

"My righteousness 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. 5

New York, Friday, January 28, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

N. Y. Dress Agreement Adopted

Vote for Strike in Non-Union Shops

The situation in the dress industry of New York has cleared up to an appreciable extent in the course of last week. The agreement with the Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc., which had been prepared by the conference sub-committees of the Waist and Dress Joint Board and the Association and which involved 18,000 workers, was adopted at two huge meetings of members of Local No. 23 and Local No. 25, at Beethoven and Webster Halls, on Tuesday, January 25th. The only point in the agreement which was not accepted by the workers was the one distributing the 44 hours of work over five days, instead of five and a half.

The meetings were marked by calm discussion and thorough consideration of the terms of the agreement. The workers displayed genuine satisfaction with the results of the endeavors of their committees, to preserve the standards of labor in the dress industry, particularly in view of the efforts of employers all over the country, to cut wages and to lengthen the working day.

Along with the adoption of the agreement, the meetings voted unanimously to adopt a resolution calling upon the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry to declare a general strike in all the unorganized dress shops of New York City, and all such that have managed to

get out from under the control of the organization and adopt inferior standards of labor. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, we have a number of shops in the waist and dress industry in the city of New York operating under non-union standards and working conditions, and

"Whereas, said non-union shops are a menace to the prevailing standards in union shops and tend to undermine the working and living conditions in the industry which have been won after many years of struggle and strife by the organized workers in the industry,

"Be It Resolved, that the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry which had just concluded a collective agreement with the Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc., assuring to the workers union standards and conditions, is hereby instructed to immediately call a general strike in all non-union waist and dress shops which are as yet under no agreement with the Joint Board, the date to be decided by the Joint Board. And

"Be It Further Resolved, that we pledge our wholehearted support to the Joint Board in the conduct of the said general strike in order to make it a success for the benefit of all workers employed in the waist and dress industry."

International Gives Two Hours to Amalgamated Strikers

The membership of the International Union will doubtless endorse enthusiastically the decision which was adopted at the Boston meeting of the General Executive Board of our organization, to give two hours' of work to the strike fund of the Amalgamated in New York City.

The kindly which the members of the International have always felt for their sister organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will again be concretely displayed in this demonstration of brotherly aid. The members of the International, particularly those of New York, vividly remember the aid which the Amalgamated workers have given to the waist and dress strikers of New York in the Winter of 1919, and the generous attitude which the Amalgamated has always displayed towards the men and women of the labor movement when they were in need.

The concrete plans for the carrying out of this "Two-hour Aid" will be made very shortly at a meeting of all the secretaries of the locals in New York City and representatives of the joint boards. Secretary Baroff will make a call for this meeting within a few days.

Pres. Schlesinger in Philadelphia and Boston

Clothed with a mandate of the General Executive Board, to bring the situation in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia to a head, President Schlesinger left for that city on Thursday, January 27th, to make plans for either a collective or individual settlement with the employers.

On Sunday, January 30th, President Schlesinger will leave for Boston, to take up the local cloak situation with the employers and to carry out the decision of the Board, to call a strike if such becomes absolutely necessary.

The following letter was addressed by President Schlesinger to the individual manufacturers belonging to the Boston Cloak Manufacturers' Association, with a view of bringing about a discussion of terms of either individual or collective agreements in the local cloak trade:

"If an addressing these lines to you in the belief that there is still an opportunity to avoid a strike in the cloak industry of Boston, and to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement between all parties concerned.

"In the announcement to our employees of January 7th, you have stated that the system of dealing with your employees through the Union has not been a success. While admitting that it was not a success, I wish however, to emphasize that the failure was due principally to the

G. E. B. Firm Against Piece Work

Quarterly Meeting Concludes Week's Work

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of our International, which has just closed its sessions at Boston after a week of arduous labor, will be remembered in the annals of our Union as one that was called upon to settle at a crucial time some of the most perplexing questions that ever confronted our movement. Among the principal questions which were discussed at this meeting of the Board, the efforts of the manufacturers all over the country to re-establish the piece work system, quite naturally looms up the biggest. As the employer from the vice-presidents came in, one story after another was recited of how efforts to bring back piece work into our industries were being made by employers in Toronto, Toledo, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, all obviously inspired by one object and purpose. The meeting voted to resist with every resource at the command of the International these attempts to re-

introduce piece work. A strike was voted, if necessary, in the cloak industry of Boston, Toledo, Cincinnati and Toronto, and authority was given to President Schlesinger to carry out the decision of the Board in every respect. It was also voted to resist the attempt of the Philadelphia dress manufacturers, to reduce the wages in the industry. A general strike was voted in the Swiss embroidery trade in the New Jersey towns in the vicinity of New York.

In view of the necessity of re-enforcing the treasury of the International, to beat back the organized attempts of the employers to re-introduce piece work, the General Executive Board voted to levy an assessment of \$1.50 per member upon each and every member of the International. This assessment is to be collected within the next few weeks and the organization be made ready to meet whatever emergency it might be called upon to face in the near future.

Court Dismisses Injunction Suit Against Local No. 20

Tuesday, January 25th, saw the end of a miserable attempt on the part of a petty strike-breaking employer, the Silver Island, the Silver Raincoat Company, to harass and hound our Local No. 20, the Raincoat Makers of New York.

As the readers of "Justice" will recall, three members of Local No. 20, were sentenced last year to terms in prison, having been charged by this firm of assault in the course of a strike. A biased jury sent these men to prison, and only after months of constant endeavor were they freed by ex-Governor Smith.

This little scab firm, however, was not satisfied with the persecution of the members of the Union. It aimed to deplete the treasury of the Union through an injunction suit and a claim for damages. For months these proceedings have dragged in the Supreme Court of Richmond County, until finally they came to a head on Tuesday last. Upon the motion of ex-Justice Samuel Seabury, Justice Callahan, of the Supreme Court, dismissed the suit of the Silver firm.

neglect of the Manufacturers' Association to carry out the agreement between it and the Union in a more considerate and more humane manner. I see no reason why an agreement based on the principle of 'live and let live' and with a determination to carry it out in good faith, cannot be made workable in the cloak industry of Boston.

"I expect to be in Boston next Monday, January 31st, and shall be glad to meet with you, or with a committee representing the employers collectively, with a view of bringing about an agreement which will aim at the safeguarding of the welfare of the industry and the protection of the rights of the parties thereto.

