The United States would be a poor instructor after the bad job done here."

"Oh, for the day when the workers of the United States can concentrate their efforts sufficiently to put over the tremendous undertaking that the Russian people have accomplished!"

"The people are going to destroy every vestige of monarchy left in the world. You can't say that the United States is a monarchy nor an empire, but what is it? It's worse than a monarchy."

Fitzpatrick has a very broad view of a Labor Party. "Stripped to fundamentals," he declared, "all the minority political groups, 48ers, Labor party, farmers, soldiers, have essentially the same program and are actuated by the same purposes." That leaves the door wide open for the fusion with the Forty-Eighters and Non-Partisan Leaguers, etc.

But this conciliatory spirit is not by any means universal at the Labor Party convention. There are some who referred to the Forty Eighters as "slick lawyers" and "plutocratic philanthropists."

The latest news, however, would seem to indicate that the committees appointed by the two respective parties have finally reached an understanding for the amalgamation of the two parties and their subsidiaries into a mighty Third Party. If a merger is really effected Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin will be nominated as standard bearer of the Third Party, according to reports. Senator La Follette has taken a brave stand in the war and he belongs to the left wing of the Republican Party. But he can hardly be regarded as a radical as far as economic problems are concerned.

ON THE WAY TO PEACE WITH RUSSIA

EVENTS during the last week point to a speedy peace with Russia. Not the least significant among these events is the statement issued by the State Department to the effect that restrictions against trade with Soviet Russia were partially removed. Although the statement is full of qualifications, conditions and limitations of all sorts, it at least indicates that a government as stubborn and shortsighted as ours was compelled to take a more enlightened stand toward Russia.

As a practical instrument for the resumption of relations with Russia this announcement is futile and ineffective. The government, the statement reads, will permit American business men to trade

with Russia except in such material as Russia most needs, as for example rolling stock or any "materials susceptible of immediate use for war purposes." No credit, postal, telegraph or any other relation which is essential for trade is established. No passports are to be issued. "Political recognition, present or future, of any Russian authority exercising or claiming to exercise governmental functions in neither granted nor implied by this action," the statement reads.

No wonder that this declaration of our government was not greeted with enthusiasm by the Soviet Bureau. Still it cannot be denied that this is a step in the direction of peace with Russia. It is interesting to note that only a few weeks ago Secretary of State Colby strongly urged the American Federation of Labor Convention not to pass any resolutions favoring the removal of the Russian blockade. The Federation Convention followed Colby's advice and condemned the "autocracy" of the Soviet Government and applauded the blockade policy of the American government. Now the State Department lifted the Russian ban. Apparently Secretary Colby played a huge joke on the A. F. of L. heads. And while the most backward and reactionary government are realizing the utter futility if not the inhumanity of the Russian blockade, the A. F. of L. still persists in its pious war against the "autocracy" of the Soviet Government. But perhaps some of the A. F. of L. heads realize that the State Department has now betrayed and misled them, just as the Department of Justice and other governmental agencies had done before. It would be interesting to know why the Government found it necessary to mislead the A. F. of L. Has it done so out of sheer habit to betray, or was it merely a case of a diplomatic coup?

Peace with Russia was also one of the chief questions at the conference of the Supreme Council in Spa, Belgium. It is now revealed that while Krassin was carrying on commercial negotiations with the allied representatives in London he was also carrying on political negotiations with the British Cabinet. And when Krassin left London he took word to Moscow that when allied commercial negotiations were interrupted until Moscow agreed, first, to stop

efforts in Persia, the Caucasus and Turkey; second, to release all British prisoners; third to quit propaganda in India and Asia, and fourth, to recognize the Russian foreign debt. It was arranged beforehand that Gregory Chicherin, Soviet Commissar for foreign affairs, should send his reply to the Spa Conference, instead of to London. Chicherin promptly replied accepting all of Lloyd George's conditions. What is significant is that France which has been one of the obstacles in the way of peace with Russia has finally agreed to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government. Italy as a result of the energetic campaign of the Socialist and labor movement there has long declared itself in favor of dealing with Russia.

Poland has doubtless been an accelerating force in bringing about peace negotiations between the Allies and Russia. The collapse of the Polish offensive and the pitiable whining of the Polish representatives at the Spa conference is in a great measure responsible for the speeding up of an arrangement with Russia. The dissolution of the mad dream of a vast Polish Empire and the collapse of the Foch idea to crush the Soviets seem to have for the time being at least put an end to the war on Russia. Only one alternative remained, and that is peace. The defeat of Poland then is the most welcome event in bringing about peace in Europe. Had the Poles been victorious it would have been the greatest misfortune for Europe. It would have meant destitution and sufferings to Poland as well as to the rest of Europe. As a result of the present Polish situation the Supreme Council issued the following significant statement:

"Poland has asked Allied intervention, saying that unless she gets assistance her situation will become very serious."

The Allies have therefore sent to Moscow a proposal to the Soviet for an armistice between Poland and Russia subject to the condition that the Polish troops retire behind Poland's legitimate boundaries, the armistice to be followed by a meeting of all border States to fix boundaries.

"Should the Soviets refuse an armistice and attack the Poles within the proper boundaries the Allies will give Poland full assistance."

