

"My sightless
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job, 27:6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. III, No. 4

New York, Friday, January 21, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

New Agreement Reached in New York Dress Industry

Will be Voted on Next Tuesday

The conferences held lately between the sub-committees of workers and employers in the dress industry have brought final results. After the sub-committees have come to an understanding about the terms of the new agreement, a meeting of the full conference committee of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry and the Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc., was called together last Monday afternoon, at which this agreement was adopted.

On Tuesday evening, January 18th, a special meeting of the Joint Board took place, to receive the report of the conference committee on the new agreement. After thorough consideration of all the clauses of the new compact, it was adopted, with a few minor changes, by the Joint Board.

The agreement will now be brought before the members of the Union for a vote. It was decided to call two big member meetings on Tuesday next, January 18th, at Beethoven and Webster Halls. Every worker employed in the dress shops of New York—operators, finishers, drapers, cutters and pressmen—are all requested to attend these meetings and hear the agreement.

The principal points in the new contract are the following:

1. A complete union shop;

2. The division of the 44 work hours into 8 days; in other words, a 8 day work-week;
3. Equal division of work among all the workers in the shop;
4. Not less than 12 machines in operation to constitute a shop;
5. The granting of half a day with pay on Election Day.

There are in the agreement clauses relating to the settlement of prices for piece workers with a provision that in case it appears that prices have not been rightly settled, that the workers may demand a re-settlement of same. An assurance is attached thereto that under no conditions can there be a reduction in wages.

Of great importance is also the point that when an employer asks a worker to come to the shop and it appears that he has not work for him on that day, that he must pay the worker at least for a half day. In addition, there are a number of mutual obligations in the agreement regarding legal holidays, wages, etc. The workers of all the dress shops are requested to come to the meeting on Tuesday, and to discuss the terms of the new agreement and discuss and consider all clauses and points with earnestness and intelligence before they are ready to vote upon it.

General Executive Board in Session at Boston

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board of our International has begun its sessions on Thursday morning, January 19th, at Hotel Bellevue, 21 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

The first day of the meeting was devoted principally to the reading of the reports by President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff. President Schlesinger's report covers all negotiations conducted between him and the various manufacturers' associations all over the country during the past two months. It stresses the importance of safeguarding the standards of our International under the present unfavorable and trying conditions for labor, and receives with a feeling of satisfaction the fact that the concerted efforts of the organized employers in our industrial centers have so far failed to accomplish either a reduction in wages or the lengthening of working hours in our trades. The report contains, in addition, a number of plans and recommendations for the activities of the International during the coming quarter along the same lines of definite resistance to any encroachments upon our wage and working standards.

Secretary Baroff's report contains a detailed review of the general condition of the International and of the policy of retrenchment inaugurated during the past three months in order to keep the organization on a sound financial basis. It contains

a recommendation for a general assessment of \$1.00 per member, for the purpose of strengthening our financial reserves and likewise for the raising of a House Fund for the International. Secretary Baroff reviews the financial condition of the majority of our organizations, East and West, and comes to the conclusion that our locals should have used greater economy with regard to their funds in times of prosperity. Secretary Baroff dwells with particular stress upon the necessity of more co-operation and a greater response by our big locals towards the establishment of the Tuberculosis Fund of the International, particularly in view of the fact that in accordance with the sanatorium rules recently adopted, our organization is in duty bound to support tubercular members from its treasury.

Among the most important subjects to be discussed at this meeting will be the strained situation in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia; the relations between the New York cloakmakers and the Manufacturers' Protective Association; the cloak situation in Toronto, Canada; the accumulation campaign in Baltimore and in the West; the work of the Out-of-Town Department; the strike in Cincinnati; and the cloak settlements in Toledo and Cleveland.

The next issue of "Justice" will contain a detailed and clear account of all the discussions and decisions adopted at this meeting of the Board.

Tuberculosis Prevention Week in Union Health Center

From Monday, January 24th to Saturday, January 29th, there will be held at the Union Health Center, 121 E. 17th Street, a tuberculosis exhibit, arranged for the Union Health Center by the New York Tuberculosis Association. Very interesting charts, models, various exhibits, and motion and screen pictures will be shown and a special attack made on this particular disease. In addition there will also be held on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M., mass meetings at which a number of prominent speakers, such as Professor S. Adolphus Knopf, Mr. Edward C. Rylands of the N. Y. Tuberculosis Association, Mr. Fred M. Stone, President of the Committee for Care of the Jewish Tuberculosis and many others will speak. "In matters of health as in economic the salvation of the workers depends upon the workers themselves."

Right-to-Organize Meeting in Garfield a Great Success

The meeting which the Out-of-Town Department of the International held at Garfield, N. J., on January 18th, proved to be an unusual success. The hall was crowded to the doors with skirt and dressmakers, and the bosses of the little town who have played their last card against our organization have lost, and lost badly. Knowing that the meeting was scheduled for 7 o'clock, the employers forced their workers to work until 7 o'clock that evening, in the belief that that would make it impossible for their employees to attend the meeting. But they failed in their object, as the workers of Garfield have become so much interested in the meeting that they went straight to the hall, right from the shop, without going home for their evening meal.

The meeting was addressed by the Italian Priest, Reverend Giuseppe Ieremia, who delivered an impassioned speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the Italian workers present. Brother Henry Diller, the Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, whose visiting efforts resulted for us

the permit to hold the meeting, spoke at length, describing present industrial conditions and pointing out the importance of organization and keeping together in order to maintain the conditions gained in the better times that have preceded the present critical situation in industry. Brother Diller paid a tribute to our International for the splendid results that we have achieved for our workers everywhere and for the loyalty of our members to the Union.

He was followed by Brother Castagna, a greaser in one of the Garfield shops, who appealed to his co-workers to join the Union, and asked Brother Nathan Weiss, the chairman of the meeting, that the International establish a permanent office in Garfield so that the organizing work could begin immediately. In reply Brother Weiss stated that the International means to establish a local union in Garfield and that an office will be opened there within the next few weeks. This statement was greeted with prolonged cheers. After this, all three present signed application cards for membership, and a number of them took out books from

Grand Concert and Dance in Lower Bronx Unity Center

Students of the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 45, Brown Place and 135th Street, and members residing in this locality, will have a grand concert and dance in the auditorium of the school on Friday evening, January 22. This affair has been organized by the Educational Department to celebrate the opening of the Lower Bronx Unity Center this season which is a great success. Attire of prominence will appear in the program, after which the students and their friends will enjoy dancing. Union members residing in the Lower Bronx Unity Center section are cordially invited.

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The Blackboard: Local No. 124. The workers must have thoroughly satisfied with the meeting and determined to have a local union in Garfield.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANRHH

FRENCH LABOR CONFEDERATION "DISSOLVED"

THE French courts have dissolved the General Confederation of Labor by a decree issued in the course of last week in Paris.

The order of dissolution came as little surprise to the workers of France. Under the French laws, labor unions are chartered. These charters specifically forbid the union taking political action or acting as a political body. Regardless of this provision, the more radical wing of the Confederation insisted, and succeeded, in carrying out a plan for a general strike on May 1, 1920, which had as its object to force the recognition of the present regime of Ruffin by the French Government. Shortly after that charge was brought in the courts against the leaders of the Confederation for having transgressed upon the legal limitations of their charter.

