

"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. 7

New York, Friday, February 11, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL

35,000 IN GENERAL STRIKE

The Union has issued the following General Strike call:

The entire Waist and Dress Industry of Greater New York must become completely paralyzed, and all the 11,000 workers in these units do the utmost to accomplish all that is possible. The workers of one shop and another must work for all, and every shop must become a union shop, and every worker a union member.

The General Strike begins today, Wednesday, February 10, 1921, at 10 A.M. Buses and trolleys will be ordered to stop from work generally at 10 o'clock in the morning. The call will for a minimum of 10 hours in the morning, and the strike will be in the afternoon. At the age of 19 and 20, each and every one of you should not work, like your fathers and other boys that belong to you, leave the shops in an orderly manner and march in a body to the hall in which your shop is assigned.

We now have the last opportunity to establish in the dress and waist industry of New York a union which the workers are all able to live and work the human hour. Over 400 profitable manufacturers have already allied with our organization and we demand a union of the workers of the industry on the basis of the agreement.

We demand a union of the workers of the industry on the basis of the agreement. The manufacturers in New York do know that they can be very easily converted through this general resolution of work, which will give the opportunity to the workers of the entire industry to help unite the rest of the shops in the city of New York.

General Executive Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and John Street Ward Dressmakers' Union.

The day and the hour were finally set. On Wednesday, February 10th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the great army of women and men workers were to leave the shops and march under the leadership of the shop chairmen into the halls. The afternoon before the news reached most of the shops and it filled everybody with a peculiar thrill and anxiety familiar to the workers in the industry who had fought many a valiant battle before. 1,500 shops were on the tip-toe of expectation, of eager waiting for the

official strike circular to appear, fluttering from hand to hand.

The promise of a mild spring morning did not materialize. February 9th rose in a mass of hail, rain and snowy sleet, enough to dampen the order of many a brave heart. Not so, however, the waist and dressmakers of New York. In their contest with their employers in years gone by, these girls have proved their mettle, endurance and fine spirit of resistance in weather fair and foul.

We saw them march in 1909, in the first great walk-out, the first grand attempt to bring light, cheer and human conditions into an industry that was sweat-shop ridden and where the workers were mercilessly driven and ground. We saw them in the second great walk-out in 1912, and again in 1916 and 1919. In ever greater numbers and with greater response and cohesion. In these fights they have scored victory after victory, reducing their working hours from 60 to 54 to 48, and finally to the present 44. They have greatly increased their earnings and have succeeded in introducing real human conditions in the shops and a measure of independence from the autocratic will of the employer.

We saw them on the march again today. It was a great huge umbrella parade. In groups they came down Fifth Avenue, filling Madison and Union Squares, walking down in solid phalanxes to the halls on the East Side. We saw the same old spirit, the fighting spirit of 1909, in their cheerful, resolute faces. They could have taken the trolleys, subways or elevated lines to ride to their halls,

but they would not. The order was given to march, and eager to make their demonstration, in spite of the impossible weather, a complete success, march they did.

And again, as of old, the windows of the great buildings on Fifth and Fourth Avenues were lined with eager faces watching this great army of girls pass by. There was wonderment, admiration and amazement in the faces of these onlookers. They marvelled at the spirit that is animating our workers, that knits them together into one mass, with one will and one determination. New York knows that these girls can fight and win. We know it too. The twelve years of experience and the four great campaigns that they have fought have proved to us beyond the slightest doubt or cavil that in the present fight these men and women will come out on top, that they will win because their spirit is unconquerable.

The entire waist and dress industry of Greater New York must become completely organized.

On the evening before, late until midnight, the various committees in charge of the strike, under the leadership of Brothers Morris Sigman, Harry Berlin, Oscar Wolinsky, M. K. Mackoff and numerous others, have met to consummate the final arrangements for the strike. Several hundred active workers were put in charge of bundles of strike circulars for distribution throughout the great industrial district which houses the waist and dress shops. The shop chairmen were there, hundreds upon hundreds of them, eagerly responding to the call of duty.

GREAT BARGAIN COUNTERS AT UNITY BAZAAR

One of the big features of the Waistmakers' Unity Bazaar and Ball at Star Casino on February 21st and 22nd will be the bargain counters. Tremendous bargains in cloaks, suits, waists, skirts and children's ware will be offered to the public. These necessities will be sold at lower than factory prices.

