

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

JUSTICE

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

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

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SCHLESINGER TO BE WELCOMED HOME AT CONCERT AND MASS MEETING AT LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE

An official welcome-home meeting and concert for President Schlesinger is being arranged by the International locals of Greater New York for Sunday evening, November 14th at the beautiful Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and 51st Street.

The principal speaker of the evening will, of course, be President Schlesinger. In the course of his three months' in Europe, he had seen a great many things and visited a number of countries. The central point of interest in his story will naturally be his impressions of that land of wonder and mystery, Soviet Russia. He spent there almost five weeks and met the most important persons in the Soviet Republic. He visited the principal administration offices of Soviet Russia and there is little doubt that the members and friends of our union, who will crowd the theatre on that evening, will have the opportunity to hear things about Russia that they have not yet heard before from anyone's lips.

President Schlesinger has also an important report to present to the membership of the International regarding the International Clothing Workers' Congress at Copenhagen, to which he went as

Will Relate His Experiences in Soviet Russia — Addresses of Welcome by Abraham Gahan, Congressman Meyer London, Morris Hillquit, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and S. Yanofsky — Secretary Baroff Will Preside.

a delegate of our International Union. At that Congress, Brother Schlesinger was elected as a member of the International Bureau and is today a member of the Executive Committee of this Federation.

The list of speakers who will participate in this welcome-home meeting is certainly the most imposing and brilliant that could be gathered in New York City on any occasion. Abraham Gahan, Congressman Meyer London, Morris Hillquit, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and S. Yanofsky, and General Secretary Baroff will deliver short addresses which will, nevertheless, be both instructive and interesting. The tickets for the evening were distributed proportionately among all the International locals of New York, and members may obtain same at the offices of their local unions.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the necessity of

coming to the theatre on time. The meeting will open promptly at 8 P. M., and everyone must be in his or her seat at that time.

In addition to our locals, the following organizations have been invited to this reception: The Forward Association, United Hebrew Trades, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, International Furriers' Union, New York office of the A. F. of L., Socialist Party, Farmer-Labor Party and the Workmen's Circle.

Representatives of the Philadelphia locals of the International Union have also been invited to the meeting.

JOINT BOARD IN THE WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry held a meeting on November 5th, presided over by Sister Anna Kronhardt. A report of the Committee of Three, elected at a preceding meeting to draft a plan of management of the new Joint Board, was presented by Brother Farber, and the following recommendations were adopted:

1. That the office of the Joint Board be managed by a committee of three elected from the delegates to the Joint Board, until a proper person be obtained to act as General Manager of the Joint Board. This committee of three is to work together with Brother Morris Sigman, 1st Vice-President of the International.

2. The office of the Joint Board (Continued on Page 7)

Cloakmakers Joint Board Rejoices Over Election of Meyer London

The last meeting of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union was permeated with a peculiar holiday spirit. This was the first meeting of the Board after election, and every delegate appeared to be proud of the victory attained by the Cloakmakers' Union in the 12th Congressional District, where Meyer London was elected to Congress notwithstanding the fusion of the Republicans and the Democrats against his candidacy.

It is true that Meyer London was the candidate of the Socialist Party, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee, which consisted of the majority of officials of the big cloakmakers' organization, had taken over the campaign of London into its own hands and made possible the election of London. The cloakmakers aided also in the campaign of Morris Hillquit in the 20th Congressional District. There, however, their work consisted largely in aiding the congressional committee of the Socialist Party, while in the 12th, the Campaign Committee of the Cloakmakers was the principal factor in the election.

The greatest task of the campaign consisted, as admitted by everybody, in the difficulty of having the votes cast for London honestly counted. The experience of past elections has shown our cloakmakers campaigners that it is not enough to obtain a majority of votes on the East Side, but that it is necessary to fight for the counting of those votes in order to insure an election. It was because of their knowledge of this essential fact that the army of watchers of the Cloakmakers' Union have stood sentinel in the polling places from 5 A. M. on Election Day, until 11 o'clock in the morning on the following day, without yielding an inch of ground

to their opponents.

The meeting reached its highest point of enthusiasm when Congressman London entered the hall to greet in person the delegates of the Joint Board, and to thank them for their cooperation in his campaign. All delegates rose from their seats and a stormy ovation broke loose. Congressman London responded with an enthusiastic speech. He thanked the Joint Board and the Cloakmakers' Union for his election, and stated that although he was aware of the difficulties of being a lone Socialist Congressman among a mass of Republican and Democratic political

(Continued on Page 2)

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD BEGINS NOV. 16 IN BALTIMORE

The second regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the International will begin its sessions at Baltimore on Tuesday morning, November 16th. It is needless to say that this meeting will be of unusual importance to the life of our organization.

All the unions in the land—and same is true of every labor organization in the world—are passing through critical times these days. The high cost of living, brought about by the war, was naturally followed by an increase of the workers' wages. The cost of living is still on the same high level, yet the employers are making concerted attempts to bring down the earnings of the workers. Already the various manufacturers' associations in the ladies' garment industry, as well as in other trades,

have commenced to show signs of fight and inclination to disregard the trade agreements and scales at present in existence.

The present situation in the cloak industry of New York, the abnormal state of affairs between the Protective Ass'n and the Cloakmakers' Union, will receive particular attention from the members of the General Executive Board. The dispute between Local No. 50 and the Children Dress Association on account of the obstinate refusal of the Association to live up to the agreement with the union with regard to the introduction of minimum scales in the industry, will also be thoroughly gone over.

Reports from all vice-presidents who hold posts as general organizers in the International, will be rendered at the meeting so that a complete account of the entire activity of the union for the past five months be presented to the attention of the Board.

It can be thus seen that the work before the next meeting of the General Executive Board is of a very difficult, though highly interesting nature. It will be called upon to face and decide upon some of the most important problems that have come up before our International Union in many years.

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WORKERS' UNIVERSITY OPENS ON SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 13th

The opening of the International Workers' University will be celebrated this Saturday evening, November 13th, with a first class concert and a number of addresses delivered by prominent speakers and instructors, in Washington Irving High School. The tickets have been distributed to all our locals in Greater New York.

The following will participate in the concert: Alexander Block, violinist, Miss Julia Hill, soprano, August Werner, tenor. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Beard, Dr. H. W. L. Dana, Secretary Baroff, Editor Yanofsky and Dr. A. Fichandler. Miss Fannia M. Cohn will be the chairlady of the evening.

The musical program will be followed by dancing in the gymnasium.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

An Election Summary

THE 1920 elections are over, and insofar as organized labor is concerned, it should be frankly admitted, its results are decidedly dismal. Not that it makes any difference to labor whether a Democrat or a Republican occupies the White House—the last four years of Wilson's "democratic" administration have amply proved that—but it is undoubtedly certain today that the labor movement of America need expect no quarter from the interests that are controlling the Republican machine of the country. The chiefs of the Republican party have, in fact, so declared on the morrow after election day, through the mouth of their National secretary, that they were gloating over the fact that the new Congress is overwhelmingly "independent," and would not bow to the dictates of "neither labor nor capital." Any one who is familiar with the way our national legislators have heretofore been inclined to be "independent" of capital, can easily understand that this arrow was directed into the camp of labor solely.