In accordance with the dissolution decree, the Secretary General of the Confederation, Jehu, and 180 francs worth on technical charges. As is known, the labor unions in France, as represented by the General Confederation, have for years been the more conservative section of the French labor movement, and during the war it kept in line with the Government. As a matter of fact, Jehu, fearful of such an action by the Government, opposed the movement for a general strike last spring.

Of course, this order for "dissolving" the French labor movement probably amounts to no more than an eloquent gesture on the part of the French Government. The French union cannot and will not be "dissolved" by a mere decision of the court. What is likely to take place is an official reorganization of the unions to take the place of the disbanded body.

AMALGAMATED FEELS STRIKERS

WITH the opening of five distributing branches and a central warehouse, the Commissary Department of the clothing workers' strike was formally set in operation on January 15th. The stores have been located where they can most readily be reached by the strikers. Additional stores are being looked up in various parts of the city.

The plan is that the organization will have so-called "cash coupons" in denominations ranging from \$3 to \$7. The coupons will be given for groceries and for supplies at any of the Amalgamated stores. All goods will be put up in packages for ease in distribution and packing, and will be marked at practically prevailing retail prices.

For members who are not able to buy coupons for cash, but are in need of complete relief by the Union, the coupons will be issued from, after approval by the shop and hall chairman. It is also planned to have a chain of restaurants opened for the accommodation of locked-out workers not performing picket duty.

In a word, the Amalgamated strikers are digging deep and warm trenches for a long winter siege. The deadlock in this strike continues with very little hope for a settlement in the immediate future. A number of settlements in New York and the general settlements in Baltimore have, nevertheless, made the situation quite favorable for the strikers. There is little doubt that with the sympathy of the organized workers ally behind them and their

own preparations and readiness to fight keyed up to the highest pitch, that the Amalgamated strikers will win a clean-cut victory no matter how long they may have to struggle for it.

RURER MINERS STRIKE TO DISARM MONARCHISTS

THE calling of the Kaiser to Holland apparently has not made the existence of the German Republic altogether safe from the designs of the monarchists and militarists. During the year of 1920 there have been organized in Germany under various names large groups of monarchists and supporters of the reaction, who have been drilling in regular military formation and who have come in possession of supplies of arms and ammunition hidden in safe places. These civil guards have been particularly abundant in Bavaria, where they have become an open threat to the existing republican institutions and to the liberties and guarantees won in the course of the past two years by the German workers.

Late in December a delegation of miners from the Ruhr district appeared at the Chancellor's office at Berlin and insisted upon the immediate disarmament of the Bavarian civil guards, since the latter's continued existence, they argued, exposed the Ruhr District to sudden French invasion. The miners supported their demand by threatening to cut off the supply of coal from Bavaria. They stated that they were tired of the Government's dilatory way of treating the disarmament question and have decided themselves to take the bull by the horns. The Berlin authorities, however, have found themselves either too weak to carry out the demand of the miners, or were inclined to minimize the threat contained in the existence of armed civil guards in Bavaria. The immediate result of this continued policy of vacillation was a strike of 10,000 miners in the Ruhr District, to carry out their disarmament program. It seems that the news concerning this strike was at first successfully suppressed. Later, however, it trickled into the labor press of Holland and Belgium, and from there was relayed to America.

What the exact situation of the strike is at present is hardly known. The Ruhr miners have in the past 12 months done so much both to make the existence of Germany tolerable and to supply France with coal, that a protracted strike can hardly be imagined, especially in winter. On the other hand, the Berlin authorities may find themselves taken in by the Bavarian situation in spite of its best intentions. The weapon of a general strike, however, which proved so successful against the Kapp monarchist insurrection in the winter of 1919, we hope, will prove just as potent an instrument to combat reaction and monarchism that is lifting its head again in the south of Germany.

ITALIAN WORKERS ASK SIX HOUR DAY

THE Turin Chamber of Labor has passed a resolution asking all industries to diminish their working time from 8 to 6 hours. "The crisis in expenditures," states the resolution, "necessitates curtailment of production. However, instead of diminishing 20% of the workmen, the factory owners had better reduce 20% of the working hours. This is to take place without any alteration in the men's wages."

The League of Industrial, the ex-

planation of the big employment of Italy, has applied to this resolution in a very conciliatory spirit, shaking the most minute opposition of the conditions in industry and the reasons for the reduction in selling of products. It is interesting that in their answer proposed to the Turin Chamber of Labor, they state that they are ready to examine the question of reducing the working hours to 6, together with the Chamber, although they wish to state that the measure proposed cannot be generally applied. While in certain industries, like that of the manufacture of stockings, a reduction in working hours in order to avoid unemployment, has already been applied, it could not possibly be applied in other industries for technical reasons. But for these industries where the project can be applied on this basis, the employers' league has declared itself ready to negotiate with representatives of the workers.

After the Turin crisis of last September which involved all the industrial centers of North Italy in a revolutionary outbreak, work has been apparently resumed and affairs seem tranquil. The Italian workers having become conscious of their strength, have obviously made up their mind to lay further victories through a constant pressure upon their employers for shorter working hours, elimination of unemployment insofar as possible, and a greater share of responsibility for management in industry.

THE PAN-AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS

THE third Pan-American Labor Congress has convened during the past week in Mexico City. The first congress took place in Laredo, Texas, in November, 1918, and the second in New York in July, 1919.

Delegates from 18 South and Central American republics, and representatives from the U. S. and Mexico have come to attend the Congress. The first days of the Congress have been noted by the introduction of a number of constructive resolutions aimed at the forming of stronger bonds between the labor movement on the North American continent, and the labor organizations of South America and Mexico. Among the American delegates, in addition to President Goetz, there are Vice-Presidents Matthew Wolf, Daniel J. Tobin and J. F. Fry of the International Maritime Union. Mother Jones also came with the American trade union party to attend the labor convention.

HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 2nd

A MEETING of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been called for February 2nd at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C. in a statement made by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation, it is announced that the meeting is called for the purpose of combatting the publicity campaign of the powerful financial and industrial interests of the country for the shaping of public opinion against organized labor.

The statement by Secretary Morrison calls attention to the fact that these attacks upon organized labor include demands to establish the anti-union law, wage reductions, anti-strike laws, compulsory arbitration, labor injunctions and a destruction of public opinion which would neutralize the general union movement through backward steps. It is quite possible that this conference will decide to launch a powerful movement against those who imagine that

they control periodically every avenue of publicity.

It may be recalled here that a similar conference of labor heads was called in Washington a little over a year ago, on December 11, 1919. At that meeting a "bill of rights" and a program were adopted purporting to bring about a consolidation of labor's aims and to contain a clear-cut statement of what labor will fight for in the future. 1920, however, has brought forth little evidence of the strength back of that "bill of rights" and the weakness of the labor leaders to represent a program of self-action on the part of the Federation.

It is to be hoped that the lesson of the year that has just passed and the echo of the blows which have been directed during the past six months at organized labor from its enemies, will have sobered up the heads of the international unions and brought them to the realization of the state of affairs in the country. One policy stippled of fear and vacillation can give labor strength and virility and make it both feared and respected by its adversaries and the public in general.

