

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job, 37:4.

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Vol. II, No. 43.

New York, Friday, October 22, 1920.

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HARMONY BACK IN LOCAL 25

Executive Board of Local No. 25 Accept Decision of General Executive Board. — Question of Shop Delegates to Be Discussed at Next Convention. — Urgency of Joint Board in Waist Industry Recognized. — First Meeting of New Joint Board.

What all of us had hoped for and expected became a fact. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 resolved to remain loyal to the organization, and notified the General Office that they accept the decision of the General Executive Board of the International in the matter of transferring the executive powers of the local to an organization of shop delegates. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 simultaneously recognizes the urgency of establishing a Joint Board in the waist and dress industry.

The dispute with Local No. 25 is thus at an end. With unified forces, the work of making the Union proof against any attack from without, from the employers who are constantly on the look-

out for a chance to strike at the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, is now on.

The following is the communication from the Executive Board of Local No. 25:

N. Y. Oct. 17th, 1920.
General Executive Board of the International L. G. W. U.,
31 Union Square, N. Y.
Greetings:

In reply to your communications of September 25th and October 5th, we beg to state as follows:—

In view of the fact that the constitution of our International vests the power of interpretation of its provisions in the hands of the G. E. B., said interpretation to be final unless over-ruled by a convention, we therefore decided, as loyal members of the Organization,—to abide by your decisions with regards to the elections of an Executive Board by the members and our affiliation with the newly formed Joint Board; notwithstanding the fact that we still consider your action as a grave error and injurious to our Union.

In order to make clear to you the opinion of our Executive in this matter, we beg leave to review the happenings in our Union

for the last two years, since after the signing of the agreement with the Waist Manufacturers' Association in 1919.

The dissatisfaction of our members with existing conditions in the Union, which was evident prior to and during the General Strike, reached the climax right after the settlement. Individuals who are for the destruction of A. F. of L. Unions on general principles, took advantage of these sentiments and brought about a condition, where for months in succession no member meetings could be held. After this turmoil a state of general apathy ensued with the result of total indifference on the part of the rank and file toward the Union. Then a number of active members came together and after careful deliberation came to the conclusion that, in order to save our Union, the causes of dissatisfaction among our members must be eliminated and this can be accomplished only through a fundamental change in the form of organization which will give the vast membership a greater opportunity to take part in the affairs of the Union and have its say in all

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Vice-Pres. Sigman In Canada

Vice President Morris Sigman left last Sunday, October 18th, for Toronto, Canada, where he went at the request of the local Cloakmakers' Joint Board, to aid them in their present situation and to advise them in their dealings with the employers' association. Since Vice President Koldofsky, manager of the Toronto Joint Board for many years, left for Europe with the mission of the People's Relief Committee, Toronto has been without a directing head. Small wonder that the visit of Vice President Sigman will be greatly appreciated by our Toronto locals.

To meet an urgent call from the Montreal Joint Board, Brother Sigman will also pay a visit to that city, to be present at a members' mass meeting on Wednesday night, October 20th. This meeting was called to discuss trade conditions and the negotiations soon to be conducted with the employers.

Cloakmakers Determined To Elect London & Hillquit

The cloakmakers of New York are quite determined to elect Hillquit and London to Congress in 1920. A whirlwind campaign is being conducted by the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee, not only among International members, but equally as well among members of the Amalgamated, Furriers' and other unions living within the boundaries of the 12th and 20th Congressional Districts.

This Committee has opened two special offices, one downtown at 151 Clinton Street, in London's district and another uptown, at

62 East 106th Street, in Hillquit's district. Brother Saul Metz is in charge of the campaign and is managing the work with old-time vigor and experience.

Call for Watchers

All shop chairmen in the cloak and reefer trades are called upon by the Campaign Committee to appoint two men from each shop who, in their opinion, are fit to act as watchers on Election Day, and give their names to either the business agent or the district manager. This work is to be done

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CHILDREN DRESS ASS'N WON'T LIVE UP TO AGREEMENT WITH UNION

UNION OFFERS ARBITRATION

In the trade press of the ladies' garment industry there appeared this week a letter, signed by the president of the Children's Dress Employers' Association, which threatens an open fight against our Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50. The subject at issue is as follows:

The last general strike in the children's dress industry terminated in a collective agreement between Local No. 80 and the above mentioned association. There is a clause in this agreement calling for the establishment of a minimum wage scale in the industry—not later than September 15, 1920. Several conferences between the Union and the Association were held during last summer, at which the Union sought to have this part of the agreement carried into practice, but was met invariably with side-stepping and refusal on the part of the manufacturers.

In the letter which the head of the Children's Dress Association has made public, and copy of which he had forwarded to the International, he stated that "if the Union wants definite minimum scales, it would have to guarantee a standard of production."

Thereupon, Secretary Baroff forwarded to the Children's Dress Association on Monday last, October 18th, the following brief, pointed and direct communication:

Oct. 16, 1920.

Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association,
Gentlemen:

Yours of October 13th received. Our reply to this letter of yours is as follows:

The paragraph in our agreement relating to a minimum scale of wages in the industry reads:

"The Association and the Union agree to appoint a Committee which is to prepare a minimum scale of wages for all workers in the industry. The said minimum scale of wages to take effect not later than the 15th day of September, 1920."

This paragraph, in our opinion, is clear and has no conditions or strings attached to it. You are, nevertheless, inclined to attach conditions to this clause of our agreement, and this raises a controversy which stands in the way of the realization of the minimum wage scale.

In conformity with the provision of our agreement covering the solution of disputes, we, therefore, offer to submit the interpretation of this clause to the Board of Arbitration in our industry, and we stand ready to abide fully by its decision in that matter.

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GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

We have not heard from President Schlesinger for several weeks. He was in Soviet Russia and could not apparently communicate with us.

On Monday last we received from him a cable from Berlin, Germany. It reads as follows:

"Just arrived at Berlin. Spent seven weeks in Moscow, Petrograd, Minsk, Riga, Kovno and other cities. Feeling well. Hope to see you all soon. Greetings to all.

B. SCHLESINGER."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

Injunction Against the Forty-Hour Week

A drastic and sweeping an injunction as ever was issued in a labor situation, was handed down last week by Justice Newburger of the New York Supreme bench against the Fur Workers' Union, who have been engaged, for the past five months, in a general strike to put into effect a remarkable industrial program affecting the distribution of available work in all shops in the industry to all the workers in the trade on the basis of a shorter work-week, — a forty-hour week.

Aside from the usual allegations of violence, intimidation, etc., allegations which serve as a basis for injunctions in ordinary labor cases, the court proceeds to state, in a detailed manner, the purposes of the long-sustained fight of the fur workers, their aims and industrial aspirations, and roundly condemns these, enjoining the strikers from prosecuting their plans. The Judge finds that the Union was formed principally 1) Closed shop, 2) A forty-hour week, 3) Arbitration of discharge cases, 4) Equal distribution of work in slack time, 5) Limiting overtime, 6) Observation of May Day, 7) One apprentice to a shop, 8) Unemployment fund; and arrives at the conclusion that the strike was not "for the purpose of increasing wages, nor for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the employees," but "rather an attempt to meet a situation caused by depression in business to obtain employment for discharged men."

