

"My righteousness 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. 49.

New York, Friday, December 3, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

Afternoon Entertainments for Members of Local 25

Musical and Theatrical Program at Rand School Auditorium

The Waist and Dress Makers' Union Loc. 25, has realized for some time that there are many advantages its members could derive through the organization in the field of education and entertainment. During the dull period in our industry, especially, the organization could do much to supplant the high-priced, and offer third-rate performances which so many of our members attend—through lack of other facilities.

Local No. 25 has, outlined a plan whereby it might furnish to its membership excellent musical numbers and dramatic selections of a high order for the very low charge of ten cents. It is for this purpose that the organization has engaged the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. In this beautiful auditorium, it will conduct every week-day afternoon, concert and moving picture performances for members of Local 25.

Members who attend these daily programs will not only derive the benefit of such performances, but they will be able to feel at home, among their fellow-workers. Loc. 25 has always felt the necessity for bringing their members closer together not only in times of industrial strife but also during the periods of comparative peace and leisure.

The first of these programs will be given on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2:30. Announcement of the daily program will be made on the theatrical sheet of the daily press. On special program for the Italian members of the Union.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Irving Place and 16th Street

Wishes to draw the attention of the readers of "Justice" to the following two highly instructive lectures:

Saturday, Dec. 4th,
at 2:30 P. M.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT
by Dr. Leo Wolman

Sunday, Dec. 5th,
at 10:30 A. M.

THE COAL MINING SITUATION
by Robert W. Bruce

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER LEFT FOR THE WEST

President Schlesinger left last week for Chicago and will visit in the course of his trip Philadelphia, Boston, Toledo and some other cities, to adjust disputes and to negotiate agreements between our unions and the manufacturers' associations in these cities.

The collective agreement between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago and the Manufacturers' Association is about to expire soon. The renewal of the agreement is at present occupying the attention of the local cloakmakers' organization, and the Chicago Joint Board requested President Schlesinger to come to Chicago to set negotiations with the employers.

In addition to that, President Schlesinger intends to have big

meetings in all of the cities he intends to visit, and to deliver at these meetings a report on his trip to Europe, as delegate to the Convention of the International Clothing Workers' Federation held last August in Copenhagen, Denmark. He will also relate his experiences in Soviet Russia which will be of just as much interest to our members in the country towns as they were for our members in New York.

We have little doubt that President Schlesinger's visit to our organizations in the above mentioned cities will meet with the same enthusiasm that greeted him upon his return from Europe in New York. His tour will serve to enliven our forces in the country towns and to infuse new activity within all our local unions.

Cleveland Cloak Referees to Meet Next Saturday

The Board of Referees for the cloak, suit and skirt industry of Cleveland, of which Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, is chairman, will meet next Saturday, December 4th, in Cleveland. This Board of Referees of Cleveland is a similar agency to the board of arbitration that functioned in the cloak industry of New York for a long time. It is endowed with power of deciding on matters in dispute that arise from time to time between the union and the manufacturers' association.

The general situation in the needle industry did not fail to affect the cloak manufacturers in Cleveland, and they too have begun to raise objections and kicks with the existing working conditions and agreement with the union. As a result they are, at present, showing signs of unwillingness to give to their workers what they had promised them some time ago.

The point of contention in Cleveland is the wage scale; so much so that it was necessary to call a meeting of the Board of Referees to say its final word in this situation. General Secretary Baroff left for Cleveland to take a hand in this controversy. Together with Vice-President Perlstein, who is the manager of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, he will appear before the Board of Referees on behalf of the Union. Owing to the fact that the matter is to be decided upon is one affecting wage scales, Alexander Trachtenberg, the Director of our

Research Department, went to Cleveland last Tuesday, taking along with him a report containing a study of the wage scales in the Cleveland industry, which will be submitted to the Board of Referees. We shall print all details in connection with this meeting of the Cleveland referees in our next issue.

NEEDLE TRADE CONFERENCE TO MEET ON THURSDAY, DEC. 9

A change in the preliminary arrangements made it necessary to transfer the date of the first meeting of the needle trades alliance conference from December 6th to December 9th. The conference is planned to take at least three days and will be composed of delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers Union of America, the International Furriers' Union, and perhaps, the United Garment Workers of America, in addition to our International Union.

It is difficult to foretell whether the contemplated alliance will be formed right at the first conference, or whether other conferences will be necessary to accomplish this purpose. It is, nevertheless, certain that an alliance of all the needle trades at this time is highly

Priest Addresses Hackensack Meeting

Advises Girl Workers to Be Loyal to Union

A very interesting meeting was held last Friday, November 26th, by the new local No. 134 at its headquarters, 7 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. The feature of the meeting was an address by an Italian priest of Hackensack, the Rev. Gaetano Iorizzo, who came to the meeting upon the invitation of Brother Weiss and delivered a wonderful speech on unionism that would do credit to the best union orator in our ranks. He enthused the workers to such a degree, that their loyalty to the union, weakened to an extent by the great slack prevailing now in Hackensack, was reawakened and they promised to stay with the union now and always. The presence of a minister at our headquarters, speaking on behalf of unionism, made a great sensation in this little town and is now the talk in every house.

The bosses here feel quite enraged about it, and there is a rumor in town that they have complained to the Italian church about the support that the minister is giving to the union and have insisted that he be punished for taking the side of the workers. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen. In the meantime, the town is full of excitement and the name of our union on everyone's lips.

desirable in view of the fact that almost all associations of employers in the garment trades, men's or women's, are up in arms against the unions and contemplate drastic reductions in the earnings of the workers, either in a direct way or through the substitution of the working system from week to piece.

CONTENTS

News of the Day	1
Topics of the Week	2
Five Weeks in Soviet Russia	3
Editorials	4
Immigration and the A. F. of L.	
Needle Trades Conference	
New Trial for Baltimore	
With the G. E. R. in Baltimore	5
English Unemployment	
Insurance Act	6
Health Talks	7
Cutters' Page	7

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

Railway Men Deliver Wage Ultimatum

IN the course of the last week, Warren S. Stone, chief of the Railway Engineers' Brotherhood, delivered on behalf of the fifteen other recognized railway unions an ultimatum to the United States Railway Board with regard to the pending wage dispute between the railway workers and the railroads.

This wage dispute has been pending for some time, and the decision reached during July last, which raised the wages of the railway workers, has been left unenforced because the local adjustment boards, created under Federal control, claim to have no jurisdiction over disputes which have arisen since the roads passed into private control.

The ultimatum was delivered in very plain language and the labor chiefs have warned the board that they will not try to restrain their men if a plan for adjusting the situation is not found immediately.

Apparently this threat has had its effect, as the board agreed to have an executive hearing on that at once and to carry out the wage raise decision without any further delay. This is a curious sidelight upon the workings of the railroad adjustments which were enacted during the summer and which gave the railroads, after they had passed into private hands, the right to raise rates and transportation tariffs to a sum aggregating over a billion dollars annually, while the workers, on whose account this raise in wages was ostensibly granted to the railroads, received only a total approximating \$600,000,000 per year. Nevertheless, the privately owned railroads have begun, right after the award was given, to resort to all sorts of subterfuge to avoid compliance with the wage decision. It required a drastic warning by the unions to make them move faster in that direction.