The only bright spot on the horizon is the large vote for Debs, estimated at nearly two million, and the election of Meyer London from the 12th Congressional district to the House of Representatives. The workers of the country will have a voice in Congress, inasmuch as it might be, and a fighter for their interests. Those who have watched London's work in Washington during the two terms 1914-1918, know well what inestimable services he had rendered for the workers of the country in general and for the organized labor movement of the East Side of New York in particular. To our International Union, and to the Cloakmakers' organization in particular, belongs the full quota of credit for the successful canvass of Meyer London's candidacy. It was their tireless and tenacious activity on his behalf that made his election a certainty and saved the count of his vote on Election Day.

The outcome of the national elections have also driven, let us hope, a final nail in the coffin of the non-partisan campaign maneuverings of the American Federation of Labor. The sterile policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" has, beyond doubt, received its blackest eye in the campaign of 1920. If labor has learned anything during the last two months it must have acquired the conviction that it cannot make itself a national political factor except through independent political activity. The business of sifting out "deserving sons" within the fold of the old parties and making a show of assuring them of the support of labor, stands today definitely discredited.

The Crime of Coal

WHILE the newspapers have been reporting with satisfaction the fact that the production of coal has never been higher in the history of mining save for a short intensive period during the war—and the excuse of a shortage of coal is thus falling by the wayside, the price of coal has been rising from week

to week. In fact, there does not exist anything like a firm price of coal, each section, locality and dealer being rather inclined to fix their own fancy prices in accordance with local aspirations.

With the cold weather already at hand, and a great number of tenement houses in the working class districts in the large cities without a sufficient supply of coal, the hardships that confront us are only too obvious. The rising of coal consumers has become so extreme, and the failure of efforts to check it has been so complete, that the threat of Government price-fixing served on the coal trade meets an imperative need. The truth of the matter is, that coal men themselves freely admit profiteering all along the line. Four or five years ago the best soft coal was \$1.50 at the mouth of the mine; Trade experts assert that \$6.00 net would be fair now; yet this kind of coal in the East has been selling at above \$10 net.

The gougers have laughed at the Lever Act, being apparently of the opinion that this Act was meant only to suppress miners' strikes under the flimsy pretext of a "state of war," and not to affect their swollen profits. The wholesale and retail trade in coal has been infested with speculators who try to obtain small quantities and then take advantage of local shortages to resell it at unbelievable prices. What is to be done? The miners have been digging coal harder than ever. The Senate Committee has even uttered a threat of nationalization of the mines at the next session of Congress, if prices do not come down. Coal, fixing at the mines has been urgently suggested.

These are indeed all fine suggestions and eloquent gestures. How much earnestness there may be back of it, is just what the workers of the land, who are the greatest sufferers in this coal concern, and fame, would like to know. Their experience with Congressional investigations and fancy threats is rather sad. Meanwhile they are faced with the concrete and very stern fact that coal is not to be had and whatever of it there is has to be paid for at the robber price dictated by the coal merchant.

New York Central Body at Work

THE new central labor body of New York, the Central Trades and Labor Council, met for the third time on Saturday, November 6th and nominated officers for the next term. It was decided that the body should meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

The locals of our International in Greater New York were prominently represented at this meeting. Nominations for the principal offices were made as follows: For president, John Sullivan of the Mineral Workers, and Edward I. Hannah, President of the former Federated Labor Union, and for secretary, William P. Kehoe of the Teamsters, and Ernest Bohm, secretary of the old central body. For the 14 places on the Executive Board fifty-one persons were nominated, conservatives and radicals in about equal numbers, and the entire procedure of nominations passed off without any disturbances or untoward incidents.

Just before the adjournment President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor turned over to the leading candidates the charter for the new central body. He also installed the delegates and made the plea that labor conduct itself in "a clean and honest manner," so that no finger of suspicion can be laid at the door of organized labor. President Gompers emphasized the fact that reaction is in the saddle and organized labor throughout the country must make itself impregnable against the onslaught now directed at it.

Reaction Still Running Rampant

THE sentencing of Charles Ruthenberg and Isaac Ferguson, convicted of criminal anarchy last week, by the Supreme Court of New York and immediately sent to jail for not less than five years, is another instance of the spirit of persecution fostered by the war which is still prevalent in the land. Both men were convicted for printing radical publications and were sentenced under the Sedition Acts of 1918.

Another event of no less significance is the statement emanating from Washington to the effect that the present administration has no intention of pardoning Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a ten-year sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, for violation of the Espionage Act. A pardon for Debs and others convicted of violating the Anti-Sedition Law, was urged by a number of organizations, including the American Federation of Labor which, at its last annual convention in Montreal, authorized a committee to confer with the Attorney General on the matter. It is quite characteristic of the old fighter, Debs, that upon the receipt of the information that the present administration would not consider general amnesty for all political prisoners, but that each of them would have to be considered on his or her special merits, that he remarked that he would like to have his own case considered last and would rather see the other prisoners freed first, before he would be permitted to regain his liberty.

Labor Sport International

ANOTHER international organization has been born in Switzerland, at the meeting of a congress of delegates representing working-class sport societies in Germany, France, Belgium, Finland, Checho-Slovakia and Switzerland, at which the "International Labor Association for Sports and Physical Culture" was formally launched. The delegates, who are said to have represented about a million workers organized in various athletic societies, after lengthy discussions regarding the aims and methods to be pursued by the new international body, adopted the following declaration of principles:

"We aim at the physical and mental strengthening of the working class in order to develop mental and physical fighters for the labor movement."

It aims to place all the means of physical betterment, especially all bodily exercises, at the service of the proletariat, in order to make it sound in body and mind. As this object, however, can be only imperfectly attained under the bourgeois system of society

because the capitalist system of production does not allow for the time or the measure of strength necessary therefor, the International Association can only see the possibility of its aims under a Socialist system of society. Consequently, only persons who are striving for this end may become members of this International.

It demands complete liberty of movement for its societies and associations and freedom in teaching, as well as the placing of physical and mental training upon an equal plane in the schools. The headquarters of the new international will be located in Belgium, and the next international convention will be held in the country where exchange is the lowest.

CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD REJOICES OVER ELECTION OF MEYER LONDON

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cians, that he would always remember the fact that he was sent to Congress by the working masses of New York and will endeavor his utmost to defend the interests and the rights of the workers in the legislative hall of the nation.

The meeting was also addressed by Saul Metz, the manager of the Campaign Committee, J. Breslaw, the chairman of the committee, and Philip Kaplowitz the treasurer of the committee.

The joy of the Cloakmakers' Union would have been even more complete had the election of Morris Hillquit not been robbed from him through the unexampled frauds that have accompanied the campaign in the 20th Congressional District in Harlem. There is little doubt that Comrade Hillquit received a sufficiently large vote to elect him, but that the thieving politicians of Harlem, Democrats and Republicans alike, have stolen his election from him.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES—LOCAL 25

Reading Circle for Unemployed or Part-Time Workers

Since many of our members are either working only part of the day or are not working at all, a plan has been devised by the Educational Office of Local 25, whereby those members who are in the neighborhood of headquarters can drop in for an hour or so a day and either read or join a discussion group.

The Educational Office cordially invites all members to come into the office, Room A, either to read the various periodicals which we hope to collect for our reading shelf, or on one day a week—preferably Wednesday—to come and join a small discussion group which Miss Gluck will lead, and have some tea and cookies.

If you are anywhere near 16 West 21st Street and have an hour or so on your hands, come in and read, and if you come on Wednesdays, between two and four, join us in our reading circle and have a cup of tea.