It need not be emphasized that this case is of special interest to organized labor, as it is intended to strike a blow not only against the Union shop — such injunctions have been issued before — but because it endeavors to embrace within its net of censure and inhibitions every principle and idea that has made for the advancement and the improvement of labor conditions in the shop for the past decade, has destroyed the sweat shop and has given the workers in the garment, fur and kindred trades, a "place in the sun," a chance to live and breathe.

To say that "to meet a situation caused by industrial decline" through a programme of organized distribution of work on the basis of a shorter work-week is illegal is certainly arguing against the very basic idea of mutuality of interests and co-operative help underlying the labor movement; just as the sustaining of the limitless right of "dring" would mean, as it always has meant in the past, the reintroduction of arbitrary discharges and the persecution and blacklisting of active Union men.

The Fur Workers' Union, let us hope, will carry this case to the highest court of the land, if necessary, to test the equity of this smashing blow delivered at it and the thousands of workers still on strike in the fur shops of New York. The organized labor movement will watch their efforts with sustained eagerness.

The Miners' Strike in England

AFTER months of conferring and delay, the great miner's strike became a fact on Saturday, October 16th. One million men have donned tools already and another million in allied industries will be forced out of work before the end of the week.

Hopes of immediate intervention which might bring about an early cessation of the strike, are practically abandoned. The Government will, probably, not make the first move and the Miners' Executive-Board made a formal statement, saying that their purpose is used up and that the men have lost faith in the Government. The immediate results of the strike have already caused a considerable tie-up of shipping, put an embargo on coal export, and London and the other big cities of England look dark at night in an effort to save coal.

During this week, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Union of Transport Workers, both part of the "Triple Alliance," will meet to discuss the strike of the miners and the aid these two powerful organizations might be able to give in their struggle. The Railwaymen and the Transport Workers have made it clear that they will not permit a defeat of the miners, even if they have to go out on a sympathetic strike.

The strike came about as the result of the referendum recently taken by the Miners' Federation rejecting the last Government offer of a minimum production by a vote of 635,096 to 181,438. This was, however, the final expression of a long series of events which had been developing in an unerring line toward the climax. In July, the Miners' Federation demanded a very moderate increase in wages, of about 10 per cent, the demand being based upon the Coal Controller's report which disclosed the huge profits of the mine owners. The miners contended that their 1919 increase of 30 per cent left them still far behind the high cost of living, as that increase was given to them on the pre-war wage and explicitly on the ground that the pre-war wage was inadequate and below the average living standard. On the other hand, the miners demanded that the price of coal for household consumption should be reduced by \$3.54 per ton, or to the price prior to last May, that it was urgently necessary to lower the cost of living and that the general body of consumers were entitled to share in the prosperity of the mines.

In the conferences with the Government, which ensued and lasted for a number of weeks, the Government proposed a minimum production beyond which the requested increase would be granted. The miners, in their referendum, snubbed the proposal. Under the great strike is led by the indomitable veteran of the British miners, Robert Smillie, and his younger co-leader, the secretary of the Federation, Frank Hodges.

Free Speech Fight Goes On

THE suppression of free speech at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., through a city ordinance, prohibiting speaking in the open air without a permit — made unobtainable for any but standpaters and conservatives — the arrest of a number of radical speakers charged with the violation of that ordinance, and their subsequent discharge, — marks another lap in the up-hill fight for freedom of speech and assembly.

The arrest of Dr. Holmes, Miss Rose Schneiderman and their associates while being prevented from speaking by officers of the

law, was the climax of a two-weeks' struggle by local Socialists and labor men against the local gag ordinance, and has caused great stir and indignation. The placing of arbitrary power into the hands of a Mayor to grant, or to refuse, street meetings, smacked too much of martial law and siege conditions. Credit is therefore due to the American Liberties Union which took up the fight and brought it to one on habeas corpus proceedings before the Supreme Court.

Justice Keogh sustained the writs and ruled that the Mt. Vernon ordinance was unconstitutional. This decision clears up the issue definitely as to the status of free speech and the holding of open air public meetings. Let us hope that this decision will have a salutary effect throughout the country. It must be recalled in this connection that State legislation nullifying free speech has reached an enormous bulk. Thirty-five States have either peace-time sedition laws or "criminal syndicalism" laws, practically all passed since 1917 as part of the nationwide manufactured anti-"red" hysteria.

The entire labor movement and the radical and progressive citizenry of the country is now awaiting to have the courts of last resort pass upon the constitutionality of these peace-time sedition laws. It would be a great service to have a test case carried to the highest tribunal. The gag rule must be fought to an end.

After Riga—Vilna

ON the morrow of the signing of the Riga truce with Soviet Russia, and fresh after the conclusion of an armistice with Lithuania at Suwalki, a Polish division, under the leadership of a Polish army officer, General Zeligowski, suddenly "resigned" its affiliation with the Polish army and occupied Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, forcing the Lithuanian Government to evacuate and to retire.

This attempt to stage another Fiume in the very heart of Lithuania, an attempt which has already taken practical shape in the formation of a new "Central Lithuania" by Zeligowski and his supporters, with Vilna as a centre, in violation of every armistice term and pledge, is being justified by the ostensibly perplexed Polish authorities on the ground that the invaders broke away from the Polish Army and acted upon their own initiative. The excuse, however, is so threadbare, and the contemptuous disregard which was shown in the execution of this coup to the representatives of the League of Nations who were active in arranging the armistice terms between Poland and Lithuania at Suwalki, was so manifest, that it called forth a great deal of disgust and bitterness against Polish methods throughout Europe.

This incident is a potent example of the perturbed and still-far-from-settled state of affairs throughout Eastern Europe, and is bound to lead to bloodshed and fighting without end between Lithuania and Poland and the neighboring small states, fighting which many thought came to an end with the signing of the truce terms between Russia, Poland, Lithuania and Finland. Already the Polish authorities are declaring that while "the new Vilna State was not of their creation, they would not coerce the will of the people inhabiting it and would insist on their right to self-determination." Which means that they would do

their utmost to annex it to Poland. Meanwhile, the Letts, too, encouraged by Lithuania's helplessness, have advanced and seized a Lithuanian district north of Dvinsk, a district, the fate of which the Letts only recently agreed was to be decided upon by arbitration.

Thus the clouds of nationalistic strife and treachery still hang low over the wretched East of Europe, augmenting the untold misery, famine and want which has been its lot for more than six years.

The Sinister Events in Haiti

CHARGES have been made right along in a number of periodicals, that the rule of our marines in Haiti has been anything but humane, and that conditions in this unhappy island under American occupation were shockingly disgraceful. Nevertheless, the disclosures which have been made in the course of last week, coming as they did from the former commander of the Marine Corps, General Barnett, an unimpeachable witness, have created an impression of horror all over the country.

Notwithstanding all attempts to deny or whitewash the perpetrators of these crimes — only a few of whom have been brought to trial — this revelation of the "unlawful, indiscriminate killing" of thousands of natives remains a fearful indictment of our imperialistic ambitions and our methods of "benevolent colonizing" by bullet and bayonet.

The report covers the period between 1915 and 1920 — and these shocking conditions, when men were shot by the hundred in Haiti because they dared to raise a voice for the independence of their own little island, were taking place precisely at the same time when in a blare of trumpets the country's entire blood, brain and wealth was being conscripted for "national self-determination" in far away lands to make the rest of the world safe for some sort of a democracy.