Union Labor Organize to Lift Russian Blockade

FOLLOWING the big conference of labor unions several weeks ago, called for the purpose of starting a nationwide movement for the lifting of the Russian blockade, and for the resumption of trade relations with Russia, the Executive Committee of Twenty-Five elected by the delegates at that conference, met on Friday, Nov. 20th, elected officers and started the campaign to arouse public opinion on this question.

It was decided at that executive meeting to send out two national organizers at once, one to cover labor in the Eastern States, and the other to cover the Middle West. Central labor bodies will be called upon to help spread information, and mass meetings will be called throughout the country. The unemployment situation in this country is expected to serve as a stimulus in aiding to arouse labor on the true industrial situation, both at home and in Russia. The committee will send out literature to the workers, telling them what American can supply in the way of machinery, tools, clothing, cotton and other materials, when Russia is open to trade, and will

remind them that this will mean production on a large scale and employment to many tens of thousands in this country.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia is Timothy Healy, the International President of the Eccentric and Stationary Firemen's Union. Other officers elected are Vice-Chairman J. T. De Hunt of the Railway and Steamship Clerks; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Captain W. A. Maher, Master, Mate and Pilot; Arturo Giovannitti, Italian Chamber of Labor; Alexander Trachtenberg of the Associated Teachers' Union was elected Secretary, and Abraham Baroff, Secretary of the International, was elected Treasurer. Headquarters have been opened at 31 Union St., 2nd floor.

Judging by the personnel of the Executive Committee and the powerful organizations of labor backing this movement, it appears certain that it will soon embrace every labor body of importance throughout the United States, and will give strong impetus to the agitation for a total lifting of the blockade and permission to American merchants and industrial enterprises to carry on free and unrestricted trade relations with Russia. Aside from its humanitarian aspect, the aiding of the half-famished and wretched populations of Russia, it is bound to have a stimulating effect upon industry and relieve the present unemployment in this country to a considerable degree.

The Strike of the Belgian Tailors

ABOUT a month ago the tailors of Belgium, both of men's and women's garments, have come out on a general strike. The strike involves over 1500 workers in the cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liege and other large cities in Belgium. The fight is for the existence of the union, as the tailor employers of Belgium have made up their mind to smash the organization of the workers, if possible. An appeal on behalf of these strikers was made to all the international organizations belonging to the Clothing Workers' Federation.

The garment workers' unions in Europe, however, are at present financially too weak to support the strikers on a large scale. Nevertheless, money has been coming in from the various union treasuries in Europe, and during the last week the International Office of our organization forwarded 3000 francs in aid of the strikers to Secretary Janssens of the Belgian Tailors' Union.

Fishermen Get Collective Agreement

THESE are days of extensive and universal organization. Even fishing has developed as an industry from the old days when a man brought his own catch to the local market to sell up to the present time when it is organized and regulated by contracts like other industries ashore. The master of a vessel has become the representative of the employers, who usually belong to a fisheries corporation, and are conducting

their business in a modern commercial way.

The labor agreement recently concluded for the fishing industry of the North Atlantic district marks a significant advance and opens up a new period in the conduct of this ancient occupation. Joint Conference Council was formed in the industry to handle labor relations of collective interest on a basis of peaceful negotiations and cooperative dealing between the workers and employers. Their agreement covers a period of three years and all necessary machinery for adjusting disputes and grievances has been established along with it.

The agreement provides for co-operative control of labor relations between employers and workers, for a reasonable wage minimum sufficient to provide for the necessities of life, as well as

for progressive standards of living. It eliminates strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists for the term of the agreement, and leaves questions pertaining to wages, conditions of work and other terms of employment for special negotiation from time to time, as occasion may warrant. A board of final review, an arbitration agency, is also established for the purpose of reaching final adjustment on any arbitrable matter which cannot be settled through mutual discussion.

In addition, the employers have established a bureau of labor relations to study conditions and promote the well-being of the workers and employers and of the consuming public. They have retained their executive counsel on labor relations who negotiated the agreement, to direct these activities as well as to deal with the unions on a friendly basis.

Health Talks

By DR. I. A. GALSTON

The worker's chief asset in life is good health. Health and the ability to sell his or her labor power which health implies, is in most cases the only thing separating the worker and those dependent upon him from want and suffering associated with idleness and ill health.

It is evident, therefore, that a primary duty owed by the worker to himself is the guarding of his health. In order to enable him to do so by giving him the necessary information, there will appear in the columns of "Justice," beginning with this issue and weekly thereafter instalments of a series of Health Talks, especially written for the members of the I. L. G. W. U. by the Educational Supervisor of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

These talks are to be practical. Their aim will not be to teach learnedly hygiene and sanitation. They will rather aim to deal in plain language with the health problems which face the workers of our industry, and with the ways in which these problems can be solved. Prevention will be their watch-word, and the shop their special sphere.

First appears the need of impressing upon our readers the importance of good health and the duty of each one to guard it. This duty, which should impress itself on all without much discussion, is, strange to say, a duty shirked by too many, and the disregard shown by many of our workers for all laws of health and proper living is most astonishing. This indifference is especially to be noted in the shops. At home a certain self respect prompts the worker to be careful and clean and to observe the laws of sanitation. In the shop, however, all these are disregarded, and with but a few exceptions, the workers do such things in the shop which would be unthinkable at his home. What worker at home, for example, would think of throwing the remnants of his lunch under the table! And yet how few are the workers who will behave otherwise in this respect in the shop.

No doubt much of this is due to the subconscious feeling that the home is one's own abode to live in, and the shop a place belonging to some one else merely to work in. Still, though this is

correct, such an attitude cannot but prove injurious to the health of the worker.

It is true, the shop is a place merely to work in; yet of the twenty-four hours in the worker's day, the eight he spends in the shop are the most taxing and strenuous. Not infrequently it takes the remaining sixteen hours for the worker to recuperate from the effects of the eight hours spent in the shop. And this is hardly to be wondered at, for in the shop the worker is not master of himself, but merely a cog in the wheels of industry. In the shop he isn't the master of the machine, but the machine is his master. The flying needle drives him, the spinning shaft commands him, and he must obey. He may not move, nor rest, nor do anything except as the work requires. The peculiar needs of his person are secondary to the primary requirements of his task. In addition, through his work he comes in closer contact with his fellow workers than he would in normal social life. This crowding increases the possibilities of infection, and also increases the needs for greater sanitary and hygienic precautions. The worker's life in the shop therefore is strenuous in its nature, and unhygienic and unsanitary conditions only add to the strain and burden.

Dr. J. W. Scherschewsky in his study on "The Health of the Garment Workers" found that more than 75 per cent of the workers had some thing or another the matter with them which required medical attention. More than 75 per cent of all these ailments could have been prevented, and now they must be cured. The least we can do is to prevent the development of new cases among our workers, in the future. The union is spending vast sums of money and a great deal of energy in the effort to educate our members. Let part of the education be for better health. Our motto should be "A healthy body and healthy mind," and we should work hard to give meaning and reality to this motto. These "Health Talks" will attempt to make a real contribution toward making this motto a practical achievement for the workers in our industries.

Our next talk will be on Venereal Disease.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

III

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

Hotel Savoy was one of Moscow's most beautiful hotels, and its location in the heart of the opera and theatrical district made it one of the gayest hostels in Moscow a kind of a four-story Ritz. The best known singers, actors, theatrical managers and all other luminaries of the stage world were housed there.