NEW YORK STATE HAS OVER A MILLION AND A HALF UNEMPLOYED

THERE are 1,514,000 unemployed persons in the State of New York. Greater New York alone has 520,000 out of work.

The major part of unemployment is in the industrial cities and towns of the State, while in the rural districts and sparsely settled areas over 100,000 are not working. The figures also show 719,000 men out of employment and 695,000 women workers idle in the State. New York City has 520,000 idle women workers and an equal number of men workers unemployed. These computations include men, women and children whose work is normally seasonal in character, but the vast majority are men.

These figures were secured by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York which has just completed a census of unemployed in New York and has secured figures on corresponding conditions in other industrial cities of the State. The unions unemployed in New York City comprise 75,000 clothing workers; 50,000 hosierymen; 35,000 furriers, women and children whose work is normally seasonal in character, but the vast majority are men.

The major number were formerly engaged in transportation lines of competition and the building trades. Buffalo has 200,000 out of work. In Rochester 200,000 are not working. The figures also show from men, women and children unemployed in the building trades, 20,000 shipyard workers, and 25,000 in miscellaneous trades. The non-union 300,000 include labor, metal and cutting in all unorganized trades. In Buffalo the unemployed is equally divided between union and non-union labor. The major number were formerly engaged in transportation lines of competition and the building trades. Buffalo has 200,000 out of work.

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Cost of Living in Cleveland

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

Beginning with last Fall, a country-wide publicity campaign was undertaken to prove that the cost of living was coming down, and that pre-war prices on the necessities of life were in sight. The drop in wholesale prices of luxuries, such as automobiles and furs, and some necessities, such as clothing, was heralded as the turning of the tide in the continual rise in the cost of living during the last six years. Workers who were negotiating for increases in their wages during the last two years were told on every occasion that the peak of high prices had been reached, and a decline in the prices of necessities was very noticeable. The wives of the workers were, however, continually complaining that the sum of money which they had for household expenses was failing to purchase the necessary commodities, and that the shrinkage of the dollar was felt as greatly as before. Unable to maintain their standards previously attained, the workers were insisting on increases in their wages in order to increase the purchasing power of their wages. In the latter part of 1920, because of under-consumption and the apparent stringency of money, certain articles were offered at reduced prices. The workers' families, however, did not feel these reductions in their daily expenditures for their maintenance. It was because these reductions entered very little into, or altogether failed to affect the budget of the average wage earner's family.

The Budgetary System.

The cost of living cannot be measured by increases or decreases in the prices of certain commodities alone. The fluctuations in the prices must be related to the family budget of the worker. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which regularly collects price statistics throughout this country, has therefore, during the last two years, adopted the budgetary method of measuring changes in the cost of living.

When the wage controversy arose in Cleveland last December, the employers were determined upon securing a decrease in the prevailing wage under the assumption that the advertised decrease in the cost of living, the representatives of the Cleveland Union had to prove to the Arbitration Board that not only has the cost of living not gone down, but the annual earning of the workers were quite below the "minimum of health and decency" budget which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics had worked out for the average wage earner's family, consisting of father, mother and three children below the age of fourteen. A detailed survey of retail prices and costs of various necessities in Cleveland was made by the Research Department, the results of which were presented to Judge Mack's Board, which was to determine whether the position of the employers for a decrease in the wage scale should be granted.

What the U. S. Budget Is.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, after having made a quantitative study of the various needs of the average wage earner's family, had arrived at what it termed a minimum of health and comfort level. It differentiated this level from two others which may be considered in determining family budgets. The Bureau considered the following three different budget systems:

(a) The poorest or poverty level, or, in other words, the Bureau says the level is as follows: "This repre-

sents roughly a standard of living just above where families receive aid from charity, or where they run into serious debt."

(b) The minimum of subsistence level. This level is characterized by the Bureau as follows: "It is based essentially on the mere animal existence and allows little or nothing for the needs of such as social creature."

(c) The minimum of health and comfort level. This budget level is presented by the Bureau as "a slightly higher level than that of subsistence, providing not only for the material needs of food, shelter and body covering, but also for certain comforts, and to maintain the worker's instinct of self respect and decency; some insurance against the most important misfortunes—death, disability and fire; good education for the children; some amusement and some expenditures for self development."

The last named budget level which the Bureau of Labor Statistics adopted as applicable to the conditions of the average wage earner's family is analyzed more fully as follows:

1. "A sufficiency of nourishing food for the maintenance of health, particularly the children's health;
2. Housing in low-rent neighborhoods and within the smallest possible number of rooms consistent with decency, but with sufficient light, heat and toilet facilities for the maintenance of health and decency;
3. The upkeep of household equipment, such as kitchen utensils, bedding and linen, necessary for health, but with no provision for the purchase of additional furnishings;
4. Clothing sufficient for warmth, of a sufficiently good quality to be economical, but with no further regard for appearance and style than is necessary to permit the family members to appear in public and within their narrow social circles without embarrassment or loss of self-respect;
5. A surplus over the above expenditures which would permit of only a minimum outlay for such necessary demands as—
 - (a) Street car fares to and from work and necessary rides to stores and markets;
 - (b) The keeping up of a moderate amount of life insurance;
 - (c) Medical and dental care;
 - (d) Contributions to churches and labor or beneficial organizations;
 - (e) Single amusements, such as the moving picture once in a while, occasional street car rides for pleasure, some Christmas gifts for the children, etc.;
 - (f) Daily newspaper."

That the above described budget was not exaggerated and was considered only as a minimum necessary for the maintenance of the family in health and decency is further amplified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the following language:

"It needs to be emphasized that the budget level adopted in the present study is in no way intended as an ideal budget. It was intended to establish a bottom level of health and decency below which a family cannot go without danger of physical and moral deterioration. This budget does not include many conveniences which

should be included in a proper 'American standard of living.' This provision is directly made for savings other than insurance, not for vacations, nor for books and other educational purposes. On the other hand, a family with the items listed in this budget should be able to maintain itself in health and modest comfort. It would have a sufficiency of food, respectable clothing, sanitary housing, and a minimum of the essential necessities."

Specifically, the budget outlined above was divided into six different main groups, i. e., 1) Food, 2) Clothing, 3) Housing, 4) Light and Heat, 5) Household Equipment, and 6) Miscellaneous. The last group contains the provision for the maintenance of health, life and fire insurance, carfare, amusements, recreation, dues to church, labor and fraternal organizations, cleaning supplies and services, newspapers and other incidental expenses.

As a result of the exhaustive study of various budgets and the needs of the family comfort from various authoritative sources, quantities or appropriations were allotted to every item of the budget within the various groups.

The Food budget, which represents the largest part of the total annual expenditure of the family, was particularly studied from the point of view of the relative values of various foods and their ability to furnish the necessary amount of calories.

In attempting to ascertain the actual cost of this "Health and Decency Budget" for the average wage earner's family in Cleveland at the present time, the detailed quantitative allotments provided by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was scrupulously followed in our survey and representative prices for the various necessities were obtained. The costs of food and housing were considered from the point of view of the city burhoods where the workers reside rather than the city as a whole. Thus, prices for foodstuffs were obtained in markets where the workers' wives make their purchases. Similar prices were obtained from grocery stores and butcher shops in districts where the workers live.