NEWS IN THE LADIES' TAILORS' LOCAL 80

By HARRY HILFMAN

The vast majority of the members of the Ladies Tailors' Union are acquainted with the plan of amalgamating the Sample Makers' Union, Local 8 and the Ladies Tailors' Union, Local 80 into one big organization.

The necessity for this action is clear to our membership as we had occasion to discuss this question at our Local meetings.

This question has a history behind it. Two years ago, at the Boston Convention, the delegations of both Locals introduced a resolution urging the amalgamation of these two locals, for reasons that are known to the membership of both locals, and which were made clear to the convention. That resolution was adopted.

For various reasons, however, this amalgamation did not come into effect during the past two years, and hence the delegations of these two locals came to the

last convention they again urged our Union to take definite steps for translating that resolution into actual life.

Our last convention decided that the amalgamation plan should come into effect within 30 days after the convention.

The International appointed Vice-President Harry Wander to bring about the amalgamation of these two locals.

Brother Wander took this question up with a committee of both locals and they made certain recommendations which were discussed at a Joint Executive Board Meeting of both Locals last Monday.

What the adopted plan is will be reported to our regular and special meeting, Tuesday, July 20, at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St. The members are therefore requested not to miss this important meeting.

JUSTICE

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B. SCHLESINGER, President
A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

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EDITORIALS

ABRAHAM BAROFF

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our General Secretary Abraham Baroff is the most eloquent recognition of the importance of his life and activities for the labor movement. Read the tributes rendered to him by President Schlesinger, the vice-presidents and his friends generally and you will find a remarkable unanimity. They all agree that Ab. Baroff has a great soul full of love and sympathy for the downtrodden and oppressed. They know that he devoted his life to the movement not because of wealth, or honor, or any other ulterior motive. He gave his life to the movement because he finds satisfaction only in the struggle for the liberation of the exploited and oppressed. All admit that the existence of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, is to a great extent due to the devotion and courage of Brother Baroff. All are in accord that he wholeheartedly participated in every progressive movement in New York during the past twenty years.

Baroff has not missed his life's work. He is one of the most fortunate men in finding his vocation in life. For it is rare indeed when one finds his life's work.

One of the praiseworthy traits of Ab. Baroff is his utter lack of pretension. We are certain that he never dreamed that such an organization like our International, consisting of over one hundred thousand workers should celebrate his fiftieth anniversary. He has never dreamed that his birthday would become an event in the entire Jewish labor movement of this country, and a large part of a paper would be given over to the fact that he reached his fiftieth year. But because he always sought to perform his duties with the simplicity, spontaneity and sincerity, never giving a thought to ulterior motives, he is still more deserving of the honor now accorded him.

It is understood that the mere fact that Baroff reached his fiftieth year is only an excuse for this celebration. The wish to express their love and admiration to Ab. Baroff on the part of the tens of thousands has been present for many years. This occasion will give many an opportunity to do so. This occasion is regarded by many of his friends as god-sent, and they seized it as the best opportunity to express their love and admiration which has long swelled their hearts.

Baroff's achievements in the labor movement are of the highest order. Only one possessing such broad sympathies, such devotion and generosity could evoke the confidence of the oppressed. Only one possessing the integrity and genuine humanity could so long occupy his position in the labor movement.

Baroff, some say, is too gentle and mild. But herein lies his strength. His mildness is not a result of docility but of strength. There is plenty of will and persistence in him. Otherwise he could not stay so long in the labor movement.

Our International loves and honors its Secretary-Treasurer; our Organization prides itself in having such a man occupying this responsible post because he expresses the spirit of our International, and in honoring Ab. Baroff the International honors itself.

We heartily congratulate General Secretary Ab. Baroff on his fiftieth anniversary. We congratulate him on the remarkable fact that he has nothing to retract now after thirty years of service in the labor movement.

THE "48-ERS" THE LABOR PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Two more political conventions are now being held at Chicago. One is that of the "48-ers", the so-called Third Party; the other which interests us far more is that of the Labor Party.

It is to be expected that the platforms of both parties will bear many resemblances. Both parties are an expression of protest against the two existing political parties; both have a stronger element of radicals who sincerely believe that this time is opportune for a sort of political renaissance, and that the establishment of a Third Party is bound to meet with success.

It is quite natural that the idea for amalgamation of the two parties should gain momentum as the work of the conventions go on. In view of the fact that the forces of reaction are united under the guise of two independent political parties, the demand for a united radical party becomes still more urgent.

This may be very plausible as far as theory is concerned. But when viewed from a practical standpoint this question is not so simple. There are wide chasms within the "48" group. Some were 100 per cent pro-war, others were pacifists, and these groups within the group look for their standard bearers in different camps.

The same difference of opinion doubtless prevail in the Labor Party. The difference between the "48-ers" and the Labor Party consists in that the former stress the need for political reforms while the latter emphasize the need for economic reforms. The chief obstacle, however, in the way of amalgamating the two parties is their marked difference in social outlook.

The "48-ers" are a mixed crowd. There are liberals, single taxers, believers in public utilities, sympathizers with some of the labor demands, opponents to

the present administration and profiteering, but they nevertheless are upholders of the capitalist regime. This party resembles the Progressive Roosevelt party which had but a momentary existence.