With this announcement yesterday, the Waistmakers' Committee, which is in charge of the Bazaar and Ball, made public the means by which it is to sell clothes at lower than factory prices. One of the Committee women said, "Practically all of the material which will be on sale at the Bazaar has been made up by our own workers in their shops and factories. A number of the manufacturers have donated the cloth from which the clothing has been made. This, and the additional advantage we have in the fact that our workers have given their time and energy gratis, enables us to sell waist and dresses and other articles at ridiculously low prices. Not only will it in this manner create our Unity fund, but at the same time give some real value to the workers of the city to buy at our Bazaar."

The Committee further stated that none of the bargains which the daily press is advertising in the various big stores of New York can compare with those which will be offered at the Waistmakers' Bazaar.

The Bazaar will begin on Monday evening, February 21st. Tickets, which are nominally priced, are on sale at the Waistmakers' headquarters, 16 West 21st St., the Call, Forward, Zeit, Hand Schol, and all of the local offices of the International.

WAIST AND DRESS STRIKE AVERTED IN PHILADELPHIA

The untiring efforts of President Schlesinger to preserve peace in the waist and dress industry in Philadelphia, have finally been crowned with success.

At a conference on February 8th in the office of Mayor Moore of Philadelphia at which President Schlesinger represented the Union, the Dress Manufacturers' Association of that city consented to continue in

force the existing agreement until July 14th, 1921, inasmuch as the wage scales, hours and other terms are concerned. Mr. Samuel Schleis of the employers' association and Elias Reiberg, the manager of Local No. 15, were empowered to take up the questions of a full work-day and the payment of membership dues and to adjust same in the best possible manner.

Boston Cloak Strike in Fine Shape

The cloak strike in Boston entered upon its second week. The shops are empty, and the feeling among the manufacturers appears to be not quite as belligerent as at the beginning.

The strike is conducted in an excellent manner. Meetings are held daily which are being addressed by Vice-Presidents Max Gorenstein and Sam Posen. General Secretary David and Abraham Rosenberg are at present in Boston, aiding in the management of the conflict.

Picketing is being kept up in a most vigilant manner. So far few arrests have been made, regardless of the provocative attitude of the hired guards, some of whom carry firearms. The union opened settlement headquarters at the American House, and 40 applications for settlements have already been received. The Union, nevertheless, is quite reluctant about signing up with these applicants before a proper investigation of their standing has been made.

Cincinnati, Toledo and Toronto Strikes Continue Vigorously

LEFKOVITS AND AMDUR IN CHARGE

Vice-President Lefkowitz, who has been in charge of the strike against the cloak firm of Bishop, Stern & Stein in Cincinnati, reports that the fight against that firm is in the best of shape. The factory is closed and the strikers are determined to stay out until the firm recedes from its decision to introduce piece work in the shop. Everything is being done by the New York Joint Board to prevent work from being made in this city for the Cincinnati firm.

The strike against the Toledo firm of Cohen, Friedlander and Martin, is kept up vigorously. The Toledo cloakmakers have found out, during last week, that the settled shop of A. Black Cloak Company of that city is doing work for the Cohen firm, and in response to their demand, Brother Lefkowitz has called out the workers of the Black shop on strike.

The strike in Toronto, for the retention of week work, voted for by the Toronto cloakmakers during last week, has now spread to every cloak shop in that city. General Organizer Max Amdur visited New York a few days ago to consult with the general officers about the management of the strike. Beginning next week, strike benefits will be paid out to all in Toronto from a weekly appropriation granted by the International.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

WILSON REJECTS RAILMEN'S PLAN

THE situation on the railroads, insofar as the wage controversy is concerned, is daily assuming a more and more grave character. The controversy which has raged for the past several weeks between the railway unions and the Association of Railway Executives is apparently coming to a head.

In brief, it amounts to the following: The executives of the railways have petitioned the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission for the abrogation of the existing contracts between the railroads and the various unions of workers employed on the railroads, so that a reduction of wages might be put into operation. This proposal was predicated upon the assertion that the railroads were nearing bankruptcy if these national agreements will stand. The unions of the railway men vehemently opposed these demands. They disputed the authority of either the Commerce Commission or the Labor Board to abrogate the existing agreement and requested a thorough congressional investigation of the management of the railways and new legislation by Congress, if necessary, for the purpose of regulating railway workers' wages. The railway unions have charged the executives with inflated costs and mismanagement and denied the assertions of the spokesmen for the railroads that the financial collapse of the railways is imminent. They cited statements by the same executives only several months ago to the effect that under private management the railroads have prospered and flourished and were in a much better condition than during the war, when they were directly under the control of the Government.

