

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
—Job. 37.6.)

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. 44.

New York, Friday, October 29, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

BOSTON LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of the Boston ladies' tailors ended this week with a complete victory for the workers. All the strikers, with the exception of one small shop, have already returned to work under new conditions. The following were the gains:

All workers who received heretofore \$48 or less per week are to get a raise of \$4; those whose wages were about \$48 are to get an increase of \$2. The workers are also not to work on legal holidays — with pay —, and are to receive time and a half for overtime.

Brother Ab. Snyder, manager of the Boston Joint Board, led the strike, and to him credit is due for its speedy and successful termination.

CHILDREN'S DRESS ASSOCIATION REJECTS ARBITRATION OFFER

UNION INSISTS ON AGREEMENT

We have reported last week in "Justice" the details of the dispute between the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association and our Local No. 50. The International forwarded on October 16th a letter to that Association in which it offered to submit the matter regarding the establishment of a minimum wage in the children's dress industry to a Board of Arbitration.

On October 22nd, the International office received a reply from the Association in which they

curtly refused to go to arbitration, reiterating their position of dodging the question at issue and adroitly suggesting the elimination of the entire clause referring to the minimum wage from the agreement. Secretary Ab. Baroff thereupon forwarded to the Association the following communication:

Oct. 26, 1920,
Children's Dress Manufacturers'
Association,
Gentlemen:

We received your letter of Oct. 22nd in which you refuse to accept our offer to arbitrate the dispute between your Association and our Union with regard to the establishment of a minimum wage in the children's dress industry.

Your refusal to have this dispute arbitrated is in explicit violation of the agreement entered into between your Association and Local No. 50, our Children's Dressmakers' Union, which provides for arbitration of disputes. Your excuse that "it is not a matter to be decided by outsiders" is disingenuous, as you have not been vested with any special right under our agreement to decide which questions are arbitrable, and which are not.

We reiterate, nevertheless, that we are ready to go on with our conferences on the establishment of minimum wage scales in our industry and shall be willing to

(Continued on Page 2)

TRENTON FIRM LOCKS OUT WORKERS

The Trenton Raincoat Co., a firm employing upward of 60 workers in their factory, has locked out all their men, members of Local No. 87, during last week. The firm wants to bring back into the shop piece work and would sign no agreement with the Union.

Vice-President Halpern visited Trenton and endeavored to settle the dispute with the firm. The owners, however, refused to listen to reason, and as a result, the shop is now shut down and is being picketed by the locked-out raincoat makers.

BOSTON JURY FREES OF- FICERS OF LOCAL 7

After a trial lasting eight days, a jury sitting in the Superior Court of the City of Boston has returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the seven members of the Executive Board of Local No. 7, the Raincoat Makers' Union of Boston, accused of assault and willful destruction of property, upon charges growing out from disturbances which took place during the general strike in the waterproof garment trade in Boston last spring.

In a telegram to the General Office, Vice-President Posen of Boston informs us that notwithstanding all efforts made by the enemies of Local No. 7 in Boston, particularly by some members of the Employers' Association, the trial jury could not be persuaded to accept the spurious testimony presented to them, and after a three hours' deliberation freed the seven men.

JUSTICE LEVY MUST FACE REMOVAL TRIAL

The efforts of counsel for Aaron J. Levy to take the removal proceedings started against him by our International Union out of the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division, have proved futile again. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has rendered, during the past week, a decision affirming the opinion of the Appellate Division relative to its jurisdiction and authority to remove a Justice of the Municipal Court of New York, and that any legislation which directly or indirectly seeks to take such jurisdiction from the Appellate Division is unconstitutional.

The charges brought by the International against Justice Levy are, briefly stated, as follows:

1. Persistent and willful violation during his term of office of the statutory prohibition against his engaging in any business.
2. Willful and repeated violation of the statutory prohibition against detailing a subordinate in the public service to perform service outside of his public employment.
3. Willful and repeated neglect of his official duties.
4. Unlawful interference in the

administration of justice in the City Magistrates' Court of the City of New York.

5. Non-residence within his municipal court district during his term of office.

6. Illegal registration as a voter during his term of office.

7. Illegal voting in a district in which he was not a resident during his term of office.

It is now expected that the appointment of a referee to take testimony in these proceedings will shortly be made and the trial will soon begin.

Cloakmakers Socialist Committee In Whirlwind Campaign Finish

London and Hillquit Look Sure Winners.—Great Cloakmakers' Rallies in 12th and 20th Districts.

The amazing amount of work carried on in the current campaign by the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee is creating a storm among the voters of the two congressional districts — the 12th on the lower East Side, and the

20th in Harlem. If continued at the same pace until Election Day, the results of this work can be nothing else but the election of Morris Hillquit and Meyer London to Congress.

The Campaign Committee is

composed of all officers of the Joint Board and its component local unions. The entire membership is heartily supporting the campaign. The best proof of this enthusiastic cooperation of the rank and file can be seen in the fact that in spite of a rather poor season, more than \$10,000 has already been collected in the cloak shops for the campaign.

Canners and watchers are greatly needed to insure an honest count, the principal stumbling block on Election Day. Members of the International who are eager to see the campaign crowned with complete success are requested to register as watchers at 151 Clinton Street — for the 12th, and 69 East 100th St. — for the 20th, — the offices of the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee.

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President Schlesinger Will Arrive Next Week

The General Office received the following cablegram yesterday morning from President Schlesinger, from Paris:

"Am leaving to-morrow, Thursday, October 29th, for New York on the 'Olympic'."

It is quite reasonable to infer that President Schlesinger will be with us on or about Thursday next. The General Office immediately notified all local unions in the Greater City and large delegations are expected to be at the White Star Line pier to greet him upon his arrival.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

The Building Trades' Investigations

THE first week's disclosures brought out by the Lockwood Legislative Housing Committee, fell like a bombshell and crowded off the first pages of the newspapers the biggest campaign news of the day. The full authentic story of the "Building Trust" in New York will, probably, be told in the course of its progress, and the opening chapters of that story contain sufficient startling material to arouse the deepest interest of every victim of rent-gouging and rampant landlordism, which means, the overwhelming majority of New Yorkers.

The two outstanding facts brought out thus far in connection with these revelations are, first, that there had existed, for the past several years, in New York, a combine consisting of thirty-two associations of contractors and employers in the building lines — the Building Trades' Association — and that this Association had controlled practically the entire building and construction market in the Greater City. It was further disclosed that this combine had managed, through the medium of a go-between, to stifle competition in the building trades, its members having agreed not to bid against each other. All contract bids in this combine would go through a "clearing house" and would be allotted to the bidders pro rata, after a certain percentage of the gross amount had been deducted in favor of the go-between.

The second important disclosure, and that came so far only in the form of a charge, is that the heads of the Building Trades Council, the united labor bodies in the construction business, have practiced extortion on a large scale. They, it is alleged by the contractors who were cross-examined by Samuel Untermyer, called strikes on union jobs, have harassed contractors and mulcted them out of large sums of money. The charges are directed principally against Robert Brindell, the head of the Building Trades Council.

