

"My righteous
ness I hope I
have, and will
not let it go."
—Job, 27:3

JUSTICE

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

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

Vol. III, No. 2.

New York, Friday, January 5, 1921.

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Supreme Court Decision Blow to Organized Labor

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision in the case of the Duplex Printing Press Company against the International Association of Machinists which in effect wipes out the Clayton Act, exempting labor unions from the operation of the federal anti-trust laws.

It will be recalled that after the Danbury Hatters' Boycott case, which was decided against the workers, a decision which had cost hundreds of workers in Danbury, Connecticut, their savings and their little homes in damages paid out to the Lowe Hat Co., the legislative efforts of the organized labor movement were concentrated upon the passing of a law which would take out labor unions from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. As a result, the Clayton Act was passed which specifically exempted farmer and labor organizations from the claim of "combinations in restraint of trade."

Now comes this decision and deals a powerful blow at the Clayton Act and practically nullifies it. This Duplex case grew out of an attempt by the Machinists' Union to organize the workers in the Duplex shop in Battle Creek, Mich. According to testimony, the

entire Duplex shop did not respond to the strike call of the Union, only a part of it having walked out. Thereupon, the union began a fight against the company and has made a national issue of this conflict, using every legitimate means of persuasion to compel the company to come to terms. The firm retaliated by refusing to supply its machines to any printer, which used union labor exclusively and by instituting a suit against the Machinists' Union in the Federal Courts. Two lower courts refused to recognize the validity of the firm's claim and held

(Continued on Page 7)

Schlesinger and Baroff to Confer With Philadelphia Dress Ass'n

On Friday Afternoon, January 7th

The tense situation in the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Industry, which the conference of last week did not seem to relieve, will very likely come to a head on Friday next, January 7th. Local No. 15 is making every effort to solve

The registration of members in the new Dressmakers' Local No. 22 began on January 1st, 1921.

Local No. 22 was formed for the purpose of putting the dress industry of New York on a 100 per cent organization basis. The separation of the dressmakers from the waistmakers will not mean that the industry will be dismembered to any extent. On the other hand, under the new Joint Board all the locals will be united in one big union, just as the cloak locals are united under a similar joint board.

The dressmakers are therefore urged by the Waist and Dress

Joint Board to hurry with the registration in the new local. The sooner this matter is accomplished, the quicker and better will the Joint Board be able to perform its duties.

The Conference with the Dress Manufacturers' Association

On Friday afternoon last, Dec. 31st, a conference was held at Hotel Astor between the Waist and Dress-Joint Board and the Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc. The Union was represented through a committee which was headed by Morris Sigman and President Schlesinger.

Several matters relating to the improvements in trade conditions were taken up at this conference, and a friendly and thorough discussion took place. Nothing definite, however, has as yet been accomplished through this first conference, except that sub-committees from each side were elected with instructions to meet again at the end of the week. It is expected that after the meeting an understanding would be reached between both parties and the agreement in the industry will be renewed in a peaceful manner.

Garden Protest Meeting Huge Success

The protest meeting in Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon last was one of the most two-popping meetings New York has seen in a long time. About 10,000 men and women came to the garden to express their protest against the action of the Department of Labor with regard to Soviet Russia, and the deportation of its representative, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens.

The meeting adopted two resolutions: one protesting against the deportation of Martens from this country, and the second, demanding that America resume trade relations with Russia. These resolutions will be forwarded to the State Department in Washington, to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and to the Department of Labor.

The great protest meeting arranged under the auspices of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia of which Secretary Baroff of our International is treasurer, was an American labor assembly in the truest sense of the word. Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Esoteric Firemen and Engineers, was chairman. Wm. A. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and Captain Maher, the President of the

Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union, were among the speakers. The meeting was also addressed by Frank Walsh, ex-chairman of the War Labor Board; U. S. Senator Francis of Maryland, delivered one of the principal speeches at the meeting and received a great ovation. He condemned the blockade against Russia as illegal and stupid, as tending to interfere with the normal working out of the Russian domestic situation, and in deliberately depriving American commerce and industry from gaining access to the great markets of the Near East.

Court Reverses Seff Sentence

In the course of the great strike of the waist and skirt makers in Chicago, in the Winter of 1917, a great number of arrests had been made. It was estimated, at that time, that at least 1000 men and women were arrested in this severe struggle for the unionizing of the waist shops in Chicago. One of the strikers, by name Harry Seff, was at that time sentenced to a long term in prison. The union, of course, appealed his case to the Superior Court of Cook County

the difficulties that have arisen between it and the Employers' Association in a peaceful manner and will leave no stone unturned to come to an understanding with their employers through the means of a conference.

Manager Reiberg of Local No. 15 has accordingly arranged for another meeting of the local and the representatives of the local and the manufacturers, and has wired to President Schlesinger, who is at present in Cincinnati, a request not to fail to come East to attend this conference.

General Secretary Baroff will also attend this important conference with the Philadelphia employers. Brother Baroff's intimate acquaintance with the situation in the dress industry will, doubtless, facilitate in straightening out the pending difficult situation and brush aside the unreasonableness of the counterdemands of the manufacturers.

and Bro. Seff was admitted to bail.

The General Office received this week a telegram from Chicago, from Peter Sussman, the union's attorney, that the Supreme Court has reversed Seff's sentence. The telegram does not state clearly whether he was absolutely freed or that he is to get a new trial. No matter how, this decision is a vindication of Local No. 1000 as well as of the sentenced man, who was one of the most active workers in that obstinate fight.

Baltimore Tailors Strike Again

The Master Ladies' Tailors' Association of Baltimore, which had recently signed an agreement with the Union, broke its pledges again with the result that the workers were compelled to leave the shops and go out on a general strike on Friday, Dec. 31st.

The reason for this action lies in the fact that the employers have refused to pay the workers for Christmas Day, as stipulated in the agreement between this Association and the Custom Ladies' Tailors' Union of Baltimore, Loc. No. 101. The employers have also demanded that the workers consent to a reduction in wages, which the latter flatly refused.

Upon instructions from the General Office, Vice-President Seidman left for Baltimore to endeavor to settle the precipitated dispute.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

British Labor Reports on Ireland

THE British Labor Commission, headed by Arthur Henderson, which has spent several weeks investigating conditions in Ireland, has made public a report which created a profound impression in England and this country. This report deals exhaustively with every phase of the distracted state of affairs in Ireland and is marked by a spirit of impartiality and rugged fair play. The investigators place the blame for the present civil war in Ireland squarely upon the Lloyd George Government. After reviewing the entire situation, which includes the history of military rule in Ireland for the past several years, the report summarizes its findings as follows: "The final solution of the Irish problem will not be found through a policy of violence or of vengeance. Ultimately, it will have to be found along the lines of conciliation and consent by the more enlightened method of negotiation. The Irish people have a faith in British labor alone among the political parties in this country, and we believe that if the labor movement will persist in the fight for peace, it will be able to make an effective contribution towards the settlement of the most difficult problem now confronting the British people."