The annual appropriation for housing was ascertained from an inquiry among the members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Prices for other necessities were secured from representative department stores, men's and women's furnishing stores and similar establishments where the average working man's family trades. In addition the workers and their wives were interviewed as to prices they regularly pay for necessities. In general, the aim was not to obtain high prices but rather to place the costs at a minimum, assuming that the wife of a worker was most economical, and aimed to buy things at places where the prices are most reasonable.

Detailed Analysis of Budget Cost.

1. FOOD.—Nearly one hundred and twenty items were considered in the survey of the Food Budget. Several prices were obtained for the same items and averages of these prices were secured. The Food Budget is grouped in several categories, and the total annual expenditures for each of the categories is as follows:

Meats	\$154.27
Fish	25.95
Dairy Products	228.27
Fats	34.79

Eggs	42.24
Cereals and their products	125.48
Sugars	25.22
Fruits, fresh	77.71
Fruits, dried	13.92
Fruits, canned	22.28
Vegetables, fresh	113.85
Vegetables, dried	5.34
Vegetables, canned	14.21
Miscellaneous	50.92

Total \$950.65

2. CLOTHING.—The needs of everyone of the five members of the family were considered with regard to clothing for the different seasons of the year. The quantities allotted in the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget were closely adhered to though in a number of instances the needs were considered to be greater than the allotments provided for in the budget. Thus, the annual provision of only one-third of a summer suit and one-third of a winter suit, one-quarter of an overcoat, two night shirts, two ties, and only one of what the budget terms "dress shirt" for the father; one-half of a dress waist, one-half of a cotton shirt, one-third of a coat, and only two night gowns for the entire year for the mother, are some of the inadequacies in the clothing budget from the point of view of the average working man's family.

The distribution of expenditures on clothing is as follows:

Husband	\$177.25
Wife	211.44
Boy of 12	127.17
Boy of 6	55.93
Boy of 2	55.23

Total \$667.01

3. HOUSING.—The expenditures on housing of seventy-three members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were investigated.

The average rental obtained was \$22.92, making a total annual outlay for housing of \$335.76. It should be noted that the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget provides for five rooms to allow the five members of the family to live in decency and comparative comfort. Anyone familiar with the housing conditions prevailing in Cleveland and the rents paid, even in the low rental districts, said, even the low rental districts, knows that \$22.92 could not provide a worker with five rooms where he could maintain his family in decency and comfort. For the purpose of the present budget, we shall, however, consider the annual expenditure of \$335.76 as allotted for rent.

4. HEAT AND LIGHT.—Members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were interviewed regarding their average expenditures for gas, electricity and fuel. To simplify matters it was assumed that gas was used exclusively for cooking purposes, electricity for lighting, and fuel for heating. Accordingly it was found that the average monthly expenditure for gas was \$2.12 or \$25.44 a year, and the average monthly expenditure for electricity was \$1.87 or \$22.44 per year. In view of the prevailing practice in Cleveland, where both fuel and gas is used for heating purposes, an estimate of the annual expenditure for coal could be obtained from interviews of members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and from information obtained from the Lake-Side Fuel Co. It was found that the average family maintaining five rooms would need at least five tons of coal. Taking the average prevailing price for coal it was estimated that \$25.50 would be spent on fuel during the year. The total expenditures for heat and light was, therefore, put at \$127.90.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1122.

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

Vol. III, No. 4 Friday, January 21, 1921

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1898, 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 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 20, 1921.

EDITORIALS

THE NEW DRESSMAKERS' LOCAL

The organizing of Local No. 22 continues at a slow, unsatisfactory pace. According to the report of Secretary Sandler, given at the last meeting, at which members for the executive board of the new local were nominated, so far only 250 members have been transferred from Local No. 25 to Local No. 22. It appears that the great majority of the New York dressmakers are still in a quandary as to what to do.

What is the true cause of this vacillation and uncertainty? Brother Hochman, the chairman of the meeting; President Schlesinger, and Morris Sigman have made, it seems, the situation pretty clear for this assembly. The majority of these men and women still suffer from phrase-intoxication, from worshipping the term "one big union," without paying the least thought to the fact that the only "one big union" that has a basis for existence and can exert a powerful influence in our industry is the organization form adopted by the big Cloakmakers' Union, a joint board of a number of locals, united for common action and common defense and offense.

As yet, they would not understand this. Behind the forest of the high-sounding talk about the "one big union," they cannot see the plain trees, the true facts of the situation. Nevertheless, there is not the slightest reason for despair. Sooner or later they will realize that the only manner in which Local No. 25, which is composed of waist makers, and Local No. 22, consisting of dressmakers, can exist and function as true labor organizations and do all within their power for the interest of their membership, is by having these two distinctly different trades separated into two individual locals and operating under a joint board for the entire industry.

The International is determined to realize this plan with all the energy at its command, and we may rest assured that before 1921 will have passed out, both Local No. 22 and Local No. 25 will have become powerful organizations, to which their members and the International as a whole will be able to point with pride.

A DESPICABLE AND SILLY ACT

According to some press reports, some "radical" members of a miners' union in a small town in Pennsylvania, have dynamited the home and the store belonging to their leader, because he was opposed to a strike of the workers under the present circumstances. As the statement has it, he openly declared that the workers had no just cause for the contemplated strike.

Of course, we shall not undertake to judge how far this local leader was justified in his opinion; we are not at all familiar with the circumstances of this case. One thing is clear, according to the opinion of these radical members of that union, that this leader was thoroughly in the wrong. We, nevertheless, can hardly even conceive how these "radical" workers could have even dared to attempt such an act of violence. Of course, this is the most insane way of removing a leader who persists in his opinion in spite of the expressed will of the membership. In a way, this dogged persistence is testimony to the fact that this man truly deserves to be a leader. A demagogue, a false friend acts like a weathercock, whose opinions change as the wind blows. Such a leader is a real danger for a labor union, and such men without backbone and firm opinions have always been the greatest handicap to the progress of organized labor. Dynamite is certainly a very poor argument against a man who stands firmly by his opinions and beliefs.

If he was a traitor, it was his duty to expose him and end his career in that way. By attempting violence against him they have demonstrated their unfitness to assume a place of leadership in their union. The inevitable consequence of their act may be the destruction of their organization, a result which will please their bosses no less than it will hurt their own interests.

Of course, all this is said upon the assumption that the report in the press is true. However, we can hardly believe that radical workers will permit themselves to become involved in such a murderous adventure. It is more likely that behind this dynamiting there were a few cut-throats hired by the mine owners to discredit the radical workers, to create dissension and quarrels between the members of the union and to bring about its final disruption.

EX-PRESIDENT ROSENBERG'S "MEMOIRS"

Local No. 1, the Cloak Operators' Union of New York, is to be congratulated for the mass meeting and concert arranged under its auspices upon the occasion of the appearance of "My

Memoirs of the Cloakmakers' Union," by ex-President Abraham Rosenberg, one of the oldest leaders and builders of the Cloakmakers' Union. The mass meeting at Cooper Union was a touching demonstration of the feeling of appreciation and gratitude which our workers display upon occasion towards those who serve them loyally and unselfishly.