A store of further revelations is promised for next week, which will throw the light upon the principal causes back of the prohibitively high prices of building materials, the factor mainly responsible for the shortage of dwellings in the city. The sifting of the charges against Brindell and his associates will be only welcomed on the part of the labor movement. It must be remarked in this connection that this Brindell, the only \$30,000,000-per-year-official that the labor movement of America was ever cursed with, has been for years the chief enemy of the radical, genuine and honest labor forces of this city and has fought these forces tooth and nail on every occasion. Quite recently this "proletarian" organized a brand new seab "union" in the painting trade in order to fasten his hold upon this branch of the construction industry too, for which he is being now called to account by the American Federation of Labor.

Whatever may come of this investigation, it cannot fail to put the merciless limelight upon the

gang of profiteering, competition-strangling contractors who are chiefly to be blamed for the dearth of dwellings in New York. It will, we hope, too reveal how put into dock their accomplices at the head of some of the unions in the building trades, the misfits and impostors who do not belong there and who should be driven out of the labor movement for good and for ever.

First Week of the English Miners' Strike

ENGLAND is as completely in the grip of a nation-wide miners' strike at the end of the first week, as it was on the first morning of the walkout. Not even an attempt was made by the mine owners or the English government to open or to operate a single colliery in the United Kingdom. The effects of the strike have already been brought home to the public by a drastic curtailment of the train service, owing to the pressing necessity of saving coal. Aside from that, a number of factories have been closed and large numbers of men were laid off.

The expected intervention of the other members of the "Triple Alliance" on behalf of the miners' has quickly materialized. During the week the meeting of the executive heads of the Railwaymen's Union decided to order every railway worker throughout England to quit work on Sunday night, October 24th, unless negotiations for the settlement of the strike begin prior to that date. Obviously, as a result of this order, "conversations" have begun between the miners' heads and the representatives of the Cabinet on Friday. An air of confidence seems to prevail now that the strike will be settled soon without the need of a sympathetic strike of the Railway and Transport Workers. At any rate, the strike is in excellent shape and little doubt of the final outcome exists.

It must be pointed out here that the only contention of the miners is the demand for a 2-shilling per day increase in their wages. All their other demands have been withdrawn either by negotiation or through referendum, including the fixing of a lower rate for coal to retailers, a demand which had been insisted upon by the miners early in the negotiations. In a way, this limiting of the demands of the miners to a mere increase in wages has served as a disappointment to a great many in the labor movement, both in England and abroad. It is deemed doubtful as to whether such potent last resort weapon as a general strike in one of the greatest industries in Europe, should be employed for the gaining of a mere pittance as represented in the demand for a very moderate wage increase.

Machinists Call World-Wide Anti-War Congress

FOLLOWING close upon the recent harsh refusal of President Gompers to join with the International Federation of Labor in its appeal seeking to prevent future wars by means of boycotting all enterprises engaged in the fostering of war plans, the action of the Convention of the International Association of Ma-

chinists at Rochester, N. Y., is quite a refreshing surprise. The International Association of Machinists is one of the strongest unions in America, the third largest in the Federation, and represents the best skilled mechanics in the country. At its Rochester Convention, the machinists passed a resolution asking the International Federation of Trade Unions to take the initiative in calling a world conference to lay plans for stopping the making of armaments in all countries.

General Secretary Davidson of the Machinists, says that this resolution by the Convention is also a reply to the current open shop campaign against the labor union movement inaugurated by the organized employers of America on a national scale. Whatever the motives behind the action of the machinists may be, it is quite certain that if they can rally to their support the vast body of British workers in addition to a great many international unions in the United States who have already taken a definite stand in this matter, this International Anti-War Conference will be materialized.

The moral effect of this resolution has already been great and it demonstrated to the world that the attitude of President Gompers in rejecting the plea of the International Federation for united action in the anti-war campaign, is not entirely seconded by the masses of organized workers.

The Last Week of the Campaign

THE political campaign of 1920 is at an end. At the time of this writing the outlook seems to be entirely in favor of Harding.

The Republicans are certain to get "a victory by disgust" and obtain control of the administration not because of their party or personal merits, but because of the deep-seated resentment entertained by the vast American electorate towards the Wilson administration and the Washington autocracy of the past four years. The strenuous attempt made by the Democrats during the last week to play upon the strings of "loyalty and conscience," by words which used to be in such vogue during the years of the war, have utterly failed to get any response. The country is apparently doomed to get a dose of four years of Harding, and it has practically resigned itself to that task.

The silver lining behind this cloud lies, however, in the fact that a tremendous radical and protest vote will be recorded this year that will astound the stand-patters and followers of both old capitalist parties. The poll conducted by the "Literary Digest" among 600,000 voters in the pivotal states of the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, shows which way the wind is blowing. Aside from foreshadowing victory for Harding, this poll indicates a strong swing into the Socialist column. The figures reveal a striking increase in the Socialist vote, doubled in Indiana and Ohio, tripled in New Jersey, Illinois and California, and almost multiplied by five in New York, where the Socialist Assembly were ousted. A further evidence of a drift away from the old parties is a big vote registered in the Middle West for Christensen, the Farmer-Labor candidate.

In addition to the large vote forecast for Debs and Christensen, the reports indicate the election

of a number of congressmen in New York, Oklahoma and Illinois on the Socialist and Farmer-Labor tickets. New York is certain to send back to Albany a much-increased delegation of Socialist Assemblymen, and very likely one or two Socialist Senators. From other parts of the country, particularly from Montana, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, congressmen, and even United States senators will be elected by Socialist and Farmer-Labor votes.

The End of the Wall Street Explosion Myth

IT is quite surprising how our newspapers who at the beginning were so vociferous about the "anarchist plot" that wrecked Wall Street, have become so quiet and unobtrusive. Dr. Walter Scheele, an eminent authority of explosives, has lately submitted to the Department of Justice a report upon his investigation in connection with the Wall Street explosion. After a thorough and lengthy analysis, this expert comes to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by an explosion of blasting gelatine, and states his conviction that the catastrophe could not have been caused by any terrorist organization.

We have expected an avalanche of editorial comment upon this report in which the wise scribes of the metropolitan press would have taken themselves to task for their premature and rather vicious conclusions arrived at before any official investigation had been made to the effect that the Wall Street disaster was caused by "an anarchist plot." Nothing of that sort has happened. The editorial pages of the press are silent; the Sherlock Holmeses and the army of hard-working sleuths have departed, and the readers are left to the only sane and reasonable conclusion that the explosion was caused by a collision of two trucks, one of which was loaded with blasting material for excavation purposes.

The sinister purposes of the newspapers to stir up suspicion, hatred and antagonism towards "radicals," "reds," etc., by fastening upon them the guilt for the disaster was, nevertheless, to a degree, accomplished. And that is all they wanted. The millions who read the blood-curdling insinuations have had their minds poisoned to a certain extent. Those who will read or will hear of the report of Dr. Scheele are only a few in comparison.

CHILDREN'S DRESS ASSOCIATION REJECTS ARBITRATION OFFER

(Continued from Page 1)
discuss with you any phase of this problem which would insure equity and fairness to all sides concerned. We wish to point out to Children's dress association rejects arbitration offer
you that we have established minimum wage scales in practically every ladies' garment industry in this city, and that these minima were, quite naturally, based on the minimum productivity of the average worker.

We are absolutely opposed to the striking out of any paragraph of the agreement existing between our Union and your Association, and we shall treat it as in full operation throughout its term, and we expect you to live up to every paragraph and condition thereof.