On the whole, the entire report is a challenge to the present government of England, charging it with lack of a consistent policy, brutality and reliance upon force solely as a method of solving a great political and economic problem. The report closes with an appeal to the British labor movement and to the British public in general, not to permit the honor of the English people to be compromised by this policy of their government. It calls upon the people of Britain to raise their voices in a united demand for the rescue of the Irish people from the rule of force by repudiating the "errors of the past and the infamies of the present."

For quite some time the British labor movement has been openly and secretly accused by its enemies of a lukewarm stand in the Irish situation. It was charged that British labor has in that particular case proved itself to be more British than a party of labor, as it is understood upon the continent and the world over. The authoritative report of the Labor Commission, rendered with such candor and strength, at once removes this unfounded accusation.

A State Trade Commission

ACCORDING to reports, the first tangible result of the investigation conducted at present by the Lockwood Commission on Housing will be the formation of a State Trade Commission with duties similar to the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission.

The State commission, which the report calls for, is to have control over all trade and business associations organized in New York State. One of the evils afflicting the housing situation, according to the committee's inquiry, is the existence of a great many trade associations, banded to-

gether for the purpose of fixing prices and controlling output. The new legislation will require such associations to submit to State supervision and regulation. It will be the duty of the proposed State Trade Commission to examine costs and to fix reasonable and fair profits in the various industries. The Commission will prevent large concerns from buying out competitors, shutting down their plants, thus keeping production down and prices up. Regulations, aiming at the abolition of a number of unfair trade practices, will be recommended.

Of course, it is hard to predict how the legislature will be inclined to grant this Trade Commission the large powers demanded for it in order to eliminate the strangling of competition in the building and other trades in the State of New York. The Interstate Commerce Commission has succeeded in this only to a very limited extent, and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has, insofar as prevention of the formation of trusts and price-fixing corporations is concerned been only farcical in its effect. The mercenary glare of public opinion, which has been turned upon the iniquitous dealings of the trade combinations in the building trades in New York, has, nevertheless, served to arouse the wrath of public opinion and it is quite likely that some good may come out of the legislation proposed in connection therewith.

Feeding Invisible Children

ONE evening last week, there gathered at the great dining room of a big hotel in New York, at roughly hewn and barely covered tables, over a thousand persons, men and women of the elite of the great city, to participate in a hunger dinner, symbolic of the great misery that has afflicted and is still plaguing the thirteen million-little children of Central Europe, who are in want of food, clothes, and warmth and are being slowly exterminated by starvation and disease. The dinner was arranged by the Joint American Commission for European Relief and was sponsored by Herbert Hoover.

The price per cover at this rare unsumptuous feast was a minimum of \$4.00. It is rather needless to say that the number of wage earners at this affair was very limited and was confined to the reporters present and the waiters. Yet, aside from the fact that this "hunger dinner" yielded directly millions of dollars for the laudable purpose of saving the lives and the health of Europe's starving childhood, it served, as probably nothing did before, to illustrate and emphasize the endless horrors and deprivations of the war, and was a potent protest against the continuation of the arming of nations and its inevitable sequences—new wars. It also registered, to a great extent, the disappearance of the artificial hatreds created by the war and which were so cleverly kept up and manipulated with for a long time thereafter by sinister and selfish interests.

It is interesting that the most recent moment of that solemn evening was when General Pershing, one of the principal promoters of

the affair, stood up and stated "It is war and war conditions for that are the principal causes of misery the world over, and we made an impassioned plea for the curtailment of armaments and the eradication of the causes of war through the application of agencies of reason rather than that of brute force. The enthusiastic applause that greeted these remarks were fairly indicative of the general spirit of reaction against the militaristic policy of our present government and its piling up of a budget of billions of dollars for the army and navy for the coming year."

Amalgamated Strike Items

DESPITE the crime wave and other demands on the police force, there seems to be no letup in the heavy cordoning of the tailor shops in New York City by masses of police who, under instructions from headquarters, are apparently determined to crush picketing in the Amalgamated strike, if possible.

In the course of the past week, hundreds of men and women were arrested and heavily fined. The courts are cooperating very willingly with the police and are aiding in the draining of the Union's treasury in this indirect manner. Of course, as in former strikes, these tactics fail to daunt the strikers and the "endless chain" of the Amalgamated is continuing on its job.

The general situation of the strike, which has just now entered upon its fourth week, is excellent. The enthusiastic support of the bodies of the Amalgamated in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities, who pledged themselves to raise a million dollars within the next few weeks for the New York and Boston strikers, has added even greater firmness and solidarity to the strikers. The Association of the New York Clothiers' Association to stir up trouble in cities outside of New York, has meanwhile proved an abysmal failure, and the interesting feature about this situation is that while the New York market remains idle, thanks to the blind obstinacy of the manufacturers, the big clothing shops of Rochester have resumed operations with the beginning of the new year, and it is estimated that fully 20,000 men and women have returned to work in that city.

Officials of the Rochester Clothing Exchange declared that the Rochester plants will be working at full speed within a short time. Orders for spring clothing are heavier than a year ago. Of course, the workers returned without a change in wage scales and without any infractions of union standards and condition.

The Passing of Karl Legien

THERE has died last week in Berlin, the leader of the German trade unions, Karl Legien. Legien was for 30 years the presiding officer of the General Commission of the German Trade Unions, which forms perhaps the most powerful trade union body in the world. He died at the age of 60.

Karl Legien has played a very important part in the upbuilding of the German labor movement. He was born in Western Prussia and was a wood turner by trade. He began taking part in the labor movement in 1886, and in 1890 he was already elevated to a post of leadership in the organization. From 1903 to 1914 Legien was at-

so the President of the International Trade Union Federation. Besides being a practical leader, Legien was also a writer of trade union subjects and the editor of labor publications.

In addition to leadership in the trade union movement, Legien was also a prominent Socialist. He belonged to the Moderate-Majority faction and took an active interest in party politics. Legien was a member of the German Reichstag since 1893. His personality exerted a powerful influence upon the German workers and, thanks to his incessant activities, the German labor movement became in point of numbers and strength, one of the strongest in the world. When Legien was first elected as chairman of the German Labor Federation, 30 years ago, the organizations numbered only a quarter of a million members. Today, this Federation has a membership of eight million and a quarter.

Karl Legien was pretty well known in American labor circles. He visited America in 1913 and made a tour of the big cities of the country, lecturing before unions and the locals of the Socialist Party. Upon his arrival in America, he was met by a committee of representative trade union leaders, and he addressed a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades in New York. Legien's greatest personal attainment in late years was, no doubt, his stand taken during last Spring, when the Kappe Monarchist Rebellion was threatening for a time to overthrow the present republican regime in Germany. By having drastically called out the workers of Germany into a general strike, he squelched the monarchist hydra in time and compelled the Junkers to retreat from Berlin and to abandon their malignant designs. That general strike, which lasted only for 48 hours, was at once a remarkable display of the power of the labor movement in Germany and the most potent individual contribution of this labor movement towards the conservation of the new forms of political life in Germany.

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A VISIT TO THE PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS

By M. D.