"In order that we may meet to-

The Raincoat Makers' Union is engaged at present in a very bitter fight in the shop of Rosenfield & Company, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. In an effort to reduce the wages of the workers of their shop, the firm introduced a number of its machines to a place in the Fordham section of the Bronx. The Mt. Vernon workers immediately replied with a strike, which developed into a pretty severe conflict.

The firm has engaged lawyers and is fighting the union tooth and nail. Recently it has caused the arrest of Broa. Wexler and Freedman, the manager and secretary of Local No. 20, respectively, on the absurd charge of vagrancy, because they were found in Mt. Vernon actively engaged in the conduct of the strike against this firm. They were, of course, freed, and at present the Central Labor Union of Mt. Vernon, upon the advice of Hugh Fraunce, the General Organizer of the A. F. of L. in New York City, has pledged its aid to the raincoat makers of that city in their fight against their obstinate employers.

gether this coming Monday, I am writing with the same mail to our Mr. Snyder, Manager of the Boston Joint Board, requesting him to place his services at your disposal in this matter; and I am certain that as soon as he will hear from you he will without delay arrange with you the hour and place for the meeting."

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS' TRIAL.

THE final chapters of the drama in the West Virginia coal fields, the shooting of union miners and company gunmen on May 19, 1920, which involved ten deaths, including those of the Mayor of Matewan, West Virginia, will be staged in the Criminal Courts of Mingo County next week.

The United Mine Workers of America have conducted a very bitter and obstinate unionization campaign in the Mingo coal fields for a number of years. The coal operators of that section have persistently refused to recognize the miners' union, and with the support of the judicial and military authorities of West Virginia, have succeeded heretofore in running their mines on a non-union basis. This trial is a direct result of the barbarous warfare waged on members of the United Mine Workers by the coal operators of Mingo County.

Last Spring, the mine owners locked out the miners and evicted their families from their homes for the crime of having joined the union. In addition, they have employed professional gunmen to hasten the evictions and to keep them out permanently from the company-owned houses. It was in the course of one of these conflicts with the strong-armed men of the Baldwin-Felts Agency and the battle of Blair's Fork, and the detention of the 24 union men on charges of homicide subsequently followed.

William Green, the national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, issued a statement that his organization will give its complete support, moral and material, to the 24 mountaineers who are charged with the murder of the gunmen, and that it is determined to see justice done to the locked-out miners of Mingo County.

There are today still many of these evicted miners and their families living in tents on the bare ridges of Mingo. They are enduring hardships unparalleled in the history of American industrial warfare. Nevertheless, they are determined to return to the mines until the operators will recognize the principle of collective bargaining and treating with the union. Meanwhile, the Mine Workers are supplying them with some food and clothing, though not quite sufficient, to abate to any great degree the rigors of the Winter in the tent colonies.

VIENNA WORKERS FOR FUSION WITH GERMANY

AMIDST the unusually hard times that Austria is passing now, a state of affairs bordering upon the total dissolution of governmental authority and industrial activity, the voice of the organized workers of Vienna is heard clear and trenchant, offering the only possible solution for the preservation of life and order in that remnant state.

The Technical Trades Unions organization, which represents the organized labor movement of Austria, has recently called a conference of all affiliated organizations, to affect a program of force against the food profiteers. The lack of food in Austria has been responsible for the creation of a class of profiteers and food-price jugglers that has added to the precariousness and uncertainty of life in the Austrian capital. Lately, these price man-

pulations have become so unbearable that the workers of Vienna have begun seriously to contemplate a general strike in order to force the Government to adopt severe means to deal with the food speculators.

This conference took place during last week. Werner, the head of the trade union organization of Austria, advised the delegates to postpone for a time direct action on this matter, as the price conference with the Government had not been concluded and the food officials had not yet had an opportunity to state their position. Coupled with the ultimatum of the workers on the profiteering question has been their insistent demand for a plebiscite on the question of fusion with Germany. This question is pressing from various quarters, and it looks as if the workers of Austria will be compelled of necessity to bring about this fusion, perhaps by means of a revolution. The present food crisis has given impetus to this fusion movement and it is receiving support from every radical and progressive element in Austria, including the Social Democrats.

If a special arrangement regarding the prevailing prices of food is not reached between the unions and the Government, it is expected that the organized workers will proceed at once to protect themselves against the profiteers with all the forces at their disposal.

THE AMALGAMATED "CONSPIRACY"

THE sensation in the clothing workers' strike last week was the law suit announced by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York State.

The suit is unique in the legal annals of the country, as it is brought on the ground of the preamble of the constitution adopted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at one of their conventions, which contains a phrase or two to the effect that the organization of the clothing workers intends to reach a position when it will be possible for the organization, as part of the organized working class, "to assume actual control of the system of production." The employers maintain that because of that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are "an unlawful combination and conspiracy organized for the purpose of destroying the existing industrial structure in the clothing industry of the United States," etc., etc. On the ground of this complaint, the employers' association demands an immediate injunction against the Amalgamated, prior to its dissolution by the court, compelling it to stop strike activities against a certain firm, in whose name the suit was brought.

Needless to say that this law suit has caused quite a sensation in labor and legal circles throughout the country. It is perhaps the first time in legal history that a big association of workers is called upon to appear in an equity court to defend itself against a charge of "revolutionary" by-laws. If unions are to be dissolved on the ground of their radical pronouncements in their constitutions, then lawsuits of that sort could apply with equal strength to a number of large international organizations within the

A. P. of L. That a perfectly legitimate expression of aims on the part of organized labor eventually to assume control of the system of production, should become the legal battle ground between workers and employers in time of a strike, is, to say the least, quite unusual, if not very significant of the temper of the times through which we are passing. It will be highly interesting to have this case, if it ever comes up to a high court, heard from every angle between the world.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Amalgamated are inclined to view this lawsuit as a rather picturesque publicity stunt on the part of the representatives of the employers, as a desperate attempt to create a rallying point for the members of the association who are daily slipping away from the control of the more obstinate members of the Clothiers' Association. The fact that all the clothing markets outside of New York have become unusually busy and are employing their full quota of workers, has certainly been enough provocation for the strike-bound employers of New York to attempt something unusual, and not having been able to persuade their workers to break their ranks, they have apparently resorted to legal fireworks in an effort to weaken the strikers' morale.

BRITISH LABOR DEMANDS JOBS AND WAGES FOR UNEMPLOYED

THE crisis in the unemployment situation in England is likely to come this week. A labor congress has been summoned by the Executive of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Federation, signed by J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes and Arthur Henderson, to take a drastic stand in the situation.