Our Membership; Canada and the Far West

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

In the preceding two articles describing the results of the census we discussed the standing of the membership of our locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board, and those which are distributed in the middle Western States. In the present article we shall take up the standing of our locals in Canada and on the Pacific Coast. As in the previous contributions to "Justice" only a summary of the census figures will be given, and the membership of the various locals will be considered by cities. The accompanying table gives the statistics of the membership by locals.

Montreal

The five locals of our International—Locals 13, 19, 61, 102 and 112, comprising the workers engaged in the manufacture of cloaks and suits and other women's apparel, as well as raincoats, are combined in a Joint Board. The total number of dues-paying members on June 30, 1920, was 2,226. The standing of these members with regard to payments of dues was as follows: 236 paid their dues in the first quarter of the census year; 254 in the second; 581 in the third; and 1,124 in the fourth. In addition 31 members paid their dues in advance. The number of those who owed dues for not more than 26 weeks was 1,736 or 78 per cent of the total, and 1,155 or 52 per cent were in arrears for not more than 13 weeks. The examination of the records of the Montreal locals showed that 269 members were suspended for non-payment of dues and 109 left the organization by withdrawal, transfer, expulsion or other reasons, bringing the total of released members for the year to 378. During the months of April, May and June 53 new members were admitted to the various Montreal locals.

Comparing the present membership of the five locals with that of last year, we find that while these locals were credited on June 1, 1919, with 1,209 members, the membership on June 30, 1920, was 2,226, showing therefore an increase of 1,017 or 84 per cent. Both the increase in membership as well as the percentage of good standing members based upon the 26 week period show that the Montreal locals have not only almost doubled their numbers but have maintained more than three-quarters of their membership in good standing.

Toronto

As in Montreal, the five Toronto locals are affiliated with the Local Joint Board. Locals 14, 70, 83, 92 and 129 represent the organized workers employed in the manufacture of ladies garments and raincoats. The combined dues-paying membership of these locals was, according to the census for the year ending June 30, 1920, 1,423. These were distributed as follows: 102 are credited payments during the first three months of the year; 152 during the second; 469 during the third, and 686 during the fourth. 14 members paid their dues in advance. Accordingly, 1,169 members, or 82 per cent of the total owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 700 or 49 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 27 new members were ad-

mitted during the last three months of the census year. In examining the records of outgoing members we find 391 were suspended for non-payment of dues, 28 left the organizations for various reasons, making a total of 419 released members during the year of 229.

The Toronto locals do not show as large an increase in membership as the other Canadian cloak center. Since the last census, a new local, Local 129, of rubber goods workers, was organized. The membership of the 4 Toronto locals on June 1, 1919, was 1,160. Comparing the same with the membership of June 30, 1920, we find an increase of 263 or 23 per cent. The number of those in good standing based upon the 26 week period is, however, higher among the Toronto locals than in Montreal.

St. John, N. B.

There is only one local in St. John, Local 86, consisting of workers engaged in the manufacture of cloaks and suits. Though a small local, with a membership of 53, it boasts of having 52, or 98 per cent owing dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 50 or 94 per cent owing dues for not more than 13 weeks. Only one member was admitted during the last two months of the census year. Three members were suspended for non-payment of dues, and five left the organization for various other reasons, making a total of 8 outgoing members. The membership of Local 86 on June 1, 1919, was 15. The increase of the present membership over that of last year is therefore 38, or 253 per cent. Both with regard to the increase in membership and the percentage of good standing members, the St. John local is one of the banner locals of the International.

Los Angeles

The organized garment workers, the tailors and the waist makers of Los Angeles, are distributed among Locals 52, 97 and 103 respectively. The total membership of the three locals on June 30, 1920, was 752, out of which number 84 paid their dues during July, August and September, 1919; 140 during October, November and December, 1919; 117 during January, February and March, 1920; and 498 during April, May and June, 1920; while 3 members paid their dues in advance. Considering the number of members in good standing we find that 528 or 70 per cent of the total owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 411 or 55 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 3 new members were admitted since April 1, 1920. The total number of outgoing members during the year was 177 out of which 86 were suspended for non-payment of dues and 91 left the organization for various other reasons.

The total number of dues-paying members in the Los Angeles locals on June 1, 1919, was 572, showing an increase in the present membership over that of last year, of 180, or 31 per cent. With the phenomenal growth of population in Los Angeles during the past few years, and the subsequent development in the manufacture of ready-made ladies' garments, the organizations of our International have an opportunity

to grow and become a factor in the city of union-hating fame.

San Francisco

There are only two locals, Local 8 and 124 in San Francisco; the combined membership of these two locals, one a mixed garment workers' local, and the other a local of alteration tailors, was 376. 15 of these paid dues during the first quarter of the census year, 56 during the second, 58 during the third, and 237 during the fourth, while 10 paid their dues in advance, 305 or 81 per cent of the total owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, while 247, or 66 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Seven new members were admitted during the last quarter and all to Local 8. On the other hand, Local 8 had lost 104 members during the year, 10

having been suspended for non-payment of dues, and 94 leaving the organizations for various reasons. Local 124 did not lose any members during the past year. Comparing the present membership with that of last year, we find that Local 124 was organized after the census of June 1, 1919, and that Local 8 had a membership on that date of 928, showing therefore a decrease of 18 or 5 per cent on June 30, 1920.

Seattle

There is only one local in Seattle, that of the ladies tailors, Local 28. The membership of the local on June 30, 1920, was 51, out of which number 38 or 75 per cent owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 10 or 20 per cent were in arrears not more than thirteen weeks; 8 members left the organization during the last year, 6 having been suspended for non-payment of dues and 2 leaving for other reasons. The total membership of Local 28 on June 1, 1919, was 37. Comparing the same with the present membership we find an increase of 14 or 38 per cent.

Distribution of Members of I. L. G. W. U. Locals in Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Comparison of Membership in the Various Locals Between Census Years Ending June 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

Locals	Total Dues Paying Members June 1, 1919	Total Dues Paying Members June 30, 1920	Total Increase in Membership June 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920	Percentage in Good Standing June 1, 1919	Percentage of Members Based Upon 13 Week Period June 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920
Montreal					
13	1040	477	533	412	56
19	185	58	187	336	54
61	189	104	85	82	68
102	587	427	160	37	53
112	245	143	102	71	19
Totals	2226	1209	1017	84	52
Toronto					
14	832	742	90	12	49
70	232	150	82	55	29
83	119	125	—6	—5	43
92	179	143	36	25	70
129	61	...	...	...	85
Totals	1423	1160	263	23	40
St. John, N. B.					
86	53	15	28	253	94
Los Angeles					
52	492	397	95	24	69
97	83	54	31	57	29
103	175	121	54	45	27
Totals	752	572	180	31	55
San Francisco					
8	310	328	—18	—5	74
124	66	...	...	...	27
Totals	376	328	48	15	66
Seattle					
28	51	37	14	38	90
Grand	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4881	3321	1560	47	...

According to the above table the total membership of the Canadian and Far Western locals of our International on June 30, 1920, was 4881. Comparing the same with the total membership on June 1, 1919, which was 3321, we find an increase of the present membership over that of last year of 1560, or 47 per cent. The percentage of good standing members based upon the 13 week period varies from 94 per cent in Seattle to 66 per cent in St. John, N. B.

(To be continued)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

OUR CANDIDATES.