The Labor Party does not accept the Socialist principles. But it is here to stay. It is an expression of a deep conviction which has embraced large masses of workers that they cannot depend on the sweet promises of the capitalist political parties and that they must begin to act for themselves.

While the prospect of merging the various progressive groups into one party may seem appealing from the standpoint of the present moment, it is doubtful whether it would prove successful in the long run. If amalgamation becomes a fact it is highly probable that the entire party will melt away soon after the election, and with it will also pass the possibility of building up a new Labor Party. But if the Labor Party will conduct an independent campaign, no matter how small and ineffective its influence might be, it will be regarded as the first step of labor in the field of national politics.

The convention of the Labor Party has so far not shown much enthusiasm for the fusion of both parties. If the "48-ers" will permit themselves to be swallowed by the Labor Party there will be no objection. They will be welcome under the banner of the Labor Party. But it would be a serious political error for the Labor Party to compromise, even if it should consist of dropping the name "Labor Party."

But while the proposed merging of the "48-ers" with the Labor Party is fraught with failure, the alliance of the Labor and Socialist parties, at least, during the campaign would be of utmost significance.

All signs seem to indicate that the platform of the Labor Party will differ but slightly from that of the Socialist Party. There is no outlook at the present, at least, for the Labor Party to become a part of the Socialist Party. That has been the fond hope of the Socialists. The American labor movement, however, has taken a different course, and it would be folly for the workers of the Socialist Party on the workers. It cannot be denied that there are many who would have cast their vote for the Socialist ticket will vote at the election next November for the Labor Party candidate. There is a clear basis for both the Socialist and Labor parties to unite their forces in the 1920 campaign.

It is true that in case such an amalgamation is effected, the vote cast for the party could not be regarded as Socialist votes. But the same holds true with all the Socialist campaigns in the past. No one will claim all Socialist voters as members of the Socialist Party. In joining the Labor Party then the Socialists would lose nothing but help to transform it into a Socialist-Labor Party. If on the other hand the Socialists should insist on remaining in "splendid isolation," our hope for a Labor Party will remain unfilled simply because of the absence of the revolutionary element.

The chance for a Socialist-Labor alliance will depend of course on the platform to be adopted and on the candidates nominated at the Labor Convention in Chicago. If the Labor Party will differ in details from the Socialist

platform and if the candidates will really represent the working class, even if they are not outspoken Socialists, the merging of the Socialist and Labor parties would be a forward-looking step.

Note. According to the latest news from Chicago the proposed amalgamation between the "48-ers" and the Labor Party was brought into effect. The amalgamation, however, is of such a nature as not to compromise the class character of the Labor Party in any way. It would be more true to say that the various groups making up the "48-ers" have been absorbed by the Labor Party. There are now three great parties in the Presidential campaign: the Republican, the Democratic, and the Labor Party. And if the workers had really learned something the prospects of the Labor Party are promising indeed.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE A. F. OF L.

The American Federation of Labor must have felt bitterly disappointed when the Government at Washington lifted the ban on trade with Russia. Only a month ago Secretary of State Colby sent a message to the A. F. of L. convention at Montreal stating that there can be no question of removing the Russian blockade. And the A. F. of L. convention defeated the resolutions urging the lifting of the blockade. One month later the same government issued a statement to the effect that the restrictions on Russian trade are removed.

There are two explanations for this change. Either this change of mind followed Secretary Colby's message to the A. F. of L. convention, or the government deliberately misled American labor, robbing it from the possible claim of credit for declaring itself against the blockade.

And if the A. F. of L. will wait much longer the American Government may go as far as to recognize the Soviet Government while the Federation will still persist in its uncompromising hostility to Soviet Russia.

LABOR-FARMER UNITY IS AID TO PROGRESS

"Organized labor extends its fraternal hand to the farmers of our country in the effort to protect all the wealth producers and to make common cause for justice to both," writes President Gompers in American Federationist, current issue.

"Those who till the soil of our country and those who perform the work in the industries of our country have so much in common that their program and their course of action must of necessity, have much in common. The paramount needs of the farmer and the city wage earner are identical. Those who exploit both the wage worker of the city and the farmer naturally seek to make it appear in order to create suspicion and antagonism between the farmers and the city workers. In every case where this is done the point over which it is sought to make an issue is either a point of minor importance or a question of interpretation.

"What the enemies of labor hope for and what the enemies of the farmer hope for is that labor and the farmers will disagree among themselves and because of disagreement weaken their struggle and make it ineffective."

Abraham Baroff

(On his Fiftieth Anniversary)

By L. FINKELSTEIN

The task of a leader in the Jewish labor movement is one of the most thankless in public life. No matter how able and devoted a labor leader might be there will always be found critics and fault finders who will overlook his achievements. Laudable deeds are so often passed in silence while every misstep speedily evokes the ire of the critics.

Who are our labor leaders? Where do they come from? Who are the chief officers of our labor bodies? How did they join the ranks of the labor movement and rose to their position of leadership?

The answer to these questions are generally not known to the workers. They know very little of the history and struggles, the personality and character of those who are now at the head of the labor movement.

The Jewish labor movement in this country is flourishing and powerful. There are strong and progressive unions; there is that large and effective Workmen's Circle; there is a co-operative movement which is beginning to be felt. Who were the pioneers of these movements?