The Labor Party has refused to work with the Government, which in its program insists on the impossibility of retaining wages at the rates of last summer. The Labor plan is based on the idea that the community must maintain the standard of workers unable to find work at practically the present level and will demand 40 shillings of Government insurance funds for householders, 25 shillings for single men or women, and additional allowances for dependents per week.

The Government gives its approval to a short-time scheme whereby the existing work is shared among the regular employees of establishments. But labor feels that if that is done, the Government must grant payment of a sufficient amount of unemployment benefit to make up the wages lost. It also demands the abolition of all overtime, a 44-hour week, raising of the compulsory school age so as to check the flow of young recruits into industry, and the immediate supporting of schemes for permanent improvement whether the local government bodies concerned feel that they can afford them or not.

To provide for these expensive plans, labor goes far beyond the Government's scheme for opening credits in Central Europe. It demands unobstructed trade with Russia and the granting to ex-enemy countries such terms as will help the re-establishment of commerce, stabilization of exchanges, cutting down of expenditure in Mesopotamia, and a change of policy in Ireland.

The real point of the Labor Party's policy is its fight to maintain wages, and it is determined to reject any proposal for a general reduction in wages with the object of securing a reduction in prices. It aims to reduce profits in all cases where there have been inordinately high, and to require the capitalists

to make a real sacrifice in the interest of industry. Only then can the workers be persuaded to consider the subject of a wage reduction, say the leaders of labor in Britain.

The general consensus of opinion in labor circles in England is that unless immediate steps are taken to provide work or maintenance for the unemployed and the entire resources of the Nation are brought into play to that destination, even moderate labor-opinion will no longer resist the bringing of pressure by definite action of an unprecedented character.

PALMER UNDER FIRE

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER is not going to be allowed to retire in peace. The twelve lawyers who signed the "report upon the illegal practices of the United States Department of Justice" last spring, are determined that the precedent set by the present Attorney General of unconstitutional action, shall not be allowed to stand in the administration of justice in this country.

The Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington is now conducting an inquiry into alleged acts of lawlessness on the part of the principal law officer of the Government in connection with the organized raids on the "reds," conducted by the department last spring. The National Popular Government League, through which the original protest was made, has prepared a brief, signed by the original twelve, and this report has been presented to the Judiciary Committee. This report riddles the Attorney General's contention, that aliens have no rights which protect them against the practices of the department in the deportation proceedings, and charges him again with actions unwarranted under the Constitution of the United States. The members of this League have been invited to appear before the Judiciary Committee and to bring witnesses to substantiate their assertions.

On top of that, Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood Committee, delivered in the course of last week a powerful attack upon Palmer, charging him with maladministration in office and calling for a thorough-going Congressional investigation of his management of the Alien Custodian's Office, as well as the Department of Justice. He specifically stated that the vast powers and patronage of these great offices are said to have been used, and it is the general belief that they were incidentally used, to build up a political machine; that he distributed millions of other people's money among his favorites, in the form of staggering fees to lawyers; that he suspended the enforcement of the anti-trust laws throughout the war without right or authority; that he was doing nothing to aid in the work of the War Relocation Committee until forced to do so; that after the war men were deported indiscriminately and without the opportunity of a fair or judicial hearing, and these persecutions amount to a vicious assault on personal liberty and an abuse of our institutions, and many other charges.

It seems almost certain that regardless of his evasive replies, Palmer and his subordinates will have to stand up, under as grueling a cross-examination as a cabinet member was ever subjected to. The country will, for once, be treated to as nearly a complete exposure as possible of the brutal disregard of elementary human rights as was practiced under the cloak of "war necessity" upon a hysteria-ridden and helpless populace.

Cost of Living in Cleveland

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

II

5. HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT—

While prices were obtained for various items of furniture and furnishings, it was thought advisable not to consider the greatest cost of household equipment since the budget of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics provides for replacement of the original equipment only once in fourteen years. The Bureau estimated that 7 per cent of the total cost of household equipment should be considered as a part of the budget, allowing for depreciation and replacements. Twelve hundred dollars was considered as the approximate amount spent on furnishing five rooms, and providing all necessary household equipment. Accordingly, the sum allotted for this part of the budget, which is 7 per cent of the estimated total expenditures, is \$85.40.

6. MISCELLANEOUS. Under this head a group of various other expenditures not previously in the previous categories is shown. Altogether \$571.15 would be required to cover this part of the budget. The expenditures enumerated here are as follows:

- (a) Laundry work, \$102.50. The budget provides for the employment of a person to help with the family washing at least once in two weeks. The bi-weekly expenditure is placed at present at \$4.10. The total annual expenditure is, therefore, \$102.50.
- (b) Maintenance of health, \$98. This allows for an expenditure for physician, dentist, oculist, glasses and drugs, including prescriptions and prepared remedies. It is evident that the sum is not entirely sufficient for the maintenance of the health of the entire family. In time of illness this sum must be augmented to a large extent.
- (c) Life insurance, \$133.75. Life insurance for the family amounting to at least \$5,000, is provided for in the budget of the bureau. According to information obtained from the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, a premium on such a policy would require \$133.75 per year.
- (d) Fire insurance, \$2.40. The annual cost of insuring house furnishings to the amount of \$1,000, according to W. F. Ryan, of the Cleveland Fire Insurance Company, is \$2.40.
- (e) Car fare, husband, \$42. An estimated annual expenditure in the budget.

(g) Amusement, recreation, \$20. The sum allotted for this part of the budget is possibly the most meager one. This provides for only forty cents a week. According to prevailing prices only one member of the family could go to a theater once in two weeks and only two members of the family could go once a week to a moving picture show.

(h) Newspaper, \$14.56. This is the only educational expenditure allowed in this budget. Only one newspaper a day is sent to the children of the workers to and from his work (600 fares, including transfers), according to the prevailing cost in Cleveland, is \$42 per year.

(i) Car fare, wife and children, \$21. For travel to and from school, etc. (300 rides), an annual expenditure of \$21 is provided for. No magazines, books, lectures, and other educational opportunities are included in this part of the budget. The members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union certainly need a larger provision for educational opportunities. They purchase more than one newspaper a day and in addition buy magazines, pamphlets, books, go to lectures and meetings, and some go to evening school.