Today, only government officials, largely from the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, located within a stone's throw from the Savoy live there. It is also reserved by the Government for visitors and guests from foreign lands. The former luxury and elegance of the hotel have totally disappeared. Gone is the splendor of the reception rooms and lobby, which used to be the favorite rendezvous of the stage celebrities of Moscow and of their admirers. The massive leather chairs, the opulent carpets, silk portieres and crystal chandeliers have disappeared. The candy stands and book stalls are there no more either, and the doormen and servants in gorgeous liveries, who stood guard at the doors, have vanished from sight. Hotel Savoy is a proletarian hotel now. Its visitors have to open the doors for themselves by their own efforts; they sit on wooden benches or stand up on bare uncovered floors, and have to be contented with the light shed by the lone electric bulb in the room.

As you open the door of the main entrance and ascend the few steps leading to the office, you are halted by a Red Army man, gun in hand, to whom you must exhibit your pass card, your permit to enter in Moscow. This done, you have to inform the young woman at the desk, with the big ledger, as to whom you are looking for at the hotel. You stand there in line waiting until everything is found to be "legitimate," and only then are you permitted to advance.

By the time I had gone through all these formalities with the Red Army Guard, and the girl at the desk, and had climbed four stories with my bag up to the room Nuorteva had reserved for me—there are no elevators running at the Savoy—I was covered with beads of perspiration. One look at the room that was destined to be my home during my entire stay in Moscow, the bed in that room, and particularly the bedding upon that bed, was, however, sufficient to send a shudder down my back. What a room that was! The paper on the walls and the ceiling was indecisively dirty and hung in pieces. There was an iron bedstead, two small straw-packed pillows, two crippled chairs and a three-legged table in the room. This comprised all the furnishings in the room. The filthy looking pillows were without covers, and the mattress without a top sheet. The idea that I would have to sleep in this bed and on this uncovered mattress and pillows, almost took my breath away.

As I stood there in contemplation of my cheerless prospects, I heard a bang on the door, and before I had a chance to say a word—in walked Simeon Ogursky, whom I knew well in New York and fell upon my neck. He learned from Boris Reinstein that

I was in Moscow and discovered at the Foreign Office that I was stopping at the Savoy.

"You must see that I get some sheets, pillow covers and a blanket," I told him a little later.

Poor Ogursky, certainly did his best. He ran from one place to another, to the commandant of the hotel, the supervisors, but could not obtain more than a promise that everything would be forthcoming tomorrow. For the first night, he advised me to wrap up the pillows with my top shirt and to use my precut for a blanket. He gave me some additional instructions how to get along until the following morning, and then took me down to the dining room for supper.

The evening meal consisted of black bread, three marines two small potato pancakes and two glasses of tea. Before leaving the dining room I also obtained a package of twenty-five cigarettes and a box of matches. I learned later that cigarette smokers are furnished by the hotel with twenty-five cigarettes daily. I told Ogursky of my appointment with Goldfarb for the midnight hour, and he volunteered to escort me to the latter's home on the Sadovaya. And as the hour was nearly eleven and the distance from the hotel was considerable, he proposed that we start out at once and walk through the principal streets of the city. Indeed, I was quite eager myself to see Bolshevik Moscow at night.

The night was divinely beautiful, starry and moonlit. Yet, somehow as I was looking into the dark blue firmament, it seemed to me that our New York moon shines more cheerfully, while its Moscow face is overdrawn with a painful haze and mist. I even made this suggestion to Ogursky.

"It is the same sky, the same stars and the same moon," he said with a smile, "but while you are looking at them here in Moscow on the minute is still under the spell of life in America. That is why your New York moon seems more cheerful to you. Forget America for a while. Think of the great fight which Russia is waging today for the liberation of mankind, and then look at our moon and it will appear less sombre to you."

We passed through several streets and squares. The streets were unlit, yet there were lots of people everywhere. The benches on the squares were occupied with couples. "Do you see this section," Ogursky remarked to me as we turned into a wide, fine street lined with tall attractive buildings which must have housed big business enterprises before the Revolution, "this street was impassable for women until three years ago. This was the market of Moscow's prostitution. Hundreds and thousands of women street walkers used to gather here of nights to sell themselves. This section before the Bolshevik revolution was Moscow's Tenderloin. Tonight it is quiet and clean. Those unfortunates have disappeared."

"What became of them?" I asked.

"Most of them went to work," was the answer. "Very few women

take up prostitution for the love of the profession or because they are driven thereto by unbridled passion. Most of them lead a life of shame owing to economic circumstances; others because they cannot obtain work; still others because they cannot make enough to live on from their earnings. There were some who could not withstand the temptation of wearing such nice clothes as rich women used to wear here. Today, however, there is enough work for everybody, and everyone must work. Today everyone gets three meals a day and all necessities of life, and we haven't in our midst idle rich and overressed women who excite envy in others."

"Yes, most of these," he continued, "have gone to work in factories and are leading wholesome family lives, and those with whom this life of shame has become second nature and who wouldn't go to work, we simply compelled to give up this mode of living. Some of these have been sent to institutions, while others have been jailed for long terms."

"Do you mean to say then that you have completely done away with prostitution?" I asked him. "I don't say that we have totally abolished it," he replied, "but we, the Bolsheviks, the godless people of Russia, have done more in that respect and with more success than the French, the Germans, the English and even the puritan Americans—of this I have no doubts."

"Tell me something about the nationalization of women in Soviet Russia," I inquired.

"Are the American papers still feeding you on these ugly tales?" he turned eagerly towards me. "Some still write about it occasionally, though in a rather less positive way," I said. "Only a few weeks ago there appeared in a New York newspaper a story about 'Woman's Week' in Soviet Russia, a week during which every man was supposed to have been given the privilege of selecting for himself any woman he desired and of compelling her to live with him. I read this in New York, and I am sure that this story was reprinted in many other newspapers in America."

"A 'Woman's Week,' a 'Woman's Week,'" Ogursky was repeating to himself, as if trying to recollect something. "Oh, yes, I have it!" he burst out laughing. "Your American correspondent was either a fool or a knave, or perhaps both," he said merrily. "Indeed, we had here a 'Woman's Week.' But this was a week devoted to a drive among women to join the Communist Party. We have had several such propaganda weeks. A few weeks ago we had a 'Young People's Week,' during which we conducted an agitation among the young to join the young people's sections of the party. During the past six months we had a 'Red Army Week,' a 'Book Collection Week.' So your correspondent must have construed it as a week during which men were given the license to pick for themselves any women they might desire. Very clever indeed."

"Family life in Soviet Russia is more chaste than in any other

country in the world," he continued. "Our marriage and divorce laws are such that make impossible the scandals and hypocrisy witnessed in other lands."

"Tell me something about your marriage and divorce laws," I asked him.

"In Russia today, when a couple make up their minds to get married, they carry out their purpose without any difficulty or delay." They go to the official bureau and register as husband and wife and that act constitutes marriage. If they are religious, they may go to a priest or rabbi, but that is their own affair. Divorces are just as simple. If both, husband and wife agree to part, they have no difficulty whatever. They don't have to go to any court, or to make any false accusations against one another, as is being done elsewhere. They go to the official bureau and declare their intention to get divorced, and this constitutes the act of divorce. In case, however, when only one side desires to get divorced and the other does not—whether that be the husband or the wife—the court goes to the aid, and without lawyers or detectives at that. The matter is passed upon by a jury of three and let me tell you, I have not yet heard of a case where such judges have compelled either a wife or a husband to live together against their mutual will."