Abraham Rosenberg has been outside of the Cloakmakers' Union for quite a long time. Nevertheless, there gathered together last Sunday afternoon at Cooper Union, in response to a brief call from Local No. 1, several thousand men who came to express their esteem and love for their old friend and leader. Of course, this demonstration was not given to Rosenberg as a writer of the history of the Cloakmakers' Union. He had written down, to the best of his abilities, certain facts connected with the early stages of the labor movement in general and of the cloakmakers' organization in particular. This demonstration was very likely given to him not in approval of the old regime of our International, as most of those present had very likely participated in the change of that regime to the present administration of our International. The demonstration was more of a personal nature. It was given to Rosenberg who had devoted his life and his abilities in the best way and manner he knew how to the lifting of the workers to a higher level and to improved economic standards.

The congratulatory remarks uttered by all the speakers at the meeting: Joseph Barondess, London, Schlesinger and Yanofsky, have been made in this sense of warm appreciation and comradeship, and judging by the applause of the audience, it expressed their feelings and sentiments in a true manner.

In the course of his interesting speech at the Rosenberg celebration, Meyer London gave vent to a thought which we believe is worth while noting and committing to memory. Said London: "It is quite easy for one to declare himself or herself a 'citizen of the world' or a 'member of a world-wide union.' Such a declaration binds one to nothing definite or concrete. It is, however, difficult, very difficult, to belong month after month, year after year to a labor union, to pay dues and to do all one can towards the maintenance of this union; to be frequently persecuted by the employer and to endure a perpetual martyrdom for the cause of labor."

AN IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION OF THE JOINT BOARD

That took place last Saturday. Aside from the elected officials and many active members of the local unions, there were invited to be present at that occasion President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, ex-manager of the Joint Board and at present Manager of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry; Morris Sigman; Congressman Meyer London; General Organizer Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor; the writer of these lines, and many other guests.

The installation was marked by an exceptional air of solemnity, owing to the fact that Brother Frayne, who was given the honor to be the chairman of the installation ceremony, conducted the affair with a lot of pomp and circumstance unusual at installation meetings of our local unions.

An incident occurred at that meeting which probably deserves a line or two in these columns. One of the delegates of the Joint Board became so incensed over the ceremony that he left the meeting as a protest. We are not sticklers for too much ceremony and pomp, yet we can hardly conceive how a person with common sense can permit himself to become so enraged over a matter like that as to run away from a meeting. This delegate apparently considers himself to be a great radical, who is so much above such ordinary things as installation ceremonies. We believe, however, that he only displayed his intolerance and bad taste by his hasty action and had, probably, without intention, insulted all those present. Had he really meant to protest in a civil and proper way, he could have asked the chairman to permit him to state in so many words his opposition to the ceremonies without much further ado.

Needless to say, of course, that this small incident did not in any way interfere with the impressiveness of the installation meeting and the true ring of all the speeches delivered upon that occasion.

WELL MEANT, BUT

John Spargo was surely actuated with the best of intentions in issuing a protest against anti-Semitism in America, which was signed by some of the most prominent men in the land, like President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Bryan and many others. Spargo assures, in his statement, that not a single Jewish organization had taken part in this protest, first, in order to make the impression of this protest stronger, and, secondly, because he thinks that it is the duty and the obligation of the non-Jewish world to repudiate the anti-Semitic abominations of Henry Ford's sheet.

There is a splendid explanation. It presents the best proof why anti-Semitism in America is pure and simple insanity. Nevertheless, it appears to us that this anti-Semitism has received its official recognition, as it were, because of these signatures. The handful of scribbles who are being well paid by Ford, the multi-millionaire, can boast now that their propaganda has had its effect and state in proof of their contention the fact that some of the biggest men in the land have found it necessary to express their protest against their agitation. It may give a good deal of undesired publicity to this poisonous sheet, as it is likely to arouse the curiosity of a number of people who would have otherwise remained indifferent to its venomous outbreaks. This humane and splendid action may thus have had consequences, consequences which the protest against the anti-Semites had sought to avoid.

Educational Comment and Notes

Workers' University to Have New Courses

The attendance of the Workers' University of our International has increased to such an extent that a new class was organized last Saturday to be given on Saturdays at 2.30. This class is in charge of Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., formerly of Columbia University, who will take up during the remainder of the year a discussion of the forces of modern civilization. The students of this class will analyze the various racial, industrial, political and social forces which have been operating in the past and whose total effect has been to produce society as it is now.

Members who wish to register for this course are asked to apply at the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, or at the Washington Irving High School, on next Saturday at 2.30.

Class in Current Economic Opinions
The students of Miss Scribner's class took up this week the scientific basis for the shorter day. The class also took up the comparison of an eight-hour plant and a ten-hour plant as discussed in a recent issue of the U. S. Public Health Bulletin.

This class is exceedingly interesting to those members of the International who wish to make the information which they receive in the weekly papers systematic, and who wish to make such information mean more to them than merely items of news.

Class in Trade Union Policies
Dr. Leo Wolfson in his class in Trade Union Policies is taking up statistics dealing with the proportion of organized workers, the number of women who are organized, organization in small towns, among unskilled workers, in large centrally controlled industries; to show the present state of affairs, and what are the immediate prospects in trade union organization. This class meets Saturdays at 2.30.

Mr. Fischel's Class in Applied Psychology and Logic

At the next session of the class in Applied Psychology and Logic, which meets Sunday mornings at 10.30, the

class will consider the process by which the human mind acquires and assimilates new knowledge. In this discussion the class will use their own experience to determine under what physical and mental conditions they can retain information best, in which this new information should be presented to them, what kind of illustrations or examples should be given, etc.

Lectures on Health in Unity Centers

Lectures on health by physicians connected with the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene have become as popular with our members that the Educational Department has arranged for another series to be given at several of the Unity Centers on Thursday nights.

The second Bronx Unity Center, P. R. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Dr. Rudolph Rapp will take up on Thursday night digestive disorders.

Dr. Jerome Meyers will discuss epidemic diseases at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue.

Our Local Union Activities

On Friday evening, January 22, our members residing in Harlem will have the opportunity to hear Mr. H. Lang discuss the Industrial and Political Struggle of Organized Labor at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 E. 160th Street, at 8 o'clock.

On Friday evening, January 22, International members residing in the Bronx will have Mr. H. Burgin talk on the Jewish Labor Movement in the United States, at the London Casino, 3775 Third Avenue, at 8 o'clock.

These lectures are given under the auspices of the Joint Educational Committee of the Cloakmakers Union, Locals 1 and 2. All International members are invited.

Advanced Public Speaking

The class in advanced public speaking under Dr. Shulz has been organized and is carrying on work which will be of great assistance to the students when they find it necessary

to appear before various organizations.

The students of this class are being trained to prepare briefs for debates, arguments for subjects, and also to speak extemporaneously on subjects of current importance and interest. Part of the work of the class consists of debates and discussions by the members of the class, which meet every Sunday morning at 11.30.

Economics in Our Unity Centers

Courses in economics and in the history of the labor movement are given in every Unity Center in our International by able and expert teachers on every phase of interest to our workers.