(j) Organizations, church or fraternal, \$25. Fifty cents is allowed for dues and contributions to church, charitable, fraternal and beneficial organizations per week. If one takes into consideration the fact that most of our members belong to at least one other organization like the Workmen's Circle, and that the members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been particularly solicitous of the misfortunes of the war-stricken peoples abroad, and have been sending large sums of money for their relief, fifty cents a week allowed for this part of the budget is indeed inadequate.

(k) Organization, labor, \$32.40. The membership dues of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Cleveland is forty-five cents per week or \$23.40 a year. Nine dollars is allowed for various assessments

which the local or international organization of the union levies upon each member. The assessments may in some years amount to more than the allotted sum when the needs of the organization or the support of the struggles of workers in other organizations warrant it.

(l) Cleaning supplies and service, \$44.51. The sum allotted for this part of the budget includes expenditures for what may be called personal and household cleanliness. It includes the first category of the expenditures for toilet soap, tooth paste, combs, hair brushes, shoe polish and hair cutting. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Budget assumes that a male worker would about \$1.00 per week for household cleanliness, including expenses for laundry soap, starch, cleanser and various other cleaning supplies, a sum of \$18.70 is allowed. The total budget for cleaning supplies and services is altogether \$44.51.

(m) Incidental, \$52. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Budget allows one dollar per week for the various incidental expenses, and not enumerated in the budget. This is not an extravagant allowance. Though the budget is very complete, there are numerous items which it could not include.

Recapitulation	
Food	\$950.58
Clothing	667.61
Rent	395.76
Light and heat	127.98
Household equipment (annual cost equivalent to 7 per cent of total expenditure)	85.40
Miscellaneous	571.12
Grand total	\$2,798.55

Comparison with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Budget

Upon completion of the budgetary study, a comparison was made of the different appointments in the present budget with the budgetary appointment allotted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the average family of a wage earner in Cleveland. The comparison revealed that the allotment made in our budget was not far from that pro-

vided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thus, while the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics allows 35.6 per cent of the total annual budget for food our allotment is 34 per cent. The provision for rent in the Bureau budget is 15.4 per cent, while the sum allotted in our budget is 14.0 per cent. For light and heat the Bureau budget allows 4.1 per cent. Our budget is 4.5 per cent. For household equipment the Bureau budget allows 6.4 per cent, while in our budget it is 7 per cent. For miscellaneous expenses the Bureau budget allows 21.8 per cent, while the allotments of our budget consumed 20 per cent.

Comparison with the Washington Budget

In August, 1919, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made what was then the first thorough budgetary study of the needs of an average American family in Washington, D. C., consisting of a mother and father and three children below fourteen years of age, similar to that adopted in our budgetary survey.

The budget was based upon the same quantitative analysis as had become the basis for further budget investigations, and which are used in our budget. The result of the budget announced at that time (August, 1919) was as follows:

1. Food	\$775.93
2. Clothing	515.72
3. Housing, fuel and light	425.00
4. Miscellaneous	546.83
Total	\$2,262.47

Since August, 1919, the cost of living has increased. On June 15, 1919, the nearest date to the Washington budget, the cost of living in Cleveland, as compared with June, 1914, was 77.23 per cent. Higher. In June, 1918, the cost of living in Cleveland had risen to 116.8 per cent. The increase during the year was, therefore, 28 per cent. Taking the August, 1919, budget, which was \$2,262.47, and bringing it up to date (June, 1920), we have a budget of \$2,995.86. Comparing this sum with our budget, which is \$2,798.55, we find that the Washington budget adapted for Cleveland and brought up to June, 1920, was \$97.41 above the budget arrived at on the basis of the survey made at Cleveland on December 1, 1920.

"TUBERCULOSIS WEEK" AT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

The Union Health Center places the physical improvement of the workers and their sanitary conditions in the shops on par with their economic improvement. The workers' health is, indeed, his only wealth.

The Union Health Center, the medical department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is the outgrowth of the work done for the members of this union during the past ten years by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. This Center was recently established by several Locals of the I. L. G. W. U. with a membership of about \$5,000. It is owned and managed by the workers, for the workers and

be victimized by unscrupulous practices such, is unique in the annals of health work. The work is carried on in a finely equipped headquarters at 131 East 17th Street, a remodeled handsome old home of the Gramercy district.

Although the Center has been open only one month, it is already looked upon as an outstanding construction to the work of constructive unionism. No longer need the members of the I. L. G. W. U. suffer for lack of adequate medical and dental aid. They will not again have to face the alternative of the high fees of specialists or the indignities and time-wasting services of "free" clinics and dispensaries, nor

litioners. At the Center, for a fee adjusted so as to cover merely the cost of labor and material, the members receive expert dental and medical care, in an atmosphere that is more nearly that of a club than of a clinic.

In addition to our distinct curative work, there is much work done along the lines of preventive medicine which takes the form of education. So important does the medical director of the Center, Dr. George M. Price, regard the preventive side of the work that he frequently refers to the Center as a "health school." The educational work is many sided and through health lectures, noon-hour shop talks, special health conferences, and the distribution of literature presents the essential facts for the safeguarding of health in a simple, understandable manner, emphasizing the value of prevention and early

treatment, bringing home to the worker his own responsibility in the matter of health conservation.

Plans for special "health weeks" have been adopted under the direction of Dr. A. G. Galt. One of the first of these will open next week when the prevention and cure of tuberculosis will be the theme.

Cooperating with the Center in its work of disseminating information as to tuberculosis dangers will be the New York Tuberculosis Association, whose traveling exhibit will be one of the conspicuous features on display throughout the week at the Center. This exhibit, which strikes a new and positive note in health education, has been recently assembled and is regarded as a model of its kind. It will later travel about the city, remaining a month in each district, spreading its gospel of hope and timely warning.

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EDITORIALS

STEADY PROGRESS

There can be no two opinions about it; we keep on progressing. Only a few years ago the sole "conspirators" against our irreproachable social order were those enemies of society, the anarchists. No laws were too harsh to be framed for them as they were being bound from pillar to post, like the beasts of the forest.

One would be inclined to think that the treatment accorded to these iconoclasts should have had a terrifying influence upon anyone who was in the least inclined to quarrel with the present order of things. The march of events, nevertheless, has brought forth some startling developments. It came to pass that the Socialists, who forever and anon were regarded as a legitimate political party, or at least a sudden became the target of the infuriated mob, were paraded in rostrum, press and pulpit as dangerous conspirators against the social order. Their meetings were raided and broken up; they were hailed before the courts and awarded liberal prison sentences. Moreover, entire legislatures went on record in condemning the Socialist philosophy as one huge conspiracy, and ousting the representatives of that party from their midst.