"And who takes care of the children in case of divorce?"

"Children under 16 are taken care of by the Government, any care," he replied. "Many married people raise their children in Soviet children's institutions. In case of divorced couples, the children are naturally taken into Government homes. But our children's homes are not like similar homes in Europe or America. In our homes they receive the best education and the best food and clothes that we possess."

"Your newspapers have been telling lying tales about the 'nationalization' of our women. The truth is that we are encouraging marriages here. All cities, for instance, have adopted laws to give each groom and bride 40 arshines (about 35 yards) of linen gratis. In Moscow they get in addition to that a special bonus. The groom gets a special suit of clothes and the bride a wedding dress. Mind you, if one were to attempt buying such clothes under present conditions one would have to spend one thousand roubles, whereas in this case they get it for a nominal price—one thousand roubles—about twenty cents in American money."

"We have even had some comical occurrences in connection with this law which is actually in a few instances. The 'Tcherevchaiks' (Extraordinary Commission) has discovered a gang of couples who kept on continually marrying and divorcing each other in order to obtain the eighty arshines of linen and the two suits of clothes. The gang was arrested and some of them paid quite dearly for it."

We soon reached the Bolshaya Sadovaya where Goldfarb, Petrovsky's residence was located. I took leave of Ogursky and entered the gate of the house.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1126.

B. SCHLESINGER, President

A. BARLOFF, Sec'y-Treas.

R. YANOFFKY, Editor

BERAHM TUVIM, Business Mgr.

MAX D. DANIELS, Managing Editor

Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. II, No. 49.

Friday, December 3, 1920.

Entered as Second Class matter April 14, 1920, at the Postoffice at New

York, N. Y., under the act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103

Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE IMMIGRATION POLICY OF THE A. F. OF L.

The vehement attack by the American Federation of Labor upon prospective immigration to this country and its frantic efforts to have the gates of America closed to the oncoming streams of humanity, is but another proof of its complete and organic inability to grasp the true meaning of present-day industrial and political problems.

If it is true that the newly arriving workers from Europe are a menace to American labor, why not adopt the same point of view toward the regular annual increase of working manhood and womanhood right here in America? If it is right to prevent Europeans from coming here, why should it be less right to prevent the unborn competitors to American labor right here in this country from being born? If the A. F. of L. would follow out the logic of its policy a bit further, it should have conducted along with its anti-immigration campaign a campaign for birth control among the workers of America. We are inclined to believe that such a campaign conducted in the interests of American adult labor would find a greater response than a campaign against strong, healthy and willing grown-up workers from Europe.

The "wisdom" underlying the campaign of the A. F. of L. against immigration can be reduced to the following two sentences: The less workers there are to do necessary social work, the higher are the wages employers are compelled to pay under the operation of the well-known law of supply and demand. The policy-framers of the A. F. of L., however, ignore one very important matter. If wages for labor are regulated only through supply and demand, and if the stopping of immigration might, indeed, lead to a situation where there will be just as many workers as there are jobs, we would like to ask our leaders of the Federation: Why, in God's world, are trade unions needed altogether?

It must be quite clear to anyone who uses his brains even occasionally that if organized labor concedes that it has no other means of keeping up wages at a certain level save through the stopping of the arrival of workers from beyond the country's borders, organized labor condemns itself thereby to complete bankruptcy. For, no matter how many laws there might be enacted against an increase in population, such increase will become a fact and will break through all artificial barriers. Granted that labor immigration from the Old World to these shores can be halted for a certain time and the workers in America will obtain what we call in the trade union vernacular a living wage. Would not that lead to an increase of the labor population here in this country, and would not organized labor be confronted with the same problem in the course of a few years?

Were our trade union chieftains to give a little more thought to these complex questions, they would have realized, probably, first, that the stopping of immigration is a very poor remedy for the solution of unemployment, and secondly, that a trade union in order to have a right to exist cannot and must not think of adopting as a fighting method one which, if strictly adhered to, would make its social functions, as a labor union, quite useless. It is our opinion that the trade union movement was created for the purpose of providing work and decent remuneration to all workers in every country, the world over, no matter how many there are of them. The duty of a true labor union, one that does not consider itself a job trust for a limited number of people, is not to make efforts to limit the number of workers in an industry, or a country, and to sentence those outside of this group to starvation or death, but to divide whatever work there is between all the workers and in a manner that will afford a living to all of them.

Of course, we do not mean to assert that a union can always achieve these aims. No, we are conscious that circumstances arise under which these aims are unattainable for a certain time. We do assert, however, that this must be the purpose and the striving of each labor union worthy of that name. The trouble with the A. F. of L. is that it is sadly at variance with this fundamental purpose, and the best evidence thereto is its eternal fight against immigration. It would appear that the A. F. of L. regards as the greatest enemy of the workers not the employers, but the poor immigrant laborers who are to be feared and constantly combated.

It may sound unbelievable and cruel, but it is a fact. Already the heads of the A. F. of L. are whetting their swords against the poor immigrants. They are demanding that the gates of America be closed for fully two years, as if this can help the workers in this country in the coming crisis even in the slightest degree! One cannot help gaining the impression that this anti-immigration shriek and howl is mere camouflage, a desire to conceal the present policy of impotence of the A. F. of L. behind a negative program. And that is why they deem it necessary to start a great noise, to raise a cloud of dust, pointing all the while to the American workers that they are to be saved through this shutting down of American doors to millions of foreign laborers, their prospective competitors.

Consider the folly of all this. The truth is that there are already about three million unemployed in America. How is the American

Federation of Labor going to protect this great army of starving and near starving people in this country? It is not a question whether these millions are organized, or are not, for the American Federation of Labor speaks not only in the name of organized labor but in the name of every one who works for a living in this country. Is it not the duty of the Federation to see that these millions have food to eat, clothes to wear and a place for shelter? What in the way of a constructive program did the Federation advance on behalf of these unemployed? Not a thing, with the exception of howling from the house-tops over a menace that does not exist yet. And perhaps this clamor against immigration on the part of the A. F. of L. is well founded after all. Perhaps the Federation heads are afraid that the immigrant workers of today are infected with a disease commonly known as "bolshievism." And perhaps it is the fear of the A. F. of L. that these workers will infect the American labor movement with the spirit that is animating the labor movement in Italy, England and in most countries on the European continent. This spirit will not in any way endanger the American standard of living, it is true, but it may prove a menace to the foundations upon which the arch conservatism of the American labor movement has reared its pillars.

We must admit this "menace" is not at all an imaginary one. It is within the realm of possibility. But, heavens, who can protect us from that menace, a menace that is growing by leaps and bounds right here in this country? Are we to believe that the American workers will forever remain inarticulate? Are we to believe that the American workers will forever remain patient and blind and will never find out that their present fighting methods condemn them to eternal whirling in the same charmed circle?

Fortunately, the signs are in the other direction. The spontaneous outbreaks and all the "outlets" strikes that have taken place in the past few years are an indication of the legitimate disgust of the workers with the shortsightedness of their leaders. And if this menace exists right here at home, what sense is there in becoming panicky-stricken over it coming from abroad? Or does President Gompers really think that the American workers will never arrive at the same conclusions that their European fellow workers have arrived at in recent years? How little, indeed, he must think of the intelligence of the American working men and women!