In the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, on Monday evenings, and at the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 25, Broome Place and 116th Street, on Tuesday evenings, Mr. Max Levin in his course on the History of the Labor Movement to-day has traced the growth of the labor movement in England, France, Germany, Italy, and the present day. Last week Mr. Levin discussed the part labor plays in the industrial and political life in England; the Miners' Federation with its membership of 300,000; the National Union of Railway Men, and the National Transport Workers' Union.

This week he will take up the introduction of democracy in industry that labor should have a voice in industry.

Mr. Selon De Leont is giving a course in economics at the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday evenings, and at the Wadsworth Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street, on Tuesday evenings at 8.30. At the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 71, 1664 Street and Fifth Avenue, Mr. A. L. Wilbert in his course on Modern Economic Institutions on Tuesday evenings will take up this week a discussion of the origin and functions of the trust or corporation, which has a virtual monopoly of a commodity or of a service which the community needs.

At the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, on Tuesday evenings, Dr. Margaret Daniels in her course on American and European Countries discussed last week Trade

Unionism in the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. She took up with the class the organization of workers in these countries, their industrial situation, and the activities and developments among the workers.

Last week Dr. Daniels will treat Belgium in this way.

At the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, Miss Theresa Wolfson has started a course in the History of the Labor Movement in the United States. Members who reside in this district are urged to attend this course.

All Activities to Be Continued Throughout the Season

All the activities enumerated in the Unity Centers and in our Workers' University will be continued throughout the whole season, at the same hour and day. If our members would remember our activities and the days on which they are given, we could utilize this space in our publication for other things than to repeat the same news each week. We would advise our members to visit the Unity Centers and join the classes which appeal to them most.

CONCERTS

The Educational Department announces that Center Rosenblatt has been engaged by the Madison Square Garden Concert management to appear at the concert to be given on Sunday evening, February 28. On this program will also appear Z. Piastowski, the celebrated Russian violinist.

Season cards for these concerts may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square. On presentation of such a card at the box office a member is entitled to two tickets at half price.

Tickets at half price can also be obtained by members of the International for the National Symphony Orchestra concerts. On January 22, at 8.15 at Carnegie Hall, there will be a Beethoven concert, with Miska Levitski, soloist. On January 24, at 8.15, Ignaz Friedman will be the soloist at a very interesting program.

When Engelberg, conductor. Upon the presentation of a season card at the office of Joseph Mann, 22 Union Square, members will be able to obtain tickets at great reductions.

I Feed the Poles

By RICHARD ROYMAN

When the co-operative commonwealth is more or less firmly established in the hidden corners of the world and the writer is called before a tribunal of Soviets to make explanation for his acts during the revolutionary upheaval, with bowed head he will confess:

"I fed the Poles."

On momentous seas, in the summer of 1920, when all the forces of Allied reaction were being hurled against the victorious Red armies of Soviet Russia, for a period of ten days I gave food and drink to a herd of Polish nationalists who were returning to Poland via Danzig to take their place before Warsaw and aid in the temporary attack of the Russian army. And I, a rebel lone-lie, but.

But to begin at the beginning.

I had wanted so much to venture through Europe, to fight with the revolutionary movement there, to feel its red glow and to write, to write about it. And the only people who would care to send me were the labor publications, "The New York Call," "Justice," etc.

The history of the labor press in America, whether, possibly, as that of

the whole world, is too well known as a financial failure to require any extended comment. To have expended even here expenses for such a trip as I proposed to take would have been preposterous. Yet I started out and began saving expenses at the beginning. The Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union learned of my mission and, when a huge passenger liner bound for England slipped out of New York harbor on May 25, 1920, I had been fitted up with the title, "colored class steward" or, less systematically, better in the storeroom being used.

A boat-load of Poles who had been reading in America and who felt that an independent Poland was being realized, made up practically the entire passenger list and, of course, predominated in the stowage. My duty, for which I was to be paid \$60 a month if I tarried long enough on board, consisted during the day, boys, of serving forty Poles, men, women and children, three meals a day comprising the well-known catch-all, corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, black coffee and an occasional suspicion of chicken.

These Poles interested me intensely. To me they represented a race-

tionary herd, carried and fed by union labor, preparing for an assault upon the citadel of universal brotherhood where the light had been steadily flaring for more than two years. And they also were workmen, I learned, unkempt and dirty, who had fed earlier in their lives from feudal and economic oppression in Poland. Now they were returning to fortify the capitalist order. And I was feeling them.

In some ways, my situation was amusing. We were riding heavy seas; and my task was to juggle soup plates, cups of hot tea, steaming meats and warm puddings, yet civilization had played too much havoc with my life for me to slip over any of the plates suddenly upon the heads of those always hungry Poles. What a sad admission to make!

Revolution against those Poles towered in the breast of my roommate, a young English Jew who was returning to London after having served in the American army during the war. Upon the slightest provocation, he swore at them loudly and with great vehemence.

What a pitiful sight they were, groveling over the long wooden tables in the staid dining room, making violent signs at the dainty bread or at some vile chunks of meat. Before the time had come for serving the meal, they would crowd the companionways (stairways) lead-

ing into the dining room. They were a surging mass of pitiful humanity, held back by ropes and the heavy, threatening backs of the stewards in charge of feeding them. The ropes finally would be loosed and there was a mad rush for seats. More than once my own women and children were crushed in the stampede. The ropes finally would be loosed and there was a mad rush for seats. More than once my own women and children were crushed in the stampede.

Yes, even when those anti-Moslems, blind, no doubt, as to the real reason for their return, had survived the ordeal of sea-sickness, the dining room was not large enough to hold them all at one sitting. Unless they were able to gain possession of a berthed place at table, they would be forced to wait until their more fortunate compatriots finished their repast.

The struggle to reach the tables resulted inevitably in violent displays of brutality. Children and women, the latter often with babies in their arms, were thrown about roughly. If they were seated, they would be dragged out of their places. If they were only by intervention of the waiters that these spectacles were not unprotected.

Thirty times during the voyage I waited upon them as a sort of preliminary to the experience which was waiting for me in Europe.

With what great relief I watched the dark spot at Southampton. I "jumped" the vessel and made my way to London.

(Continued from page 6)

OUT OF TOWN ACTIVITIES

Philadelphia: Our members in Philadelphia will have another lecture by Prof. John Cooper Perry on the Scandinavian writers, Strindberg and Ibsen, at White's Auditorium, Chestnut Street and 15th Street, on Friday evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock.

These lectures are being given under the direction of the Educational Committee of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, and appeal to a great many of our members.

INTERNATIONAL CHORUS

About sixty of our members, men and women, have enrolled for the International Chorus which is rehearsing for the entertainment at the Unity House Bazaar on Washington's Birthday. Rehearsals take place every Friday evening at the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 42, 320 E. 20th Street, and will continue until the bazaar.

UNIVERSITY AND UNITY CENTER STUDENTS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE BAZAAR

Every class in the Western University and in every Unity Center demonstrated its interest in the Unity House Bazaar by sending their compliments to be published in the "Unity Bazaar Magazine." Every student contributed to the fund.

We hope that those classes which have not yet made such a contribution will do so at the next session, and we expect that this will not be the only expression of interest, and that they will participate more actively to insure the success of the bazaar.