Our progress, however, has not stopped at this. We have discovered a host of brand new conspirators to-day—our trade unionists and the movement for Albany has come the gay news that a certain assemblyman, Fred Wells by unforgettable name, has introduced a resolution in the Assembly, that a \$5,000 appropriation be assigned for the investigation of the needle trade industry.

Why the needle trade industry alone? We gasp in wonderment. Does the Assembly really intend to dig deeply into the books of our manufacturers to find out how great their profits have been in recent years? Somehow or other we are inclined to doubt that the Assembly is very much concerned about this latter point. The investigation of the needle industry, if this matter happens to pass, will probably mean nothing, but an attempt to attack and embarrass our unions. The columns of the press have carried the story that an alliance has been formed in the needle trades industry, and our vigilant legislators quite naturally got busy. What can this "alliance" be but a conspiracy against society? One of the parts of this "alliance" is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with branches far and wide all over the country, organized for the purpose of uniting all the workers in the ladies' garment industry into one body. There is a chance for investigation any our astute legislators. This union may after all be a cloak for a powerful and far-reaching conspiracy. Then there is the strong clothing workers' union, the Amalgamated. Does not that sound like a screen for some hidden, plotting bunch of malefactors? We have the testimony of the clothing employers themselves, that their workers are "Bolsheviks"; that they aim not at higher wages, but at control of industry; ergo, the organization of the clothing workers must be a dark, lurking menace. It is really idle to deport a handful of men to Russia while 170,000 revolutionists are walking the streets of our cities scot free.

And to cap the climax of our progress and bring final and irrefutable proof of the huge conspiracy that is threatening the sweet tranquility of our country, there comes now the lawsuit instituted a few days ago by the clothing manufacturers against the Amalgamated. These clothing employers were too impatient to wait for the results of the Assembly investigation of the needle trades. So they decided to take the bull by the horns, as it were, and they filed charges against the Amalgamated alleging it to be a huge conspiracy that must be destroyed, root and branch, lest our beautiful land meet the fate that befell Russia. You must hear in this case the clothing employers are accused in this matter far beyond their personal interests. It is the interests of the public in general that are leading them on in this fight against the menace of the Amalgamated, a fight in which they are ready to spend barrels of money. Incidentally, and quite naturally, they expect that it might help them a bit in bringing back to life the moribund lookout which they have inaugurated against their workers. But, of course, that is only a side issue with them.

And in visualizing our latest progress, we are inclined to believe that we have not reached the end yet. This law suit against the Amalgamated is only a beginning, and the brilliant overture of the lawyer of the clothing manufacturers is only a pioneer venture. There will be others to follow in his footsteps, who will, in the course of time, make it quite an easy matter to prove that each and every workers' organization in the country is a conspiracy and every worker a conspirator.

Don't for a moment think that we are exaggerating. This clothing workers' organization is honey-combed with men who are everlastingly hopping and working for a time when the workers in their industry will become masters of their own destiny and when the clothing industry will be rid of that stock of individuals who thrive upon the labor of others. According

to the lawyer of the clothing employers, this is a conspiracy which aims at the undermining of our present social order. The foundation of the present economic order, do you not see, is this very drone whom the workers would like very much to eliminate. And it is only too natural that anyone who is out of accord with this pillar of society is a conspirator.

We are moving fast, indeed. The speed is so terrific that we would not be surprised if in the very near future there should be lined up at the "bar of justice" all our trade unions, no matter how conservative or docile they be. Even daily declarations against Bolshevism will not help them. They will automatically stand condemned as arch conspirators and enemies of society the moment they strike for higher wages or for better conditions for their men and women.

Such is the inevitable logic of our irrefutable progress.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Millions of persons are unemployed; millions of adult men and women, and many more millions of their dependents, have not enough food for sustenance, not enough clothing to keep warm, not enough coal to be comfortable at home, if homes they have.

That is the true, the only meaning of unemployment. And if the old maxim that "Want respects no law" be true, one would naturally expect that in these days, when such multitudes suffer unspeakable want, lawlessness and disorder would be rampant, and crime would be common and prevalent. Nevertheless, we observe genuine order on all sides, with the possible exception of an occasional invasion of a restaurant by unemployed, such as happened at Montreal.

Truly, as we watch the reaction of unemployment upon human nature these days, we are inclined to doubt the stories about hunger riots as were wont to occur in days gone by. His human nature gutter or under the span of a bridge, then start a tumultuous adventure or break the peace in any other way? Or have these tales of hunger riots been merely the product of fiction, as man has forever been a peaceful, docile creature? "Want respects no law" is indeed, a downright libel upon human nature and a denial of the true living facts of all time.

And if such be the case, the sturdy endeavors of the various philanthropic societies, to help the millions of unemployed to keep body and soul together, unless they are actuated by pure altruism like the Rockefeller, Senior and Junior, are quite superfluous. For, if they are doing it for fear that the starving mass might riot and create disorder, their philanthropy has been a waste of effort. Meek and law-abiding is the human kind. Man loves not to make a spectacle of his misery; he is rather ashamed of it. He prefers to sink unobtrusively into oblivion.

A RECOMMENDATION BY PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, in the course of a general discussion of the state of affairs in the needle industry the country over, President Schlesinger made a definite recommendation concerning the plan of material assistance to be given by the members of our union to the clothing workers now on strike against their bosses in New York City. Said Brother Schlesinger: "We are not speaking here of a contribution of a thousand or of tens of thousands of dollars. We have in mind hundreds of thousands of dollars, and our first installment should be not less than \$100,000, notwithstanding the fact that our own financial situation is far from the desirable and the heavy demands which prospective fights in our industry might make upon our own treasury."

We do not doubt, for a moment, that now, after this recommendation was adopted, the Amalgamated strikers will soon receive their first contribution from their sister organization, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. And in speaking about it, we want to say a word to the workers of New York in general. It is high time, indeed, that they begin to display their sympathy towards the Amalgamated strikers in a somewhat more tangible way than mere praise. Let it be recalled here that there wasn't a strike in recent years which required aid that was not liberally assisted by the Amalgamated. This organization had an open hand for all that is good and progressive in our movement. It is time now that the labor movement return to the Amalgamated at least a part of what it owes it.