Abraham Baroff, our General Secretary-Treasurer was one of them. And on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary it will be opportune to give a brief account of his life and activities in the labor movement of this country.

Abraham Baroff was born on May 20, 1870 - in Nikolayevsk, Kherson province, Russia. His father was a well-to-do merchant and a highly cultured and liberal minded man. In his home town he was regarded as an extreme radical. His mother, a member of a rich and aristocratic family, was a noble and beautiful woman. The childhood of our Baroff was therefore passed in rich, aristocratic and highly favorable surroundings.

But these happy surroundings did not continue long. When he was but ten years old his father died. A rich uncle undertook to guide his education. His joy, however, seemed to have fled. His mother and seven other children remained uncared for, and the possessions left after the death of his father began gradually to disappear. And when Baroff was 13 years old the burden of helping to provide for the family fell upon him. When a mere child he became a clerk in a big business firm.

He was born rich but when he was 13 years old he was forced to join the ranks of the working class. But he nevertheless continued his studies. The days were given to earn a livelihood and the evenings were devoted to study, as was the case with many of our intellectuals in the labor movement.

In his early youth Baroff happened to come across the nihilist literature and became an ardent follower of the Russian revolutionists.

Baroff has a generous and sympathetic soul. And when the Socialist ideal once took hold of him in his youth he remained true to it. In 1888 Baroff became involved

in the revolutionary activities in Russia, and a year later he was compelled to leave that country. He then came to America, an ardent revolutionist and full of hope for the future.

Upon his arrival to this country he visited the editorial office of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the only Jewish Socialist paper then published in New York. He soon got acquainted with the Socialist and labor movement and began to devote his energies to its activities.

Baroff became a shirtmaker. This trade was to some extent organized and he became one of the most active members in the organization. The Shirtmakers' Union was soon forced to declare a general strike, and Baroff took an energetic part in the struggle. He lived in Brownsville and participated in all the undertakings of the Socialist and labor movement. He was one of the pioneers of the Socialist and co-operative ventures in Brownsville that are now so successful.

He was not a practical worker at that time. He was a dreamer who expressed his dreams in writing. He wrote sketches and stories of the life of the workers which appeared in the "Warheit," then a Socialist paper. Later his stories were collected and published in a book form under the name, "Sketches and Types."

It should also be remarked here that Baroff was one of the founders of the Workmen's Circle. He was once elected general secretary of that body but he did not accept that office. His place was then taken by the prominent Socialist writer, B. Feigenbaum.

During his first years in America Baroff had difficult times to contend with. There were no strong unions to protect the active members. And anyone known as a good union man and Socialist was in constant danger of losing his job. Such workers were wandering from shop to shop. Particularly was our Baroff in this position. He was widely known for his union activities and he found many difficulties in finding a job. In 1903, during the terrible crisis, his conditions were particularly pressing. He and his family were actually starving. But his spirit remained undaunted and he continued to fight the battles of labor with the same courage and energy.

Baroff soon found that he could not find employment in the shirt trade, so he became an apprentice to a cloakmaker. The cloak shops were far worse than those of the shirt shops. He soon found work in the waist trade. Although this industry was not yet organized the conditions were not so pressing as in the cloak industry.

During this short period he took part in numerous shop strikes in the trade, and in 1908 we find him as the leader of the strike against Kasper Davis, one of the largest waist firms. Although the Waistmakers' Union was then in existence it was so weak that it could give no assistance to this strike. The reason for the strike against the Davis firm was the fact that

the firm discharged five workers and has refused to reinstate them. This has stirred the workers of the waist and dress industry into a vigorous campaign which stimulated the growth of the Union.

In 1909 the Waistmakers' Union was in a position to appoint an organizer, and in August of the same year Baroff was appointed to that office with a salary of 18 dollars a week. This was the first time in his life that he occupied a paid office in the organization. As a paid officer Baroff devoted all his time and energy to the labor struggle.

At that time the Waistmakers' Union was engaged in several individual strikes with large firms, such as Rosen Brothers, the Triangle and many others of which Baroff was the leader. These strikes were bitterly fought by both sides. The workers found out that the manufacturers are helping each other to defeat the strikers. This led to the idea to declare a general strike in the entire waist and dress industry of New York. Baroff led an energetic campaign for declaring such a strike. And on November 22, 1909 the Waistmakers' Union held a mass meeting in Cooper Union at which it was decided to call a general strike.

It was a remarkable struggle. Like wild-fire it spread over all the shops of the waist and dress industry. Enthusiasm and the readiness to sacrifice on the part of the workers was universal.

It is with great zest and energy that Baroff threw himself into the struggle out of which was born the great Waist and Dress Makers' Union. Local 25 contributed to this historic struggle his courage and idealism. The strike was a bitter one, but it was won. As a result the first great Jewish labor organization was born. It

was the forerunner of the powerful Cloakmakers' Union which came into being a year later, in 1910.

Baroff remained an officer of the Waistmakers' Union until 1915. He was with the Union during its entire history and development, and he is beloved and respected by the members of the Union, particularly by those who know of his activities during the early years of the organization.

In 1915 Baroff assumed one of the highest posts of our International, the responsible office of General Secretary - Treasurer. Since then he was three times unanimously re-elected to the same office.