As a means of last resort, the railway workers appealed to President Wilson to ask Congress to act in this emergency. President Wilson nevertheless, denied their request for an investigation of the railroad executives' claims and also declined to submit the matter to Congress. As the matter stands today, it appears almost certain that the Labor Board and the Commerce Commission, which are holding sessions at present in Chicago, will decide for the abrogation of the agreements. Right after it will come, in all likelihood, an order by the railway executives for a reduction of wages through the entire railway system of the country. This will bring matters to a climax. It is remarkable, however, with what ease the same interests who place so much faith and bow so low before the sanctity of agreements when these affect adversely the workers, proceed to break down agreements solemnly entered between them and their workers and sanctioned by the consent of governmental authority, when these agreements seem to work against their interests.

PLAN TO "REORGANIZE" THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

SEVERAL years ago we have had in the State of New York a Department of Labor. The anti-labor interests of the State have found out that this Department was taking out "too much care of labor" and after an insidious campaign that lasted a number of years, they have managed to substitute for it an Industrial Commission with smaller powers and smaller a jurisdiction.

It would seem to appear at present that even this Commission has now

become a thorn in the eye of the reactionary regime, in middle at Albany. Consequently, legislation is being introduced now for the purpose of reorganizing the present Industrial Commission on the following basis: The five present commissioners are to be substituted by a single commissioner, and the judicial and legislative duties are to be vested in the hands of a commission of three. Both the commissioner and the board of three are to be appointed by the Governor and are to act independently of each other. Ostensibly the object of this change is to affect economy. From the point of view of organized labor, however, this change is altogether undesirable as it would eliminate labor's representation on the commission altogether and would convert it into a pure bureaucratic agency. It is interesting to note that this reorganization plan has at the same time delighted the representatives of the employers' lobby at Albany, who do not conceal their perfect contentment with this new piece of legislation.

So, one after the other, the plans of reaction are being matured and realized at Albany. First, it was the elimination of the welfare laws and labor legislation. Now comes the only department at Albany which labor cared, to a certain extent, regard as safeguarding its interests. The emancipation of the Labor Commission will probably make of it what it is: a quiet and unobtrusive State office, filled with meek and submissive party appointees.

THE CONVICTION OF BRINDLE

THAT Brindell, accused of graft and extortion, would be found guilty in short order, was a foregone conclusion. The mass of evidence accumulated by the Lockwood Committee and its indefatigable counsel, was too much to overcome even for the highly paid attorneys of Brindell. Organized labor over the city and throughout the country will receive this conviction with a heavy heart, sadly it is inclined to view this unexampled phenomenon of debauchery in the building trade unions of New York.

The labor movement, however, in the general satisfaction over the conviction of Brindell, will not be inclined to forget the larger implication of this affair. It is not simply a case of one individual extortionist in the building trades laid bare and rewarded with punishment. It is a case of big building contractors who "meekly" submitted to blackmail by Brindell and others and have committed acts far worse than Brindell. On their part it was thinly disguised bribery in order to get an unfair advantage, the expense of which was charged up to the cost of construction, and eventually, to the tenant and the home builder.

Back of this campaign to throttle construction of homes throughout the Greater City, to keep rents at an unprecedented height and to mulct the unfortunate tenants, were the great vested interests that supply the funds for building loans and hold vast sums in mortgages upon property. It is these interests that have been largely responsible for the financial manipulations that have caused the shortage of homes in New York and other great cities. The honest attempt of the Lockwood Committee and Mr. Untermyer, to get at these centers of financial power, the trust and insurance companies, is being blocked at Albany, and it looks

as if the Lockwood Committee will have been shorn of its powers before long.

It is this aspect of the investigation, the apparent collusion of the legislative interest at Albany with the powers that seek to curtail and to stop further and deeper investigations by the Lockwood Committee, that presents a striking contradiction to the speed with which the sentence upon Brindell was imposed. One cannot help wondering as to whether, after all, the entire affair will peter out in the form of the jailing of a few minor subagents, while the principal factors responsible for the shortage of housing and the gouging of tenants will be permitted to continue their operations scot-free as heretofore.

TERRORIZING LABOR IN SPAIN

THE campaign being waged against the workers' unions throughout Spain is attracting wide attention in Europe and all Spanish-speaking countries in America. The jails of Barcelona, Seville and Valencia, in the three chief industrial districts of Spain, are filled with innocent workers who are unable, for the moment, to prove their innocence of the crimes charged against them. The right of assembly has been denied to the trade unions of these cities under the cloak of the suppression of acts of terrorism, while every other constitutional guarantee is being abrogated by the authorities.