I went to see "Emperor Jones" a couple of weeks ago in the little house on Macdonald Street, the home of the Provincetown Players. The fact that this playlet had been running for several weeks in the Macdonald Street "house" is a sign that after all New York possesses quite a large number of people who seek something else than the ordinary chablonerie setting. I have to waste but little time describing the exterior or the interior of the house: there is so little of it to describe. The acting of the two little pieces, however, made me forget about the little stable, or warehouse converted into a home for players with but little effort or expense.

The first one-act playlet, "Matina," is a short, twenty-minute scene. It presents two contrasting types: an impractical young fellow, a poet, full of whimsicalities of the artist on the one hand, and a sedate, practical young man who cannot tolerate the least bit of disorder and cannot understand how regular human folk can spend money on such things as nick-nacks and bric-a-brac, silken rags, and such other things, on the other hand. The last named person arrives at a moment when the poet's beloved is greatly distressed over her boy's inability to provide for her. For a while she is carried away by the prospects of eloping with her new practical admirer, who holds out to her promises of a comfortable life, of peace and provender. The poet, however, soon returns with the news that he has sold one of his poems and converted his honorarium into a liter of attractive trinkets and wraps for his beloved. The girl at once forgets her new practical admirer and leaves at once for a spree with her boy poet. The playlet is interwoven with the juxtapositions of the practical Philistine and the boyish helpless attitude towards life of the young poet. There is something buoyant, spirited and natural about the whole thing, and it is on the whole very well acted.

The second piece is of a fantastic, serious, and even morbid nature. A negro, who has run away from a middle western town, becomes "emperor" of a West Indian island. A rebellion breaks out on the island and he is compelled to flee. The revolution caught him in the midst of night and he has to run for his life. A series of scenes follow depicting the fear and terror through which the "emperor" traverses in the course of that night, in a virgin forest on the island, horrors which his own imagination creates and which punish him with relentless force. The piece is a deep psychological study portrayed with unusual power, and each scene in itself is a distinct, separate chapter of shocking reactions produced upon an immature mind haunted by superstitions and a guilty conscience. The entire act is practically played by one actor, Charles B. Gilpin, and in some of the scenes his acting is really superb.

The author of this play, Eugene O'Neill, has had considerable suc-

Health Talks

By Dr. I. A. GALDSTON

Educational Supervisor for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control

Difficult as it is to impress the worker with the importance of attending to the bigger things in sanitation and hygiene, it is still more difficult to make him realize the importance of the smaller points. Thus it is often to be seen that while the workers in the shop will keep it properly ventilated and sufficiently clean, the minor details of sanitation will be neglected by them. And yet these minor details are as important as the major ones, and more directly affect the health of the worker.

To speak more concretely, take the matter of drinking cups. In very few shops do we find a sanitary fountain or individual cups, and since the workers must drink water, the only way he can do so is to drink directly from the faucet or else use the cup that everybody else is using. Seemingly, this is a trivial matter, and yet the cup coming in contact with the lips, tongues and teeth of the different workers carries the microbes to the mouths, lips and tongues of other workers thus spreading disease and suffering. Again, consider the matter of the common towel. Few workers bring with themselves a towel or have paper-towels supplied to them in the shops, yet it is important that once or more during the day they should wash their hands and faces. In the absence of individual towels either the workers fail to wash their hands and faces which in itself is bad, or else, they are obliged to use a common towel. In this way many skin diseases and many diseases of the eye are passed on from one worker to another.

A great number of similar points can be enumerated, all of which very deeply affect the worker's health. The chief among these, however, can be noted in the following: The worker should wash his hands before eating. The cloth and things he handles during the day come from different places and he never knows who or what type of person has handled the cloth before him. It may have been a tuberculous man, or one who has suffered from some other serious disease; it may also be that the cloth carries the germ of that disease. Handling the food that he eats without washing his hands directly after having handled the cloth, he unnecessarily subjects himself to the chances of infection. And there is no good reason for doing that. The worker therefore should wash his hands and face before eating.

Many workers eat their lunches in the shop, and quite often right at their machine. Aside from the fact that the machine is unclean and dusty, this is objectionable because of the monotony which the worker thus imposes upon himself. Science proves that a change of scene is quieting to the nerves,

even with one of his former plays in a Broadway theatre. Of course, a production like "Emperor Jones" could hardly be a great financial success on Broadway. It is, nevertheless, an original and unusual playlet and we have no hesitancy in recommending our readers to see this act when they are in quest of something out of the ordinary in the field of theatrical productions.

and certainly if the worker would get away from the shop during the lunch hour and eat his food elsewhere than at his machine, he would enjoy his meal much better, and would get more nourishment out of it.

Then again there is the point of fresh air. No matter how good the ventilation of the shop may be it cannot equal the open air, for in the shop the air is quite often dust-laden and filled with odors which though not harmful are unpleasant. The workers should spend the free time of his lunch hour in the open, if possible away from the crowds and the noises of the shop. The foods he eats for lunch and which he often buys from shop peddlers, soft drinks, beverages, etc., are also of importance in this connection, but they will be treated separately in a later article.

Associated with the worker and his lunch is the question of garbage. It is a well-known fact that garbage breeds disease. Garbage not only is bad to look at and serves to irritate the worker, but it acts as it accumulates and gives off bad odors, and harmful gases. It also serves as a breeding place for flies and germs, and other such injurious agents. The worker who throws the remains of his lunch under the table or in a corner or anywhere but into a garbage can

(which should be a metal receptacle with a tight fitting cover) helps breed disease, and not only puts in danger his own health, but also the health of his fellow workers. The workers should therefore be as clean about these things in the shop as they are in their homes, and certainly no worker would ever think of throwing the remains of his meal under his dining room table.

Another thing of importance to the health of the worker in the shop is proper toilet facilities. A toilet that is dirty, unpleasant to enter, unsanitary, stuffed up, and with offensive inscriptions on the walls, will contribute greatly to the development of the constipation habit. Many a person would rather suffer constipation than enter such a place.

In conclusion, it is to be urged, over and over again, that the little things in hygiene and sanitation count quite as much as the big things. Let the worker have his own drinking cup, or see that a sanitary fountain is installed in his shop. Let him have his own or paper towels. Let him wash his hands and face before eating. Let him eat away from his machine, and if possible away from his shop. Let him go out into the fresh air during his lunch hour and away from crowds. Let him also see that there be no garbage about him or in the corners in the shop, and also that toilet facilities are clean in every way. If the worker observes these rules as well as the others enumerated, his life will be prolonged, and his days in the shop will be less taxing.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Minutes, Dec. 29, 1920)

A committee from the Cambridge Waist Co. appeared before the Joint Board and stated that they were on strike against this firm for the last three months, and requested the Board to use all efforts possible to bring this strike to a successful end. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to refer this matter to the Board of Directors.

Brother Shenker, manager of the Waist and Dress Division of Local No. 10, appeared before the Board in regard to the question of distribution of fines and compensation for members. After a general discussion, it was decided that all fines collected should go to the Joint Board. Wages, however, should go to all those for whom they were collected.

The following four delegates were elected to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control: Reisel, Berlin, Schachter and Mahoff.

A communication was read from the Promoters' Branch of Local No. 25, asking for the appointment of an organizer for the Branch. Upon motion, this was referred to the Board of Directors for action.