At our last convention in Chicago a resolution was adopted to the effect that our International Union should express its recognition of the services rendered by General Secretary-Treasurer Baroff by officially celebrating his fiftieth anniversary, and the General Executive Board was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

Secretary Baroff has grown older in years but not in spirit. The present writer has known Baroff for the last 15 years, and he sees in him the same kind, frank, idealistic and ever enthusiastic spirit. His belief in the Socialist ideal is just as strong and fresh as ever. He never wavered in his belief that Socialism will finally emancipate humanity. And he believes with the fervor of his youth.

We send him our heartiest congratulations upon his fiftieth anniversary and we wish him many years of activity in the labor movement. We wish him to see the final collapse of capitalism in America against which he struggles so valiantly just as he lived to see the fall of Czarism in Russia for which he fought in his early youth.

A Week at Unity House

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

I wonder how many of the members of Local 25 know how beautiful Unity House and Forest Park really are? I wonder how many know the full meaning of this great venture in workers control and management? I wonder how many of the members of Local 25 realize what a problem confronts the Unity House Committee in maintaining this remarkable establishment?

During my visit at the Unity House, I had occasion to speak to many members of Local 25. Those to whom I have spoken were aware of the great opportunity that had presented itself to the Union. Most of them, however, felt that the bulk of the members did not fully realize that the ability of the workers to own and control a large scale enterprise was on trial. They felt that if this undertaking failed, the failure would be seized upon by the enemies of labor and all reactionaries as an additional proof that the workers are helpless when confronted with any task that requires managerial ability; that the workers are good for their jobs at the machine and for nothing else. They felt that the rank and file of the local were asleep.

I was very much surprised to learn that many members of Local 25 had expressed a contempt for Unity House. Some girls, I understand, had said, "Oh, I would rather go to a regular summer re-

sort than come to Unity House." I am utterly unable to understand this attitude. If Forest Park were a small place or an ugly place, if it were poorly managed or if the company that went there were not congenial, the attitude of these individuals would be understandable. But of all the summer resorts that it has been my pleasure to visit, none pleased me so much as did Forest Park. There are 700 acres of it—hills, forests, lakes and meadowland. The management was efficient and courteous at all times, the meals, and the company—it is the company of your own comrades.

Maybe the scoffers will be more favorably impressed with the summer resort of Local 25 when they know that Forest Park was formerly a summer place for the extremely rich, for the manufacturers and merchants in the clothing trade. And certainly the beauty of the place and the accommodations offered are enough to attract anyone no matter how large or small his means.

To tell all that goes on in a busy week at the Unity House, or as some call it Unity Land, is impossible unless one were to devote a book to the task; besides by this time it must be an old story to the readers of 'Justice'. There is rowing and fishing in the lakes, hiking in the hills, camp-fires, trips to Bushkill Falls, games of all sorts, dances and other entertainments

An American Socialist and Labor Mission to Russia

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

The Russian revolution is entering a new phase. The Soviet Republic has proved invincible against the counter-revolutionary plots of the domestic and foreign reactionary and imperialist interests. Kornilov, Denikin, Yudenitch, Kolchak, Semenov and their bands of conspirators have been annihilated. The sulking middle classes, who aimed to undermine the proletarian rule through sabotage, have mended their ways and are now offering their services to the Soviets. The governments of Finland, Lithuania, Lettland and Esthonia, who waged war on Soviet Russia to ingratiate themselves with the imperialist powers and to create a nationalist feeling among their peoples, had to give up their adventures and sue for peace.

And now Poland, the hired assassin, carrying out the bidding of its masters, is crumbling before the mighty proletarian hosts of Soviet Russia. The combined material, military and moral support of international black reaction could not help Polish mercenaries in their counter-revolutionary task.

With the danger of military intervention removed, Socialist Russia will turn to the work of reconstruction and organization. Even during the darkest days of military aggressions and counter-revolutionary plots the Soviets have been able to devote a good deal of attention to the social and industrial problems attendant upon the great change.

A great many fundamental transformations in the social and economic life of the people have been made and their results carefully surveyed and analyzed. The experimental stage has already been passed in many of the domains and constructive work is going on in different fields.

Born in the throes of the revolution, Socialism in Russia has become a living thing. The inspiration which has come to us from the heroic struggles of the Russian proletariat will be intensified when we learn of the great deeds of social reconstruction carried on in Russia since the establishment of the Soviet Government.

Conscious of the glorious achievements of the Soviets, as well as desirous of paying homage to the vanguard of the International proletariat, Socialist parties and labor bodies in various countries have sent official representatives to Russia. These missions have brought the Russian workers greetings from their brothers in other lands, have obtained first-hand knowledge of affairs and returned full of inspiration and

in the evening. There are Schmerl and Windy with their large collection of Yiddish songs which were entertaining even to a rank foreigner like myself. There is the weekly edition of the "Scheigets" in which everybody is knocked, always in the friendliest spirit. There are some of the attractions. There are plenty of others and when every thing else fails, there are always the woods, hills and lakes.