Spain is still largely an agricultural country and its labor movement is consequently still quite undeveloped. During the last few years the movement has, however, begun to show signs of strength and stability, and it is against this development that the industrial interests of Spain are at present leveling their attacks. With the aid of a government subordinate to the industrial interests have now made the life of the trade unions in Spain almost impossible. These persecutions are particularly mischievous because instead of allowing the labor movement of Spain to develop in a normal and rational manner, they are diverting it back to its former underground and anarchistic methods of combat.

THE "FOREIGNERS" OF STANDARD OIL

THE Standard Oil Company, that universally known labor-saving institution, has announced its plan of cutting wages of all employees in all parts of the United States, 10 per cent.

News of the impending reduction in wages came from mass meetings of workers held in Bayonne and Rahway, N. J., and while no announcement has been made as to what has transpired at these meetings, there is a strong feeling of apprehension among the operating officials of the New Jersey plant concerning the effect the reduction might have on the workers.

It is highly interesting that the company has made it known that it believes the "American element" of the employees will acquiesce in this wage cut without offering resistance, but that the large number of foreign workers might prove difficult to be persuaded and to be made to understand that the company's view with regard to the reduction is perfectly "sound and acceptable."

It must be recalled in connection with this wage cut, that the Bayonne plant has been the center, in recent years, of two bitter, hard-fought and long-drawn out strikes, in which the foreign workers have proved to be the best fighters for "American"

working standards and conditions. Small wonder, therefore, that the Standard Oil Company, while feeling confident that it would be in a position to "overcome" its American-born workers of the benevolent aims behind its scheme of cutting wages, it might not find it so easy to induce the preponderant majority of workers who are of foreign birth of the utter goodness of its intentions.

A MEAT-PACKER'S DIVIDEND OF \$1,232 PER CENT

THE meat-packing concern of Morris & Company, one of the five greatest firms of its kind in the world, and a member of the so-called "packers' ring" in the United States, has declared during last week a stock dividend of 1,232 per cent, as revealed in the annual report submitted to the stockholders of the concern.

Of course, the declaration of such an enormous dividend was not made openly in the report. The facts, however, are such and cannot be denied. The company, in order to hide the huge profits, has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$40,000,000, by capitalizing \$37,000,000 of surplus. This surplus stock was thereupon distributed among the stockholders in the form of "uncutting," and as the shares of this company are owned exclusively by the estates of Nelson and Edward Morris, the tremendous earnings have gone back in this manner into the firm.

During last year, a federal board made a thorough investigation of packers' profits and methods of management, and reported to the Government that the packers were receiving colossal returns upon their investments; that they were gouging the consuming public in a most barefaced manner. A newspaper publicity campaign was conducted exclusively by the packers to offset the findings of that commission and to influence Congress in their favor. If anything was needed to prove the validity of the findings of that board, this handsome little dividend of 1,232 per cent, fairly representative, we assume, of the earnings of the other large packing concerns, is eloquent enough to move Congress to drastic meat-packing legislation and control. Those, however,

familiar with the ways of our national legislature, particularly at present, under rock-ribbed Republican control, know how little the workers of the country and the consuming public in general might expect from it.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES AT RAND SCHOOL

New Rand School English classes are being formed now. There are four of these classes accommodating pupils of all grades. They are in charge of teachers who have had long and varied experience in the public schools of New York City and elsewhere. Among these teachers are Mr. Louis Jacobs, Mrs. Arthur W. Calhoun, Miss All Knapp, Mrs. W. C. Thorne, and others.

The length of each session is a little over one hour. An effort is made in these classes to develop a satisfactory knowledge of spoken and written English.

There are many reasons why the workers should attend these or similar classes. Not only is a knowledge of English an advantage in the industrial world; for the advancement of the trade-union movement in America as well as for personal benefit it is advisable that each one should have as much English in his control as possible.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION BY CLEVELAND REFEREES

On October 8, 1920, an increase in wages was granted by the Cleveland Board of Arbitration to the Cleveland Clothing Industry. The industry is now in a position to pay the wages granted by the Cleveland Board of Arbitration to the Cleveland Clothing Industry. The industry is now in a position to pay the wages granted by the Cleveland Board of Arbitration to the Cleveland Clothing Industry.

"The Union presented its request for an increase in the wage scale, for the establishment of temporary production standards, pending the introduction of standards now being worked out by the Joint Board of the employers and workers, and the assurance of continuity of employment by the adoption of the system of a guaranty of forty week's work, and a week's vacation with pay.

"The manufacturers asked for a decrease in the wage scale and for the maintenance of the existing system of wage payments and price fixing pending the introduction of standards by the Joint Board.