A number of readers of "Justice" have requested us to make a definite statement with regard to the present political campaign. Our readers know that we need not great believers in the parliamentary struggle; they know equally well that we lay greater stress, both for the present and the future, upon the economic struggle of the workers. But the entire land is astir with the approaching elections, and as the grotesque quadrennial excitement cannot be completely ignored, some of our friends have chosen to inquire from us for advice and guidance amidst the endless political haze that overhangs the country.

Of course, our readers have a right to learn our attitude, and we are ready to share with them our views and explain our position in the impending campaign. We shall lose but few words upon the two old political parties and their candidates, who are wrestling at present for the public trough. "We can summarize our attitude towards them in a few words: "A curse upon both your houses!" In truth, the prospect of getting rid soon of the blood-stained and hypocritical administration of Wilson is so alluring to us, that we really don't care who might take its place. Anybody, but that faithless band for whom no treachery against the best and holiest was too low, and no lie and deceit too mean; anyone, but that phrase-monger and his coterie who inveigled the country with beautiful phrases into the bloodiest adventure and made a laughing stock of it thereafter; those who have trampled with their feet upon all that is great, beautiful and lofty in America, upon all that has made America the Chosen Land, the Promised Land for millions upon millions! It is this feeling, this widespread desire to kick the swindlers out, that will, most probably, give the Republican Party,—not a whit better, though less hypocritical than the Wilson outfit,—its opportunity to capture the reins of administration.

If there was no other chance for the voters but to vote for either Cox and the party of Palmers and Burlesons, or for Harding and the Luks, Sweets, Pennoces and Coolidges, we would have said to them: "Keep away from this entire sorry business; don't taint your hands by aiding one combination of public swindlers to take the place of another combine which is just as mean and contemptible." The remorse, the bitter feeling, that we had helped with our own votes to set up in power another clique in place of the first, would then have been spared us. Indeed, we would have counselled our friends, with easy conscience, to stay away from the entire procedure. The great voting public would eventually find a way of getting rid of those who have so shamefully betrayed them. Fortunately, however, we need not ally our wrath or express our protest against those who have, under the cloak of patriotism, dashed all our liberties to the ground, by merely abstaining from voting for either Harding or Cox. What are we to do? Here is our clear and unmistakable answer.

EUGENE VICTOR DEBS

A vote for Harding and his party as a protest against Wilson and the horrors of his administration, is of no significance whatever. Harding is not an iota better than Wilson or Cox. In fact, both their parties are one party, both represent the same interests; both will commit the same despicable acts under the same circumstances, and it is silly to derive solace from the supposition that a vote for Harding and Coolidge means revenge on Cox and Roosevelt.

There is only one way for a thinking and honest person to express a protest and indignation against the infamies of the last few years: It is to vote for the very incarnation of all that is great and beautiful in our land, for the personification of courage and fight against all that is evil in our life, for the highest form of resignation to undergo the greatest trials, if need be, coupled with just as great a hope that these pangs and sufferings will achieve the liberation of the masses.

In America there is only one such candidate. It is the candidate of the Socialist Party, Eugene V. Debs who dedicated his entire life to the struggle for the working class from all its shackles, from its economic and political slavery. It is that Debs whose personal character and loyalty his greatest enemies could not assail or besmirch in the least. It is that Debs whose purity of soul is so great that it is hardly believable that in America, the land of the dollar and bluff, a man could remain so unsoiled and so immaculate!

To vote for Debs is today the duty of each thinking person, whether he or she is a Socialist, or not. He is the candidate of the 80,000 who fell upon the fields of France. If these could rise, we fervently believe they would vote for no one but Debs. He is the candidate of those tens of thousands of crippled and unfortunate ones who came back from the battlefields. He is the candidate of all the tortured and martyred conscientious objectors to war. He is the candidate of all those whose hearts have bled as they observed from day to day how he "apostle of democracy" for the rest of the world has destroyed every shred of democracy here in America. He is

the candidate of all those who have still retained a conscience and a humane feeling in this land. And whoever is only eager to express a real protest against the shame of America, against the domination of Wall Street, the saint-patron of both parties, against profecing, against the enslavement of mankind, and for a better and more decent humane life, has no better opportunity than that of voting for the great inmate of the Federal Prison in Atlanta, for Eugene Victor Debs.

Eugene Debs is so bitterly hated by both his adversaries that neither the Wilson party had the generosity, mind and heart to liberate him, nor the Republican Party and its grand backer, Senator Harding, who declared himself recently in definite terms against the freeing of Debs and his comrades. The greater the vote for Debs on Tuesday next, the greater the protest against the Siamese Twins, "these two rapacious bodies with one reactionary soul," as Hillquit so aptly described them, — the heavier will be the weight of the blow directed at our oppressors. A vote of millions for Debs will be a harbinger of the early end of the system of exploitation and enslavement. 3,000,000 votes for Debs will bring to America and to the entire world the great message of the approaching doom of the entire capitalist regime which thrives upon the blood and sweat and ignorance of the untold millions.

Our answer to our readers and our advice to our great membership all over the land, is clear and definite: As workers, as thinking and protesting men and women, it is your duty to vote both against those who have deceived you and against those who are getting ready to deceive you. It is your privilege to vote for Debs. Debs, the martyr, Debs-the great fighter for freedom, Debs the man with a heart that is ever-filled with love for all who suffer, and fight!

A PLEA FOR THE SOCIALIST ASSEMBLYMEN

Our members in New York have the opportunity to mould their protest into an even more effective shape. They can vote not only for Debs, but for all the other candidates that are running on the Socialist Ticket. Of course, all the Socialist Assemblymen, ejected from the Assembly through the combine of the Republican politicians, the Sweets and the Luks, with the aid of the puny-hearted Democratic politicians, will be returned by great majorities. Together with them there will, and must be elected a number of other Socialist assemblymen. It is highly important that the Republican and Socialist politicians who have voted for the undoing of the Socialist Assemblymen, and who are at present running for re-election, be decisively defeated. We point particularly to the record of Cuvillier who had made himself so ugly and obnoxious with his assinine attacks upon the Socialists. An able and loyal Socialist, Comrade Abraham Tuvim, is running against Cuvillier, and the latter must receive the greatest rebuke from the voters through the election of Comrade Tuvim by a large majority.

HILLQUIT AND LONDON

We wish, however, to dwell more than anything else upon two other personalities in this campaign, our candidates, the candidates of our Union, to whose aid we must come with everything within our power. We speak here, of course, of Morris Hillquit and Meyer London. It is hardly necessary to inform our members who Hillquit and London are and what they have done for our union. We once heard President Schlesinger introduce Morris Hillquit at one of our conventions in the following words: "I have the pleasure and the honor to present to you the true leader of the Cloakmakers' Union and of the entire International, our friend and comrade Morris Hillquit." Schlesinger's words have found a cordial response in the hearts of the delegates. They knew that Schlesinger's description of Morris Hillquit as the leader of the Cloakmakers' Union was not one iota exaggerated. They knew from years and years of experience that our Union never undertook anything without Hillquit's advice and without his direct participation in all our joys and sorrows.

Morris Hillquit is not a member of our Union. He was never a cloakmaker; never held an office in our union. But for all that he had done for our Union and within our union, he can be truly regarded as one of our own. We can not imagine a cloakmaker in New York City, no matter what his politics, who would not vote for our Morris Hillquit.