My one regret about Unity House was that I had to leave it so soon and if the opportunity to visit it comes to me again, I shall most assuredly not overlook it.

praise of the indomitable spirit and unswerving idealism of the Russian proletariat. Only recently, a British mission consisting of delegates from Socialist, labor and co-operative bodies has returned and reported its findings. The missions, moderate and radical alike, were enthusiastic about Russia and denounced the treatment of the Workers' Republic by the governments and the press. The reports of the missions regarding Russia have electrified the British workers to greater demands for the lifting of the Russian blockade and the recognition of the Soviet Republic. Lloyd-George's "friendly" dealings with the Soviet representatives are largely due to the aroused sentiment among the British workers toward Russia.

The British workers have obtained direct information which completely refutes the press and government reports and are satisfied that the Russian workers are fighting a just struggle against international plutocracy. The Italian workers have dispatched a mission to Russia consisting of representatives from the Socialist party, the Confederation of Labor, the cooperative societies and the Socialist members of Parliament. A Czechoslovak Socialist and Labor delegation has recently returned from Russia and is now travelling through the country reporting their observations. A delegation representing the French Socialist party has recently left for Soviet Russia. The Scandinavian countries have had missions in Russia, and persons connected with Socialist and Labor publications or organizations have gone to Russia to see for themselves how the Russian workers are fashioning their new society and report their findings at home.

These missions differ from the official missions sent by the governments of the various countries soon after the March revolution. While the missions which came to Russia during the Kerensky regime had as their ostensible purpose the felicitation of New Russia upon the overthrow of the Romanovs, they were really sent to induce Revolutionary Russia to continue its participation in the fratricidal struggle. Albert Thomas from France, Arthur Henderson from England, Emile Vandervelde from Belgium went to Russia as representatives of their governments. Charles Edward Russell, representing the "Socialist" elements, was appointed by the United States Government to dress up the Root mission in sheep's clothing.

The missions which are visiting Russia now are sent there for entirely different reasons. Genuine fraternal greetings are being carried to the fighting Russian proletariat. The accomplishments of the Soviet Government are studied with a view of fully appreciating the achievements of the Revolution, and matters of Socialist policies and tactics are discussed with the Russian leaders in order to reach an understanding of the disputed questions which the war and the victorious Russian revolution raised.

The Socialist movement of this country evinced from the very beginning of the Revolution, an enthusiastic interest in Russian affairs. The American Socialists

watched with suspense the tribulations of the Russian Comrades and rejoiced in the successes over their adversaries. The official declarations of the Socialist party are full of praise of their accomplishments and sympathy for their sufferings. Within a few days of the appointment of L. A. Maltens, representative of the Soviet government, the Socialist party welcomed him at a public meeting and official recognition and moral support was extended him by the Socialist movement of the entire country. The progressive lead of the Socialists, hailed the labor organizations, following the Russian Revolution with joy and also gave moral support to the Russian Soviet Bureau in the United States. The Federation of Labor in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other states and the city central bodies of New York, Boston, Bridgeport, Milwaukee, Chicago, Butte, Seattle and many national labor organizations emphatically condemned the blockade against Russia and demanded recognition of the Soviet government. Only the American Federation of Labor remained mute and, when it spoke, as it did at the recent Montreal convention, it sneered at the idea of a workers' control of government or industry in Russia and praised the outlived reactionary bourgeoisie democracy.

The writer proposes that a Socialist and labor mission be organized to visit Soviet Russia. The Socialist party at its last na-

tional convention went on record instructing its national executive committee to dispatch three delegates to Russia. The labor organizations which have shown sympathetic interest in the struggles of the Russian workers could jointly choose a delegation which would be representative of the progressive labor movement in this country. The delegates, where the workers struck to prevent the sending of munitions to Kolchak; Butte, Chicago, New York and other industrial centers where the hearts of the workers throb for their Russian brothers, and several international unions, could organize a conference and choose a delegation, which would represent that portion of American labor which disagrees with the officials of the A. F. of L. that the Russian Soviets are a replica of the Czar's government.

America, the asylum of international capitalism, should send a Socialist and labor mission to Russia. It will mean a great deal for the cause of labor everywhere and will gladden the Russian workers particularly. It will be a protest against all the calumny and misrepresentation which the Creel Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Overman and Lusk committees, Russian emigres, the capitalist press and sundry other reactionary interests have been spreading about Russia. Let the American workers follow the examples of the Socialist and labor movements of other countries and dispatch a mission to Russia to bring fraternal greetings and assurances of continued support, to make a survey of conditions under which the Russian people live, to study the accomplishments of the Soviet government, to discuss

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Conditions in the Raincoat Industry

By S. SAMUELS, Organizer I. L. G. W. U.

As is known to many members of various raincoat locals, the organization campaign undertaken in the raincoat industry was first launched in the middle west states because the peculiar conditions of this industry in that part of the country make it imperative for us to concentrate all our efforts to organize that section first.

Many of our eastern rubber-garment manufacturers repeatedly insist when talking with union officials that the organized east is unable to compete with the unorganized west. The competition is unfair one. Therefore we must attack the disease where it is most threatening. The Union has consequently decided to begin with the west and work systematically toward the east.

I have spent a week in Chicago to become acquainted with conditions in the raincoat industry existing in neighboring towns and states. During my stay in Chicago I have done everything in my power to co-operate with Brother Schoelman, Manager of the Joint Board of the Clockmakers' Union in Chicago and Vice-President of our International, to urge the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 54, to include among their demands to their employers the demand for week work. Local 54 is preparing to submit certain demands at the renewal of their agreement with the manufacturers and we have urged the members of that local to follow this example of their sister Local 20 of New York.