ANENT THE CONFERENCE IN THE NEEDLE INDUSTRY

Our expectations are finally to be realized. On December 9th, a conference of all the international unions in the needle unions in the needle industry will take place, at which we hope a federated Needle Trades Alliance will be founded.

We deem it unnecessary to waste space in discussing the importance of this undertaking. The fact is that when President Schlesinger first came out with this proposal, all the unions in the various garment trades received it with great enthusiasm. The proposal, indeed, gave expression to the innermost wishes of all our unions, and it is not necessary at present to discuss the magnitude of this idea as well as its timeliness and necessity.

Nevertheless, it may be stated that many great and noble undertakings have often failed on account of minor matters, sometimes due to petty personal ambitions, and occasionally, to misunderstandings or a hasty word which was not explained in time. These are the only pits in the path, the only obstacles for translating this plan into a reality which, when accomplished, will, in our opinion, open up a new page in the history of the labor movement in our industry.

We hope, therefore, that the delegates of all the international unions at that conference will spare no effort to avoid all obstacles and will come to that meeting with unbiased and open minds, leaving behind all prejudices, wrong notions and all other ideas that might injure the basic purpose of the conference.

Let us recall what we have stated at various opportunities in connection with this project: The alliance does not purport the formation of what many understand under the term of "One Big Union." The alliance does not intend to affect in the slightest degree the autonomy of any of the labor organizations that will become a part of it. The alliance, more than anything else, aims at a closer union of all the workers' organizations in the needle industry for the common purpose of defense and offense if ever the situation should call for it. No one knows it as well as do the unions themselves how important and how great this principal purpose of the alliance is. Our own membership understands and feels it very keenly, indeed, and they will be bitterly disappointed if the formation of this alliance is deterred on account of petty obstacles. They will discern therein lack of ability and immaturity on the part of their leaders for the realization of this plan.

We hope and we are convinced that the conference will be a true success and that all the international unions in the needle industry, and together with them the entire labor movement, will very soon celebrate the birth of a great and powerful alliance of all our unions. This alliance will be a new factor in our fight for a better and more humane living at present and for the ultimate liberation from exploitation in the near future.

WILL MOONEY AND BILLINGS GET A NEW TRIAL?

Our readers have probably not forgotten that two faithful labor leaders in California are still languishing in the prison of San Quentin, sentenced for life through an abominable conspiracy on the part of the money-bags of the Pacific Coast. The labor movement, and a host of honest and upright people outside the labor movement, have done all in their power to obtain a new trial for these two martyrs and to lay bare before the world the abominable frame-up connected with this persecution.

Until now all these efforts were of no avail. Governor Stephens of California, the only person in whose hands the power for ordering a new trial lies, has proved to be a tool of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. And he persistently refused to heed appeals on behalf of the two railroad labor leaders.

Recent reports from San Francisco brought the news that a

detective, by the name of Draper Hand, had made a statement that he was one of the clique that helped to hatch the conspiracy against Thomas Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, Billings, Weinberg and Noland. Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg were set free, Noland was not even put on trial and only Billings and Mooney were sentenced to life imprisonment. Since the trial, overwhelming amount of proof was brought forth to the effect that all the witnesses against Billings and Mooney were influenced by Fickett and his henchmen in San Francisco. This evidence became so palpably clear that the judge who sentenced Mooney several months ago, demanded a new trial for him. The confession of Hand adds to the branding testimony against the conspirators in the imprisoning of the two young men whose only guilt was their disinterested service to the cause of labor.

Will these recent disclosures add in the opening of the prison gates for Mooney and Billings? We have our strong doubts con-

cerning this. If the intervention of the President at a time when "radicalism" was in vogue at Washington was of little avail, how will a confession of a detective aid the unfortunate prisoners today, when reaction is in saddle? The only element in this country who could still aid them in their plight are, in our opinion, the powerful labor organizations of San Francisco and California. A determined move on their part to help Billings and Mooney would bring the authorities of that State quickly to their senses. These organizations, however, have been criminally indifferent in this matter heretofore, and it is hard to say whether the new disclosures will move the workers in San Francisco to alter their course. The saddest feature about this dark tragedy lies in the fact that the callousness of organized labor on the Pacific Coast, or better to say, the indifference of their leaders, can only be explained on the ground that Billings and Mooney are deemed too advanced, too radical for these workers and their chieftains.

With the G. E. B. In Baltimore

II

The problem of organizing our trades in the smaller towns is still on the order of the day and remains one of the most important ones for our International to solve. The report of Vice President Halpern on the work of the Out-of-Town Department proved to the members of the Board that the International will have to spend a great deal more in effort and money than heretofore in order to be sure of success in that field. In the course of the discussion, President Schlesinger suggested that the press in the country towns be used, through paid advertisements, to arouse sentiment for trade unionism so that when our organizers visit these places they may find the ground more favorable for their activities.

It was pointed out that we suffer from the lack of organizing talent in this field and that new organizers, men and women qualified for the out-of-town work, must be attracted for this department. It was decided to recall Vice President Gorenstein from Los Angeles and to place his services at the disposal of the Out-of-Town Department, regardless of the fact that his presence in Los Angeles is of considerable use and necessity at the present time. As for the press, to spend great sums of money on out-of-town organizing is concerned, all those who took part in the discussion admitted that it was of extreme importance and urgency. The report of General Secretary Baroff, however, brought to light the fact that regardless of the increase of the per capita tax to the International at the last convention, economy, and retrenchment under present conditions, is very advisable. Aside from that, the expenses of the General Office have so increased that even the enlarged income suffices only to cover the current expenses of the International. The Publication Department, which is of extreme value to the International, is a source of a considerable deficit, and the printing of our three publications has been costing the organization many thousands of dollars. The Educational work, which is extending into larger fields every year, involves a considerable big sum of money. The same is true of the Record Department and the research work conducted by this branch office, involving greater and greater expenses every year. The salaries of the employees in the International office have also been much increased during the past year to afford them the chance to make a living. Add to this the general depressed situation in the industry and the fact that thousands of our members are compelled to be in arrears with their dues and assessments, and

you will perceive the true explanation why it is highly expedient that the International should retrench its expenditures in connection with general organizing work.

The report on Cleveland, rendered by Vice President Perlestein, was as usual very interesting and brought forth a heated debate. In the next number of "Justice" there will appear a detailed report of the meeting of the Board of Referees of Cleveland on some of the pressing problems in the cloak industry of that city, and we shall touch in that report upon the issues brought out in Brother Perlestein's report.

Vice President Lefkowitz's report on his activities in the amalgamated locals No. 3 and No. 80 took up considerable time. It will be remembered that Brother Lefkowitz was placed in charge of this situation after a number of hearings were given to committees of both locals by the General Executive Board. It developed that the question of officers became a very vexed and irritable one in the new amalgamated local, and Brother Lefkowitz had, therefore, decided, with the approbation of a large majority of the members of this local, to appoint all paid and unpaid officers so that for a time this bone of contention might be out of the way.

Vice President Heller objected strongly, in the course of the discussion, to the assumption of such dictatorial powers by Brother Lefkowitz, stating that it was against the constitution of our organization and citing the decision of the General Executive Board in the case of Local No. 35. The protest of Vice President Heller was augmented by a written protest sent in by several members of the above-mentioned locals. It was finally decided to resubmit this question to the New York members of the Board.