The same can be said about Meyer London, who gave up years of his life to the Cloakmakers' Union, not the great and successful Union of today, but when it was small and weak and was constantly fighting for its existence. No wonder our organization loves Meyer London so much. It was the Cloakmakers' Union which elected him twice to Congress. He is the friend and comrade of all workers and of all thinking persons. But he is beloved most by the members of our Cloakmakers' organization.

During the last congressional election, Tammany stole London's votes, and Goldfogle took London's seat in Congress. For two years the working class of New York was without a congressman; for two years our people were inarticulate in Congress. There was no one to speak for them; no one to say a true, wise and sincere word for them. Tammany had stolen London's vote and had sent in his place that Tammany-made man, Mr. Goldfogle. The Cloakmakers are determined to elect to Congress both Meyer London and Morris Hillquit. It is easy to imagine how different Congress will look when both Hillquit and London will get the opportunity to make their voices heard there. This is sufficient incentive for every member of our International to strain every effort to the end that this wonderful opportunity be realized in a real and beautiful fact.

Our Cloakmakers appear to understand that pretty well. Never yet have they worked with such enthusiasm and such zest in a campaign. No less than \$10,000 has already been collected in the cloak shops for the London-Hillquit campaign, and these collections came spontaneously and hardly without outside stimulation. There was no need for appealing to the cloakmakers to campaign for Morris Hillquit and Meyer London. They were waiting impatiently for this opportunity to express their love and esteem for these two great leaders and teachers of ours.

We hope that their work will be crowned with success this year. London and Hillcutt must be elected to Congress. And this will be another powerful and telling protest against the heinous reign of "those two rapacious bodies with one reactionary soul."

TERENCE MacSWINEY

Frequently, as we observe the passing show of the pettiness and the revolting meanness of our life, we turn with disgust aside and say: "Why all these strivings, all this scrapping; human beings are so small, so insignificant, is it worth while, indeed!" Then, we reverse the medal, — and before us rise, amidst a swarm of plagues, such titanic spirits like the recently expired Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence Mac Swiney. And our pessimism vanishes into thin air, and the heart is again filled with a new buoyancy, with fresh optimism, and, verily, one feels proud again of the human kind that is capable of producing a Mac Swiney and scores like him.

It is not at all important whether we agree with the fighting method of Mac Swiney, or with his aims and purposes. Some say that "Mac Swiney had died" — what did he achieve thereby! And suppose he had won independence for Ireland, who will profit thereby, if not

a clique of politicians? Was the frightful ordeal really well worth? How important these queries appear at this moment. The principal point is that such giants in spirit, such steel-boned souls, such adamant convictions exist among us. Just think of it! To await, in a condition of infinite agony, slow, self-willed death, week after week, month after month, and not to move a finger to escape the inevitable end. The English Government eagerly awaited the first signal of his weakening in order to discredit the cause of the Irish martyrs, but its expectations were doomed to disappointment. The great faith of the hunger strikers that their martyrdom will bring freedom to their motherland has overcome all the agonies of their ordeal. Could anything more ennobling be imagined?

Great is Lloyd George who would not free Mac Swiney, and powerful is the Government of Great Britain. But how small, pigmy-like they appear alongside the towering, indomitable spirit of the late Lord Mayor of Cork! Long after the names of Lloyd George and the members of his Cabinet will have been forgotten, the world will rever the name of Mac Swiney, who, of his own free will, had imposed upon himself a martyrdom of 74 days, dying for a cause which he held dearer than his own life, the cause of his country's and nation's independence.

Travel Facts and Impressions

By SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

II.

Jewish merchants are afraid to put their wares in the show windows, as they are not sure that these gangs of the "White Terror" might come at any moment and ransack and ransack. In one case these terrorists did come into a large establishment and have thrown out the proprietor, a Jew, from his business without giving him any compensation. When a parliament member interpolated the authorities about this occurrence and claimed that this was Bolshevism, he received the answer that it was Bolshevism, but Christian Bolshevism and therefore it was right. They also passed a law while I was there which legalized corporal punishment. So, for instance, one accused of violation of the law which provides for selling articles at government prices, might receive 25 to 50 strokes of the whip. (This law is openly spoken of as having been passed especially for the Jews to provide a legal excuse for beating them).

The newspapers are all heartily accorded, and those who live in Hungary do not know what is happening in their own country. If they want to know anything about it they have to read the Hungarian newspapers which appear in Vienna and which get their information from Hungaria in an underground way. People are afraid to speak in loud tones. When I raised my voice in protest against some of these things, they begged me not to speak loud for fear of being arrested. On the 14th I left Hungary and the communists were hanged in Budapest and the people were even afraid to speak of it. Industry and commerce is at a stand-still and unemployment is appalling. Most of Hungary's commerce and industry was in the hands of Jews, and now that these are persecuted and are not sure of their lives, everything is at a stand-still. The metal and iron trades alone have 70 per cent of their workers out of work. Their condition is pitiful. Fate only knows what they will do this coming winter.

To illustrate the barbarous and cruel treatment these "White Terrorists" accord their victims, I want to cite the following account told by a Mme. Hamburger who was lucky enough to get out alive and to relate it herself, an account which was found true by the British Workers' Mission.

Mme. Hamburger's brother-in-law was one of the Commissars in the Commune. Her husband and brother-in-law are in exile in Vienna. Her husband sent her a letter from Vienna with two young men

who were captured when they entered Hungary and killed. In the letter found on them her husband spoke of his hope of coming back some day to Hungary. One of the officers who killed the two young men took the letter to Mme. Hamburger, claiming to be a Communist from Vienna, and suggested to her to call to her house, the next day, some of her friends who might want to run away from Hungary and that he would advise them how to do it. On the following day four men came to Mme. Hamburger's house upon her call. Suddenly a band of officers descended upon the house and while they asked they beat her in the meanest way. Then they ordered one of the prisoners arrested in her house to be brought into the room. They brought Bela Newman and beat him unmercifully, and finally one of the officers took a wrench and smashed all of Newman's teeth. While this was going on Mme. Hamburger fainted two or three times, but they always revived her with cold water. Newman also fainted, but he was revived and then compelled to lick his own blood from the floor.

Then they ordered that another one of the captured men, be brought in and he too was put through a similar ordeal of horror until he fainted dead-away on the cold stony floor.

After innumerable acts of horror inflicted upon her body, Mme. Hamburger was ordered to dress and was taken back to her friends. An hour later they took her in again to another room in which officers and soldiers were drinking and singing. Before this crowd they beat her again with a whip and compelled her to undress again and while the soldiers were singing she was made to dance naked with two or three more soldiers at a time. This cruel dance lasted for an hour. Then she dropped half dead to the floor. They put her in a small cell with fourteen other prisoners. She was bleeding but could neither wash herself or change clothes and could get no doctor. In this very sick condition she

was for two weeks, after which she was taken into a solitary cell where she would have starved if not for some soldiers who occasionally gave her something to eat. A few weeks later they freed her as they could not prove anything against her. Mme. Hamburger is now in Vienna where she succeeded in running away from cruel and barbarous Hungary. Newman died of the tortures inflicted upon him and they threw his body into the Danube where relatives later found him. Bodies are daily found in the Danube, and nobody knows who they are and how they come there. I can relate hundreds of other known cases, but I think that I will leave the rest to your imagination to judge the others from this typical case.