We are certain that if our labor movement will do its full duty, not a single striker from the Amalgamated ranks will be driven back into the shops through the whip of hunger. And we are just as certain that in spite of the desperate tactics of the clothing bosses, the victory of the Amalgamated is inevitable, if the labor movement will only be as loyal to the Amalgamated as the Amalgamated has always been to the labor movement.

A FAR-SIGHTED VISITOR

We have here in the United States these days a visitor, the famous English writer and humorist, G. K. Chesterton. He came here to deliver a series of lectures, the admission price to which, we admit, is rather high and is accessible only to those who can spend a pretty penny for such a luxury. Chesterton is as witty and paradoxical in his lectures as he is in his writings, which is another way of saying that he manages to state a lot of bitter truths in a digestible form.

In his first lecture in New York, he said, among other things, the following, which we take particular pleasure in reproducing. Chesterton quoted the phrase from Patrick Henry's address: "Give me liberty or give me death" and made upon it the following comment: "If Patrick Henry would have risen today and visited this land again, he would most likely have simplified his thought. He would have said: 'Give me death.'"

It seems that in the few days spent by him in this "land of the free," Chesterton had found out already that of freedom which Patrick Henry had cherished so much in his days there is not a trace left at the present.

Educational Comment and Notes

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

An important event in the work of the Educational Department of the International took place on Saturday, January 15, at the Union Health Center. The occasion was a meeting of all the teachers who are connected with the Department, and representatives of the students in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University.

The Educational Department has always felt that the work of every labor organization should be conducted democratically, and in accord with this conviction, determined to call together the Faculty and students' representatives in order to discuss and act upon various matters connected with the work of the Department.

The meeting on Saturday realized the hopes of the Educational Department, that such a democratic organization could be effected. Among those present were the following teachers in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University: Drs. Charles A. Beard; Leo Wolman; D. Klein; Gustave F. Schulz; F. J. Melvin; Margaret Daniels; Miss Ellen A. Keenan; Miss Grace Schirmer; and Messrs. Spencer Miller, J. J. Herman Epstein; A. L. Wilbert; B. J. R. Stolper; Max Levin, and Commissioner Thomas Curtis.

The following representatives of the students were present: Misses Vera Kalerman, Sarah Shapiro, Lilla Mendlin, Celia Ostroff, Anna Gydakovsky; Messrs. B. Engel, S. Warrants, B. Wiener, and Peter Rothenberg.

Miss Fannie M. Cohn and Mr. Alexander Fichandler represented the Educational Department.

Mr. Fichandler, the Educational Director, was elected as chairman of the meeting. Every person present participated in a thorough and valuable discussion and contributed the results of his personal experience with labor union work conducted by the I. L. G. W. U.

It was decided at first that the faculty and the students' representatives form a permanent organization to meet at least three times during the school year and to discuss and act upon the affairs of the Department. It was also decided that an executive committee representing the faculty and the student body be appointed to meet more frequently and to act in co-operation with the Educational Department upon all affairs connected with the work of the Department.

The meeting spent considerable time in discussing the curriculum of the Educational Department. A number of views were expressed as to the extent to which cultural subjects be emphasized in the curriculum of the Educational Department. Finally, it was decided that the Executive Committee formulate the curriculum which would be then discussed at the next meeting of the faculty.

A great deal of interesting discussion centered around the methods which are employed by the teachers in instructing their classes. Of most value were the opinions expressed by the representatives of the students who frankly criticized some of the methods employed, and suggested changes which would produce better results as far as the students were concerned. It was decided that the teachers of the various classes provide a period either at the end of the lessons or at some other time where students would have an opportunity of presenting their views as to the merits and defects of the methods employed by the teachers.

In this way, it is hoped that teachers will be able to do more effective work with their classes.

The students and teachers unanimously approved the system of furnishing to the students mimeographed outlines of each lesson. All agreed that these outlines were valuable in assisting the students to remember and organize the information received at the lessons.

An additional point was made of the fact that to meet the problems of each individual class, it is necessary for the teacher of that class to meet with the students' council in order to ascertain what the needs and reactions of that particular class are. This will be done in the future and it is hoped that the result will be a better understanding of the students' needs by the teacher, and consequently improved methods of instruction.

This meeting marks a very important beginning in labor education and perhaps may serve as a model for other types of education. It is needless to point out the obvious truth that the principles of democracy demand that all people who are concerned in any activity should participate in the direction of such activity. The organization of a permanent faculty and student representatives is seen to be an event of tremendous importance not only for the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but also perhaps for the entire educational movement of the labor world.

LOWER BRONX UNITY CENTER TO HAVE OPENING CERCE AND DANCE

The youngest child of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is the Lower Bronx Unity Center in Public School 43, which was opened on November 1. This is the fourth Unity Center organized in the past four years and is proving to be a very promising and lusty youngster.

The number of students in this center is increasing daily and the quality of the students is the same as that in the other centers—intelligent, energetic, and anxious to learn. Through the cooperation of labor. Through the co-operation of the principal of this school, Mr. Melvin Opperman, and of the local supervisor, Miss Blanche Lynch, the Unity Center has developed very successfully.

Students in the Lower Bronx Unity Center as well as those in the other Unity Centers receive a carefully planned systematic education in the English language. In every center there are classes in English for beginners, intermediate classes, advanced and High School English, which meet three and four nights every week. Excellent teachers assigned by the Board of Education are in charge of these classes.

The spirit in the Lower Bronx Unity Center is excellent. Members of the various classes have appointed some of their midst to serve on Students' Councils, who cooperate with the Educational Department in furthering the activities. A number of those now on the Students' Councils take pride in the fact that they were instrumental in helping the Educational Department organize the Unity Center, which is now becoming not only a place of learning but also a place of sociability for members residing in this district.

To mark the opening of this successful center, the Educational Department has arranged a grand con-

cert and dance which will take place in the auditorium of the school on Friday evening, January 28, at 7.30. President Oblonghouse of the International; Abraham Ransoff, Chairman of the Educational Committee; Alexander Fichandler, Educational Director, and Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee will address the audience and congratulate the International members in their successful opening of a new Unity Center, which is an important event in the history of education for workers, which marks the opening of another workers' educational institute to spread knowledge among working people.

Professional musicians are being engaged for the concert, which will contain popular and classic selections. An exhibition number by the students of the Center will also be on the program. After the concert there will be dancing in the gymnasium.

Members of the Students' Councils will act as ushers, and the other Unity Centers and the Workers' University of the International will be represented on this occasion through their Students' Councils.