Recreation—The recreation group at P. S. 40, Waistmakers' Unity is now in full swing, under the leadership of Miss Margaret M. Scully. The class meets every Thursday night in the gymnasium, at six-thirty.

Swimming—The swimming class meets at 5.30 Monday nights now 7.30 as announced in last week's "Justice."

Our Membership; New York, Exclusive Joint Board Locals

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

In the present and final instalment in our series of articles on the results of the census for the year ending June 30, 1920, we shall take up briefly the various locals in New York City, exclusive of those affiliated with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, which were treated in our first article. The Portchester and Rochester Locals of our International will also be considered in this article.

Dress and Waistmakers

Locals 25 and 89 include in the main the members of our International who are employed in the manufacture of dresses and waists. Local 25 had 23,233 members on June 30, 1920, of which number 4063 paid their dues during the first quarter of the census year; 3890 during the second, 3966 during the third, and 10,271 during the fourth; while 10,433 paid their dues in advance. Accordingly, 12,680 members or 66 per cent were in arrears not more than 26 weeks and 11,314 or 49 per cent owed dues for not more than 13 weeks. On June 1, 1919, Local 25 was credited with 25,000 members. This number included the Italian contingent of the Local, which was later organized into a separate local. A comparison of the present membership with that of last year is therefore impossible. 493 members were admitted during the months of May, June and July, 1920.

Local 89, consisting of Italian workers engaged in the manufacture of dresses and waists, assumed its independent existence beginning January, 1920. The census of this local is therefore only for six months. The membership of this local on June 30, 1920, was 6,443, of which number 1,849 paid their dues during the first three months of the year, and 3,694 during the second, while 900 paid their dues in advance. Accordingly, 4,594 members, or 71 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 678 members were admitted during the months of April, May and June. 1,215 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, which, according to available records, represents the total members for the year. As in the case of Local 25, no comparison can be made with regard to the progress of the local during the past year.

Embroidery Workers

Locals 6 and 66 are the two embroidery locals in New York City. Local 6, according to the census figures, had 1,505 members on June 30, 1920, of which number 1,268 or 84 per cent were in arrears not more than 26 weeks, and 894 or 59 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 116 new members were admitted to this local during the last quarter of the census year. 129 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, while 113 left the organization for various reasons, making a total of released members during the year of 242, or 26 per cent compared with the membership last year. The local had on June 1, 1919, 927 members. The present membership, therefore, shows an increase of 578, or 62 per cent.

Local 66, the Bonnaz embroidery workers, had 1,045 workers on June 30, 1920, of which number

928, or 89 per cent did not owe dues for more than 26 weeks, and 619, or 59 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Four new members were admitted during the last few months of the year. 44 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, and 34 left the organization for other reasons, making a total of released members during the year, of 68, or 9 per cent. The membership of this local on June 1, 1919, was 757. Comparing the same with the present membership, we find an increase of 288, or 38 per cent.

White Goods Workers

Local 62 of White Goods Workers, had at the end of the census year 4,365 members, of which number 2,464, or 56 per cent, were in arrears not more than 26 weeks, and 832, or 20 per cent, did not owe dues for more than 13 weeks. 88 new members were admitted during the last quarter of the year, 155 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, while six left the organization for other reasons, making the total of released members during the past year 161, or 5 per cent. The total dues paying membership on June 1, 1919, was 3,000. The local therefore showed during the year an increase of 1,365 members, or 45 per cent.

Children's Dress Workers

The total membership of Local 50 of Misses' and Children's Dress Workers, on June 30, 1920, was 4,202. 3,058 or 71 per cent of this number did not owe dues for more than 26 weeks, and 1,816, or 43 per cent, were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 106 members were admitted during the last three months of the year, 1,049 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, while 505 left the organization for various other reasons, making a total of 1,554 or 39 per cent released members during the year. The local had 3,986 members on June 1, 1919, and comparing the same with that of this year we find an increase of 276 or 7 per cent.

Kimona and Wrapper Workers

Local 41 of Kimona Wrapper Workers had 1,336 members on June 30, 1920, of which number 799 or 60 per cent did not owe dues for more than 26 weeks, and 575, or 43 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 66 new members were admitted during the last quarter of the year. 67 members were suspended for non-payment of dues while 329 were released by withdrawal, transfer or other reasons, making the total of released members during the year 398, or 28 per cent.

Distribution of Members of I. L. G. W. U. Locals in New York State, (Exclusive of Locals Affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefmakers' Union) and Comparison of Membership in the Various Locals Between Census Ending June 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

Locals	Total Dues Paying Members June 30, 1920.	Total Dues Paying Members 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 June 30, 1920.
New York City					
6	1505	927	578	62	59
20	1521	1945	-424	-22	55
25	23233	25000	-1767	-7	49
41	1336	1444	-108	-8	43
46	648	30	618	2060	10
50	4262	3986	276	7	43
58	333	451	-118	-26	18
62	4365	3000	1365	45	20
66	1045	757	288	38	59
80	2378	1486	892	60	43
89	6443	...	6443	...	71
90	527	517	10	2	40
130	108	...	108	...	25
131	300	...	300	...	99
Totals	48094	39543	8551	22	48
Portchester					
79	24	...	24	...	42
Rochester					
120	85	24	61	254	46
Grand Totals	48203	39567	8636	22	..

According to the above table the total membership of the New York locals of our International exclusive of the thirteen locals affiliated with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union was on June 30, 1920, 48,094. Adding the membership of the two other locals in the state we have a total of 48,203 members. Comparing the present membership with that of June 1, 1919, which was 39,567 we have an increase during the year, of 8,636 or 22 per cent. The percentage of good standing members based upon the thirteen week period varies from 10 in Local 46 to 99 in Local 131.

Local 41 had 1,444 members on June 1, 1919. Comparing the present membership with that of last year, we find a decrease of 108, or 8 per cent.

Ladies Tailors

Since the census was taken Local 41 of Alteration Ladies Tailors merged with Local 3 of Sample Makers, and will henceforth be known as Local 3 of our International.

The membership of Local 80 on June 30, 1920, was 2,378, of which number 1,784 or 75 per cent owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 1,021 or 43 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Eleven new members were admitted during the last quarter of the year, 114 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, while 452 left the organization for other reasons, making a total of 566, or 38 per cent released members. The membership of the local on June 1, 1919, was 1,486. The present membership shows, therefore, an increase of 892, or 60 per cent.

Raincoat Makers

Local 20 of Rubber Goods Workers had 1,521 members on June 30, 1920, 1,219 or 80 per cent of these owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 842, or 55 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Two new members were admitted during the last quarter of the year. 274 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, and 778 left the organization for various other reasons, making a total of 1,052, or 69 per cent of released members during the past year. Local 30 had 1,945 members on June 1, 1919. Comparing the same with that of this year, we find a decrease of 424, or 22 per cent. As in the case of other locals of rubber goods workers, a large proportion of the members withdrew with the reduction in work brought about by the close of the war.

Petticoat Makers

Local 46 of Petticoat Makers had 648 members on June 30, 1920, of which 440, or 68 per cent, owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 66, or 10 per cent, were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Six new members were admitted to this local during the last three months. Eight members were released during the last year. Local 46 was credited on June 1, 1919, with only 30 members. Comparing the same with that of the present year we find an increase of 618, or 2060 per cent, which is the largest increase shown by any organization of the International.