1919 Record Strike Year

MORE than twice as many workers were on strike in 1919 than in any previous year for the past six, while the number of strikes has increased very little, according to figures just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Over 4,000,000 workers were involved in the 3,374 strikes during the past year. The figures reveal the astounding fact that there were more workers affected by strikes in 1919 than in the entire three preceding years:

Year	Number of Strikes	Number of Strikers
1914	1,204	296,720
1915	1,420	504,281
1916	3,789	1,599,717
1917	4,450	1,227,254
1918	3,337	1,239,989
1919	3,374	4,112,507

These figures, however, cover but two-thirds of the strikes for the past six years. Average duration of the strikes that have occurred in the past four years was less than one month. In three-fourths of these strikes the workers won all or a part of what they struck for. The money loss to the strikers, the report suggests, is counter-balanced by earnings from some other employment, as men on strike often have made more money than they lost by absenting themselves from their regular employment.

Our Membership; The Middle West

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Director, Record and Research Department, I. L. G. W. U.

Last week we briefly summarized the result of the census of the membership of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reemakers' Union. What follows is an account of the standing of the locals of our International distributed in the middle western states of the country. As in the previous article, the facts concerning the standing of the membership will be only briefly outlined.

Cleveland

All the locals in the International situated in Cleveland are a part of the Joint Board of that city. These include Locals 26, 27, 29, 87, 42, 94 and 111. The examination of the standing of the members of these locals shows that 324 members paid their dues some time during the months of July, August and September, 1919; 227 were credited with payments in October, November and December, 1919, 848 paid dues during the months of January, February and March, 1920; while 1872 paid during April, May and June, 1920. There were 313 members who were credited with payments in advance, i. e., beyond the month of June, 1920. Accordingly the total dues-paying membership of the Cleveland locals on June 30, 1920, was 3584.

It will be observed that 3033 members out of the total or 86 per cent did not owe dues for more than 26 weeks, while 2186 or 61 per cent were not in arrears for more than 13 weeks. 74 new members were admitted during the last three months of the census year.

There were 149 members who were suspended for non-payment of dues, i. e., for being in arrears more than 52 weeks; 438 members have either withdrawn or were transferred, expelled or left the locals during the past year, or for various other reasons. The total number of released members during the year was 587. Comparing the present membership of the Cleveland locals with that of June 1, 1919, we find that Cleveland had last year 2264 dues-paying members. The locals have therefore increased their membership by 1320 or 58 per cent. The growth in the membership as well as the high percentage of members in good standing based upon the 13-week period, shows that the Cleveland locals are in a very healthy condition.

Cincinnati

The Joint Board of Cincinnati includes all the three locals situated in that City, i. e., Locals 30, 63 and 98. The examination of the standing of the membership of these three locals shows that 12 members paid their dues during the first three months of the census year, 15 during the second three months, 74 paid their dues during the months of January, February and March, 1920, and 405 paid their dues during the last quarter. Six members paid their dues in advance. The total dues-paying membership of the Cincinnati locals on June 30, 1920, was 512. The number of those who are in arrears not more than 26 weeks was 485, or 95 per cent, while 411, or 80 per cent of the total did not owe dues for more

than 13 weeks. 17 members were altogether suspended for non-payment of dues during the past year, while 66 were released for various other reasons, making the total number of those who left the organization during the year, 83.

The present total membership of the three Cincinnati locals shows a decrease of 28, or 5 per cent over that of June, 1919; while the dues-paying membership at present is 512 it was 540 on June 1, 1919. Though Cincinnati shows a slight decrease in numbers, the percentage of good standing members is higher than in most of the cities.

Toledo

There are only 9 locals in Toledo, Locals 67 and 84. The combined dues-paying membership of these two locals on June 30, 1920, was 360. Out of this number 11 paid their dues during the first quarter of the census year, 15 during the second, 78 during the third and 256 during the fourth. The total number of members owing dues for not more than 26 weeks was 334, or 93 per cent, and those in arrears for not more than 13 weeks, 256 or 71 per cent. 39 members were admitted during the months of April, May and June, 1920, 3 members were suspended for non-payment of dues and 54 were removed from the files for other reasons making a total of 87 released members during the past year. The total number of dues-paying members on June 1, 1919, was 217, and comparing the same with that of this year, we have an increase of 143, or 66 per cent.

Chicago

The largest membership of our International in the West is of course located in Chicago. The combined membership of the six locals—5, 18, 54, 81, 100 and 104, at the close of the present census year was 6,380; 571 of that number paid dues during the first quarter of the year, 487 during the second, 980 during the third, and 3,331 during the fourth; 402 paid their dues in advance. The number of those who owed dues for less than 26 weeks were 5,222 or 83 per cent, and those who were in arrears not more than 13 weeks were 4,333 or 68 per cent. 164 new members were admitted to the various Chicago locals during the past year. Altogether, 850 members were released from the various locals, among which 388 were released for non-payment of dues during the year. The membership of the Chicago locals on June 1, 1919, was 3,901. The present membership therefore shows an increase of 2,389 or 60 per cent over that of last year.

Racine, Wisconsin

There is only one local, Local 114, in Racine. The total dues-paying membership of the local on June 30, 1920, was 150. Out of this number 147 or 98 per cent were in arrears not more than 26 weeks, and 139 or 93 per cent did not owe dues for more than 13 weeks; 10 new members were admitted during the last three months of the census year. The total number of suspended members during the past year was 54

out of which only 3 were released for non-payment of dues. The membership of local 114 on June 1, 1919, was 157. The present membership therefore shows a decrease of 7 over that of last year. What the local has lost in numbers it has made up in the quality of its membership, since the number of those in good standing, based upon the 13 weeks period, is one of the highest among the locals.

Clinton, Iowa

The miscellaneous local of ladies garment workers, Local 118 has only 61 members. None of these owe dues for more than 26 weeks, and 58 of them, or 95 per cent are in arrears for not more than 13 weeks; 6 new members

were admitted during the last quarter of the census year; 34 members left the organization for various reasons during the past year. The local had 42 members on June 1, 1919, and had therefore increased its membership by 19, or 45 per cent.

St. Louis

Locals 16 and 778 have together a membership of 532—91 in the first and 441 in the second; 495, or 8 per cent of these members are in arrears for not more than 26 weeks, and 213, or 40 per cent do not owe dues for more than 13 weeks. Local 78 has gained 32 members during the past year. It had lost altogether 54 members during the year, of which 26 were suspended for non-payment of dues, and 28 left the organization for various reasons. No figures are available for the membership of Local 16 on June 1, 1919. Local 78 had 318 members on that date. The present membership of this local shows, therefore, an increase of 123, or 39 per cent.

Distribution of Members of I. L. G. W. U. Locals in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Racine, Clinton and St. Louis, and Comparison of Membership in the Various Locals Between Census Years Ending June 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

LOCALS	Total Dues Paying June 30, 1920.	Total Dues Paying June 1, 1919.	Total Increase in Membership June 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.	Percentage Increase in Membership June 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.	Percentage of Good Standing Based Upon 13-Week Period June 30, 1920.
Cleveland					
26	815	767	48	6	71
27	133	148	-15	-10	53
29	1802	674	1128	167	52
37	428	359	69	19	75
42	259	228	31	14	69
94	88	60	28	47	70
111	59	28	31	111	51
Totals	3584	2264	1320	58	
Cincinnati					
30	45	49	-4	-8	80
63	408	423	-15	-4	79
98	59	68	-9	-13	85
Totals	512	540	-28	-5	
Toledo					
67	323	183	140	77	69
84	37	34	3	9	86
Totals	360	217	143	66	
Chicago					
5	2991	1945	1046	54	79
18	503	426	77	18	87
54	185	247	-62	-25	66
81	295	176	119	68	91
100	2061	862	1199	139	45
104	345	335	10	3	63
Totals	6380	3901	2389	60	
Racine, Wisc.					
114	150	157	-7	-4	93
Clinton, Iowa					
118	61	42	19	45	95
St. Louis					
16	91	30
78	441	318	123	39	42
Totals	532	318	213	67	
Grand Totals	11579	7329	4050	54	

According to the above table we see that our International had on June 30, 1920 in the middle western states a membership of 11,579. Comparing the same with that of last year, there was an increase of 4,050, or 54 per cent. The percentage of good standing members based upon the 13-week period is very high among the twenty-two locals, which are located in that territory.