A communication read from the Executive Board of Local No. 20, recommending that the Joint Board take over the management of the Unity House. Upon motion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Communication read from Bro. Mahoff, Secretary of the Joint Board, calling attention to the following factory salaried:

L. T. Attorney Rothenberg was retained by the Joint Board for all civil cases on an annual retainer.

2. Urging the Joint Board to call upon all locals to transfer deposited securities to the Joint Board.

3. That all contributions should pass through one channel: the Joint Board, and not through the various individual locals.

4. That all the locals scrupulously carry out their obligations with reference to the contributions to the Revolving Fund of the Joint Board.

Upon motion, all these suggestions were approved.

General Manager Sigman informed the Board of a shop chairman's meeting held on Dec. 24th, and of arrangements for the holding of another meeting at the end of next week. He also informed the Board that the office did not yet get the complete number of business agents; that a large number of shops are arranging for shop meetings and asked the cooperation of the members of the Board to attend these meetings whenever called upon.

He further informed the Board that President Schlesinger has communicated with the Association of Dress Manufacturers, for the purpose of arranging for a conference on Friday, Dec. 31st.

The following were elected as members of a conference committee to confer with the Association: Shinkler of Local No. 20, Wolinsky of Local No. 55, Reisel of Local No. 60, Antonini of Local No. 28, and Anna Kroudzoff of Local No. 25, in addition to Bros. Sigman, Hochman and Horowitz.

M. E. Manover, Sec'y.

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

1920

There is but little, if any, glory to be chanted after the year that has just passed into eternity. Even the reactionary press has hardly a whole-hearted word to say after it, save, perhaps, to be thankful that it did not end in a world-wide upheaval. At the same time, one cannot kick too hard about the expired twelvemonth. It really, all depends on one's point of view.

If one, for instance, had expected that in 1920 the workers would finally come to the recognition of their full strength and would act in conformity with their best economic, spiritual and moral interests, one will find 1920 a sad disappointment. The workers have not, in a general sense, in America and all over the world, acted during the past year with greater common sense, solidarity and determination than in 1919. If one, however, adopts the viewpoint that such an awakening cannot be spontaneous, that it can be reached only through a gradual process of development, one can discern in the year that has just gone out a great deal of achievement and gain.

One will recall, for instance, with a sense of deep satisfaction the strikes of the miners and the railwaymen of England, strikes permeated with a new will and spirit, practically unknown only a few years ago; the demand for the nationalization of the mines; the attitude of British labor with regard to the Russian-Polish hostilities. One will also recall how the workers in many lands, particularly in Italy, have refused to lift a finger in detriment to the Russian Revolution, and the conviction will dawn on him that, though, little by little, the worker is, nevertheless, on the way to self-recognition, to a true appraisal of his own strength and rights.

The orgy of capital's new concentrated attack upon labor, and the yelpings of its mercenary henchmen, is another phenomenon which should not sweep thoughtful persons of their feet. Only the naive could have placed, indeed, any faith in the cheery promises handed out to the workers of the land when they were most needed. The wiser men knew that this froth and cant would disappear in record time. No sooner did the workers, indeed, begin to insist upon something permanent, something concrete, than organized capital, under the cloak of "reconstruction," launched against them a counter-attack for "a return to old conditions" and for putting "arrogant" organized labor in a place "where it properly belongs."

Let us say that we do not consider the effects of the raging reaction as totally devoid of any beneficial consequences. The brutal persecutions have shown to a great multitude of our fellow citizens how thin the thread is, indeed, upon which our so-called "inalienable" rights, guaranteed by the Constitution, are hanging. The expulsion of the Socialist assemblymen at Albany; the expulsion of Berger from the United States House of Representatives; the sentencing to jail of tens and hundreds of men and women for having dared to maintain their unpopular opinions and their unshaken consciences; the wild deportation of hundreds of "undesirables" in good old Cossack style,—all these have served to open the eyes of a great many. Sooner or later the ugly results of this White Terror will act as a boomerang upon the heads of the reactionary propagandists, serving as a stepping stone in the march of human progress and enlightenment.

1920 was not, we may candidly say, any worse than the years that have preceded it; perhaps, a little better. It was, after all, as progressive or reactionary as the great masses who lived through it have chosen to make it.

OUR INTERNATIONAL IN 1920

Our membership all over the country has passed through various times in 1920, periods that were relatively good and lean periods of trade slackness. On the whole, the year was a much better one for a great many of our workers than the years have preceded it, when piece work was in full vogue.

1920 was also a comparatively peaceful year in our industry. Most of our disputes were settled without open conflicts. Of course, there were strikes here and there, but none of the kind that would tax the strength of our organization. The victory of the New York Clockmakers' Joint Board in having gained its demand for an increase in wage scales, granted by Governor Smith's Commission in January, 1920, is particularly noteworthy. True, the employers' association had afterward employed every device and trick to cheat the workers out of this increase, going to the extent of abrogating its agreement with the Union on that score. They have probably seen, by this time, the poor reeking they have made. The Union is strong enough to defend the workers, and an open fight would find it ready for the encounter.

The employers' association in the waist and dress industry also abrogated its agreement with the Union. It had likewise aimed to administer, through this act, a moral blow to the Union. The results were just opposite. The Union has gained in strength, while the association lost every influence as a factor in the industry. The much needed reorganization of the locals in the waist and dress industry was also accomplished in 1920. The new Joint Board will eliminate

a lot of duplication of effort and the stepping on each other's toes, which was so prevalent in that industry until recently. At the head of the Joint Board there has been placed our indefatigable and able 1st Vice-President, Morris Sigman.

During 1920 we had our biennial convention in Chicago, which will be remembered for its epoch-making decisions for our industry. Two of these decisions, the revival of the International Clothing Workers' Federation and the establishment of a Needle Trades Workers' Alliance, have already been carried out. The plan for opening of union-owned shops and factories is still awaiting realization, but sooner or later, this too must come.

And along with other achievements, our educational work, our full measure of support to fellow workers in Europe and America, we must mention the great organization campaign conducted at present under our auspices in the small towns around our chief industrial centers. It is a big job, and, though the time is hardly propitious for it at present, headway is still being made and results are being accomplished.

In short, the past year was not one wholly strewn with roses for our International, though its path was not entirely thorny. It was a year of earnest endeavors and of conflicts which have made the International even stronger and more ready to proceed along the course adopted by its big membership.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT IN GENERAL

What we have said about our own International applies, in a great measure, to all the internationals affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance.

The Furriers' Union has waged in 1920 a general and protracted fight with the fur employers, and though the gains made by the Union were not big, it did not weaken the organization. The Furriers have in this conflict displayed their remarkable solidarity, their strength, consciousness and fighting ability.

Today, the Amalgamated is in the midst of a great struggle, a struggle for its right to exist, a right which had seemed to us was won so long ago after bitter fighting. We are confident in the eventual victory of the Amalgamated.

The employers in the capmaking industry are also getting ready for a fight. In that trade the workers, too, are well prepared. We are certain that the end of 1921 will find all our unions and our movement, regardless of the present heavy clouds on our horizon, even more powerful and influential than as we cross its threshold today.