Buttonhole Makers

Local 58 of Dress and Waist Buttonhole Makers had 333 members at the close of the census year, of whom 161, or 48 per cent, owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 61, or 18 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. 82 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, and 92 left the organization for other reasons, making a total of 174, or 38 per cent released members during the last year. The local had 451 members on June 1, 1919. Comparing the same with the membership of this year, we find a decrease of 118, or 26 per cent.

Private Dressmakers

Local 90 of Private Dressmakers had 927 members on June 30, 1920, of which number 380, or 73 per cent were in arrears not more than 26 weeks.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

On the face of the returns, the overwhelming victory of Harding can be construed as nothing else but that millions of American electors had made up their minds to substitute for the "radicalism" of Wilson the arch reactionary policies of Harding and the Republican Party. In support of this contention, it is argued, that had the American voters repudiated the Wilsonian regime only because it had for a while flirted with radicalism and then deserted it, they would have voted for such outspoken radicals as Debs and Christensen. As it is, both these candidates have polled a comparatively small vote, a vote which appears quite insignificant in the avalanche of votes cast for Harding and the Republican majority in Congress. The logical conclusion, therefore, remains that Harding and his fellow candidates received the preference because they were more openly reactionary than any other political party.

We admit there is a dose of truth in this contention. We have suspected right along our great American public of displaying a very strong leaning towards reaction. The entire reactionary wave which was swept, during the last few years, over the land, had its origin not always in governmental offices in Washington. The reaction, the wild man-hunt and intolerance towards unpopular opinions, has begun, grew and received its sustenance largely from below, from the great masses of the people, bewildered and brutalized during the years of the war, rather than from above. It is pertinent to call attention to this fact in order to point out to some over-heated minds within our own ranks who believe that the social revolution can be achieved in America to-morrow, that they cease employing their habitual senseless and empty phraseology and face stern facts. This election should be an eye-opener for many who have so stubbornly closed their eyes to our realities. They must realize that the millions upon millions of votes which were given for Harding and his coterie, were not the votes of the bourgeoisie only, but that a great mass of workmen have of their own free will voted for the Republicans. With the spectacle of so many millions of workers voting for Harding while they could have voted for Debs, the possibilities of an early social revolution seem, indeed, to be quite remote.

These facts must not be passed over in silence, or argued away. To do so would be to offend against the very spirit of progress and to build upon dreams and visions instead of facts, grim facts of life. And true friends of progress have no right to play such fantastic politics. They must look these realities straight in the face, take them into consideration and proceed with their work until the desired results are achieved.

Nevertheless, even though we admit to a degree that Harding and his party were elected because they embody the spirit and practice of reaction, it is not the entire truth. Reaction has triumphed not because it is a positive force, but because the so-called liberalism as personified by Wilson, has proved to be bankrupt. What did Wilsonism present in itself from its very beginnings? Wilson has declared that the democracy of America was a sham and a bluff, and came forward with a slogan that the "Government must be returned to the people." The liberties of America were regarded by Wilson as practically dead, and he came out with a cry for a "new freedom." Wilson condemned secret diplomacy as incompatible with the life of a democratic nation, and came out with a demand for "open diplomacy." Wilson declared war to be the worst and most contemptible business, and came out with a statement declaring that "one can be too proud to fight." Wilson regarded a "victory without vanquished or victors" as the most desirable termination of any conflict. Thus, Wilson appeared to the great masses of the people, but that is the impression of all that is beautiful, noble and great in our life. In fact, Wilson was regarded by a great many as a moderate Socialist. He was the close friend of Gompers and the workers have treated him as a true and devoted protector. Not only the masses of the people; there were a number of Socialists and radicals who swore by Wilson and regarded him as the Messiah of the new democracy for America and the rest of the world. Such were the beginnings of Wilsonism.

Gradually, however, the Wilson program has turned out to be one huge pretense and sham. The highest form of radicalism and idealism in American public life has evolved into a mere swindle. The "idealism and the progressivism" of the Wilson regime has soon dropped its mask and the American public soon beheld it in all its ugliness and shameful repression. Is it to be wondered at that the masses of the people, in their reaction against the imperialism which Wilsonism had turned out to be Debs or Christensen, whom in their political immaturity they regarded as a variation of Wilsonism, but to open and unvarnished reaction?

Through bitter experience they have discovered the true meaning of Wilson. They have discovered that Wilsonism is ugly reaction wrapped in high-sounding phrases, and Wilsonism became a synonym of hypocrisy and insincerity. And the enraged instinct of the fooled

public has dictated the outcome of the elections. Rather a thousand times the unmasked and open reaction of a Harding, than the honed, false and corrupt "liberalism" of a Wilson.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

Our diagnosis of the collapse of Wilsonism can serve at the same time as a true explanation why the Socialists have not polled a greater vote than what they have. In part it was because in many minds the conception of Socialism has become, to an extent, confused with the former program of Wilsonism. Both speak of a "new freedom," of "eternal" peace the world over, and without going further into the merits of the Socialist appeal, thousands must have concluded that Socialism is after all no better than what was formerly presented to them as Wilsonism. The general eagerness to strike against Wilsonism as hard as possible and the consciousness that Debs or Christensen could not be elected anyway, has diverted the entire protest vote toward the reaction of Republicanism.

There is, however, another cause why the Socialist vote did not come up to expectations. The naked truth is that the Socialist Party in America is split and disorganized, and if it were not for Debs whose personality presents a powerful appeal to a number of people, the Socialist vote would have been even still smaller. The Socialist Party was considerably hurt through the attitude taken by the party during the war. A large section of its membership, among those some who have had a great influence and following in the party, have broken away from the party. Later came Leninism with its new communistic creed, with its Third Internationale. New splits and quarrels occurred, and the party became weaker and weaker. When the campaign came around, it lacked the necessary forces and means to conduct it. We wish to be frank in declaring that the only successful Socialist candidate, Meyer London, whom we congratulate with all our heart upon his election to Congress, could never have been elected, if his election had depended only on the activity of the Socialist Party. Fortunately, the entire Cloakmakers' Union in New York City, with all its resources, threw itself into his campaign, and it was due to their efforts in the pre-election canvass and vigilant watch on Election Day that London's vote was not stolen from him as it was two years ago.

This is the truth, the bitter truth, about the Socialist vote, and we deem it necessary to present it to our readers in the firm conviction that "the truth will make us free." False hopes and lying explanations can only hurt our noble cause.

THE WOMAN VOTE

Did the vote of the women, their first national vote, bring anything new in our political life? The answer is, that so far there is not a trace of it to be seen anywhere. They voted just as their fathers, husbands and their brothers voted, and the only tangible difference brought about by women suffrage so far has been the doubling of the work in counting the votes, and a commensurate increase in the campaign expenses of all parties. The gloomy forecast of many observers, that it would be idle to expect that women would vote different from men, has so far been substantiated. Woman is just as reactionary as man and is even easier influenced by political demagogues than he.

We must admit that the pessimists have had the upper hand in this case over those who had placed many hopes on the woman vote. We, nevertheless, cannot believe that the apathy of women will continue very long. It is quite possible that the women in the land, having received the right of suffrage for the first time, wanted to prove to the rest of the country they are not wild disturbers, that they are just as conservative as the men voters. It may appear very strange logic, but it is the only plausible one for the explanation of the results of the first national woman vote in the country.

Let us hope that the women will abandon this mode of reasoning very soon, will display their independence and the courage of their own convictions, and will justify the hopes of the idealists in the emancipated woman.