(To be Continued)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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A. DANOFF, Sec'y-Treas.
E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

Max D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE CLOAK-MAKERS' UNION

The ultimatum delivered by the Protective Association of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers in New York City to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union is no more than from what angle one considers it is a piece of frenzied anarchy that is bound to call forth the condemnation of public opinion upon its authors.

To begin with, the very idea of an ultimatum is utterly stupid and offensive. With whom, indeed, are our cloak manufacturers dealing in this situation that they have so light-heartedly embarked upon a road to ultimatums! Had this Protective Association had a record of brilliant victories over the Union; had the Union been accustomed to live in mortal fear of the overbearing demeanor of its adversaries—in short, had it been a case of a powerful and proud Austria against a tiny and timid Serbia—we could, at least, bring ourselves to understand this mandatory demand addressed by the Association of our Joint Board. Of course, a brazen act it would be none the less. But it would, at least, have the justification of brute force—a powerful Association of employers attempting to intimidate a weak little Union.

As a matter of fact, the relative positions in this situation are just the reverse. The record of brilliant victories is not on the side of the Protective Association but on the side of the Union. There was not a contest in which both were engaged from which the Union did not emerge the victor. Why, then, this making of horrible faces, this imitation of the frog in the fable? Why these puerile attempts to overawe the Union by an ultimatum? Is not that, in itself, the strongest indication that the Protective Association has plainly lost its head and that those who stand at present at its helm are the least fit to be its leaders and advisors!

Let us assume, for a moment, for argument's sake, that the contention of the employers has some justification. Does such an assumption, however, warrant the course of action they have chosen? For years a machinery has been built up to settle in a peaceful and decent manner just such disputes as have provoked the present controversy between the Union and the employers. One would naturally expect that our employers would communicate with the Union in a proper and heretofore accepted manner; that they would present their complaint and would ask for redress at a conference or through any other form of negotiation. Our manufacturers, however, find this civil method apparently below their present standing, and instead of that, they have addressed an ultimatum to us, an edict commanding the Union to carry out its orders within forty-eight hours on the penalty of breaking off relations. Could anyone endowed with a sense of justice and ordinary decency find even the slightest excuse for such a buldog attitude!

The truth, however, is that the contention of our manufacturers is absolutely without basis, justice or logic. It is true the union has conducted for some time strikes in several shops belonging to members of the Association. But whose fault is it? Anyone who knows even slightly the Cloakmakers' Union will testify that this union does not believe in strikes for the sake of striking. Each strike, no matter how small, is bound to cost the union thousands of dollars and each strike imposes privations upon the workers. The Cloakmakers' Union has made an agreement with the Protective Association not because the cloakmakers have a particular fondness for associating with their employers, but for the sole purpose of avoiding strikes insofar as possible and of settling disputes in a peaceful manner. When the union was, nevertheless, compelled to call strikes in some shops and to keep up these strikes for months, it is quite obvious that it had done so because it was compelled, or even provoked, to do so.

It is an undeniable fact that in the course of the four months that these strikes have been kept up, the Protective Association has made not even the slightest attempt to come to a settlement with the Union, as it was in duty bound. And now, this same Association which had provoked these strikes and aided in prolonging them, has the unheard-of temerity to come to the Union with a contention that the Union has broken its agreement through these strikes!

Did the Union lose its head upon the receipt of this ultimatum, and declare war upon the employers? The Protective Association would probably have welcomed such a rash act on the part of the Union. But, no; our Union is too conscious of its strength and power to become provoked by an empty threat. Our union replied calmly and deliberately: "You say we are wrong. That may be the case. But you are not the ones to decide upon that. You are somewhat partial in the matter. We are ready to go to the same Governor's Commission to which we had submitted our case some time ago. This very dispute was brought about by the fact that you had chosen to interpret the decision of that Commission to suit your own purposes. We contend that your interpretation is a wrong one, and we are ready again to go to that Commission. That Commission is still in existence, and who can tell better than that Commission itself what it had meant by its decision! We obligate ourselves in advance to abide by the decision of the Governor's Commission. State your readiness to appear

with us before that Commission, and the strikers will return to work."

A more reasonable proposal could hardly have been made. But what is reason and decency in the eyes of our cloak employers, at a time when they are laboring under an illusion that they can be the dictators in the situation! Instead of accepting the proposal of the Union and making an end to the dispute, they have chosen to cling to their silly ad ill-tempered ultimatum in the belief that they might gain something thereby.

How utterly ill-calculated this is. Upon whose support do these members of the Association count! The entire press, without exception, has condemned the action of the Protective Association. Even such newspapers that may secretly be in sympathy with these employers could not afford to draw ridicule upon themselves in coming out for these employers who are so obviously and hopelessly in the wrong. One, indeed, cannot help gaining the conviction that this entire venture of the manufacturers is just a desperate, blind challenge, and its very recklessness is a guarantee that should it ever come to an open fight, the victory of the Union in that contest will be the greatest it had ever scored over its enemies.

Our Union was never as just in its position as it is now; never as strong, through its own solidarity and through the force of the entire public opinion and the entire labor movement. The Protective Association has evidenced by the acts of its leaders and counselors that it never was so tactless, so headless, and so irresponsible as it is today. The result of a contest between two such unequal forces can be easily foreseen and foretold.

We warn them that it is not yet too late. The Protective Association has still an opportunity to come to a peaceful understanding with the Union. It has only to agree to appear with us before the Governor's Commission, to receive its interpretation and to abide by it. We are only wondering as to whether common sense will finally prevail in the councils in the Protective Association. The immediate future will answer this question. For the time being, the Protective Association has elected not to make any response to the one possible and reasonable proposal that could have been made by the Union, and this silence demonstrates clearly the confusion that prevails in the minds of our employers.

STANDING BY THE UNION

With Luther we believe that each person has the fullest right to interpret the Bible and its verses in his or her own light, and of course the Constitution of our International is not immune from interpretation and construction. As a matter of fact it is for that purpose that our Convention elects a supreme body—the General Executive Board. The interpretations of our written by-laws by the General Executive Board, whether right or wrong, must remain in force until the next Convention. This is the essence of democracy, of representative government, and it is well that all the members of our Union, through its shape and mold its destiny and form of government through convention legislation, should keep this in mind and abide by their self-imposed rules from convention to convention.

This truth is so self-evident that it hardly needs any reiteration, particularly now, when all cause for hair-splitting and debating has, luckily, been removed. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 has recognized that its former action was not proper. It is now acting in complete accord with the decision of the International Union and is taking an active part in the much-needed reorganization of Local No. 25, in conformity with the decision of the Convention and of the General Executive Board.