TWO YEARS OF "JUSTICE"

Our readers have probably not failed to notice that the last issue of this journal marked the beginning of the third year of its existence.

"Justice" is two years old, and we dare believe that during these two years it has shown fully that it had a right to exist. Some have feared at the outset that in its work "Justice" will ignore or neglect the smaller organizations of our International for the bigger and more influential units. A similar fear was entertained by some in the bigger organizations, until it was demonstrated to all that the columns of "Justice" are equally open to all and treat the interests of the workers in all our trades with the same degree of concern and interest.

"Justice," aside from being a trade organ, endeavors to respond, to the best of its ability, to all questions involving the labor movement and to all greater problems affecting the general welfare of our workers as men, women and citizens. It also strives to reflect the currents of thought in the world of labor, both here and abroad.

ALL LOCALS PROMISE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNITY BAZAAR

The Unity Bazaar is but a few weeks off. The Committee in charge is beginning to feel the response of its own membership in Local 25, and of other Locals of the International.

The Bazaar, which is to take place on February 21-22 at Star Casino, will include not only a rousing Unity Chorus led by Firoshnikoff but also a splendid symbolic pageant of "Unity" led by Lucy Retting. Volunteers are needed for both these features. Which will you join?

Much enthusiasm was aroused by the promises made by sister locals. The Joint Board of the Clockmakers has promised a Clockmakers' booth. Local 66 has promised not only beautifully embroidered works, but a machine to be operated on the premises. The raincoat makers' local will

have a booth filled with contributed raincoats.

Of course, Local 25 hopes to have many booths with beautiful waists and chic dresses.

All these promises will have to be fulfilled by members within the very near future. What are you doing? The Unity Committee calls on all friends of Unity to come to colors now. Make whatever you expect to give now. Get your friends to make contributions. We expect this bazaar to be a record-breaking Pageant, Ball and Bazaar.

As this report is going to press, a very encouraging item comes in: The workers in shop of Brambr & Lesser have pledged \$1 each. The total fund will be used for the purchase of contributions for the Bazaar.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

VIII.

Under the Tsarist government, labor legislation in Russia was in a more backward state than in any other part of the world. In accordance with the law of 1897 the official working day was 11½ hours, while in reality, under the guise of compulsory overtime, the workmen were compelled to work much longer. Children were permitted to work even at the age of twelve. According to the law of 1892, children up to the age of fifteen were forbidden to be employed at night work, while during the day their work was not to exceed eight hours. But even these laws soon appeared to be too liberal, and subsequently the Tsar's government gave to the employers a great number of loopholes to evade the law.

The first step in this direction was the permission of uninterrupted six hours work, instead of former four hours, for children. When working two shifts, children were allowed to be engaged for nine hours a day during two shifts, instead of the maximum eight hour day according to the law of 1892. Night work was permitted for children in the glass industry, one of the most harmful trades from a hygienic point of view. (This night work was permitted after a demand for it was made by the glass manufacturers). The factory inspection service was given the right to permit Sunday and holiday work for children. Night work by children which was generally prohibited by law, could thus be sanctioned by factory inspectors or by the provincial governors, in cases where such children were working together with their parents. With regard to protection of female labor, nothing at all was done. No care whatsoever was taken of the sanitary and hygienic state of factories or workshops.

Little can be said of the rights of the workers under the old regime. Absolute rule of the employer, endless fines and impositions, dismissal of workers without cause, constant interference of the police and armed forces at the first signs of agitation by the workers, were prevalent everywhere in Russia. Social insurance, which was established only in 1903 and more or less developed by legislation in 1912, extended only to cases of sickness and accident. But in spite of the fact that the workers were heavily taxed for this form of insurance, they were only receiving a most begrudging assistance through it.

All this has been radically changed by the revolution of October, 1917. Four days after the proclamation of proletarian dictatorship (on the 29th of October, 1917), a decree by the Soviet Government issued a code of laws for the protection of labor, embodying therein all the old revolutionary demands of the working class, such as the eight hour working day, measures for the protection of child and woman workers, etc.

Working Hours

The working hours in Soviet Russia are eight per day. Overtime is allowed only in cases where production is of extreme social importance and when it is impossible to increase the number of workers or to arrange the work in two or three shifts. All overtime work must be paid for at the rate of time and one half. The number

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

of hours for night work are seven, but they are paid for eight hours.

Workers engaged in metal work enjoy a six hour working day. In hazardous or harmful occupations, such as tobacco factories, gas works, certain chemical workers, etc., the working day is reduced to seven, and even to six hours.

During the working day, an interval for dinner is established in each factory, lasting from thirty minutes to two hours. Every worker is entitled to a weekly rest consisting of continuous uninterrupted forty-two hours. On the eve of all holidays, factories are closed two hours before the usual time. In enterprises which cannot be stopped even for a single day (as in the case of nurses, engineers, street car workers, gas workers, employees in water works, etc.) the workers are afforded a day's rest in the week instead of the ordinary holidays.

A worker who has been employed for six continuous months is entitled to two weeks' vacation; those who have worked for a year—to a month's vacation. In view of the great economic crisis in Russia today, only two weeks vacation is permitted at the present time, except to workers engaged in harmful occupations and to children.

Protection of Woman Labor

Particular attention is paid to pregnant women. Expectant mothers engaged in physical labor are freed from work eight weeks prior to confinement. Women doing mental labor are freed from their work six weeks prior to their confinement, as mental labor has a smaller influence than physical labor upon the child during the mother's period of pregnancy. Every woman worker is paid in full for the whole period of leave. After giving birth, women are freed from work for another period of eight weeks in the case of physical workers, and for six weeks in the case of mental workers with full pay.

To give the mother an opportunity to nurse the child herself, which is of great importance for its health and development, a half hour's leave after every three hours of work is given to every woman who feeds her child by breast. Wherever possible nursing rooms are established in all large factories enabling the mother to leave her child under proper care during her working hours and to feed it during the intervals. In a number of towns, special "mother and child houses" have been established where the woman worker can pass the last months of her pregnancy, as well as the period of lactation, and can learn the art of rearing her child. In addition to this, in order to raise the general level of the life of the mother who feeds her child by breast, every woman worker is granted an additional subsidy during the period of lactation. (In Moscow this subsidy amounts to 600 rubles a month). Immediately after child-birth, a special subsidy of 720 rubles is made to the mother for baby's clothes and all other necessities.

Child Labor

Children under sixteen are not allowed to be engaged in any

work. In special cases, children of fourteen and sixteen may be given work only through the permission of the labor department and this only in such cases where there is acute need and where it is impossible to place the children in schools, homes and other state institutions.

Children under sixteen years, who are already working in factories, must not work any longer than four hours a day. Minors (between the ages of sixteen and eighteen) must not work longer than six hours a day. Minors, under eighteen years of age, are forbidden overtime, night work and underground work.

Children under fifteen years of age who are found working in any enterprises are withdrawn from the work and all care being taken that these children are not left idle or without means of existence. They are withdrawn from the factories only when it becomes possible to place them in schools, children's communes or other educational institutions. At the same time, when it is found that the child had worked in order to assist financially its family, the family is correspondingly compensated.