ATTENTION OF STUDENTS IN DR. DANIEL'S CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Daniels has recommended to her students who take her course in practical psychology at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 24, on Friday evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock, to bring "Talks to Teachers," with special reference to the chapter on Habit. This chapter can be obtained through the Educational Department at wholesale price, 60 cents, and the complete book for \$1.25.

"WORKER'S EDUCATION," BY ARTHUR GLEASON OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

A pamphlet written by Arthur Gleason of the Bureau of Industrial

Research called "Worker's Education"—American and Foreign Experiments—has just appeared. Mr. Gleason has made a survey of labor education in Great Britain, Belgium, France and in other countries, including the United States. In this pamphlet Mr. Gleason has endeavored to acquaint the American workers with labor education as it has developed in Europe, what it has accomplished for the workers in the past, and what is to be expected in the future. He tries to compare these achievements with those initiated recently in this country.

We recommend this pamphlet to every member of our International who is interested in the development of labor education. It is written in a compact form, about sixty pages in all. Mr. Gleason, who has been studying the labor movement in England and in the United States for six years, its economic and intellectual needs, requires no introduction to our members. The price of the copy is fifty cents, but our members who pay with a copy can return one for \$1.00 at the office of the Educational Department.

Labor Alliance for Russia Opens Washington Headquarters

The American Labor Alliance For Trade Relations With Russia will open headquarters at the end of this week in the Machinists' Building in Washington, D. C., preparatory to the hearing on the Russian trade question before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 22. The International Association of Machinists, together with the Washington Central Labor Union, has taken charge of arrangements for labor representatives in Washington in the meantime.

Among the speakers who will represent labor at the hearing are Timothy Healy, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Electric Workers, who is chairman of the Labor Alliance will present a general report on the labor situation and on labor organizations that have voiced their demand for trade with Russia. The Machinists will be represented by the International President of the Association, William H. Johnston, who is now in Mexico. Other speakers will be George B. Mitchell, official representative of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and Benjamin Schindler, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers, both of whom will speak on unemployment in the clothing industry; Jerome T. Delmont, of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, which represents all the railway systems of the Eastern states; and William H. Mahan, of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, who will speak on the blockade as it affects the shipping industries. The Chicago Federation of Labor will be represented by John Fitzpatrick, President of the organization, and Edward Rochell, Secretary.

Unity Bazaar Promises To Be A Great Success—Members Urged To Buy Tickets Now

The two-day Piquette Hall and Bazaar which Local No. 25 is running for the Unity House has all prospects of being a great success. Donations, orders and other articles are coming in; and there are many encouraging promises that the bazaar will be varied and attractive.

All local offices of the International will have tickets on hand for this

Piquette. Members are urged to buy their tickets now. Admission charge is only 50c. for each day.

On the first night, Monday, February 22, there will be a general ball and the program led by Ledy Belling. Piquette's recital and the Unity Chorus will be the features of the second day, Tuesday, Washington's Birthday. The committee in charge also promises several surprises.

Buy your tickets now. Contributions something to the Bazaar and help the Unity Movement.

The Women's Trade Union League has enthusiastically responded to appeals with promises of a booth; Local No. 62 will have a window display; the Neckwear Workers Union will contribute toward a booth. The Committee in charge trusts individual members are making things for the other booths.

SCOTT NEARING

will lecture on

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE,

at PARKVIEW PALACE
(110th Street and Fifth Avenue)

on Wednesday, January 26, at 8.30 P.M.,
for "GOOD MORNING" and the

RAND SCHOOL

TICKETS, 35 CENTS

AT THE SCHOOL, 7 EAST 15TH ST.

"UNITY" WELCOMES "TAMIMENT"

"TAMIMENT" is another milestone in the workers' struggle for advancement

"TAMIMENT" will give our workers a robust body, clear vision, and fit them for their struggles with their masters

"UNITY HAS DONE IT!"

"TAMIMENT WILL!"

BUY A BOND—GET YOUR FELLOW WORKER TO BUY ONE. CALL AT THE RAND SCHOOL, OR WRITE FOR A FOLDER AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION

All workers of the Dress and Waist industry are requested to attend

SPECIAL MEETINGS

which will be held on

Tuesday, January 25th
immediately after work.

The purpose of the meetings will be to discuss the agreement to be signed between the Joint Board of the Dress and Waist industry and the employers.

The meetings will be held at BEETHOVEN HALL and WEBSTER HALL. Various plans for having the Joint Board control the industry will be discussed.

For further details, watch the daily press.

M. K. MACKOFF,

Secretary, Joint Board.

The Second Term

of the
RAND SCHOOL
of
SOCIAL SCIENCE

will begin on

FEBRUARY FOURTH

and will include a

NEW PART-TIME CLASS

and classes on the

Co-operative Movement

A Practical and Theoretical
Training for Workers

Get information at

RAND SCHOOL
7 East 15th St., N. Y.

With the Dress and Waist Joint Board

(Minister, Friday, January 14)

Sister Duno of Local No. 20 presented credentials to be seated at the Joint Board. No objection raised. Sister Duno was declared a member of the Joint Board.

A communication was received from Local No. 20 advising the Joint Board to be careful with expenses made. Communication was favorably received.

Local No. 20 also submitted an amendment to the Constitution. In view of the fact that the Constitution provides that to amend it at least two locals must recommend same, it was decided to notify the affiliated locals to that effect.

A communication received from the American Labor Alliance for Trade With Russia, was taken up, and it was decided that whenever the hearing before the U. S. Senate will be held, Brother O. Wallach should represent the Joint Board at that hearing.

Sister Ida Rothstein presented a delegate's credentials from Local No. 21 raised against her being seated on the ground that she openly agitates against our form of organization. Upon motion, a committee consisting of: Brother J. Levine, Local No. 10; Brother Bernstein, Local No. 58; Brother Rissel, Local No. 60; Brother Gelman, Local No. 26; Brother Jampor, Former's Branch; Sister Krumhardt, Local No. 26, was appointed to investigate the objection and bring in their recommendations to the next regular meeting of the Joint Board.

Brother Asanoff called attention of the Board that Local No. 28 is not represented on the Board of Directors and Brother Milman was elected to serve on that committee.

The Committee of Five which was appointed at the last meeting to investigate the charges against David Alter and bring in their recommendations, submitted its report which reads as follows:

That the committee called before them the complainant and defendant and also character witnesses. The complainant stated that he was not biased against the defendant, in fact, he never spoke to him personally but he deemed it his duty as a member of the International to prefer charges. In brief, he told the committee in substance the same he stated to the Joint Board in his communication.

Brothers Sigman and Hoffman appeared and gave a detailed account

of the injury done by the defendant to the organization. The defendant not only did not deny the charges but warned the committee that he intends to go on discrediting the leaders of the Union whenever he will have a chance to do. The committee considering the stand taken by the defendant recommends to the Joint Board the following:

That the defendant be expelled from the Joint Board and shall not hold any office in the Joint Board for a period of two years.

Furthermore, they recommended that we send a communication to the International asking them to take the necessary steps to order to stop such conveniences on the part of such irresponsible.