The time for talking for the sake of talking is now gone by. It is time to do work. On Wednesday last there took place the first meeting of the newly formed Joint Board in the cloak industry with the participation of a full delegation from the Executive Board of Local No. 25. We are certain that this Joint Board will soon begin to function just as effectively in the interests of the entire union as the Joint Board in the cloak industry has been for so many years.

We congratulate the entire Executive Committee of Local No. 25 upon its decision to act in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Board, and, as we are fully convinced, in accord with the desires of the entire membership of Local No. 25 and of the International as a whole. The near future holds in store for us very grave situations that will demand complete unity and will tax every reserve of strength within our Union. It would be a sin to waste precious time in such a time as this so badly needed for the consolidation of our forces—in fruitless debates over abstract constitutional disputes.

A WELL CONDUCTED MEETING

The second meeting of the new central delegated labor body in New York, the "Central Trade and Labor Assembly of New York and Vicinity," took place last Saturday at Beethove Hall. In contrast to the first meeting of this body, a meeting which was marked by turbulence and violence, the second meeting passed in peace, harmony and business-like discussions of the constitution that was presented to the delegates. The radical elements were just as strongly represented at this meeting as at the first. But the disturbers from the conservative wing who came to the first meeting failed to make their appearance (perhaps, at a signal from above), and the meeting was conducted in the most orderly manner. Those who attended the meeting expressed unanimously their approval of the methods that prevailed at the first meeting. President Samuel Gompers spoke in the same tenor, and it is to be hoped that such scandals will not be repeated any more at the meeting of the new Central Body.

The constitution was discussed, voted upon and adopted seriatim. The next and final reorganization meeting of this body will be devoted to the nomination of officers and to the discussion of the declaration of principles contained in the preamble of the constitution. This preamble contains some very sharp expressions, such as "the workers' struggle is a class struggle," expressions for which some ultra-conservative leaders in some unions have no stomach and which will provoke hot debates. It is, of extreme importance, therefore, that all delegates from our local unions and from other radical unions be strongly represented at the next meeting, November 6th, at Beethove

Hall. The fact is that the radical wing in this new body is by no means weaker than the conservative wing, and if our delegates employ tact and common sense, they can gain to their side the so-called neutrals who are not certain as to which side they would join.

It would probably be a good plan for our delegates to have a small meeting for themselves before the opening of the general meeting, to decide upon which of the delegates shall speak on the questions before the house, and to decide upon what to say. Speaking too often and too much, and sometimes not to the point, has done great injury on many occasions, even if performed with the best of intentions. Our delegates who were present at the last meeting will certainly admit that a self-imposed limit of freedom of speech would have been the most desirable thing on that occasion.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND

The present miners' strike in England is an event of exceptional importance. It is, indeed, not any more a struggle of workers against their employers, but a fight of workers against the government.

Upon first sight, such a contest would appear to be almost hopeless.

How, indeed, can one part stand up against the whole of a nation and expect to have its fight crowned with success? As a matter of fact, however, the situation is not half as bad. To begin with, the fight of workers against a Cabinet does not always mean a fight against the entire country. It is possible that Lloyd George means that he and his Cabinet represent in this case the entire nation. But even Lloyd George may err at times. It is, indeed, quite probable that a considerable portion of England's population is much rather with the miners than it is with the Cabinet, which represents in this instance only a small fraction of the people, namely, the capitalist class of England.

Again, it must be considered that the miners, should the struggle become prolonged, will not remain alone in this fight. It is more than certain that their partners in the "Triple Alliance", the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers, will join them in their struggle. Even if admitting, as the reports in the capitalist press would have it, that the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers are somewhat lukewarm towards the strike of the miners at this hour, they will, nevertheless, soon be forced by the inevitable course of events to

line up on the side of the strikers. The English workers had gone through a different schooling than most American workers who can still regard with indifference other workers in other industries being fought down while they remain quietly and unconcerned at their jobs. The English workers know better. They know that if they allow the miners to be defeated in a single-handed combat, their own turn will come next and this prospect must bring them sooner or later into the ranks of the strikers.

On the other hand, it is still a question as to whether the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers are really indifferent to the miners' strike. It is quite possible that it is only the attitude of some leaders in some of these organizations. But it is hardly possible that the great masses are not in sympathy with the miners. And it is the masses that are the determining factor in every situation these days. It had been stated before the strike broke out, that even such a radical leader like Robert Smillie was not wholly in accord with the plan of calling a strike. From the moment, however, the referendum had declared for a strike, the leaders of the organization have thrown themselves heart and soul into the situation with the masses. It can be therefore, expected that very soon this strike of the miners will become the fight of the entire "Triple Alliance" against the Lloyd George Cabinet.

What will the British Cabinet do then? To permit the strike to continue would practically mean to allow it to develop into a revolution. A similar situation will arise should the English Government attempt to drown this conflict in blood. The Lloyd George Cabinet is too far-seeing to permit any such thing. Very likely it will find it the wisest course to concede the most important demands of the workers before the strike becomes so widespread that it might menace the very foundation of the present system. The British Cabinet would have probably taken a chance, had it been absolutely confident of its police force and the army. We are inclined to believe that they entertain considerable doubts about the wisdom of using the army, just as the Italian Government had desisted from using military force in the strike of the metal workers. It is quite likely that the British Government will act in this situation just as the Italian Cabinet had done, in spite of the fact that Lloyd George is inclined to bluster a great deal as yet.

Trade Facts and Impressions

By SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

On Wednesday, August 4th, I boarded the steamer "Olympic" to attend the congress of the International Clothing Workers' Union at Copenhagen, Denmark, and to study conditions in our trade abroad. As the ship steamed out of the dock, those whom I loved best, both family and friends remained behind, a sad feeling overtook me.

The voyage across the ocean was uneventful, except that I felt sick all the way across and was glad when on Wednesday, August 11th, we arrived in Sherbourg, France. Originally we had planned to go through London to Copenhagen, but as Brother Scholsberg of the Amalgamated had no visa for England or Denmark, we decided to go with him to Paris and from there to Copenhagen. The next night, August 12th, we left Paris for Copenhagen. We traveled through Belgium, and the next day at twelve o'clock we arrived in Cologne, which is a German occupied territory. As the train pulled in, French and Belgian soldiers were lined up on the platform, the unfurling sign that this territory was occupied by the Allies. We spent two hours in Cologne. Our first bit of information on local conditions we gained from a conversation with a porter who happened to be a Socialist and who had served through the war. He told us that the workers in Cologne felt very bitter against the former rulers of Germany and were mighty glad to be rid of them. He said that the present economic and political conditions in the occupied territory, as well as in Germany, are so bad that they would even accept Sovietism, although they had no idea as to whether Sovietism would improve their conditions. We tasted the indescribable bread they eat in Cologne, bread that looks as black as mud, and we could not eat it. And even this bread could only be obtained on "bread marks".

In the evening, we reached Hamburg. We decided to eat in the restaurant of the hotel where we

were stopping. We got coffee, but could not get any milk or sugar. Many people brought with them small pieces of bread, and the only thing they bought was the coffee without milk. There was not even any soap at the hotel on the wash basins.