Hungary is no longer an independent country. It is practically a colony of France, and Horthy, the present ruler, is only a tool in the hands of the French. He sold out the country body and soul to the French. He even sold all his soldiers, and France can use them wherever she wants to. Although the Allies decided to cut the military force of Austria, Hungary and Germany, they are not very particular about enforcing it in Hungary. There are so many professional officers from the old army who have to be supported that the Minister of Finances declared at one of the sessions of parliament that these people are ruining the country financially. There is no authoritative govern-

ment. There are a number of roving bands under the leadership of officers who do whatever they please, and even the government can do nothing to them. The government itself is a gang-leader. I fear that the conditions of the Jews became even worse since I left, and I am sorry to state that although the American Jews and workers collected large sums of money for the Joint Distribution Committee to be distributed in Europe and help the poor unfortunate, nothing has been done by the Joint Distribution Committee in Hungary, and fate only knows that Hungarian Jews need the help of Americans more than the Jews of any other country. Anti-Semitism has also an economic influence and consequences. Most of the workers out of work are Jews. When they advertise for workers they specifically state that only Gentiles will be accepted, and therefore I think that it is time that some aid be forthcoming from America for these unfortunate in Hungary.

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While I was in Budapest there took place there a convention of tailors. The convention lasted two hours. Nobody dared to take the floor to discuss any general questions, and the only question they decided was to raise the per capita tax and to raise the benefits accordingly.

The membership at present is 4,688.

Civil and uniform tailors.....	2,098—all are men.
Civil and military read-made tailors	944—563 men and 381 women
Ladies' tailors	1,373—328 men and 845 women
Cloakmakers	114— 55 men and 59 women
Millinery workers	159—all women.
Altogether 3,244 men and 1,444 women.	
The hours are forty eight per week and the wages are as follows:	
1st Class Operator or Pressers.....	15 kronas per hour.
2nd Class Operator or Presser.....	12 kronas per hour
1st Class Finishers	10 kronas per hour
1st Class Finishers' Helpers.....	8 kronas per hour
2nd Class Finishers' Helpers.....	6 kronas per hour
Experienced Learner	5 kronas per hour

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS	
1st Class Operator or Pressers.....	11 kronas per hour
2nd Class Operator or Presser.....	9 kronas per hour
3rd Class Operator or Presser.....	7 kronas per hour
1st Class Tailor	11 kronas per hour
Experienced Helper	9 kronas per hour
Starter	7 kronas per hour

In order to illustrate how the organization membership has changed I will quote the following:

"In 1917 there were six capital cities and 18 country branches. In 1918 there were 7 capital cities and 28 country branches. In 1919 there were seven capital cities and

66 country branches. We have lost 26 branches in the occupied territory. We have also lost 49 branches for different reasons and at the end of 1919 we had seven capital cities and six country branches. The membership also shows a very big reduction. In 1917 we

(Continued on Page 5)

News from Los Angeles

By MAX GORENSTEIN,
Vice-President.

Our strike against the firm of Smith & Foldare has ended, after a period of two weeks. One half of the workers, mostly Mexican girls, deserted the ranks after a few days; and the other half have obtained employment elsewhere.

The firm is backed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce which is fighting for the open shop, a movement very strongly developed here. Five girl strikers were arrested for peaceful picketing and held on \$50 bail for trial. It may surprise you, but peaceful picketing is unlawful in Los Angeles. During the course of this strike, I secured the assistance of the Central Labor Council and the kind offices of the federal mediator of the U. S. Department of Labor. The mediator tried to bring about an adjustment, but the firm replied that they would take back the workers only as individuals and that they would not deal with the union.

During the strike I signed up 4 smaller firms, and we have placed in their shops a number of the strikers from Smith & Foldare.

I expect to visit Local No. 8 in San Francisco very shortly, upon the request of the secretary of the local, in the interest of our organization, and will write to you concerning the activities of our San Francisco local as soon as I get the opportunity.

Letter to the Editor

Editor Justice:

Permit me space for a few lines to relate to you a very interesting experience that a member of our union has gone through a week ago.

The workers of a certain reeder shop in West 23rd street decided to levy a tax of \$1.00 for the Socialist campaign fund on all working in that shop. Three operators and one cutter refused to pay this tax. The operators, after being idle for a day, finally submitted and paid the dollar.

The cutter, however, persisted in his refusal to pay the tax and also refused to stop from work when ordered to do so by the shop chairman. Whereupon the latter procured an order from the manager of the Independent Department of the Joint Board, ordering the entire shop to stop working unless this cutter paid the tax. The shop chairman was prepared to stop off over 170 people to enforce this decision when a friend of the cutter handed him a dollar. The shop chairman refused to accept same unless given to him directly by the cutter in question, who, not desiring to have 170 people stop work on his account, paid the dollar under duress.

I most emphatically protest against the action of the shop, and particularly against the above-mentioned manager, for while we may find an excuse for a mob ready to lynch anyone who does not fall in with their views, the same cannot be said of a leader who is supposed to educate the workers and should therefore think twice before acting in a matter that involves a fundamental principle.

I am convinced that acts of this sort are not conducive to any good results for either the Union or the Socialist Party.

Fraternally yours,
ISRAEL LEWIN,
General Secretary, Local No. 10.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

A special general membership meeting was held on Monday, October 25th, for the purpose of changing certain clauses in the constitution pertaining to the election of officers in our union. However, after opening the meeting, an objection to the proceedings was raised from the floor, on the ground that according to the Constitution any change in its laws must be read off to our members at, at least, one meeting prior to the special meeting called for the purpose of adopting such changes. This objection being upheld by the chairman, a motion was then made from the floor that another special meeting be called for Saturday, October 30th, at 1:30 P. M. This motion was carried. The secretary was also requested to provide copies of the new amendments for each and every one of the members attending that special meeting.

This special meeting will be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, owing to the fact that Arlington Hall could not be secured for that date.

In order to acquaint our members with the changes in the Constitution, we reprint same from last week's "Justice":

"The question of the reconstruction of the local, necessitated by the affiliation of the Cloak and Suit Division with the Joint Board and the establishment of a Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, was taken up for discussion and the report of the committee of the Executive Board which was appointed some time ago for the purpose of bringing in recommendations, was taken up and the following was decided upon:

1.—That one General Secretary who is also to act as the manager of the Cloak and Suit Division and one Waist and Dress Manager who will also act as manager of the Miscellaneous Division and the raincoat cutters are to be nominated at a general meeting of the membership, to be voted upon by the entire membership.

2.—That two business agents be elected for the Miscellaneous Division and raincoat cutters, to be voted upon by the raincoat cutters and the members of the Miscellaneous Division.

3.—That 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 Division, four Executive Board members to be elected and two appointed in each of the first two divisions, and two Executive Board members 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 division.

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.

The meeting is expected to be a record-breaker, as the members are showing a genuine interest in what is going on in the union at present. There are, however, a few

things that need explanation. Rumors have been spread that the "corner" to the effect that there will be no more elections of business agents in the Waist and Dress industry and that instead they will be appointed by the newly-established Joint Board, and basing their arguments on these erroneous reports, a petition is being circulated by a number of members, protesting against this change from elections to appointments.

We request our members not to take stock in any such rumors which are spread for the purpose of causing our members to revolt against this so-called usurpation by the Joint Board. This is not true. Business agents in the waist and dress industry are going to be elected by the membership as usual. They will probably work from one centralized office as a matter of efficiency and economy, something to which no member of our union, who has any knowledge of what is at present going on in the industry, will object.