Brother Sigman, General Manager, reported on behalf of the Conference Committee who met with the Dress Manufacturers' Association that they came to an agreement and requested Brother Horowitz to read same to the Joint Board. Upon motion, it was taken up unananimously. The spirit of the Board, however, was that meetings be arranged where members will have to vote for reelection.

M. E. MACKOFF, Secretary.

Who Owns the Press and Why?

When you read your daily paper, are you reading facts or propaganda? And whose propaganda? Who furnishes the raw material for your thoughts about life? Is it honest material? No man can ask more important questions than these; and here for the first time the questions are answered in a book.

THE BRASS CHECK

A Study of American Journalism

By UPTON SINCLAIR

(Fourth edition just sent to press—a total of 144,000 copies)

"The Brass Check" is a book of facts; a book packed solid with facts. Says the introduction: "Here are names, places, dates—such a mass of material to you cannot doubt, you cannot evade. Here are your heroes, the very highest of your gods. What you have read this story, you will know the thing called American Journalism; you will know the body and soul of it."

Says Robert Herrick: "I wish to thank you and congratulate you."

Says Charles Zerklin: "The Brass Check" ought to raise the roof!" (It has done so.)

Says John Haynes Holmes: "The book is tremendous. I have never read a more strongly significant argument or one so fearfully buttressed by facts. You have proved your case in the hands. I again take satisfaction in saying you not only as a great novelist, but as the ablest pamphleteer in America today. I am already passing around the word in my church and taking orders for the book."

Says the "Nation" (New York): "A most important book . . . a fascinating and terse treatise upon the American press."

Says the "Nation" (London): "This astonishing production . . . a highly curious record . . . a telling array of evidence . . . a plain factual record."

Says the "News Journal" (Vienna): "A book-trade 'scoop' without equal . . . a breath-taking, clutching, frightful book."

448 pages. Single copy, paper, 60 cents postpaid; three copies, \$1.50; ten copies, \$4.00. Single copy, cloth, \$1.20 postpaid; three copies, \$3.00; ten copies, \$6.00.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS,

LOCAL No. 3

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

All members of the united Local 3 (Locals 3 and 80) will please take notice that the offices of Locals 3 and 80, previously at 9 West First Street and 725 Lexington Avenue, have been combined and are NOW LOCATED at 15 WEST 29TH STREET. Complaints and all other union matters should be brought to the new office.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL No. 3.

CHICAGO CHICAGO

Third Annual Ball

Dress and Skirt Workers' Union, Local 100

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland and Van Buren Streets

SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 12, 1921

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Entree, 5 P. M.

Tickets, 35 cents

Tickets at the office of the union, 26 North Wabash Street

BALL COMMITTEE

A. BETHUNE, Chairman.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GOOD AND WELFARE

Monday, January 26th.

GENERAL:

Monday, January 21st.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, February 9th.

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, February 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, February 21st.

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 entering on insurance.

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

The Manager of the Cloak and Suit Division, Brother Sam Perincher, is at present busily engaged in calling shop meetings of all the Protective shops. A number of shop meetings are called each evening, at which the present state of relations between the union and the Protective Association are being explained to the cutters of those shops, and wherever irregularities are found to exist, these are brought to the attention of the Joint Board and adjusted.

Our members are informed that all instructions come from the shop chairman of the shops, who are authorized to take care of the cutters as well as the other workers. However, shop stewards among the cutters are being selected, who are to work in co-operation with the shop chairman.

Beginning with next Saturday, January 22nd, the office will issue the new working cards for the coming season. Members are urged to immediately change their old green working cards for the new white ones, which is the color of the new season's cards. This should be done at once, as an investigation of all shops will soon begin to be made by the business agents of the Joint Board, and those failing to change their working cards will be summoned before the Executive Board.

The conference between the Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., have finally resulted in a settlement being reached between the two organizations. The agreement, as far as wages and the number of hours of work per week are concerned, is substantially the same as the one we have had with them for the last two years. The only changes that affect our cutters in any manner at all, are the following:

1.—That the 44 hours a week shall be performed in the first five days of the week, so that our members may enjoy a consecutive two-days' holiday.

2.—The workers in the industry have gained an additional half-holiday to those granted them with pay, namely, a half-day on Election Day. This equalizes the members of this division with the cutters of all other divisions in our local, where the half holiday on Election Day has obtained for the last few years.

3.—The number of hours overtime that our members shall work during a given week was limited to four. This latter modification in the hours of overtime that our members may work during a week was added for by the union, so as to distribute the work as equally as possible among the workers engaged in the dress and waist industry. Unless generally do not favor overtime work, but due to the seasonal character of employment in the needle industry, our agreements usually contain the clause permitting the workers to work two and a half hours overtime each of the first five days of the week. However, the general depression of industry in the country to-day which has affected the needle industry more than any other, has prompted the union to insist on a reduction in the number of hours overtime. Our representatives at the conference have succeeded in obtaining this concession for which they are to be congratulated, for overtime, even when paid for at the double rate, tends to nullify the union's efforts to shorten the hours of labor.

The agreement, as tentatively reached at the Conference Committee, is to be ratified by the membership of both the Association and

our union. The Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry will shortly call meetings of the members, where the agreement in its entirety will be read to the members. This will be the first time in the history of the Waist and Dress Union that our members will meet together with the rest of the workers in the shops for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon union matters, and it is of utmost importance that they avail themselves of this opportunity and come in large numbers to these meetings. The Joint Board will shortly advertise the date and place of such meetings, and the Executive Board of Local No. 10 urges all cutters belonging to the Waist and Dress Division to attend same.

Beginning next Saturday, January 22nd, working cards for the new season will be issued by the office. These working cards will be white, and members are urged to come to the office and change their old green cards for white ones, as a central of all shops is soon to be begun by business agents of the Joint Board and all those members failing to exchange their cards will be summoned before the Executive Board.

The children's dress, underwear and wrapper and kimono trades are beginning to show signs of a revival of work in the shops. The above trades, more than any other, have suffered from lack of work for the last five or six months, and due to the dullness manufacturers were preparing to attempt to decrease wages and increase the hours of labor. The union, however, was on the look-out and all their schemes came to naught.

In the one shop in the children's dress industry which is on strike, namely, that of Bergmicht & Sons Co., 1155 Broadway, progress is being made. A number of scabs have been taken out from the shop, and those that are up there are almost all newly-arrived immigrants who do not know anything about cutting and can be of very little use to the firm in its fight against the union. These immigrants are not aware of the fact that a strike is at present on in the shop and are simply being misled by the firm. As soon as they are approached by the strikers and informed of the state of affairs existing in the shop, they immediately quit. The union is prepared to fight the firm indefinitely. However, the leaders of this strike are confident and hope that the strike will not drag out too long.

A Good and Welfare Meeting of our union will be held next Monday, January 24th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The topic for discussion at this meeting was decided upon by the Executive Board to be the question of day work in the small shops. While this meeting is only for discussion and cannot adopt any set rules, still, from the expression of sentiment at this meeting, the officers and the Executive Board of this union will know how to guide themselves in the future with respect to this most important problem.

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Mack, Kanner & Milius,
136 Madison Avenue.
M. Stern,
33 East 33d Street.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Avenue.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 33d Street.
Drozwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32d Street.
Regina Kobler,
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