On Saturday, August 14th, we finally arrived in Copenhagen. A committee of local unions was waiting for us and we encountered quite a hard time getting accommodations. We had to pay a man who acted as translator to get us a hotel. It is very characteristic, that even in Denmark one needs "bread marks." When you enter Denmark, you get enough "bread marks" to last you for one day. Although Denmark was a neutral country during the war, I was reliably informed that as long as there is a blockade against Russia, they could not have enough grain for bread. Before the war they got their corn from Russia; now they have to buy it in the United States.

The readers of "Justice" have already been informed of the proceedings of the International Clothing Workers' Congress so I will only add that, upon my suggestion, the Congress included in their Executive Board one member from America and one from the Slavic countries. In the original draft of the constitution of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, the following Executive Board members were proposed: one from the Scandinavian countries; one from the German speaking countries; one from the Latin speaking countries, and one from the English speaking countries. The International secretary was to act as the fifth member of the Board. As supplemented, however, the Executive Board will be composed of seven. I also took an active part in the proceedings of the Congress as I was fortunate enough to understand most of the language spoken there. At the close of the Congress, Secretary Vanderbeek expressed the thanks of the Congress for my help in

translating the different speeches of the delegates.

On Friday, August 20th, I left Copenhagen in the company of Comrade John Shmitka, the Austrian delegate. We stopped for two days in Berlin, visited the Union offices and asked for all information about the conditions existing in Germany. The conditions in Berlin are very bad. People look very hungry. One can read on their faces that they are undernourished. Comrade Block, one of the delegates to the Copenhagen congress told me that his child did not have milk for the last four years. The people drink their coffee without milk. There is very little butter and very few eggs. Sugar is not served at all, and only the rich can permit themselves the luxury of eggs, butter or milk. The bread is black, and is only given in rations and on tickets which are issued by the police.

The working conditions of the organized tailors in Germany can be described as follows:

There are 175,000 men and women organized in the "Bekleidungs Arbeiter Verband" (Clothing Workers' Union) in 185 cities. These are divided into six classes. The following are the hourly rates:

22 First Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 3 marks, 70 pfennings to 6 marks
Alteration tailors—	from 3 marks, 60 pfennings to 6 marks
Ladies' tailors—	from 4 marks, 50 pfennings to 6 marks
32 Second Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 3 marks, 40 pfennings to 5 marks, 8 pfennings
Alteration tailors—	from 3 marks, 40 pfennings to 5 marks, 50 pfennings
Ladies' tailors—	from 3 marks, 70 pfennings to 6 marks
53 Third Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 3 marks to 5 marks, 50 pfennings
Alteration tailors—	from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks
Ladies' tailors—	from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks
65 Fourth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 2 marks, 95 pfennings to 5 marks, 50 pfennings
Alteration tailors—	from 2 marks, 95 pfennings to 5 marks, 50 pfennings
Ladies' tailors—	from 3 marks, 50 pfennings to 5 marks, 65 pfennings
11 Fifth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks, 20 pfennings
Alteration tailors—	from 2 marks, 90 pfennings to 4 marks, 5 pfennings
Ladies' tailors—	from 3 marks, 20 pfennings to 4 marks, 50 pfennings
2 Sixth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	from 3 marks, 20 pfennings to 3 marks, 50 pfennings

from 3 marks to 5 marks, 50 pfennings	
Alteration tailors—	
from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks	
Ladies' tailors—	
from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks, 20 pfennings	
65 Fourth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	
from 2 marks, 95 pfennings to 5 marks, 50 pfennings	
Alteration tailors—	
from 2 marks, 95 pfennings to 5 marks, 50 pfennings	
Ladies' tailors—	
from 3 marks, 50 pfennings to 5 marks, 65 pfennings	
11 Fifth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	
from 3 marks, 10 pfennings to 5 marks, 20 pfennings	
Alteration tailors—	
from 2 marks, 90 pfennings to 4 marks, 5 pfennings	
Ladies' tailors—	
from 3 marks, 20 pfennings to 4 marks, 50 pfennings	
2 Sixth Class Cities	
Men tailors—	
from 3 marks, 20 pfennings to 3 marks, 50 pfennings	

There are no alteration tailors or ladies' tailors in this class. The lowest rate per hour is paid in Ingolstadt and the highest in Berlin. Many of the workers are home workers and in 142 cities they get 25 per cent more than the factory scale. In Berlin all ladies' tailors work week work and the piece workers when they settle prices calculate their work per hour in accordance with the above described rates.

The political situation is very tense. The spirit of counter revolution is in the air, but the workers are prepared, if need be, to defend the revolution with their lives and not to permit the Hohenzollerns to return to Germany. Every worker I spoke to in Germany was of the opinion that the only salvation for their country would be an alliance with Russia. Upon my leaving Berlin on Saturday, the officers of the union arranged a

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 6

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

dinner in my honor and expressed their sorrow that I could not remain any longer in their midst.

From Berlin I went to Vienna and remained there for two days. While there I made arrangements for my return and for the purpose of studying conditions in Austria. Then I embarked upon my journey to Hungary.

With a trembling heart I entered dark Hungary, the most unfortunate and barbarous European country at the present time. I was advised, in Vienna, by comrades that I met there, not to speak Hungarian on the train. This advice came in handy because the officers started to examine my baggage at the frontier and wanted to take away my sugar which I carried from Copenhagen for my brothers, but when I told them that I am an American and I bought the sugar because I heard that sugar is scarce in Hungary, they immediately stopped examining my baggage and respectfully saluted me. There was a Jewish woman in my compartment who trembled with fear that harm would befall her on the train and when I told her that I am a Jew, she told me I was a hero, as the Jews in Hungary denied their religion. My two brothers whom I had not seen for eight years were waiting for me at the train in Budapest. Needless to say that we were all very happy to meet again.

And now for the conditions existing at the present time in Hungary. I expect to treat in a special instalment the story of how Hungary fell into the hands of her present rulers—the White Guards of Horthy. Suffice it to say that every atom of freedom and justice is extinguished in present Hungary, that life is cheap and held in contempt and that terror reigns supremely in every walk of life.

Hungary is dominated today by a widespread society, the "Awakening Hungarians," which consists of cruel Jew-hating gangsters. The Jews and communist workers have literally as much right and safety in Hungary today as a mad dog in the streets of a civilized city. It is enough for someone to report to the police that a certain person is a communist or a radical and he was a communist or a radical and that person will be tortured to death without trial. I am frank enough to say that I was afraid to go from Budapest to any other town in Hungary. A brother-in-law of mine who lives in a country town came to see me in Budapest. A few days later he was arrested in his town and was questioned for two hours by the police and was charged with not reporting to the police that I was in his house. He denied that I was there. They told him that his brother-in-law was named Lefkowitz, Szamuel. (Szamuel was one of the leaders in the commune. After the commune, they beat him to death, killed his father and mother and brothers and made a vow that they would kill all his relatives no matter how far the relationship extended). They thought I was related to this Szamuel, and therefore wanted to get me. They also told my brother-in-law that I was a Bolshevik agitator and that I came on behalf of the Bolsheviks in Hungary. When they could get nothing out of him, against me they tried to involve him in saying that he was a Bolshevik. When he denied it he was told that he ought to be ashamed of himself in that his brother-in-law is a Bolshevik agitator and he is not one. He was afraid to write me about it. Next Sunday he came to Budapest to

A special General Meeting of our local will be held on Monday, October 25, 1926, at Arlington Hall, 33 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P. M. The purpose of this meeting is to change and modify some of the clauses of our constitution pertaining to the election of officers. This change has become necessary owing to the fact that the Cloak and Suit Division of our Union has recently affiliated itself with the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, and the Waist and Dress Division is about to become part and parcel of the newly-established Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry.