A WEEK OF SCHLESINGER

The general press carried during this week a great deal of news items pertaining to President Schlesinger's return from Europe. The eagerness of our membership to learn all that Brother Schlesinger had learned and seen in Russia, is quite justified. Beginning with this number, a series of articles by President Schlesinger will unfold before us in "Justice" his views and impressions, and will reveal for us whether his travel experiences have made a change in his former views and conceptions with regard to Russia. In our opinion, the change in Brother Schlesinger has been only in minor matters and probably in his mode of expression. Otherwise, his fundamental point of view remains the same as before.

He sees clearly the great amount of good accomplished in Russia, but he sees just as clearly the shadows of the present Russian regime and does not attempt to gloss over or conceal them. Of course, he is not an unfriendly critic. He recognizes the humane element in the great upheaval and the exceptional environs of the new situation. He sees the unselfish character and motives behind the acts of the Russian leaders. We do not doubt for a minute that our membership will understand his point of view thoroughly, though some of them might not agree with him in many instances. One thing is certain. His journey to Russia has done him a world of good. He came back full of energy and new spirits, and he will apply this new inspiration to the great problems of our International, to the work at home which has been awaiting him.

The International has arranged for him at the Lexington Theatre, on Sunday next, November 14th, a great welcome-home meeting. We are confident that the huge theatre will be altogether too small for the thousands of his friends who will be eager to give him a hearty welcome and to hear from him his impressions of the important features of life in present-day, mysterious Russia.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

Before I left New York to attend the Congress of the International Clothing Workers' Federation at Copenhagen, the Executive Board of my International Union requested me to visit Soviet Russia, if possible. The big progressive membership of our International Union was always very eager to obtain first-hand information about the Socialist Republic of Russia; not from newspaper correspondents or relief workers, but from one of their own fellow trade-unionists.

I am glad to say that I was successful in carrying out their wishes. I spent almost five weeks in Soviet Russia and made use of every hour of my stay there. I was in Moscow, Petrograd, Minsk, making close observations of whatever came within my range of vision. I had long talks with Lenin, Tomsky — the President of the Russian Trade Union Federation, and with many others occupying important and responsible posts in the present Russian Government. I visited garment shops and I took particular interest in their management and methods of production, — a subject which to me, a representative of a garment makers' organization, was of special importance. I visited small meetings, mass meetings, listened to speeches and paid attention to the reception of the speeches by the audiences. I visited the offices of the most important Government departments and paid close attention to the administrative machinery which the Bolshevik regime is using for the running of the country.

I spent a good deal of time with Messrs. Boris Reinstein, Max Goldfarb, S. Epstein, S. Ogursky, Dr. Misligh, John Reed, Louis Fraina and many others whom I have known in New York, even encountered there some former members of our Waistmakers' Union in New York, girls who left America when the Revolution broke out in Russia in 1917. Some of them, I learned, were deported from America together with Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and I listened with interest to all they had to tell me about Russia and themselves since they left America. I met the members of the "Central Commissariat for Jewish Affairs," and attended one of their executive meetings at which the subject of relief by the Joint Distribution Committee of New York for the Ukrainian Jews ruined in recent pogroms was discussed. I visited the great Moscow Synagogue and had the opportunity to listen to the opinions of old conservative Jews about the Bolsheviks. I spoke to Zionists, Labor Zionists, Jewish writers, artists, former merchants and heard their opinions about the new regime.

While in Moscow and Petrograd I made it my business to pay close attention to the appearance of the people on the streets, their faces, their clothes and the inside of their homes. I am satisfied that my stay in Russia gave me a clear conception of what is transpiring today under the Soviet Regime, how the great masses of the people fare under the new conditions, and particularly, how the Jewish masses live in Russia today. I will attempt to give my impressions to the reader in as brief a manner as possible.

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

For the people who are accustomed to eat three square meals a day, to put on a new suit of clothes every year, or at least once in two years, and to live in coal-heated or steam-heated rooms, Soviet Russia is no place at present. No matter how hard they try, they cannot get more than a slice of lack bread, a small piece of cheese or a few sardines, and a glass of tea or two for breakfast; a piece of black bread, a plate of vegetable soup, some lentil pudding, half an apple and a glass of tea or two for dinner; and again, a piece of black bread and some cheese and a glass of tea for supper. This ration is, of course allowed only to those who are actually engaged in working unless one is under 16 or above 50 years.

Such persons who are used to the ordinary comforts of life should not make a journey to Soviet Russia today. Before they will have been there two days life will appear to them so miserable that they will spend the rest of their time in heaping curses upon the Bolsheviks and the day they themselves were born. Even money will not help them to obtain more or better food or a more comfortable room fit to withstand the rigors of winter or clothes deserving of that name.

At least, they could not obtain these things in a legitimate way. And I would sincerely advise nobody to attempt to get these things in an illegal way; that is, to buy these from "speculators" (classic trade traders). To purchase anything from these "speculators" is a crime for which the Extraordinary Commission (Tchrezvychaynaya) punishes very heavily both the "speculators" and those who trade with them.

The reason why the Bolsheviks do not permit anyone to obtain better and more food is not because they are such horrible men, as some newspaper correspondents would picture them to be, but because Russia, in its present condition, with the blockade on one side and a war on the other, is not in a position to give its population more than a minimum of subsistence — a minimum which is barely sufficient to ward off famine and cold.

For such, however, who are accustomed to go hungry occasionally (and when I say "go hungry" I mean it in the literal sense of the word) and to a bit of rhetoric; for such who have a few worn rags instead of stockings, and footwear made out of tree bark, and in whose huts Jack Frost always occupied a prominent place; in other words, for the unskilled laborers and peasants of Russia who never had enough to eat to say nothing of the comforts of life to which the workmen and the farmers of America are accustomed to a certain extent, to these Russia, even of today, is a paradise. No matter how little these have now, they still have more than what they had under the Czar. No matter how poorly they live today, they still live better than under the regime of the knout. In addition to that, while under the old regime they were kept in ignorance and were never

given to understand that they can hope and aspire for something better, they are now being educated constantly to the fact that the reason for the present bitter conditions in Russia is because the country is engaged in carrying out a social revolution while the entire world is combating them. They are told that not only the capitalists of the entire world, but even the workers in other countries are opposing them. They are being informed that their tribulations will not last long, and assurances to that are given them by quotations from Karl Marx and other great men, the names of whom they never heard heretofore. They must win before the general situation in the country can improve. And they fervently believe that as soon as the general state of affairs in the land will improve, their lot will improve too, until the promises of their leaders, the Bolsheviks, will have become realized in full and they will get their full measure of returns from the wealth Mother Earth and the endeavor of human labor.

And that is precisely the cause why the workers and the peasants of Russia, particularly those who were even more impoverished than what they are at present, are so inspired with the ideas of Bolshevism and so enthusiastic for its leaders. That is the reason why they join voluntarily in tens of thousands the ranks of the Red Army. That is precisely the reason why it was possible for them to destroy the armies of Denikin and Kolchak and to score great victories from time to time over the Polish Army, a better clad and fed army and much better armed than theirs. Today, Wrangel's army is meeting the same fate as the armies of Denikin and Kolchak, and there is little doubt that Soviet Russia will be able to make short shrift of any other counter-revolutionary army that might arise in Southern Russia, or anywhere else.