The appearance of Brothers Greenberg, manager of Local No. 50, and Goldstein of Local No. 41, brought home to the members of the Board the fact that a reorganization is badly necessary in the management of some of our smaller locals in New York City. It was clearly proven that such a reorganization under a form of a joint board, or district council, would have a great deal of money, energy and various other expenses for those locals. The maintaining of individual offices and branch offices by these locals was eating up all their income and compelled them eventually to become a burden upon the International. The Board adopted the proposal to reorganize the management of these locals, leaving

By S. YANOFSKY

the practical carrying out of this plan to the General Office of the International.

Among the important decisions in Baltimore, we wish to note one with regard to Local No. 23. It was decided that this local, which comprises a large number of dressmakers, should temporarily join the new Joint Board in the waist and dress industry, so that when agreements are signed between dress manufacturers and their workers, they should be uniform and effective for all dressmakers in the industry. A committee from Local No. 23 came to request that all dressmakers of Local No. 23 be transferred permanently to Local No. 25. Having convinced themselves, however, that such an act would be rash and undesirable, they subsequently limited their request to the above-mentioned decision of the Board, in which Vice President Wander acquiesced.

A thorough discussion took place on the report of the Sanatorium Committee. The report was comprehensive as far as its past work was concerned and contained a set of rules for tubercular cases among the membership of our union.

Reports from Boston and Philadelphia, and from some other towns, rendered at the meeting were, in fact, little different one from the other. In brief, the situation is as follows: The employers are becoming arrogant and are making all sorts of inebell demands, apparently in the hope that the union will consent to all this. The workers, however, stand firm for their rights and will not

yield an iota of their present standards.

Here is a list of other decisions which are quite important for those who are directly interested in them:

A telegram was received from the Cloakmakers of Toronto that they want to have a representative of the General Executive Board at their negotiations with the employers about the new agreement. President Schlesinger wired to Brother Amdur in St. Louis, to proceed to Toronto and to stay there for some time and to aid them in their work.

In reply to a telegram received from Vanderheeg, Secretary of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, informing about a general tailors' strike in Belgium, it was decided to send them 2,000 francs.

In reply to a letter from Local No. 1 regarding the publication of ex-president Rosenberg's book on the "History of the Cloakmakers' Union", it was decided to donate \$1,000 for publishing purposes.

A letter was received from the Italian Chamber of Commerce in which they offer all possible aid in the event of a crisis and fight between the union and the employers.

The question of unemployment insurance was taken up again for discussion. In connection with it a report by Alexander Trachtenberg, the manager of our Record Department, was read, but as the committee was not ready with the report, the question was laid over to the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

It was also decided to grant a charter to the cloak finishers of Chicago.

ALL CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS FREED

A CHAPTER of martyrdom has just been closed. The last of the 600 conscientious objectors which have still remained in American prisons have been released, long after similar objectors to military service have been freed from jails in European countries.

It is perhaps too early to expect adequate story of the titanic fight which this handful of men, whose conscience objected to participation in killing their fellow men, has had to undergo after they had been branded and put into jail. The story of torture, beatings and unspeakable humiliation to which they were subjected will yet be told, when passions have completely subsided, and the spirit of fair play and tolerance has come again into play. Suffice it to say that dozens of them have succumbed under the strain of endless tormentations, choosing

rather to die than to abandon their own principles. A classification of their political beliefs shows that the majority of them belong to radicals, labor and Socialist organizations, with a considerable sprinkling of members of religious societies whose articles of faith forbid military service.

The treatment accorded by the outgoing "democratic" administration to these brave men who happened to be in the minority and disagreed with the passion-swept majority in faith and action will remain as one of the blackest blots on its record. At the same time, it will remain as one of the brightest pages in pages in American history as an example of superb courage and of resolute clinging even unto death to faith and principle.

The English Unemployment Insurance Law

By M. KOLCHIN

Unemployment in America has begun not right after the end of the war, but much later—almost a year and a half after the armistice. To-day, when hundreds of thousands of workers are idle and when the approach of winter is finding a great many working class families without means of subsistence, when wages are being cut right and left, and when all the "gains" which the workers had received during the period of the "war for democracy" are being obliterated, the discussion of the unemployment problem and of the means of combating it is again finding the public press. It is doubtful, however, whether anything substantial will come out of all these discussions.

In Europe unemployment has begun making itself felt much earlier. Right after the war, just as soon as the millions of soldiers were demobilized and hundreds of thousands of workers were laid off in the war industries, multitudes found themselves without work. Their splendid war record, of course, was of little aid to them in their efforts to cut out an existence, and the various programs of reconstruction proposed in all these countries have terminated in little material results. Of course, little wars are still being conducted in Europe and these wars require ammunition and products. But they are not of sufficient magnitude to keep a large amount of men at work, and most of the European countries are, in addition, overburdened with immense debts.

The number of unemployed is thus growing from day to day throughout Europe. In France, where chauvinism has poisoned the minds of the greater part of the population right after the cessation of hostilities, and has strengthened reaction, the powers that be pay little heed to unemployment. This is not strange in view of the fact that the working class of France is divided into a great number of factions, constantly wrangling with one another about adherence to the Second or Third Internationale. In Italy the workers are occupying their minds with other problems. In England, scanty pensions were being paid to the workers for a short period after the war. Then these pensions ceased, and, as a consequence, the organized masses of English workers, who were never divided into factions as the workers in other lands in Europe, and where the problem of unemployment was always regarded with earnestness, this question drew more attention to itself than anywhere else on the continent. England still remains the classic land of compromises and reforms.

Two weeks ago there came into effect in England the Unemployment Insurance Act. Like in all other countries, the economic conditions in England are bad. Some very competent business observers are of the opinion that it will take, perhaps, ten years before England will come back to her former standing. That may be so. The truth is that in England, like in all other countries in Europe, the economic system is paralyzed. Still wonder, therefore, that unemployment is on the increase and that the necessity of a new unemployment insurance law became obvious and pressing.

We say a "new" law, though as far back as ten years ago, they have already enacted a law for unemployment insurance in England.

The present act is an improvement upon the old law, and it extends its working to wider strata and carries greater benefits. The old law involved only the following industries: Lumber mills, ship building, the building trades, mechanical engineering industry (machine shops), iron smelting and the manufacture of vehicles. The law was at that time regarded as an experiment, to begin in industries which have suffered from unemployment more than any other. According to governmental reports, this law extended to about two and a half million workers.

The new Act embraces about nine million workers. It takes in every industry, with the exception of the following: Agriculture, domestic help, soldiers and sailors, and workers in various governmental institutions; policemen, public service agencies, such as railroads, street cars, gas and electricity, station workers, teachers and commission agents. The majority of the workers in England are guaranteed through this Act with a permanent job and with old-age pensions. Such workers, however, as agricultural laborers and agents are, according to the terms of this Act, not regarded as permanent workers.

According to the old law, each worker in the above mentioned industries was entitled in times of unemployment to 7 shillings benefit weekly (\$1.75 in American currency). This sum is, of course, very small when it is considered from the point of view of the American worker and the American cost of living. It must also be taken into account that since the enactment of the old law, prices have risen considerably everywhere. The new law, however, gives to male workers an unemployment benefit of 15 shillings per week (about \$3.75 in American money), and to female workers 12 shillings per week (\$3.00). These benefits are to be paid not longer than for 15 weeks every year and, according to the new act, a worker is entitled to benefits three days after he had lost his job, instead of the seven days provided for by the old law.