The following are the suggestions as recommended by the Executive Board:

1.—That the General Secretary, who is also to act as the manager of the Cloak and Suit Division, and a Waist and Dress manager, who will also act as the manager of the Miscellaneous Division and is to take care of the raincoat cutters, are to be nominated at the general meeting of the membership and are to be elected upon by the members of all the divisions.

2.—Two business agents are to be elected for the Miscellaneous Division and the Raincoat cutters, and will be voted upon by the raincoat cutters and the members of the Miscellaneous Division.

3.—The Executive Board is to consist of fifteen members, six from the Cloak and Suit Division, six from the Waist and Dress Division, and three from the Miscellaneous Branch, four to be elected and two appointed in each of the first two divisions and two to be elected and one appointed in the Miscellaneous Division.

4.—Nine members are to be appointed from the Executive Board to act as a Grievance Committee, three from each of the three divisions.

5.—The Executive Board is to appoint from among its members three from the Cloak and Suit Division and three from the Waist and Dress Division to act as delegates to the Joint Boards in their respective divisions. Two additional delegates to each of the Joint Boards shall be appointed by the Executive Board from among the membership at large.

In addition to this, the Executive Board recommends that the four business agents of the Cloak and Suit Division who are at present working for the Joint Board are to continue in their present office until next July, when appointments will be made by the Joint Board for the entire Cloak and Suit Makers' Union.

The situation in the Cloak and Suit industry has not changed since last week. The Protective

see if I was alive.

There was never such anti-Semitism prevailing in Hungary as at the present time. They have driven out by force and beaten the Jewish students and have put out a large sign in front of the University and College Building that says "No Jews and dogs admitted." While I was in Budapest they passed a law which limited to a small percentage the number of Jews that could enter high schools. They have also enacted a law prohibiting Jews from practicing medicine or law or from editing papers.

(To be continued)

Association still refuses to take up complaints of our members against members of their Association, and in statements in the press they claim that the agreement between them and the Union has been abrogated for good and that they will not deal with our union again. If the manufacturers, by abrogating the agreement, really expected that the machinery for the adjustment of complaints would cease to operate, thereby causing dissatisfaction among the members of the union, they were mistaken. All complaints that were lodged against their members up to date were settled satisfactorily between the union representatives and the manufacturers themselves.

It seems that the individual manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association are not very much interested in the so-called "politics" played by the officers of their organization. They are more concerned with running their business and running it smoothly, and having that in mind, all grievances against them are being adjusted speedily.

The first meeting of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry of Greater New York was held on Wednesday, October 13th, 1926, at the Broadway Central Hotel. Five accredited delegates from local No. 10 attended that meeting.

A sub-committee consisting of two from each delegation was then elected to draw up a constitution for the newly-established Joint Board. This committee will have as its object the investigation of a number of joint boards in different industries, and will then report its findings to the next meeting of the Joint Board which will take place on Friday, October 22nd. The Joint Board will begin to function as such in the very near future.

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

Louis Berliner, No. 1967, Dave Abrams, No. 9335 and Chas. Jaffe, No. 7639, cutters of the shop of Benj. Heidt, 141 West 36th Street, appeared before the Executive Board on the question of equal division of work. The case is as follows:

Brother Berliner claims to have worked for the above house for two and a half weeks and was discharged. He now claims that he is entitled to the job. Cutter Abrams states that he and another man worked for the above concern last season and that there was a time agreement between the Joint Board and the firm for twenty-one weeks' work. After about nine weeks, the firm got slow and could not live up to the agreement. The Joint Board then made a supplementary agreement with the firm whereby each man received an increase in wages and the firm agreed that any time they got busy again all their old men would be called back, including the cutters. Brother Abrams further states that when the firm did get busy they hired Brother Berliner and did not ask him to go back. When he discovered that, he claimed his job. Brother Jaffe, who is foreman in the above shop, states that when he hired Brother Berliner on the corner he told him that this job is only for a

short time as there are other men who are entitled to it but that he could not locate them. On motion, the Executive Board decided that all the old men are entitled to the job.

Morris Kornreich, No. 4085A appeared, stating that he worked for the house of Kraus & Bernman, 147 West 23rd Street. He quit the job and informed the union that the boss does his own cutting. Brother Sonnen went out on the complaint and found that the boss had cut fifteen garments. While arguing the case in the shop, Brother Sonnen was insulted and almost assaulted by one of the firm. The firm was subsequently fined \$50.00 for insulting the garments and for insulting Brother Sonnen. Brother Kornreich now requests the Executive Board that part of that money be given to him as he had quit the job because he would not work with a member of the firm at the table. On motion the Executive Board decided to grant Brother Kornreich's request and give him \$15.00 of his pay, amounting to \$20.00. Brother Smolowitz, No. 5729 appeared on summons, charged by Mr. Friedman of Local No. 25, with working on Saturdays and Sundays at the house of the W. & E. Dress Co., 15 West 17th Street. Miss Anna Kaufman, a member of Local No. 25, East 44th Street, who is the sister of Brother Smolowitz, stated that she had heard from the people in the shop that her brother worked on Saturdays and Sundays. Miss Esther Blum, a member of Local No. 25, testified to the same effect. Brother Smolowitz, after being cross-examined, admitted that he worked on a few Saturday afternoons, owing to the fact that he lived in Coney Island and was late in coming in to work in the morning and so worked till after 12 o'clock. On motion a fine was imposed.

CORRECTION

Several misprints and typographical errors have occurred in the printing of the account of the census of the membership of the New York Joint Board in the last issue of *Justice*. In the paragraph dealing with the extent of dues-paying members, Column 1 page 3, the number of those who paid dues during the months of October, November and December, 1919, in the various locals of the New York Joint Board, were 4127 instead of 412, as it was printed; and the number of those who paid dues during the months of January, February and March, 1920, were 23673 instead of 23673.

In the table giving the standing of the locals with regard to the percentage of dues-paying members, based upon the 26-week period, Local 64 should be credited with 72 per cent and net 727 per cent which is an obvious impossibility.

In the final table describing the growth of membership in the various locals of the New York Joint Board, the numbers of Locals 17 and 21 should be transposed, as otherwise the figures of one local are credited to the other.

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EXCLUSIVELY

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL OPEN DOORS SOON

The Workers' University, the main centre of the educational activities of our International Union, will open its doors within the next two weeks for the members of our organization.

The Workers' University has served in the course of the last two years, since it was organized, as a central point for the major educational work of our Union and has attracted the more intelligent and earnest students from the ranks because of the fact that at this University the lectures and the courses were more systematized, embraced more important topics, and were calculated to give more solid instruction. On the staff of the Workers' University, there were men of prominence in the educational world of New York City, and they have lent a great deal of weight and lustre to the program mapped out by our educational office.

As in previous years, the beginning of the term at the Workers' University will be celebrated by a great reunion of all the students, members of the faculty, officers of the union, and a number of friends who come to take part in the opening day exercises of the University. The opening night has been definitely set for Saturday, November 11th, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, and tickets are already to be had at the various local educational committee offices, as well as at the main office of the International. The committee in charge of the opening celebration has arranged for an unusually fine concert, and a number of speakers to address the students and the rest of the audience.