Tickets are free to members of the International, and can be obtained at the Unity Center from Miss Blanche Lynch, at the office of the Local Union, and at the Educational Department, 21 Union Square.

It is hoped that the members of the International who reside in the section of the Lower Bronx Unity Center, F. 43, Bryn Mawr Place, and 125th Street, will assemble with their families and fellow workers to celebrate the opening and success of this center on Friday evening, January 28, at 7.30.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Class in History of Civilization with Mr. Spencer Miller

A large number of students met at the first session of the new class in History of Civilization conducted by Mr. Spencer Miller at the Workers' University last Saturday, at 2.30. Mr. Miller outlined the general aim of the course and explained to the students that he proposes to take up during the term and discuss with the class such important matters as the social, political, industrial and social background of the present society. The contents of this course is exceedingly valuable to all who are interested in seeking explanations for the existence of present day institutions and who realize that all progress or reconstruction in order to be valid must be based upon the previous experience of society.

Those who wish to register for this course are requested to do so immediately.

New Class to Be Formed Under the Sanction of the Bureau of Industrial Research

A new class will be organized by the Educational Department to be conducted by Mr. Savel Zimand, to commence on Wednesday evening, February 2. Mr. Zimand is a well-known publicist, who is at present connected with the Bureau of Industrial Research. He is the author of numerous articles showing the result of investigations into industrial and political conditions both in our country and abroad. Mr. Zimand's rich experience in studying actual economic conditions qualify him for conducting this class which will be devoted to the study of such economic problems as the railroad, coal mines, and other similar matters. For details as to the place of meeting, etc., watch for announcement in these columns.

Class in High School English at the East Side Unity Center, F. 43

The class in High School English, conducted by Mr. L. Marx in the East Side Unity Center, P. 2. 43, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, has been continuing its work since the resumption of school after the holidays, with increased vigor and success. It is regret that no members of the International take advantage of the opportunity offered by this class to perfect themselves in the use of the English language. This class gives the students a large amount of training in public speaking, composition, and literature. There is room for a few more. Those who wish to register should apply immediately to the local supervisor, Miss Eva Cohen. The class meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

The class in English at the Harlem Unity Center, P. 5. 171, 103rd Street, near Fifth Avenue, is in charge of Mr. Isaac Hilderose, of the De Witt Clinton High School. The work outlined for this term will be exceedingly interesting to members of the International. The class will take up advanced composition, studies in literature and public speaking, and the Educational Department wishes to urge members residing in this district to take advantage of an excellent course in English and register for this class at once. For information apply to Miss Mary Roth Cohen, supervisor of the Harlem Unity Center.

Local Union Activities

Members of the International are taking advantage in great numbers of lectures arranged by the Joint Educational Committee of the Clothmakers' Union, Local 1 and 2. The next lecture will be held on Friday evening, January 28, at the London Casino, 3875 Third Avenue, Bronx, when Mr. H. Burgin will speak on "The Jewish Labor Movement in the U. S."

Philadelphia: Prof. John Cowper Powys concludes his talks for members of the Waitmakers' Union, Local 16, this Friday evening, January 28, when he will give a review of Tolstoy and Turgenev.

Congressmen London and Vaile to Debate on Immigration

Less than a week is left to organize the demonstration which advocates of free immigration propose to make in opposition to the bill on immigration bills now before Congress here. A huge attendance is expected at the debate between Representative-Elect Meyer London and Representative William N. Vaile, of Colorado, at Cooper Union on Sunday afternoon. Socialists, trades unionists and others who consider the anti-immigration measure reactionary are urged to make arrangements to have their organizations fully represented.

Alderman Abraham Beckerman will preside at the debate. To afford ample time for each debater to present all the arguments that he can offer, it is expected that the debate will consume three hours.

Representative Vaile, who is a member of the House Committee on Immigration, will arrive in the city Saturday night on the Congressional Limited from Washington, bringing with him the copies of the hearings conducted by his committee on immigration restriction measures. Several members of the House Committee on Immigration are expected to accompany him and to take the platform when the debate takes place.

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A. BETCHUK, Chairman.

LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS,
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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 12 WEST 29TH STREET. Complaints and all other union matters should be brought to the new office.

By order of the
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The Story of a Patriot

By UPTON SINCLAIR

Somebody has said that when a German wishes to know what an elephant is like, he retires into his closet and evolves an elephant from his inner consciousness. Last summer we sat ourselves down to evolve from our inner consciousness the story of how Big Business had managed the Mooney-"frame-up." We had no inside knowledge about it; we simply guessed how it probably had happened, from our knowledge of other activities of the "undercover operative" and the Agent Provocateur. And now, one month after our book is published, the "Peter Gudge" of the Mooney case comes forward and confesses? You may read about him in "100%: The Story of a Patriot."

From Louis Untermeyer: Upton Sinclair has done it again. He has loaded his Maxim (no silencer attached), taken careful aim and—bang!—hit the bull plump in the centre. First of all, "100%" is a story; a story full of suspense, drama "heart interest," plots, counterplots, high life, low life, humor, hate and other passions—as thrilling as a W. S. Hart movie, as interest-crammed as (and a darned sight more truthful than) your daily newspaper.

From the "Nation": At the end of the story, which is authenticated in every detail not only by Mr. Sinclair's appendix but from a thousand other sources, all that one has of honor or humanity is justly set on fire. The book will not, of course, be reviewed or advertised in the press controlled by Big Business. Hence it is the more necessary to repeat that it is a literary achievement of high and solid worth and that it illustrates that literature is born when passion compels speech and the gods who are within will not be denied their restless utterance.

From Emmanuel Haldeman-Jullien: I have just finished reading your "100%" or rather I have finished it about ten hours ago and have been thinking about it ever since. The first thing that impressed me was your craftsmanship. It is crammed with good writing. While I try to appreciate substance void of craftsmanship, I just chortle with happiness when I see both sound writing and substance between the same covers. There is such a sense of exultation about this novel. It just flows along. All of which proves that you did some hard work, for it is the artist who sweats that the difficult material shall seem like silk to the touch.

By the Same Author:

THE BRASS CHECK

A Study of American Journalism

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UPTON SINCLAIR, Pasadena, California.

The Week's News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

When our own paper, "The Ladies' Garment Cutter," used to be issued, one of the features thereof was an account of the adjustments of cases by the business agents of the different departments. With the abolition of our own paper, this feature was discontinued. However, a number of members have approached the writer of these lines, asking him to publish from time to time some of the interesting cases that are attended to by the office.