I shall never forget my trip from Smolensk to Minsk. Our car was hitched to a train which led 72 other cars packed with Red Army soldiers. They were being conducted to the Minsk front, where fighting with the Poles was going on. The soldiers looked miserable in their dirty, ragged uniforms and shirts, and many of them were completely shoeless. Nevertheless they appeared a happy looking lot. And how inspiringly they sang, — not the songs of the old Russian Army, but the "Internationale" and other revolutionary songs that I have heard so frequently before. Only those who fight for a great cause and who feel that in their hands lies the success or the failure of this fight, can make merry and sing at a time when their stomachs are empty and their bodies filthy and rarely covered.

The train was moving along very slowly, about 10 or 12 versts an hour. The locomotive was old and dilapidated, and no sooner would it begin to go that it would commence snorting and creaking with age, until we would get to the nearest station for a long needed rest. In America, or in any other land, such a dragged-out

journey would have made me impatient and nervous. There in Soviet Russia, I enjoyed this ride immensely. The slower the train moved, the more distinctly I could hear the songs that rose from the freight cars, and the creaking of the locomotive sounded like a bass accompaniment to the strong tenor voices from the Red Army men.

The weather was beautiful and mild, and as the train would stop at every station for 15 or 20 minutes, I would go down to observe the train depots and the great crowds always on the platform. All the waiting rooms, I noticed, were decorated inside and outside with red flags and the pictures of Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky. At each railroad station there were reading rooms where persons of all ages sat at long tables and read newspapers, the bygone days, so I was told, this space was occupied by buffets where vodka and other intoxicants were sold. At the present time the room makes the appearance of a neat little library in which quiet and sobriety prevail.

I never regretted so much my scant knowledge of Russian as on that trip from Smolensk to Minsk. I was eager to speak with some of the soldiers and hear from their own tongues what they had to say about the present conditions in Russia to find out from them personally as to whether they knew that their fight is not an ordinary one, and to learn how far they are ready to sacrifice themselves for the principles of Marx, Lenin, Trotsky and the others, whose names they worship. With one of the soldiers and hear from a German, as I heard him speak a few words in German, I attempted to start a conversation. I soon learned, however that I made a mistake. His German vocabulary consisted of six German words which he had learned during three months of captivity in an Austrian camp. He immediately began talking Russian to me, and from his lengthy reply, I understood only one word, and that is "tovarisch" (comrade).

"Tovarisch, tovarisch" Whenever two or more congregate, you hear constantly that word. Whether you address Lenin or you speak to a plain muzhik, whether in reply to a question or in asking a question, one begins and ends talking with "tovarisch." In the Red Army one addresses the other with the same word; it is "tovarisch soldier," "tovarisch colonel," "tovarisch officer," etc., etc. As far as I could observe, this word is used not only as a matter of courtesy, such as the word "mister" in America, but because in Soviet Russia they faithfully believe that all men are comrades and should address each other that way. During all the four days that I spent on that journey with the soldiers, I only once heard a soldier swear at a comrade of his, and even that began with "tovarisch."

At every station I found Jewish families, refugees from the little towns of White Russia occupied by the Poles. The poverty and the destitution of these wanderers is beyond description. The nearer our train approached Minsk, the more of these unfortunate I noticed along the tracks, most of them going by foot for dozens of

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

The situation in the Cloak and Suit Industry at present, is about the same as it was three weeks ago with the only difference that there is less work in the shops now.

Complaints against manufacturers who are members of the Protective Association are being attended to through our own business agents. The main difficulty at present, owing to the unprecedented dullness in the trade is the question of equal distribution of work. It is even more difficult with the cutters, for the reason that while all the rest of the workers in the shops are working hour work, this is not practiced in the cutting departments, as it is prohibited by our constitution. Our method of dividing work is by the week only.

In order to adjust complaints of this nature satisfactorily, it requires the full cooperation of our members. Any order issued by the Joint Board through its shop shop chairmen, must be carried out by our members and when ordered to quit the shop to make room for those who are entitled to a share of the work, they must comply with same.

In every instance where a cutter will refuse to carry out the instructions of the shop chairmen, they will be summoned before our Executive Board and action will be taken against them.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, November 8th, nominations of officers for that branch took place, and the following were nominated:

For Manager—Sam B. Shenker.
For Business Agents—Emil Wilder, Adolph Sonen, Max Stoller, John W. Settle, John C. Ryan, Julius Levine, No. 6285.

For Executive Board—Philip Oretsky, Abr. Lebowitz, Ben. Ewery, Victor Michaelovsky, Sam Sadowsky, Sam Sokol, David Fruhling, Morris Feller.

As per recommendation of the Executive Board of November 4th, nominations for delegates to the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry were held, and the following are the candidates:

Julius Levine, No. 7653; Sam Styler, Sam Sadowsky, Abr. Lebowitz, Philip Oretsky, Max Goldensberg.

For two poll clerks for the coming year, the following were nominated: Miles from their former homes to the stations.

Where are they going? Whither are they running? They do not know themselves. Anywhere, to escape from the Poles. They would be happy if they would be admitted into Soviet Russia. Unfortunately, Soviet Russia is in such a condition today that it cannot feed its own population, and these unfortunate wanderers are compelled to seek refuge under the open skies at the stations in wait for the Red Army to recapture from the Poles their little settlements so that they might return home in safety.

These wanderers are convinced that the Red Army will conquer the Poles. They would have to lose their faith in God if the outcomes were different. But who knows how long that may take! Winter is coming and they are half-famished and scantily dressed.

(To be continued)

ing election, the following, having received the highest number of votes, were elected:

Henry Robbins, Max Spivack.
The order in which the candidates appear in this issue of "Justice" is not the order in which they will appear on the ballot, for prior to the elections, the Executive Board will draw lots in order to determine their place on the ballot.

Any candidates wishing to withdraw their names from the ballot are hereby advised to communicate with the secretary in writing, as otherwise their names will remain on the ballot.

At the same meeting, the question of the newly-established Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry was taken up for discussion. The Executive Board recommended to the body the adoption of the constitution of the Joint Board. However, some of the active members of the union thought it advisable to have every clause of the proposed constitution explained to the members and discussed by them, and a motion was therefore made and carried to the effect that at the next meeting of the Waist and Dress Division to be held on Monday, December 13th, the discussion of the constitution shall be the first and special order of business.

It is imperative for the members of the Waist and Dress Division to be present at that meeting and participate in the debates, as the new Joint Board is destined to exert a tremendous influence on the future developments in the waist and dress industry, especially so, in view of the fact, that all our agreements, both with independent manufacturers and the associations, expire at about the beginning of next year, and all future agreements will be signed by this Joint Board.

The next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will be held on Monday, November 15th, at which meeting nominations for officers in that branch will take place. The present manager of this division, who is a cloak and suit cutter, is a candidate for manager in the Cloak and Suit Division. This has caused a vacancy for the most important office in the Miscellaneous Branch, and it will be up to the members to choose a man who would be fit to represent them.

JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL MOVES

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt and Dress and Waist Industries, hitherto at 31 Union Square, moved its offices to 131 East 17th Street, the Union Health Center Building.

The Union Health Center Building is owned by eight New York Locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has been bought last June for the sum of \$30,000, and has been reconstructed and altered at an additional cost of \$45,000. When ready it will house the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which leases the upper part of the building from the Union Health Center, and also the Union Medical and the Union Dental Clinics.

The formal opening of the building will be held December 1st.