Special care is also taken that children are not engaged in harmful or dangerous occupations, or at hard work, and that their work should at the same time serve as a school for their future professions. The wages of children for a reduced working day is the same as of adult workers.

Sanitary Protection of Labor

The Soviet Government has undertaken a battle against dust, high temperature, poisonous fumes, gases and other industrial evils. A number of compulsory regulations of a sanitary character, applying to all enterprises as well as places where individuals work singly have been established. The Factory Inspection Department takes care of all improvements with respect to safety, industrial hygiene and sanitation in production.

The housing of the workers is closely connected with the problem of conditions in the factories, and therefore, the Factory Inspection Department also pays strict attention to the housing question. Detailed regulations concerning the construction and furnishing of houses in connection with the factories, are issued by the People's Commissariat for Labor. This Commissariat has also drawn up model plans of houses and separate workers' dwellings, as well as of entire workers' settlements, where the demands of hygiene are fully met with the requirements of comfort and economy.

Every worker engaged in physical labor is supplied, free of charge, with working clothes which are made according to the requirements of labor protection. In all works where danger of poisoning exists, or where the workers are subject to dampness or filth, special protective clothing is supplied. The standard of such clothing, also footwear, as well as the physical category of workers to be employed in such factories, is defined by the People's Commissariat of Labor. All workers engaged in harmful trades are supplied

with soap free of charge, in spite of the acute shortage of soap in the Soviet Republic.

At the present time, the Department of Labor is organizing a number of experimental laboratories, clinics for trade diseases and a department for medical statistics. These institutions are to serve as the first scientific establishment in Russia in connection with questions of protection of labor and is modeled after the institutions in the labor centers of Western Europe and America. The People's Commissariat of Labor has also established an experimental study of the questions of hygienic regulations for labor. Fully recognizing the necessity of scientific organization of production, Soviet Russia does not, however, completely accept the Taylor Efficiency System and the other American scientific management systems, as these fail to take into consideration the interest and the health of the workers. The problem of labor hygienic in Russia is to conform all the scientifically correct and rational foundations of the Taylor System to the demands of physiology and labor hygiene.

Factory Inspection

Factory inspectors are selected at conferences of representatives of the trade unions and of the shop committees in the districts in which the factory inspectors are to serve. Upon his election, the factory inspector, though directly subordinated to the Labor Department, works at the same time in close contact with the local trade unions, and also carries out the instructions of the local federation of trade unions, which has the power to remove any inspector who might turn out to be inefficient.

The supervision of the factory includes all the workers of his district, whether they are engaged in small or large factories, whether in civil or military institutions. The factory inspector makes a systematic tour of all the factories and institutions in his district, in which he is authorized to enter at any time of the day or night, as well as every kind of building in any way connected with the workers, such as dwelling houses, hospitals, baths, kindergartens, homes, schools, etc. During his visits to the factories or institutions, the management must afford him every assistance and must give all explanations asked for.

All inspections are done in conjunction with a representative of the shop committee. If, during an inspection, a careless or spiteful attitude is manifested by the manager or administrator of the place in question with regard to the lives, health and protection of the workers, the factory inspector is to take the guilty party before the proper court or to impose a fine upon him through the local labor department.

According to the decree of the Soviet Government, the factory inspector must not only carefully watch that the existing laws are observed, but he is also given the right of taking all necessary measures for the removal of any existing or potential dangers to the lives and health of the workers to the extent of stopping machines, engines, or looms, or even closing

down separate workshops or whole factories.

The activities of the factory inspector are not only confined to visiting factories and institutions; they also include the setting up of inquiry offices where the workers are given all necessary information and detailed instruction on all labor and social questions. They accept reports and complaints concerning violations of labor protection laws, and they direct workers for information sought to the respective institutions.

During the month of April 1920, there were in Russia 405 factory inspectors (375 men and 30 women). The party affiliations of these inspectors were as follows:

Communists 183, Communist sympathizers 85, Mensheviks 15, Left Social Revolutionaries 6, Anarchists 2, Zionist-Socialists 1, Bund, not affiliated with any party, 93, of unknown party affiliations 10.

S. Kaplana, who is employed at the offices of the Commissariat of Labor, has the following to say:

"We have not succeeded in meeting fully all the demands for labor protection. This is, in the first place, explained by the fact that generally speaking, social measures on a large scale cannot be fully realized within one or two years. In addition, Russia was laboring under an uninterrupted three-year civil war, and, particularly, under a brutal and criminal blockade of the aggressive Ententes, which prevented the full realization of protection of labor. The armed counter-revolution, supported by Anglo-French bayonets, bullets and money, and at times even with human "cannon-fodder", compelled the Russian workers and peasants to strain all their energies for the defense of Russia. At the same time, the Western European capitalists, having economically isolated Russia from the whole world, contributed towards the extreme economic disorganization and have tortured by hunger and cold the children of the proletariat. It is clear enough that under such conditions not all the aspects of labor protection could be realized. However, Soviet Russia is alive, however, advancing along the road of establishing real protection of labor. No matter how difficult the general position of Russia is at the present time, the Russian workers have laid the cornerstone of the edifice of labor protection.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY CONCERTS

Members of the International will be able to secure tickets for the National Symphony Orchestra for next Sunday night, Jan. 9th, to be held at the Hippodrome, with Selma Kurz, soloist, famous coloratura soprano from Vienna, who arrived in this country last week. Tickets may be obtained at reduced rates at the office of Jos. Mann, Room 810, 23 Union Sq., upon the presentation of a International season card.

The second series of 14 concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra begins on Friday, Jan. 14. Tickets at reduced rates for this series can also be obtained at the office of Joseph Mann, 23 Union Square. Among the soloists appearing at these concerts will be Levitski, Rachmaninoff, Godowsky, Ornstein and Novos.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

The agreements between the unions of the dress and waist industry and the different associations expired on January first of this year.

The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, through the International communicated with the Association of Dress Manufacturers, asking for a conference to negotiate a new agreement. The conference, at which the cutters were represented by Business Manager Sam B. Shemko and Brother Harry Berlin, who is at present acting as temporary chairman of the Joint Board, took place on Friday, December 31st, at the Hotel Astor.

A number of demands for the improvement of conditions of the workers in the trade were presented by the union, as well as certain modifications in the workings of the agreement. The discussion between the representatives on both sides were very friendly. While the manufacturers were not ready to grant the demands of the union due, as they stated, to the general depression in the country and in the garment industry in particular, still it seems that an understanding will be reached that will be satisfactory to all concerned. The representatives of the workers were informed by the manufacturers that at the next conference they intend to submit to the union a few propositions of their own.

Our members, however, may rest assured that under no circumstances will the union permit the lowering of standards of wages or working conditions. The organization will not surrender any of its positions gained through long years of struggle. A sub-committee of both delegations will be appointed which is to meet and then report its findings to the general conference which will take place shortly.

In conjunction with the above, a discussion of working conditions took place between representatives of the union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association. This Association is composed of the majority of the jobbers in the trade who supply most of the work for the members of the Association of Dress Manufacturers. During the General Strike of 1919 an agreement was reached with this Association whereby they obligated themselves to give work to union shops only.