I am very hopeful that we will succeed in convincing the Chicago raincoatmakers, who are, unfortunately still unaware of the advantages of week work. They do not yet fully realize that not only will they have established a reform in their trade can they hope for better conditions, for a more secure existence in their industry. They need but to turn their attention to the International, the Amalgamated and their own fellow raincoat makers of New York to convince themselves of the soundness of this system. I could easily enumerate a long list of merits of the week work system but I doubt whether it would make this point clearer than by pointing to labor unions which have successfully installed this system in their respective trades. I want, however to stress one point and that is, that only a uniformity of working conditions in our industry, or in any industry for that matter, will make a living reality of the fondest of our dreams. And that can be accomplished through the organization of our trade throughout the United States and Canada.

Let me say in conclusion that the readiness of the officials of our International and those of its affiliated locals to push the organization campaign fill me with hope that our work will be crowned with success. It goes without saying that President Schleisinger and the entire General Executive Board have laid the 'foundation' for this great work.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

The Executive Board at its session on Tuesday, July 6th, took up the question of an increase in the dues and decided to call a Special General Meeting of our members on Monday, July 26th at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

The necessity of increasing the dues is apparent to those who know about the workings of the Organization, and the increased expenses of running same. If we were to go on in the present manner, we would shortly find our Treasury depleted to a great extent, and with the instability of the needle industry, every ounce of energy will have to be strained to maintain the conditions that we have obtained during the last few years. A rich treasury is one of the important requisites in the coming struggles between the workers and the employers in our industry. We feel safe in predicting that there will be hardly any opposition to the recommendation of the Executive Board at that special meeting.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch on Monday, July 12th, Business Manager Shenker rendered a report for the last six month's activities of the office of the above division. The report pointed out the strain and handicap under which the office staff was working during that period, owing to the unprecedented dullness in the industry and the difficulties that arose between the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association and the Union. In spite of all these the office secured and enforced the increase that was granted to us on February 2nd by the Arbitration Board, in both Independent and Association shops.

The number of shops actually controlled by the Waist and Dress Division at present is almost twice what it was two years ago. Of course that does not mean that the number of cutters increased to that extent. What happened was, that many of the big shops have gone out of existence or entered in to the jobbing business, thereby increasing the number of the smaller shops. The smaller shops are harder to control and it requires eternal vigilance to see that cutters are employed and union conditions and standards maintained. The office grappled with this problem successfully. The report was most enthusiastically received and approved by the membership.

A communication was received from the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, informing us that the Board of Directors of the above body took up the question of Local 10's propositions for proper affiliation with the Joint Board. That they agreed to the two reservations of the three that we decided upon at a special meeting of the cloak cutters held on June 21st, namely, that cutters should lodge their complaints in the office of Local No. 10 and all violations committed by cutters to be tried by the Executive Board of Local No. 10. But that they do not agree to the third reservation which provides that at the expiration of six months, Local 10 should have the right to withdraw from these new arrangements. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that this being a constitutional provision of the I. L. G. W. U., it is not a matter of choice for any local

union to affiliate or not to affiliate with the Joint Board. This decision of the Joint Board leaves the situation just where it was before June 21st, and our business is being conducted in the same manner as was done heretofore.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

David Margulies, No. 1559 appeared on summonses, charged by Business Agent Wilder with being a partner of the Bon Ton Dress Co., 83-4th Avenue. Brother Margulies at first denied being a partner of the concern, but after being cross-examined he admitted to the charge. He also failed to take out a working card for this house while still being a member of the union. Upon motion a fine was imposed for failure to take out a working card, and was given the option of either quitting the Bon Ton Dress Co., or resign from the union by Saturday, July 10th, 1920. Failing to comply with either of these propositions he will stand expelled from this union.

Max Fried, No. 6496 appeared on summonses, charged by Max Fertel, No. 5239A with acting towards him in a manner unbecoming a union man at the house of the Tip Top Dress Co., 200-6th Avenue. This action on the part of Brother Fried, who is the head cutter of the above shop, caused his dismissal. Brother Fried himself has subsequently been settled by the office. Brother Fried states that being the foreman in the shop, he instructed Brother Fertel as to how to do certain things and he constantly refused. Still he did not inform the firm of anything that he did, but that one time when he called his attention to work which he cut wrong, Brother Fertel insulted him, calling him all sorts of names for which he had him discharged. Brother Fried was instructed to act in a more brotherly spirit in the future and the case was dismissed.

Chas. Stein, No. 444, Sam'l Abrams, No. 5648A, Louis Goodman, No. 6726 and Ed. Friedman, No. 247 appeared. The above brothers protest against the decision of Business Manager Shenker rendered in the following case:

These cutters are working for the house of Markowitz & Co., 159 Madison Avenue. During the last season there was an additional cutter employed there by the name of Max Muchnick, No. 5159. All the cutters, including the last named, divided work during the last season. On one occasion some four or five weeks ago, Brother Muchnick secured a job in another house during the week that he was out. The following week, when his turn came to work in Markowitz's, he called up the firm, telling them that he was going out to the country with his uncle and that he would therefore ask them to retain another man in his place. In the course of that week, the people in the shop discovered that he was employed in another house, and they promised him that his job would be safe, providing they would need an additional man when the season began, and that in the meantime he should continue working at his new job. He worked there 2 1/2 weeks and then was laid off. He appeared at the

shop and asked for an equal share of work in the house of Markowitz & Co. The men objected to this and Brother Muchnick complained to the office. Business Manager Shenker decided that he is to get an equal share of work with the rest of the men in the shop, with which decision they are dissatisfied.