Educational Comment and Notes

The principal feature of the current week is, of course, the opening celebration of the Workers' University at Washington Irving High School. As announced in the press, the opening exercises of the University will be attended by an impressive gathering of all former and present students and friends of the University, and speeches will be delivered by a number of prominent educators and leaders of the International Union. A detailed description of every course to be given at the University will be presented to the assembled by Dr. Fichandler, the Director of the Educational Department. From present indication and the way the tickets have been eagerly sought for by thousands of people, it seems certain that the hall of the high school will not be sufficient to hold even one-half of those who desire to gain admission to this concert and celebration.

On Saturday afternoon, November 20th, there will take place a general assembly of those who have registered for the various courses of the University, as well as of those who wish to register on that day. Dr. Fichandler will deliver some explanatory remarks in connection with these courses and will endeavor to classify the students in accordance with his best judgment for the particular courses which might best be suited for them.

The permanent courses at the Workers' University can be classified, in brief, as follows:

1. A group of lectures on Labor and Economics, to be given by the following lecturers: Dr. Leo Wolman, Dr. H. W. Laidler, S. John Block, Thos. J. Curtis, Benjamin Schlesinger and A. Trachtenberg.

2. The most recent developments and events in the labor movement. These lectures will be given by the members of the Bureau of Industrial Research of New York City, namely, Messrs. Arthur Gleason, Robt. W. Bruere and Ordway Tead.

3. Applied Economics: lectures to be given by Mr. A. L. Wilbert, Miss Grace Scribner and Dr. J. P. Warbas.

4. Social History. The lectures on this subjects will include such prominent names of Prof. Carlton J. Hayes of Columbia, Dr. Chas. A. Beard, Dr. F. C. Melvin and Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr.

5. A course of lectures on literature, to be given by Mr. Clement Wood and Dr. D. Klein.

6. Special courses on public speaking will be given under the supervision of Dr. Gustav Schulz, who has been with our University for the past two years.

7. In addition to that, the University will offer special courses for union officials and a course on office management and office accounting.

The regular work of our University Centers will begin all over the city on Monday, November 22nd and Tuesday, November 23rd. The subjects to be followed in November will be the History and Problems of the Labor Movement, Problems of Men and Women in the Labor Movement, the Labor Movement in England and America, and these will be given by Mr. Max Levin, Miss Wolfson, Mr. Solo, Dr. Leon and Miss Mar-

garet-Daniels. The Educational Department has been successful in securing the services of Mr. Harry Rogoff for a course of lectures on Economics and Labor Problems, to be given at the Brownsville Unity Centre.

The members of the International in New York City, and particularly the students of the various unity centres and the Workers' University, are once more reminded of the opportunity to obtain tickets at low rates for the Sunday concerts at Carnegie Hall and Madison Square Garden. The concerts at Carnegie Hall are conducted by the National Symphony Orchestra and our members should apply for tickets at the office of Mr. Joseph Mann, 32 Union Square. Tickets are to be obtained at a reduction of 40 per cent. It is of interest to state that the concert on Tuesday, November 23rd, will have as its soloist the renowned violinist, Efraim Zimbalist. Tickets for the Madison Square Garden Sunday concerts can be obtained at all unity centres and local union offices, and they are sold at half price to all applicants.

Out-of-Town Educational Notes

The Educational Committee of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress-makers' Union, Local No. 15, held a business meeting on Sunday morning, November 7th, which was attended by Dr. A. Fichandler and Miss Fannia M. Cohn from the New York Educational Office of the International. The work of Labor Education was gone over in detail at that meeting and it was reported that the following set of courses and lectures was definitely arranged for the Philadelphia workers:

Dr. Algernon Cropsy will open the season with a series of two lectures, on Friday, November 19th and Friday, November 20th, at 715 N. Broad Street, Dick's Auditorium, on the "Rise of the Working Class." Dr. Zhitlovsky will speak on December 3rd on the "Lessons of the World War"; on December 10th he will speak on "Socialism and Morals"; and on December 17th on the "Role of the Jewish People in World Culture."

Professor John Cowper Powys will speak on Friday, January 7th, 1921 on "Literature and Life"; on January 14th on "Roman Rolland and the Importance of Jean Christoph"; on January 21st on "Strindberg and Ibsen: A Contrast"; January 28th on "Tolstoy and Turgeniev, or the Genius of Russia." The lectures of Dr. Zhitlovsky and Dr. Powys will be at White's Auditorium, 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. Arrangements are being made for a series of lectures by Scott Nearing for the month of March.

In addition to that, Mr. Leopold Stokowski, the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has promised the Educational Committee to deliver two lectures on Music during the coming winter. The opening of the educational work will be on Monday, November 22nd at the New Traymore Hall at Franklin and Columbia Avenues, with a social gathering and concert and dance, in which the members of the Mandolin Club of the union will take part.

The opening of the educational work at Cleveland was celebrated by an entertainment held on Mon-

day evening, October 25th, at Moose Hall, which was attended by an audience of about 500 people.

The lectures and courses to be given to our Cleveland membership will be concentrated in a special classroom set aside for that purpose in the new Cleveland headquarters of the union. The Board of Education of the City has offered the Cleveland Educational Committee the use of any school building in the city; but after discussion it was decided that the school buildings are not centrally located for the majority of our members, and the new office lends itself much better for the plans of the educational work. Arrangements have been made to use the auditorium of the Moose Hall for gymnasium practice, large meetings, motion picture exhibits and other activities. The English classes are also conducted at the Moose Hall in a room equipped with school tables.

The program of educational work in Cleveland is broad as follows. The first term includes English, Economics, History of Labor and Principles, and lectures on Health. The term lasts six weeks, but all courses are planned to continue for about five terms, developing the subject matter from the simple to the more advanced. Plans have also been made to arrange lectures of special interest for the students of the local Workers' University on one or two Sunday afternoons every month with additional entertainments, lectures and concerts for the membership at large. The local committee has also succeeded in making an arrangement with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra to the end that the members of the union in Cleveland have the opportunity to obtain cards which entitle them to a reduction of 25 per cent on every ticket above 50 cents for every Saturday afternoon performance of the season. Like in New York, an endeavor is being made to interest the various localities through organizing local educational committees, same to meet regularly and to discuss the work as it progresses along.

Miss Harriet Silverman, the local Educational Director, reports that the matter of finding teachers for the work in Cleveland is quite difficult. While most of the local instructors are qualified on the academic side, they are pathetically ignorant of the labor movement and its problems. For the course in Economics, the Committee was successful in enlisting Mr. Malloy, a man who taught Economics together with Scott Nearing at Toledo University. The Educational work has been extensively advertised in the local newspapers—English, Yiddish and Hungarian—and through circulars and posters. Arrangements are being made with individual shops for short talks during the noon hour. The shop of M. Black and Company, it may be of interest to note, has taken the initiative in offering the local educational committee this opportunity.

OUR MEMBERSHIP: NEW YORK, EXCLUSIVE JOINT BOARD LOCALS

(Continued from Page 3)

than 26 weeks, and 211, or 40 per cent owed dues for not more than 13 weeks. 75 members were released for non-payment of dues, and 128 left the organization for other reasons, making a total of 203 or 40 per cent of released members during the year. The local had 317 members on June 1, 1919. The membership therefore, shows an increase of 10 members during the year.

Shipping Clerks and Salespeople

Locals 120 and 131 of Shipping Clerks & Salespeople respectively are among the new locals of the International. Local 130 had 108 members on June 30, 1920, 79 or 73 per cent of whom owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 27, or 25 per cent of whom were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. Eleven new members were admitted during the last quarter of the year.