In addition to that, it is expected that President Schlesinger will return from Europe by that time, and he will be on the platform to deliver a talk to the assembled friends and members of the University on his impressions of Europe, and particularly to tell us all he had learned about adult labor education in England, Germany and, perhaps, Russia, which he visited recently.

The curriculum of the Workers' University will be printed in full in the next issue of *Justice*. It can be stated that the Educational Department has made the University one of the biggest features in the program which it had mapped out for the coming educational term, and that its well-earned standing will be maintained and even improved upon.

Dr. Alexander Fichandler, the Director of the Educational Department, has undertaken to form several nuclei of teachers within the various groups that are being organized in the local unions at present for study purposes. These teachers, workers themselves, are to be picked from those persons within these groups who have been able to accumulate more knowledge and intelligence than the rest of their fellow-workers. Of course, they will be guided in their work by members of the faculty of our department. Dr. Fichandler, nevertheless, believes that it will be well worth while to cultivate the spirit of self-reliance among this advanced element within the groups and to get them accustomed to share whatever they know, freely and willingly with the other, less informed group people. This is a new experiment in educational democracy, and the educational work is probably the best field where this experi-

ment should be tried out and encouraged.

To facilitate the work in the unity centres, there have recently been appointed at each unity centre, supervisors to take charge of classes and registration. These supervisors will be there nightly and will introduce coordination and system in the work of the centres. Believing, in addition, the Educational Department from the burden of taking care of these centres on its own responsibility. The work at the unity centres, both insofar as registration is concerned and the conduct of the classes, has improved very much during the last week, and indications are present that before the month is over, the centres will be filled to capacity. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the location of these centres, we give below a list of their addresses throughout the city:

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, Bronx.

Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40, 320 East 27th Street, Manhattan.

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171, 108th Street and 104th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Second Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway.

Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street.

The membership of the International is again informed that tickets are to be had at reduced prices at the office of the Educational Department and at the various unity centres, for the Sunday night, National Symphony Orchestra concerts at Carnegie Hall, and for the Sunday evening concerts at Madison Square Garden. The National Symphony

concerts will begin on Sunday, October 29th, and at the Garden the first concert will be given on October 31st. Mile Muzio of the Metropolitan Opera House will be one of the soloists on October 31st. Our members are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity and to secure tickets as far in advance as possible.

The first lecture of Professor Charles A. Beard on "The Role of the State in Modern Civilization", on Wednesday, October 13th, proved to be a great success. In its outline and manner of delivery, this lecture was specially

prepared for our members, although a great many people of other callings, even college instructors, attended. At least 50 members of our union were registered for Prof. Beard's course, and judging from their attendance and remarkable display of attention at the initial lecture, Professor Beard's course is bound to prove one of the most interesting features of our educational work this year. The students have been instructed to read Professor Jenks' "A History of Politics" in order to obtain a better background for the further lectures to be given by Prof. Beard.

Harmony Back in Local 25

(Continued from Page 1)

important matters. Needless to say that all the necessary changes were to be made from "within"; that is through the regular channels and this is the reason that we were struggling over a year to get a majority in the Executive Board.

We do not deem it necessary to repeat the plan of the creation of the shop delegate body in our Union and its functions as most of you are probably familiar with it. We only want to emphasize that this body was not to be vested with any powers held by the membership until now, but being the actual executive body of the Union, it was to take over the rights and privileges held by the Executive Board. Looking upon it from this point of view there could be no thought of abridgement of any right of the members and our members actually looked upon it in this way and expressed their approval in private conversation and also by a vote of two to one of those voting at the Branch meetings. It must also be admitted by every impartial observer that since the establishment of the shop delegate body, the general interest of the members toward the organization increased considerably. The meetings are well attended and the members are eager to participate in the activities of the Union. With the present decision of G. E. B., depriving this body of Executive power and leaving it only an indirect influence upon the conduct of affairs, its activities will be greatly hampered but not destroyed.

Concerning the formation of a Joint Board in our industry, this Executive Board was always in favor. Months before the International stepped in, our Executive invited the other Local Unions of the trade to a joint session for the purpose of organizing a central body. However, believing in centralization, the other local unions, and being ready to surrender the greatest part of our autonomous right to the Joint Board, we felt entitled to a proportional representation in that body. We hoped that there would be no opposition on the part of the other locals, realizing the justice of it, and the inadvisability to deny proper representation to a majority of members of the trade. However it turned out that the representatives of the other local unions, especially those of Local No. 10, preferred to insist upon "Constitutional Right" instead of actual right, as dictated by a sense of justice, and the unwillingness of our Executive to submit in such a case without consulting our members, was no more than natural.

However, as we already stated, we were abiding by the decisions of the G. E. B., unjust as we consider them to be, and we sincerely believe that they are only temporary in effect. The ideal of shop representation will eventually spread to the other locals of the International and at the coming convention the constitutional barriers will be eliminated and a strong centralized industrial organization will emerge from this Joint Board of Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Unions, dominated by the rank and file through their shop representatives.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Executive Board of Local No. 25.

THE COMMITTEE.

ANNIE KRONHART,
SIMON A. FARRER,
DAVID MOROSOFF.

NEW JOINT BOARD MEETS

The first meeting of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry took place on Wednesday last at the Broadway Central Hotel, and was presided over by First Vice President Morris Sigman.

There were present at that meeting the following locals: Cutters' Union, Local No. 10; Local No. 25, Local No. 58, the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Local No. 66, the Italian Waist and Dressmakers' Local No. 89, and the Pressers' Branch of Local No. 25. Each local was represented by five delegates.

The General Executive Board was represented at the meeting by the chairman, Brother Sigman, Vice President Seidman, provisional manager of the local, and Vice President Halpern, in charge of the out-of-town work of the International. The General Executive Board will, of course, be represented on the new Joint Board only until the latter gets into full working order and is on a firm basis.

The meeting elected a committee of ten—two from each local—to prepare a set of rules and by-laws for the Joint Board, same to report to the next meeting of the body on Friday, October 22nd. Brother I. Sheinholtz was appointed temporary secretary of the Board. It is quite likely that this Joint Board will subsequently be enlarged to embrace several more locals in kindred trades, such as the white goods workers, children's wear, and the kimono workers. A union of such forces would truly mean the formation of a very powerful organization. However, this is a thing of the future. The first matter on the order of the day is the firm establishment of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry.

CLOAKMAKERS DETERMINED TO ELECT LONDON AND HILLQUIST

(Continued from Page 1)

without delay in order to ascertain the possible number of watchers and to acquaint them with their duties.

Citizens Mass Meetings

During the week two big, successful meetings were held under the auspices of the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee, at Clinton Hall, addressed by members of the Speakers' Bureau organized by the Committee.

On Thursday, October 28th, the Cloakmakers' Harlem Committee will have a big ratification meeting for Morris Hillquist, at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. The meeting will be addressed by Morris Hillquist, Assemblyman Claessens, Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of the International, Morris Sigman, and Jacob Heller, Vice Presidents. L. Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board, Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, and J. Braslaw, the Manager of the Campaign Committee. Brother Saul Met will preside.



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Cutters, Members of Local No. 10, Attention!

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

for the purpose of amending our Constitution with reference to our election laws will be held on Monday, October 25th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

JOS. FISH, Chairman, Exec. Bd.
ISRAEL LEWIN, Gen. Sec'y.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL: Monday, October 25th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, Nov. 1st.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, Nov. 8th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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