At the time of writing, no definite results are known. We hope that by next week we will be able to inform our members of the proceedings at that conference. As far as the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is concerned, the agreement with them was not in operation since last February when they refused the demand of the union to incorporate in the scales in the agreement certain increases that were granted at that time to the workers of the trade.

A number of strikes were then called by the union, which were settled by the satisfaction of the union in the majority of the cases and union conditions were enforced. In a few cases, however, where difficulty was encountered, same were left over until the expiration of the agreement, when action will be taken against the

firm. Now that the agreement has expired, the union has a free hand to deal with those manufacturers who are still members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association as it sees fit. And as a matter of fact, a strike in one of these houses was called on Monday, Jan. 3rd, and after striking but a few hours, the firm acceded to all the demands of the union. This is a good omen for the new year.

The situation in the Cloak and Suit Industry at present is as follows:

In the Independent and American Association Departments, conditions are fair. Complaints that arise against manufacturers from time to time and which are inevitable when one takes into consideration the great number of shops controlled by the above departments, are being settled amicably and with very little trouble being encountered by the union.

As for the Protective Association Department, a number of complaints, and mainly such that involve discharges, were held over from the slack season, as the union did not care to involve itself in useless strikes during the dull period. These complaints are now being adjusted peacefully with very few exceptions, where strikes have to be called in order to get proper results. With the approach of the busy season there are few complaints being lodged against members of the Protective Association. It seems that the manufacturers have learned their lesson and know by this time that it does not pay to fight the union.

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

Nathan Benkowitz, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Wilder with having disobeyed the order of the office when instructed not to return to work at the shop of M. Solomon, 36 East 12th St., from which house he was removed on account of a complaint lodged by Brother Irving H. Barr, No. 4128A who was entitled to the job. After he was again removed from Meyer Solomon, the latter firm sent some piece goods to the firm of Belsky and sent Mr. Benkowitz to cut it there. Brother Benkowitz denies that he disobeyed the order of the union and as for Belsky's, he claims that he did not know that he was doing work for Meyer Solomon, but thought that he was hired by Mr. Belsky. On motion his reinstatement fee was increased \$25.

Joseph Grad, No. 1370, dropped member, appeared, Brother Grad was dropped in 1917 when he paid in the sum of \$34.95 which was the full amount for his reinstatement then. He claims that not having been called for examination or obligation and not having been in the trade, he would therefore request the Executive Board that the sum of \$34.95, which was forfeited, be credited to him on his reinstatement bill amounting to \$77.50. He presented a letter from Brother J. P. Friedman, Manager of Loc. 4, Amalgamated Clothing Cutters' Union, testifying to his good character. On motion his request was granted.

Morris Frados, No. 2089, appeared, Brother Frados worked

last season for the firm of Smith & Schneider, 40 West 27th St. However, the firm failed to re-employ him at the beginning of this season and hired some one else in his place. When Business Agent Sachs went on the road to point out to Brother Frados, the firm told him that Brother Frados was engaged by them as a stretcher and that now that they need one to do both stretching and marking, they could not use him. Brother Frados claims that this is only an excuse on the part of the firm in order to be able to retain the new man whose father is a very good friend of one of the firm. On motion the Executive Board decided that Brother Frados is entitled to an equal share of work in the above shop and the office was instructed to have him reinstated.

Irving Roth, No. 8174, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Berkowitz of the Joint Board with having been found working on Saturday afternoon, December 18th, at 130 P. M., in the shop of Eisman & Litoff, 40 West 11th Street. Brother Roth denies that he worked and claims that he only cut a skirt for his wife which took him about ten minutes. He was unable to explain, however, why he went to Webster Hall to vote right after work and then came back to the shop to cut the skirt when he could have cut it before leaving the shop if it took him only ten minutes. On motion a fine was imposed on Brother Roth.

Charles Jacobson, Manager of the Trade Union Immigration Bureau, 201-2nd Ave., appeared in behalf of Raymond Redlow, 55 Clinton St., an immigrant who claims to have worked as a cutter in the old country, and he wants to join this union, asking that he be given a chance to go through an examination in order to ascertain whether he is a cutter or not. Mr. Redlow states that he can obtain a position at Margolies & Levine, 19-34th Avenue. On motion the Executive Board decided to grant him an examination.

INTERNATIONAL CHORUS

In response to a great demand on the part of a large number of members of the International, the Educational Department has planned the organization of a large workers' chorus. This chorus will consist of men and women whose voices are sufficiently satisfactory for mass singing. For this purpose it is necessary to possess a particularly beautiful voice.

The chorus will be under the leadership of the well-known musician, A. Froshnikoff, whose previous success with similar enterprises insure splendid results with the International chorus. The chorus will be trained to sing well-known popular and classic selections as well as folk songs of all nations.

The members will meet at the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 390 E. 20th St., every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, to rehearse. The first rehearsal takes place on Friday evening, Jan. 7.

Since a limited number will be admitted, all those who wish to participate are urged to register immediately at the office of the Educational Department, or with Miss Elsie Gluck, Educational Director, of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, at 16 W. 21st St.

Educational Comment and Notes

The Workers' University of our International will be reopened for the second term of this season on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 1:30 P. M., under very encouraging circumstances. The result of the first term, in quantity as well as in quality, has exceeded our expectations. Our members, obviously feel that every course given at the University is of the highest importance to our students. The teachers who conduct these classes are of the type who are inspired with the cause of labor education. They are not only trying all together to make education a part of the labor movement, but they are trying to develop a special method of teaching for adult workers, the first of its kind ever attempted in this country.

Our educational activities have attracted the attention not only of the labor movement, but also of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. In its Bulletin, No. 271, recently published, and devoted to adult working class education in Great Britain and the U. S., Charles Patrick Sweeney gives a prominent place in the pamphlet to a description of the activities of our Educational Department. Mr. Sweeney made a special study of our educational work.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8, when our University reopens, one change will take place. Mr. B. J. Stolper, whom our members learned to appreciate last year, will start a course on "Tendencism in Modern Literature." It is not necessary to point out that Mr. Stolper will give this year his best to our members and will be of as much interest to them as last year. We advise none of our members who wish to join this class to miss the opportunity of attending this course.

Dr. Leo Wolman's Course in "Trade Union Policies"

On Saturday afternoon, at 2:30, Dr. Leo Wolman will resume his course in "Trade Union Policies," for the second semester. He will start this week with a discussion that the labor movement in the U. S. is shaped largely by the number of people engaged in different kinds of work. In a country in which the people are largely farmers, the labor movement will be of one character. If the people are largely factory workers the labor movement will be again different.

Dr. Wolman will work out with his class the number of people actually belonging to trade unions; how many do not belong to trade unions; where unions are likely to grow most rapidly; and the reason why those who are not in trade unions are outside.

Mimeographed outlines of the summary of Dr. Wolman's last lesson will be distributed to the students next week.

New Course in "Applied Psychology and Logic" with Mr. Alexander Fichandler

On Monday morning, Jan. 9th, at 10:30, Mr. Alexander Fichandler will commence a course on "Applied Psychology and Logic" at the Workers' University.