The local having been organized after the census of last year, the present membership therefore represents a total gain to the International.

Local 131 had 390 members on June 30, 1920, of whom 386 or 99 per cent were in arrears not

more than 13 weeks. Twelve new members were admitted during the last quarter of the census year. 22 members left the organization for various reasons during the year. Since this local did not exist when the census of June, 1919, was taken, the present membership represents a total gain to the Union.

Portchester

Local 79 of Ladies Tailors had 24 members on June 30, 1920, 50 or 83 per cent of whom owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 10 or 42 per cent were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. The local having been organized after the census of last year, the present membership is a total gain to the organization.

Rochester

Local 120 of Ladies Tailors, had 85 members on June 30, 1920, 56 or 66 per cent of whom owed dues for not more than 26 weeks, and 39, or 46 per cent of whom were in arrears not more than 13 weeks. One member was admitted during the last three months of the year. Two members were suspended for non-payment of dues and four left for other reasons, making a total of six released members during the year. The local had 24 members on June 1, 1919. Comparing the same with the present membership we find an increase of 61 or 254 per cent.

JOINT BOARD IN THE WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY ELECTS OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

shall occupy provisionally the upper three floors of the office building of Local No. 25.

3. The Joint Board shall organize branches all over the cities and these branches remain under the supervision of the Joint Board.

The following persons were elected to the principal offices of the Joint Board: For President, Brother Sidney Rothenberg of Local No. 10; 1st Vice-President, Brother R. Giovanni of Local No. 89; 2nd Vice-President, Sister Anna Kronhardt of Local No. 25, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Brother William Podnus of Local No. 58. The Board of Directors of the Joint Board will consist of the following persons: Philip Oretsky of Local No. 10, S. A. Farber of Local No. 25, Hyman Davidson of the Pressers' Branch of Local No. 25, William Podnus of Local No. 58, Nathan Reisel of Local No. 66 and Leon Galliso of Local No. 89. A Board of Managers, consisting of the following three persons, was elected: S. A. Farber of Local No. 25, Nathan Reisel of Local No. 66, and Salvatore Milasso of Local No. 89. The installation of the elected officials will take place at the next meeting of the Joint Board on Friday evening, November 12th.

HALF-RATE TICKETS FOR CARNEGIE HALL RECITAL

Local 25 has on hand half-rate tickets for the violin recital of Albert Verchamp next Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall, November 17th.

Members who wish to obtain tickets should call for them before Monday evening.

The program includes numbers from Tartini, Pugnani-Kreisler, Chopin-Wilhelm, Burleigh, Roder and Paganini.

CLIP THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR DAILY REFERENCE

The Fall Season of the

RAND SCHOOL

COURSES BY SCOTT NEARING

Labor Movement in France Thursdays, at 8:40 p. m.
Economics of Imperialism Fridays, at 5:30 p. m.
Economics of Wealth Fridays, at 8:40 p. m.

COURSES DURING THE COMING WEEK

Co-operation, A (Historical)	Today, 8:40 p. m.
ARTHUR W. CALHOUN	Today
English, A, B, C and D	(Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays)
LOUIS JACOBS, ROSE BERENBERG, BEL FATOW and Others	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m.
Composition and Literary Criticism	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:00 p. m.
DAVID P. BERENBERG	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m.
Esperanto	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:00 p. m.
A. S. A. A. A.	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m.
Economics, K (Textile and Clothing)	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:00 p. m.
GEORGE SOULE	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
Socialism, A (Introductory Course)	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
DAVID P. BERENBERG	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
Trade Unionism, C (Labor Organizations)	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
GEORGE SOULE	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
Co-operating Bookkeeping	Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:40 p. m.
JACOB TURCHIN	Wednesday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m.
Economics, A (Economic Facts of U. S.)	Wednesday, Nov. 10, 8:40 p. m.
ALGERNON LEE	Wednesday, Nov. 10, 8:40 p. m.
Trade Unionism, A (Evolution of)	Thursday, Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m.
JACOB JABLONOWER	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
Internationalism and the Far East	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
TRINATH DAS	Thursday, Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m.
Political Science, A (American Government)	Thursday, Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m.
BENJAMIN GLASSBERG	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
Socialism, B (More Advanced)	Thursday, Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m.
ALGERNON LEE	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
Organization Work, A	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
ALGERNON LEE	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
History, D	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
MAX SCHONBERG	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
Sociology, B (Applied Sociology)	Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:40 p. m.
SCOTT NEARING	Friday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.
Correction of Accent	Friday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.
EUGENE WOOD	Friday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.
Political Science, E (Law Principles)	Friday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.
WALTER NELLES	Friday, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m.
Use of the Voice	Friday, Nov. 12, 8:40 p. m.
EUGENE WOOD	Friday, Nov. 12, 8:40 p. m.
Pursuit of Happiness	Friday, Nov. 12, 8:40 p. m.
SAMUEL R. SLAYSON	Friday, Nov. 12, 8:40 p. m.
Socialism, A	Friday, Nov. 12, 8:40 p. m.
AUGUST CLAESSENS	Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 p. m.
Logic and Psychology	Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 p. m.
ALGERNON LEE	Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 p. m.
Esperanto	Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 p. m.
CRESTON COIGN	Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 p. m.

REGISTER AS EARLY AS YOU CAN

FOR FEES APPLY AT THE OFFICE

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

N. B.—Anyone wishing to enter for Part-Time or Full-Time Training Course should see the Educational Director today, between 4 and 6 p. m. and tomorrow, between 8 and 10 p. m.

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CREAMED OYSTERS
A DINNER DISH
FOR 4
for 40¢

1 pint Oysters 1/2 cup "Sealot"
Salt and white 1/2 cup Mayonnaise
Pepper 1/2 cup Ketchup
1 tablespoon Butter 1/2 cup Mustard
1 tablespoon Flour 1/2 cup Hot Water

Drain oysters from their liquor. Then bring liquor to boiling point, season with salt and pepper, and add oysters. Cook them until plump, then remove from liquor. Blend butter and flour in a saucepan over the fire; when smooth, pour in the milk and water, and stir until it thickens and is perfectly smooth. Season with salt, pepper and parsley. Dip small slices of well browned toast in the oyster liquor and place them on a hot platter. Add oysters to the milk sauce, heat through and pour oysters and sauce over the toast. Serve at once.



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"Sealot"
MILK
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The participating artists are:

PIASHO BORISSOFF, the world famous incomparable violinist and artistic emsary of Soviet Russia.

AGATHE BARBESCU, the Roumanian tragedienne.

CARLO ENOISO, the Mexican young tenor.

ANITA LOEW, dramatic soprano.

BERNARD OLSHANSKY, the celebrated Russian baritone.

LEON DAINS, famous basso of the Dresden National Opera (his New York debut, and

CORNELIUS VAN VLIET, the Amsterdam cello virtuoso.

At the piano: Conrad V. Bos

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75 Cents and 50 Cents

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— By —

Albert Vertchamp

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Wednesday Eve., Nov. 17

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OF THE INTERNATIONAL

at 16 W. 21st St., Room A.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Nomination Night, Monday, Nov. 15th

GENERAL: Nomination Night, Monday, Nov. 29th

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, December 6th

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, December 13th

Special order of business: Adoption of constitution of the Joint Board in the Waist & Dress Industry.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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