Unemployment insurance in England is compulsory. The law compels the capitalists to insure their employees and the workers to be insured. A national unemployment fund has been created from which all these benefits are being paid out. Three parties have been recognized in the Act as essential in the financing of this fund: The employers, the workers and the Government. All these three must pay the insurance premiums or, as it is called in England, contributions. The employers pay 4 pence per week for each male worker in their employ and 3½ pence per week for each female worker. For each boy or girl under 18 years, the employer is to pay 2 pence per week. Each male worker pays 4 pence and each woman worker pays 3 pence per week towards this unemployment

fund. Boys under 18 contribute 2 pence and girls 1½ pence per week to this fund. From each male worker, therefore, this fund receives 3 pence per week, for each woman worker 6½ pence, for boys under 18, 4 pence, and for girls under 18, 3½ pence per week. In addition to these contributions, the Government adds 2 pence per week for each man, 12-3 for each woman, 11-3 for each boy, and 1 penny for each girl.

The law takes into consideration the unemployment benefits which are being paid out in the various unions to their members, and offers the opportunity to these unions to become the insurance agencies for the national unemployment fund. So, for instance, if a union has an unemployment insurance system, it can put into the national fund the contributions which the workers are compelled to pay, (and to receive from the Government the entire sum which might be necessary for it to pay out in benefits. Experience under the old law has proven, however, that not all the unions which have unemployment benefit funds have availed themselves of this opportunity. These benefits are not sufficient even for the most necessary living requirements, and most unions are obliged to pay to their members their benefits in addition. When this law was being considered in Parliament, the representatives of the *London Trades Union* at this conference and demanded that the benefit to be paid to the unemployed should be the project called for, and the government and the employers contribute greater sums toward it. Their demands were not granted however.

When a worker makes out an application for benefits, he must, of course, produce proof that he is unemployed and that he could not obtain work. A considerable part of the objections against Governmental insurance was raised about this point. Its opponents pointed out that this might lead to a situation where workers would be compelled to accept jobs in places where strikes are in progress, or for much less pay than that received by employed workers. This they said, would involve a danger for the entire labor movement and for the organizations of the workers. It would tend to develop strike-breaking and would stimulate cutting down of wages. The English act, however, provides against this possibility. The worker is entitled to benefits even though he refuses to take a job in a place where an industrial dispute is in progress (a strike or a lockout), and he has the right to refuse work for lower wages than the prevailing rates of compensation in his industry or the wage scales of his union.

The Unemployment Insurance Act will certainly not create a revolution in England. Just contrary, this reform, like all other English reforms, was introduced in order to avert sharp conflicts in industry in England. This law will also not free the English workers from the permanent menace of unemployment, as the

benefits are not sufficiently large and cannot provide even for the most elementary necessities of the workers. A worker, even though he receives unemployment benefit, is compelled to hunt daily and hourly for a job, and this everlasting job-hunting is a phenomenon which no present law can obviate. It lies in the very nature of capitalistic production. The unemployment act, however, gives the worker a breathing chance, a chance to wait and not to be compelled to accept the worst job under the worst circumstances. And this is a matter of importance, not only for the unemployed worker himself, but for the entire organized labor movement as well.

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN RAND SCHOOL PAGNANT

Mrs. Retting, who is in charge of the pageant for the Ball to be given under the auspices of the Rand School on New Year's Eve, has announced that she would like to have the cooperation of International members. If you are interested in singing, dancing or in the pantomime work of the pageant, meet Mrs. Retting at the Rand School gymnasium at 3.30 Sunday afternoon. There will be no expense attached to this participation. If members have any costumes that they would be willing to lend for this occasion, they, also, are asked to communicate with Mrs. Retting.

The FOURTH CONCERT

CHAMBER MUSIC

Will be given at the

Rand School Auditorium

Friday, Dec. 10th, 8.30 P. M.

by the

RAND SCHOOL Symphony Orchestra

Tickets now on sale at Rand School Office

BUY WHITE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

Educational Comment and Notes

If the enthusiasm shown by our students who are attending the classes at the Workers' University is a criterion of success, this year promises to be the banner year of the educational work that we have undertaken through these courses. Invariably, before and after each course, interesting and instructive discussions take place in the class rooms between students and teachers, and these discussions will be very inspiring to all those who have the cause of labor education at heart. They register a degree of comradeship between teacher and pupil very seldom seen in the ordinary classroom and attest to that free spirit which we have tried to infuse from the very beginning in the relations between our teaching faculty and the students.

The joint conference of the Local Educational Committees will meet on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9th, at the Washington Irving High School, Room 346 at 2 P. M.

At the Workers' University on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9th, the following courses will take place:

- At 1:30: Modern Novelists and Poets, Clement Wood.
2:30: Dr. Leo Wolman will commence his class in Labor and Management. This course will include labor and management, contemporary labor problems, industrial management, and corporation finance.
2:30: Miss Grace Scribner will begin her very interesting course on Current Economic Opinion. Miss Scribner will discuss with the class current articles on economic and labor problems from leading American and English journals. Students attending this course will be able to keep in touch with the newest developments of economics as reflected in current periodicals.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 10th, the schedule of courses is as follows:

- At 10:30: Robert Bruere will discuss the "Coal Mining Situation." Mr. Bruere is the Director of the Bureau of Industrial Research, and is an authority on this subject.
11:30: Dr. F. C. Melvin's class in sociology.
11:30: Public Speaking, Dr. Gustave F. Schulz.
12:30: Current Economic Literature, A. L. Wilbert.

Mr. Alexander Eichandler will continue his class in Psychology and Logic, the Educational Department is ready to announce. This course will begin its session on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:30.

UNITY CENTERS

In the Unity Centers the schedule of courses will be continued as announced:

Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St. near 1st Avenue.

Mr. Max Levin will continue his course on labor problems and economics.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn. Mr. Solon de Leon will conduct his class in applied economics. He will discuss how goods and services are exchanged.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway. Miss Frances Wolfson will conduct her class in physical training at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St. near 1st Ave. The class in gymnasium will meet with Miss Eva Cohen at 8 P. M. At the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St. Mr. Solon de Leon will take up economics and labor problems.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway. Dr. Margaret Daniels will conduct a class in labor problems in England and in the United States. This class begins at 8:30.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 135th St. and Brown Place. Mr. Max Levin conducts his class in labor problems and economics.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd St. and 5th Ave. Modern Economic Institutions, by A. L. Wilbert.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman St. and Intervale Ave. Theresa Wolfson in labor problems and economics.

Wednesday eve., Dec. 8, at 8:00: In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, there will be a class in physical training with Miss Frances Wolfson.

Thursday evening, Dec. 9 at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Miss Ellen A. Kennan gives her lessons in Modern Literature and the Drama.

The Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St., the class in physical training meets with Miss Margaret Scully at 8:30.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd St. near 5th Ave. Physical training, Mary Ruth Cohen, at 8. Arithmetic and civics at 8. Personal Hygiene, Dr. R. L. Walling, at 8:45.

In this Unity Center, there will also take place at 9 P. M., a health talk by Dr. Rudolph Rapp on Personal Hygiene.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 135th St. and Brown Place. Physical training, Miss Blanche Lynch, at 8 P. M.

Health talk by Dr. J. Loughlin at 8:45.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn. Physical training, Loretta Ritter, at 8 P. M. Health talk on Accident Prevention by Dr. Mark Liebert, at 8:45 P. M.