In this course the class study and discuss the most important laws from their own daily experience. In this matter, it is hoped that they will be able to improve their own methods of thinking and to find it easier to convince or persuade other people of the truth of their own opinions. The object of this course, in other words, is to make students "think straight."

Students who wish to register for this course may do so by applying either at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 206, or at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place.

Course in Economics for Members of Local 9 with Mr. Max Levin

Mr. Max Levin's course for members of the Cloak Tailors' Union on the labor movement, which has just ended was a great success. On the request of members of Local 9, the Educational Department has arranged to have Mr. Levin start a new course on the "Economics of Industrial System." This course will be given as before at the office of Local 9, 228 Second Ave., on Saturdays at 1:30. The first lesson starts next Saturday, Jan. 8.

Class in Advanced Public Speaking at Workers' University

The class in advanced public speaking, under Mr. Shulz, which is being organized at the request of a number of our members, will have its first session on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock. Those of our members who are qualified for this course and who wish to join it are urged to be on time.

OUT OF TOWN LOCALS Philadelphia

Waitman's Union, Local 15, has arranged for a series of lectures on modern European writers and their works to be given on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at White's Auditorium, 15th and Chestnut Sts., by Prof. John Cowper Powys. This course begins on Friday evening, Jan. 7, and the subject will be "Literature and Life." The second one will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 14, when Prof. Powys will speak on Romain Rolland and the importance of "Jean Christophe."

Local Activities

Another of the series of lectures in Yiddish arranged by the Joint Educational Committee of Locals 1 and 5 will take place this Friday evening, Jan. 7 at Brownsville. The lecturer will be Louis Hysman, and his subject is "Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining."

The next lecture will be given in the Forward Hall, 175 E. Broadway, with H. Burgin on "The Jewish Question and its Possible Solution."

Unity Centers

The Unity Centers of our International were reopened on Monday, Jan. 3, and registration for the classes is still continuing for the second term. Members can register with the local supervisors of the Unity Centers and consult with them about the work, at the office of the Local Union, or at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square.

Supreme Court Decision Blow to Organized Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Clayton Act exonerates the legitimate activities of the union. The highest court, however, reverses these decisions now.

The court takes the stand that the Clayton Act exempts the unions only in disputes arising directly between a labor organization and a firm in matters concerning "immediate terms or conditions of employment." But the moment a union undertakes, as in the Duplex case, to retaliate against a struck or a lockout shop by extending its activities outside the narrow sphere of that immediate shop it commits a crime and falls within the limits of the anti-trust laws. In other words, it means that if Union workers are on strike in a certain shop and they endeavor to go out to another State and to take steps, though in a perfectly legitimate sense, against the interests of the struck firm in that State, they can be prevented from doing so by the Federal courts on the ground of secondary boycott.

What such a decision amounts to in the everyday practice of the labor movement needs no explanation. It means literally the wiping out of all the legislative efforts of the American Federation of Labor in this direction for a number of years and places another heavy handicap in the path of the normal and rational development of labor in America. The disingenuous opinion written by Justice Brandeis and concurred in by Justices Holmes and Clarke states true enough that the action by the International Association of Machinists was not a boycott but "an instance of a strike of those who have a common interest to protect themselves by preventing use of products which part of them have tried to prevent manufacture by a strike."



NEXT SATURDAY, JANUARY 15TH

10-12TH SIG

"ZEIT" MASK BALL

in MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Beautiful Costumes—Handsome Prizes

BENEFIT CONCERT

Friends of Freedom for India

RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Saturday Eve., January 8, 1921, 8:15 O'clock

ARTISTS:

Bernard Friedman, harp; Miss Anna Halpern, soprano; Miss Frances Goldenthal, violinist; Mr. Morris Fayer, accompanist; Miss Lilyan Phillips, ballet. Mr. Tarkenton Dux, a student on Indian culture, will speak on Indian music.

Support the Brown Movement—the movement for complete Indian Independence—and at the same time enjoy yourself.

COME YOURSELF

Tickets \$1.00

Tickets can be had now at the Friends of Freedom for India office, above address, room 351; restaurant, 410 Seventh Ave., and Rand School office, room 121.

REDUCTION SOUGHT BY SCRANTON FIRM

There are a few cloak shops in Scranton, Pa., one of which, the M. & M. Cloak Co., the largest, has an agreement with the Union.

Recently, the firm has begun making overtures to the workers about a reduction of the prevailing scales stipulated in this agreement. The workers, naturally, refused to listen to these proposals, maintaining that the prices to be paid for work are to remain in force for the life of the agreement.

Vice-President Halpern left for Scranton on Wednesday, upon instructions from the General Office, to meet with this firm and to try to prevent by every means possible any violation of the existing scales, working hours or other terms of employment in that shop.

HEALTH QUESTION DIVISION

The Educational Department of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has opened a new division to be known as the Health Question Division. It is the aim of this division to answer whatever questions pertaining to health the workers may have. Questions should be addressed to the Educational Supervisor, a self-addressed and stamped envelope to be enclosed in each letter. Wherever possible a reply will be made by letter. This department will not prescribe medicines, nor outline specific treatment, but will advise the workers on any other matters of health that they might be interested in.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA GIVE MUSICAL CONCERT

The Friends of Freedom for India, which is crystallizing American sentiment for freedom for the workers of India, and is carrying on a good deal of agitation toward that end, will give a concert this Saturday evening at the Rand School auditorium.

The concert will include the following artists: Miss Frances Goldenthal, Violinist; Miss Anna Halpern, Soprano; Mr. Bernard Friedman, Harp; Mr. Morris Fayer, Accompanist; Dornia, Ballet; Lilyan Phillips, Ballet.

RAND SCHOOL MUSICAL PROGRAM

FOR
JANUARY

THIS FRIDAY

Jan. 7—Joint Recital
JACQUES GORDEN

Violinist

SAMUEL LIPSHEY

Violinist

Jan. 14—Concert by the
RAND SCHOOL SYM-
PHONY ORCHESTRA

Jan. 21—Russian Trio
EUGENE BERNSTEIN

Pianist

MICHEL BERNSTEIN

Violinist

VICTOR LUBALIN

Celloist

Jan. 28—Joint Recital
SARA GUREVITCH

Celloist

HARVEY LOHR

Tenor

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Small head Cabbage
1 cup "Sealot" Repe-
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1 cup Water
2 tablespoons Drippings
1 cup Broccoli
2 tablespoons Flour
Seasoning

Chop cabbage and boil in
salted water for one-half
hour. Sift drippings, stir in
flour and add one cup of hot
water, one cup of Sealot
Milk, salt and pepper to taste.
When this is smooth, stir in
cabbage. Place in greased
baking dish. Sprinkle head-
cabbage and brown in the
oven.



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All members of the united Local 3 (locals 3 and 80)
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previously at 9 West 1st St. and 725 Lexington Ave., have
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Complaints and all other union matters should be brought
to the new office.

By order of the

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, January 10th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, January 17th.
GOOD AND WELFARE: Monday, January 24th.
GENERAL: Monday, January 31st.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, February 7th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

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