We accord to their request. For obvious reasons, the full names of the shops have to be omitted, as some of these are members of different associations and would probably object to having their names published. Here are some of the complaints which have been adjusted by the Joint Board of Cloth-makers' Unions with the aid of Business Manager Sam Perlmutter:

In the shop of H. & B., the cutters' wages were reduced at the beginning of this season despite their protest, and besides, these same cutters were not included in a time agreement which was agreed upon by the firm and the rest of the workers in the shop, which was in fact for forty-six weeks. The office took up their complaint and the firm was made to see the injustice that it committed in discriminating against the cutters. The cutters' wages were increased to what they originally were and the cutters were also included in the agreement which guarantees them a run for forty-six weeks' work.

In the shop of E. & H., a machine cutter was laid off for the slack period, the firm claiming that since they had no machine work to do, he could not divide work with the rest of the men. The union on the other hand insisted that since the machine cutter in question worked there all through the season he was entitled to an equal share of work and that it was no fault of his that the firm put him on machine work only. The union further contended that the fact that the firm had installed the section system in its cutting department was no reason why anyone of our members should be deprived of his rights under the agreement. The firm finally conceded that the union was right, and the machine cutter was placed back to work.

The firm of A. & S. L. refused to give an equal share of work to one of its cutters who complained to the office and was thereupon reinstated. After working a week, the firm discharged him again, this time for good. However, Manager Perlmutter took up this case, and after a brief strike on the part of the cutters, our member was reinstated.

The office of the Cloak Division is at present very busy. Shop meetings are being called daily, where the present situation in the industry is being discussed with our members. Cutters in this division are urged to change their green working cards for the new white ones. They are also requested to keep in close touch with the office and report any attempt on the part of a firm to break down present standards.

The next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will be held on Monday, February 7th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks' Place.

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry has operated for nearly two months, and its good effect on the conditions of the workers in the trade is beginning to

show itself. In order, however, that our members may derive the full benefit of it, it is most essential that they work hand in hand with the rest of the workers in the shop, especially with the chairladies, who are the direct representatives of the union in their respective shops. Whenever shop meetings are called by the union, our cutters should respond to same. It is the desire of the office that not alone are they to attend shop meetings, but they are to become active in the shops as well, for then and then only will they derive the full benefit of the establishment of the Joint Board. Business Manager Shenker further requests all cutters to attend these mass meetings that are called from time to time by the Joint Board, as matters affecting the trade are going to be discussed at those meetings.

The office is at present calling shop meetings of cutters of all the bigger shops. In a few instances, the cutters failed to show up at these meetings, and after investigation it was found that the firms failed to deliver the notices to our members. The business manager communicated with these cutters personally and the shop meetings were held, at which the present situation in the trade was thoroughly gone over. In view of the organization campaign that has been started by the Joint Board, cutters working in open shops are requested to report to the office of Local 10 about conditions in their shops.

A number of waist and dress shops have recently begun to break in boys in the cutting trade. In all these instances the union stopped off these learners. The Executive Board calls the attention of our members to the clause in our Constitution which prohibits any member from working with a non-union boy at the table. The penalty for a first offense is \$50 and for a repetition, expulsion. It is in the interests of the cutters themselves that they should report every such instance to the office of the union, for if the gates were opened, our industry would be flooded with learners who would break down all standards and conditions that obtain in the industry at the present time.

All cutters working in the waist and dress industry are requested to change their working cards for the new season. Anyone failing to change his working card comes under the same clause of our Constitution as those who fail to take out a working card, and are liable to be summoned before the Executive Board.

Shop meetings are being called in the Miscellaneous Division by Manager Weinstein in order to investigate conditions in the shops. It is therefore important that the cutters respond whenever called. At the present time when the manufacturers are making an effort to break down conditions in the trade, our members must always be on the watch and in order to nip in the bud every attempt on the part of these manufacturers, the office must be kept informed of what is going on in the trade. Those of the cutters in the Miscellaneous Division who have not yet received any notice for shop meetings, are requested to appear at the office of the union and see the business manager.

Two additional children's dress shops have been called out on strike during the course of the past week. They are: D. Harris, 25 West 21st

Street, and Ed. Deutsch, 114 Spring Street. Cutters are warned to keep away from these houses.

The Good and Welfare Meeting of Local 10, which was held on Monday, January 24th, was a huge success. The attendance was bigger than usual and great interest was displayed in the topic of discussion, day-work. The discussion lasted until about 11 o'clock. When the chairman adjourned the meeting about twenty-five had already spoken and there were still a long time of speakers, but they could not be accommodated, owing to the late hour.

This meeting had no power to decide on anything, but from the sentiments expressed by the different speakers the Executive Board and the officers of the union will know how to guide themselves in the future.

Next Monday, January 31st, our regular general meeting will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks' Place, where important business will be transacted. The meeting will start at 7:30 P.M. sharp, and all members are urged to be prompt.

HEARING ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AT WASHINGTON

The American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia announced this morning that a Labor Delegation is leaving tonight for Washington to attend the hearing on Senator Francis' resolution for the resumption of trade and establishment of friendly relations with

Russia. Among those who will speak in the name of Labor at the hearing tomorrow will be Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists; Benjamin Schleinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; James T. De Hunt, President of the New York Harbor District Council of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Captain W. A. Maher, Manager of the New York Masters, Mates and Pilots; Edward Neckels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; John J. Jennings, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Central Labor Union; and George B. Metcalfe, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

The Labor Delegation is particularly interested in the relation between unemployment and the question of trade with Russia, and the delegates will speak from that point of view. The following telegrams were received today from the Seattle Central Labor Council and the Illinois State Federation of Labor: "Seattle Central Labor Council heartily endorses your proposition to attend hearings on trade with Russia, but deeply regrets inability to be personally represented. You have our expressions and we earnestly desire that you speak for the sixty thousand workers we represent."

JAMES A. DUNCAN, Sec'y.
Seattle Central Labor Council."

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Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 55d Street.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
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Mack, Kanner & Milius,
126 Madison Avenue.
M. Stern,
83 East 33d Street.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Avenue.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32d Street.
Drenwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32d Street.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Avenue.
Deuts & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33d Street.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 East 32d Street.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

CLOAK AND SUIT:

WAIST AND DRESS:

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, January 31st.

Monday, February 7th.

Monday, February 14th.

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 securing an increase.