A motion was made and seconded that the action of the office in this case be sustained. The chairman of the Executive Board refused to accept this motion on the ground that there is a decision by the body to the effect that any man, who, while dividing work in one shop, obtains employment in another shop, is not entitled to an equal share of work in the first shop. The action of the office, therefore, is not sustained.

Abr. Kaplan, No. 7256 appeared on summonses, charged by Business Agent Lipschitz with having worked irregular hour at the house of Goldspinner & Fabricant, 88 University Place, where, while getting a wage of \$55-60 per week, received some weeks as high as \$105, which proves that the man worked more than the 10 hours legal overtime permitted cloak and suit cutters. It is also charged that while working a couple of days in the above named shop he also worked during the week of June 28th for the house of Ettison & Goldstein, 19 East 17th Street. Brother Kaplan admitted to the charge of having worked for the house of Ettison & Goldstein while retaining his job at Goldspinner & Fabricant, but denies having worked irregular hours. However, he could not give an account as to how he came to receive so much above his salary. Upon motion a fine was imposed.

AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST AND LABOR MISSIONS TO RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6)
with Soviet leaders the problems of common interest, and upon their return, report their findings to the workers at home.

A Socialist and labor mission from America will, I am sure, be welcomed in Soviet Russia. It will also give concrete expression to all we feel and hope about the Soviet republic. As an expression of international solidarity it will be a source of inspiration and will fire the rank and file of the Socialist and labor movement in this country with greater faith in the future, and will redouble the activities in behalf of working-class emancipation.

American Socialism and labor should join hands and together see the rising of the sun, the birth of an age-long dream—a Workers' Republic.

RAINCOAT MAKERS HOLD MEETING

A special general meeting will be held Monday, July 19, 1920, at 38 Causeway St., Boston, Mass., at 4 P. M.

All members are requested to attend this meeting as the question of raising dues and full reports of the committee of "15" will be given.

MOVIE GIRLS ORGANIZE

The Musicians' union has organized girls employed as piano and organ players in moving picture houses. These girls were paid \$18 and less for a week of seven days. When exhausted they had to pay for a substitute to hold their job. Since the girls have organized several houses have established a \$28 rate. Some managers are objecting and the Moving Picture Operators' Union gives notice that their members will be called out if the girls are not accorded justice.

CONTEST

given by the
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING

This contest is open to all readers of Justice. The person who will answer most accurately the following questions will be entitled to get any one of our courses at half price.

Those desiring to take part in this contest will kindly send their answers in not later than August 14th, 1920. Do not fail to give your full name and address. The winner will be notified within eight days after the close of the contest

Questions

1. What is the most important part of a garment?
2. What is the most important measurement of a garment?
3. How many classes of proportions make the garment?
4. What principles are the best for style production?
5. How many mechanical details are there in the garment industry?

Answers should be forwarded to

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

PROF. L. ROSENFIELD, Director

222 EAST 14th STREET

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LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25

Hereby informs all its members that the

WEEKLY DUES

will be increased to

35 CENTS PER WEEK, BEGINNING JULY 17, 1920

INITIATION FEE FOR NEW MEMBERS WILL BE \$15.50

Members, become in good standing prior to July 17, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision, which is 35 cents per stamp.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LADIES' WAIST AND
DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 25.

I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Secretary.

RAND SCHOOL SUMMER SEASON

First Term—JULY 5 TO JULY 16
Second Term—JULY 19 TO JULY 30

If you have a vacation or are out of work, you can combine study and pleasure at the school.

COURSES IN:

The Co-operative Movement, Economics, Socialism, Physical Education, Literature, Music, Drama, Evolution of the State, etc.

INSTRUCTORS:

ALGERNON LEE, D. P. BERENBERG, NORMAN THOMAS, BENJAMIN GLASSBERG, JOSEPH JABLONOWER, CLEMENT WOOD, LUCY RETTING, HERMAN EPSTEIN, ARTHUR CALHOUN, GREGORY ZILBOORG.

Most of the courses are in the forenoon, some in the evening. Students may register for the complete term, or for single courses.

Register on or before Monday, July 5, in the office at
BERTHA MAILLY, 7 E. 15th St., New York.

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SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
83 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milius,
488 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
35 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drexwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
9-16 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

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All Members of the International Are Welcome

Register at:

16 WEST 21st STREET, Room A.
and all branch offices.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS:	Monday, July 19th.
GENERAL SPECIAL:	Monday, July 26th.
CLOAK AND SUIT:	Monday, August 2nd.
WAIST AND DRESS	Monday, August 9th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

The Dress and Waist Branch will issue new working cards beginning with July 15, 1920. The color of the cards will be green. All cutters who are employed at the present time, or those who will be employed on and after July 15, should not fail to exchange their cards for new ones.