Friday eve., Dec. 10th at 8 P. M.: Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St. Mr. Herman Epstein conducts a class on the Understanding of Music. These talks will be illustrated on the piano, and will give the students an idea how to understand music.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

The election campaign in our union this year promises to be a very interesting and exciting one, as almost all officers are being contested. It sure ought to bring out our members on Election Day in great numbers. It is hoped that the different candidates and their campaign managers will not indulge in personalities, and will avoid slandering the characters of their rivals and make this a campaign of education. At the present moment when unions are being attacked on all sides, it would be harmful and unwise to the interests of our members to create a spirit of animosity among the different candidates, some of whom, naturally, will be elected for the coming term and will require the respect and confidence of the members in order to accomplish the most good for the union. The following are the candidates for the respective general offices:

For President — David Dubinsky, John C. Ryan.

For Vice President — Julius Levine.

For General Secretary — Albert Wright, Israel Lewin.

For Financial Secretary — Julius Samuels, Sidney Rottenberg, Joseph Fish.

For Sargent-at-Arms — Sam Massower.

For Two Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council — Julius Levine No. 7663, Meyer Zackheim, Adolph Sonen, Joseph E. Scheffel, Joseph Weinstein, Julius Levine No. 6285, Israel Lewin.

In the next number of "Justice", a full list of the candidates for the general and branch offices will be given in the order in which they will appear on the ballot.

Max Silberfeld No. 5913, and Adolph Nusimovitch No. 3370 appeared. The above brothers are working for J. Zapol, 57 East 11th Street. The firm employs a foreman cutter and these two men, and the latter ask the Executive Board for the privilege of working day work in that house for the following reason: The foreman in that shop during the season did all the marking while they would stretch the goods, cut it, and also cut trimmings. Now that there is little work in the shop, the foreman does all of the work. How—

84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn. Spencer Miller, Jr. conducts a class on the History of Civilization. This class is the first of a series of supplementary courses of the Workers' University which will be held in the Brownsville Unity Center every Friday night. Owing to the distance in traveling, the Educational Department has decided to give extension courses of the Workers' University in Brownsville, which will enable the students to receive the same instruction.

OUT OF TOWN LOCALS

Philadelphia: The Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, have arranged for two more lectures by Dr. Ch. Zhitlovsky. The second one takes place on Friday evening, Dec. 10th, at 115 N. Broad St., on Socialism and Morale. The last one will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 17th, at the same place, by Dr. Zhitlovsky on Die Role Fun das Yiddish Volk in die Welt Kultur.

ever, they do not complain against the foreman for the reason that he is willing to divide work with them, but without the foreman being in the shop, they would not be able to go on with the work themselves, and they therefore ask the Executive Board to permit them to put in as many days' work as there is to be had, which means, in other words, that they would continue to do the kind of work that they did during the season. On motion their request was denied.

Alex Hanig appeared. Mr. Hanig states that a week ago he appeared before the Executive Board where, he being a dropped member, his reinstatement fee was increased to \$150, for having scabbed during the Waist and Dress General Strike of 1919 at the shop of Louis Adler, in Spring Valley, N. Y. He states that he is willing to pay up the \$150, but during the week he was ordered out of the shop of the W. W. Waist Co., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, and he asks the Executive Board to permit him to continue working in the above shop, as otherwise he would be ruined. On motion the Executive Board decided to leave this request in the hands of Business Manager Shenker.

Benj. Schneiderman No. 4722 appeared. Brother Schneiderman was declared on November 11th to quit the house of Feldman Brothers, 145 Madison Avenue, in order that the other cutters in the shop might get their share of work. He now states that during the week he found out that the boss and the foreman are doing the cutting and that no other cutter was taken in. He further states that two cutters by the name of Bernstein and Kass were discharged by the firm, and he therefore wants the Executive Board to permit him and the other cutters to go in to work, and that they would give part of their wages to Brothers Bernstein and Kass until it gets busy in the trade, when they will either find other jobs or the union will take up the fight with the firm to have the two cutters reinstated. Brother Schneiderman states that he came with the same request to Business Manager Shenker, but he refused to accede to it. On motion the action of the office was sustained.

Business Manager Shenker reports that Brother Louis Lamkin No. 6277 carried out the decision of the Executive Board of November 11th, not to stretch goods, cut, or mark or cut, trimmings, and because of that, Brother Philip Haneel No. 5939A was called in and worked for 2½ days during the week. Brother Shenker further states that Brother Haneel cannot get a full week's work owing to the fact that he can only do a special kind of work, and he would have to perform it whenever there is work. Brother Shenker wishes to know whether the Executive Board would permit Brother Haneel to work in this manner in the future. On motion the Executive Board decided to leave this case in the hands of Business Manager Shenker and that this matter be taken up at the meeting of the Waist and Dress Division on December 13th to be decided upon.

Amalgamated Clothes System

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

Conducted by

Clothing Workers of New York

Producing for an Ideal of the Future

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES NEEDLESS
EXPENSE AND PROFIT

HIGH-GRADE HAND TAILORED CUSTOM
CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE

Also Ready to Wear

\$32.50 TO \$50.00

827 BROADWAY
Second Floor

BUY YOUR TICKETS EARLY FOR THE RAND SCHOOL BALL

at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NEW YEAR'S EVE

Money is needed to meet preliminary expenses

TICKETS 75 CENTS NOW

Tickets not on sale

\$1 AT THE DOOR

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 E. Broadway

*100 Lenox Ave.

*1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

895 Prospect Ave., Bronx

* Open Sunday until 4 P. M.

* Eyes examined by the best specialists

CUTTERS AND OTHER WORKERS —ATTENTION—

BROTHERS VITTBERG & SCHNEIR

Ex-Shop-Chairman of Sher Brothers

announce the opening of the

V. & S. Restaurant

143 W. 21st ST., Between 6th and 7th AVES.

MEMBERS OF THE CUTTERS' UNION ARE INVITED

Best Food, Best Service, Reasonable Prices

DESIGNING Pattern Making and GRADING

Taught Strictly
Individually

DURING DAY AND EVENING HOURS

Our method is specially designed for
the wholesale line of women's, misses',
juniors', children's and infants'
garments.

SEE US BEFORE MAKING A MISTAKE

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
PROP. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 East 14th Street, New York.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 8477.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE WARNING AGAINST
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jane Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzer,
33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 20th St.
Mack Hammer & Millin,
185 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,
232 Fourth Ave.
Dentz & Ortenberg,
3-10 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money
Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



In designing Women's,
Misses' and Children's Wearing
Apparel. A Course of
Instruction in the Mitchell
Schools Means an Immediate
Position and Bigger Pay.
The Mitchell Schools of De-
signing, Pattern-making,
Grading, Draping and Fit-
ting have been established
for over 50 years and have
achieved NEW IDEAS,
NEW SYSTEMS, BEST
METHODS, BEST RE-
SULTS. Individual Instruk-
tion. Day and evening
classes. Reasonable terms.
Write, phone or call for free
booklet, demonstration and
full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st),

NEW YORK

Phone, Stuyvesant 8343

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December
18th, 1920, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at
12:30 and close 6 P. M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:
WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, December 6th.
Monday, December 13th.

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

MISCELLANEOUS:
GENERAL:

Monday, December 20th
Monday, December 27th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches

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