As our members are aware from the labor and daily press, almost all associations in the needle industries, on one pretext or another, have broken off their relations with the unions, and are preparing for a "spring drive in Hindenburg", for a general concentrated assault on all the unions in the garment industry. At this time more than ever before, absolute unity and solidarity on the part of all those engaged in these trades is required, and, surely, our members and our union which has always been in the vanguard of the needle industry, will only be too glad to get in closer cooperation with the rest of the workers in the trade.

To our Cloak and Suit members working in the shops belonging to members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, we wish to say the following:

While war has not yet broken out between our union and the Protective Association, a "state of war" is in existence. The Association still persists in refusing to entertain complaints against any of their members, and it is difficult for our union to get in touch with the people in the shops, as the Association refuses to deliver our communications to them. However, the union is daily in touch with the shop chairmen of those shops and all orders and instructions to our members are given through these shop chairmen. At this time and in this emergency we want our members working in these shops to cooperate fully with us in carrying out to the letter all instructions of the shop chairmen. Even if a member is in doubt as to whether the instructions given him by the chairman of his shop are correct, the order must be carried out until such time as it is reversed by the union officials.

The shop chairman's word should be law for every worker in the shop. This last statement may not sound very democratic, but in times like these, democracy must be partly relinquished in order to combat more efficiently the designs of the manufacturers to destroy our union. We trust that this last-mentioned advice will be heeded by our members, for their own good.

Union Health Center

131 East 17th Street

As our readers probably know, the Locals of the I. L. G. W. U. have bought and are building and equipping the Union Health Center for the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

It was hoped that the building would be opened some time in October, but owing to various causes the completion has been delayed and the Union Health Center will not be opened until some time in November.

The Union Health Center building and equipment is owned entirely by Locals 1, 9, 10, 23, 35, 11, 6 and 45, who have contributed towards the Building Fund. It is hoped that other locals will join the movement and the Union Health Center will represent all New York locals in the I. L. G. W. U.

The financing of the project of the Union Health Center involves a capital of \$85,000, of which \$30,000 was paid for the building and \$50,000 was spent for constructing a new wing for the Medical and Dental Departments and for equipping these with latest modern instruments, supplies, etc.

In the Union Health Center building, 131 East 17th Street, there will be housed three institutions—the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which will occupy the upper two floors and pay rent for the building—the Dental Department with eight chairs and a special mechanical laboratory,—and the Medical Department with a special surgical laboratory and X-ray Department, fully equipped and complete.

The Union Health Center will also contain an auditorium for meetings in which health lectures, conferences, etc., will be held.

The purpose of the building of the Union Health Center is to make this the center for all health educational activities among the one hundred thousand members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City. This will be the Health Department of the New York Locals of the I. L. G. W. U. Here will be centered all medical, dental and educational activities for all the members. Whatever our members need in respect to medical and dental treatment, whatever information they wish on these matters will be given to them in the Health Center.

As already indicated, the building will cost \$85,000 and the yearly expenses, including a sinking fund, which will take care of the initial expenses and paying off of bonds the Locals, will amount to about \$16,000 per annum, which will be covered by the rental to be received from the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the Dental and Medical Departments, to be housed in the Union Health Center.

Detailed announcements of special features of the Union Health Center and the day of opening will be made soon in "Justice."

CONCERT ARRANGEMENTS

Local 25 has on hand reduced rate tickets or passes for the following:

Lexington Theatre, Sunday evening concerts.

National Symphony Orchestra, Madison Square Garden Concerts.

Jewish Art Theatre.

Recital of Albert Vertcamp, as well as tickets for the opening concert of the International on November 13th.

Workers' University Opens Saturday, Nov. 13

The Workers' University of our International Union will be celebrated by a splendid concert at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, on Saturday evening, November 13th.

Members of all the executive boards of the International locals in New York City, together with the students of the University and all those attending the classes at the unity centres, have been invited to attend that evening. A number of prominent teachers and instructors, supporters of adult education, have accepted invitations to take part in the opening ceremony of the institution which was founded by our International to advance working-class education among our masses.

There will participate in the concert such well-known artists as Alexander Block, the prominent violinist; Miss Julia Hill, the renowned soprano, and August Warner the well-known tenor. Short speeches will be made by Professor Beard and Dr. Dann who recently returned from Europe, where he studied methods of labor education, Abraham Baroff, our editor, S. Yanofsky and Dr. Alexander Richlander, who will discuss the educational work of our International. Miss Fannie M. Cohn will be the chairman of the evening. If President Schlesinger of our International Union will have returned by that time from Europe, he is expected to address those assembled on his experiences, touching particularly upon the phases of workers' education in the various countries that he visited.

The concert will be followed by dances at the big gymnasium of the high school. The opening evening of the University will have a real festive character. Delegations from all the joint boards in New York City and nearby cities will be present. The Cloakmakers' Joint Board will close its meeting at an early hour in order to give the delegates an opportunity to attend the concert. The students of all our unity centres will assemble together with their teachers, and the members of all the educational committees of the locals will act as ushers. A very large attendance, exceeding the capacity of the hall, is expected, and arrangements have been made to repeat the program at the gymnasium of the school before dancing commences. All guests and visitors will receive as a souvenir a booklet in which all the activities of our International Union will be described, with particular emphasis on the educational courses with a historical sketch of the educational activities of our International.

Owing to the fact that the number of seats in the hall is limited and the demand for these has been very great, the Educational Department has divided the tickets proportionately among all locals. Our members may obtain these tickets free of charge at the offices of the local unions, the Joint Board and the unity centres.

The Educational Department has made arrangements with the Jewish Art Theatre through which our members will be able to obtain two tickets at half price each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening, and Saturday and Sunday matinee.

The season cards are to be had in the offices of the local unions, the Joint Board, the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 906, as well as in all the unity centres.

At the above enumerated places, our members can also obtain cards for the Sunday evening concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra at 40 per cent reduction from the regular price.

On Thursday, November 4th, gymnasium practice will begin at each and every unity centre of the International, under the supervision of a trained physical instructor. In order to determine the fitness of each of the applicants for this work, a physician will be found at each of the unity centres who will give a heart test to each of the applicants upon the presentation of application card.

The classes in the unity centres on Economics, History, and the Problems of the Labor Movement, and Literature, will begin right after election, on Monday, November 8th. More information regarding these courses can be obtained at the unity centres and the office of the Educational Department, as well as at the office of our local unions. All those who register at unity centers and at the offices of our local unions should not expect any additional letters of invitation but should proceed immediately to the unity centre to which they have been assigned.

Each Saturday, at 1:30 in the afternoon, the class on "The Economics of our Industrial System" will assemble at the office of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 9, 228 Second Avenue. The instructor at this class is Mr. Max Levin.

THE UNITED EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LOCALS No. 1 AND 9

The beginning of our educational work has brought to us more and more forcibly the necessity of uniting our activities in that field. For instance,—we have had during the last year a number of occasions where two locals of our International Union had lectures on the same evening in the same district. This duplication of effort meant a financial loss and a waste of energy for both organizations. We have now succeeded in uniting the educational work of Locals No. 1 and 9. A joint committee of these two locals was organized to arrange lectures and concerts together each Friday evening in various sections of the city.

Let us hope that this example will be followed by other locals and that we shall see very soon cooperative action on the part of our locals in these activities.

The Cleveland Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions has undertaken very earnestly educational work among members of our International locals in that city. An educational director, Miss Harriet Silverman, was appointed for that purpose. On Monday, October 25th, they celebrated the opening of a workers' university, a branch of the International

Workers' University in New York City, with an unusually fine concert and meeting. Speeches were made by Scott Nearing, Max C. Hayes, John Owen, Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Miss Silverman. Vice-President Meyer Perlstein acted as chairman.

Educational Notes, Loc. 25

Afternoon Trips for Part-Time Workers

For those members of Local No. 25 who are working only part of the time, a plan has been formulated for the profitable enjoyment of at least one afternoon a week. Miss Gluck, Educational Director of Local 25, has made a tentative outline of short four-hour trips for one afternoon a week for such workers. The plan includes the theatre and concert parties, ferry rides, visits to the museums or other places of interest.

Members who would like to join these parties are asked to get in touch with Miss Gluck at 16 West 21st Street.

Mandolin Club

Mr. D. Hais, who led last year's mandolin class, has announced his willingness to form that class into a mandolin orchestra this year. Members of last year's class are therefore urged to get into immediate communication with Miss Gluck.

Mr. Hais is also willing to lead a beginner's group, if a sufficiently large number apply.

Swimming Class

Local 25 is also pleased to notify its members that it has secured a volunteer teacher for a group in swimming to meet at the 23rd Street Pool one evening a week. Miss Florence Zuckerman, who is connected with the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, will lead this group. The evening and hour will be set after a conference with those interested. Anyone who wishes to join this group should call at the office of Local 25, Room A.

Labor and History

Registration has begun for the class in Labor Movement which is to be given by Mr. Saposs at the Waistmakers' Centre, Monday nights shortly after Election Day.

Lectures on Music

Mr. Epstein's lectures on the Appreciation of Music will also begin shortly after Election Day. Those interested should register with Miss Gluck.

English Classes

Waistmakers' Unity Centre has three unusually good teachers for the classes in English. A larger registration is urged.

Reduced Rate Tickets

These can be obtained for the Vertschamp recital at Carnegie Hall, for the Lexington Theatre Sunday evening concerts. Passes for the National Symphony and for the Madison Square concerts can also be had.

The plan of their educational work is similar to the one prepared by our International Educational Department, and includes English for foreigners, intermediate and advanced; Economic, lectures on health and sex hygiene, lectures on the modern drama, etc. Their program also includes social entertainments such as dances, moving pictures, etc. We wish our Cleveland friends success in their new undertaking.

An Appeal for Relief to Political Prisoners

In addition to the Central Bodies Conference for Amnesty to Political Prisoners in America, the organization composed of the principal trade unions of the country and who speaks in the name of all organized labor, there has been active in the field of relief for the political and industrial victims in the United States, an organization known as the "Political Prisoners' Defense and Relief Committee," with offices at 857 Broadway, doing its work in a quiet, unostentatious and helpful manner. Just recently this Committee has sent out a touching appeal to the public which we gladly reproduce below:

"To never get a letter, a dollar or a word of cheer from a human being in five years,—besides being in prison all that time—could anything be more revolting, and horrible to think of! Then to have a little group of people appear, to write you a letter a week and send you five dollars a month.

To be a prisoner, and never warm enough during any winter, and then a group of people appear and ask what you want most in the world for Christmas, and you answer a warm blanket — and get it.

To be dying of consumption in prison,—contracted there — and unable to ask anyone outside with interest enough to have you transferred to save your life—and then to have a group of people appear and have you transferred to a more healthful prison and seek to have you pardoned.

To all Political and Industrial Prisoners in America, mostly the unknown, the Political Prisoners' Defense and Relief Committee, S. Adel, Secretary, 857 Broadway, New York City, write letters every week and send five dollars a month and packages where prison rules allow, and special packages for Christmas, and help prisoners in other ways. This Committee has also helped in the defense of many cases, which could not get help otherwise. This Committee also fortunately has no payroll and no rent to pay, everything being voluntary.

The three cases mentioned above are typical of hundreds this Committee has helped. Until all political and industrial prisoners of the Nation and States are freed, those who can should make some contribution to this Committee."

BUY

**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**

EXCLUSIVELY

TRAVEL FACTS AND IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

Had an average of 1,866 members. At the end of the year there were 3,084 members. In 1918 we received 3,480 men and 5,080 women — new members, together 8,560 members. In 1919 we received 8,

370 men and 11,567 women, together 19,937 new members. This was during the period of the Commune.

To illustrate how the weekly wages changed during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920, I will quote the following:

	1917	1919	1920
Men's Costume Tailors (Competent workers)	80 kronas	384 kronas	528 kronas
MEN'S READY-MADE WORK			
Experienced worker (men)	150	384	528
Experienced worker (women)	80	254	336
LADIES' TAILORS			
Experienced (men)	108	337.50	556.80
Experienced (women)	60	238.50	476.16
CLOAKMAKERS			
Experienced (men)	120	460	600
Experienced (women)	60	240	300
MILLINERY WORKERS			
Experienced	50	150	280

Same wage increase took place (in proportion) for the piece workers.

In 1914 there were 700 cloak makers, while at the present time there are only 114. Of these 114, a small minority are at work due to the fact that there are no materials and as the cloak merchants are almost all Jews, they are afraid to produce anything.

In summing up I wish to say again that it is my opinion that Hungary is the darkest and most unfortunate country throughout the world to-day, and I was glad when on September 10 I left this miserable place for Vienna.

THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA GROWING AMONG TRADE UNIONS

A number of labor organizations in America have during the past two years entered the cooperative field on a large scale. Trade Unions are beginning to realize that cooperative banks are the first thing needed by workers who wish to participate in the rapidly growing cooperative movement.

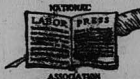
American labor organizations that are already taking steps to organize cooperative banks include the International Association of Machinists who are beginning by buying stock in existing banks. They hold a large block of stock in one of the largest national banks in Washington, D. C., and in a savings bank in the same city. Their next step will be to establish a cooperative bank with the entire stock owned by the organization and its members. This bank will probably be located in Chicago.

The Brotherhood of Locomo-

tive Engineers is at present establishing a cooperative national bank at Cleveland, O. Shares at \$100 each are being sold to the members of the brotherhood.

The Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has authorized the establishment of a cooperative bank in which the stock will be owned by the Joint Board and the members of the Amalgamated.

The Rand School in New York City is offering courses for workers who wish to obtain the necessary training for entering the cooperative field, in charge of Prof. Arthur W. Calhoun, an authority on cooperation both in this country and Europe.



LADIES TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS, LOCAL 3

All workers employed in the Ladies' Tailors' shops are requested NOT TO WORK ON ELECTION DAY, Nov. 2nd. This day is one of our legal holidays on which workers are not to work and are to be paid for.

Those who will be found working on this day will be fined.

LADIES' TAILORS & SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 3.
H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General Special meeting for the purpose of final adoption of changes in the constitution pertaining to our election laws. Saturday, October 30th, 1:30 P. M., at Beethoven Hall.

CLOAK AND SUIT: Nomination night, Monday, Nov. 1st.

WAIST AND DRESS: Nomination night, Monday, Nov. 8th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Nomination night, Monday, Nov. 15th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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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.

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Son & Aah,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milner,
135 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 Kohler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Detz & Ortenberg,
2-10 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.