"Evidence supporting the requests of both sides was introduced and arguments were made at the public hearing. The hearing was followed by conferences between the Referees and groups representing both sides, in which the Referees assumed the part of mediators and conciliators, endeavoring to bring the parties to agreement on the points at issue. These conferences were not entirely successful, and it became necessary for the Referees to formulate a tentative decision on the points submitted in their capacity as arbitrators.

"It was nevertheless evident to the Referees that there were many reasons which it made undesirable for the Referees to pass upon the question of a reduction in the wage scale at the present time. Therefore after acquainting each side separately with the tentative decision, they recom-

mended an adjournment of this hearing until April, 1921, at which time the pending requests of each side would be determined.

"The Referees state that they have been actuated in their mediation efforts by the desire to put this industry in Cleveland on a satisfactory permanent basis. This, in their judgment, cannot be accomplished until the fair and accurate method of determining the weekly wage of the individual workers shall have been established, the definite continuity of work provided for, and a reduction in the unit cost of production attained. This last can be accomplished only by joint and determined efforts of both sides—on the part of the manufacturers, by the elimination of all waste in management, and on the part of the workers, by a steadfast determination to give the

best of which they are capable in productivity. While we are hopeful that the essential reduction in unit cost may be thus secured without a reduction of the minimum wage scale, yet, if necessary, labor as well as capital must bear its share in attaining this end. The Referees clearly recognize that this industry, like all other industries, must meet the problems incident to deflation, and that it, like them, is necessarily subject to the operation of economic laws. Unless averted in the manner suggested, the forces of competition might impair or even destroy the Cleveland industry to the detriment alike of manufacturer and workman. We believe, and still believe, that good results will be more readily secured if the Referees continue to feel that their primary function is that of mediators and conciliators, and only in the last resort, arbitrators.

"JULIAN W. MACK
"SAMUEL J. ROSENBERG
"JOHN R. McLANE"

WITH THE RAINCOAT MAKERS OF BOSTON AND CHICAGO

Manager Fred Monosson of Local No. 7, the Boston Raincoat Makers' Union, writes:

"The agreement with our employers has expired on February 1st, and our employers are getting ready to renew the agreement with the union. There is, however, a snare and a danger in the renewal of this agreement at this time. Our employers, of course, would not speak in the language of employers in other trades, and would not even mention the words 'open shop.' They, however, have managed to slip into the negotiations the following eight nice little points. Here they are:

1. All garments, such as leatherettes, gardsines, 'submarines,' are to be priced like any ordinary raincoat garments.

2. Week workers to get time and a half for overtime and no pay for legal holidays.

3. A permanent committee of two from each side to settle questions of price setting. The Association will not recognize any individual settlements.

4. No equal division of work in slack time, unless the employers see fit to grant it.

5. A 40% reduction of wages.

6. The union must guarantee the 'closed shop' all through Boston and vicinity, and if this cannot be accomplished, all the shops shall become 'open shops.'

7. The employer reserves for himself the right to discharge any worker

whose conduct is not satisfactory to him. The employer is the only judge to determine what unsatisfactory behavior constitutes in each case.

8. The establishment of a recognized procedure of arbitration.

These are the terms that our employers insist upon. Small matters, aren't they, these demands for a reduction of wages by 40%, the indiscriminate right of hiring and firing, etc., etc.? Our employers, of course, have bitten off too large a slice in this respect. Their demands were read at the special meeting of our Union, and the response was a per capita tax of \$3.00. It must be considered that we have a lockout in five shops already, and most of the other shops are closed. Yet, our men voted unanimously for the assessment. The members of Local No. 7 conceive fully the earnestness of the situation, and our employers might as well consider it. The raincoat makers of Boston want peace, but if the employers will insist upon it, they will not be found unprepared for fight."

S. Schneider, the manager of Local No. 64, the Raincoat Makers' Union of Chicago, writes as follows:

"Our local skies are overcast with heavy clouds. The good times when a worker had ready opportunities to sell his labor in our trade in Chicago, have disappeared, and thoughts of despair are stealthily making their way into our minds: What will the following day bring to

us? The little savings of our workers are slowly diminishing, and the prospects are not any too bright. Unemployment is growing and the pitiful wages of the unorganized workers in some of the Chicago shops who still remain at work, are being so brutally cut down that there is little cause for envying them on the part of our men who are not employed. The employers know that this is their time; that the non-union men will, certainly, not dare to resist their heartless stand and are ready to kiss the whip of the employer with their heads bowed down.

Let me give a specific example: The workers in the shop of Basenwalden and Shine are beginning to feel today the sad error they have made in not listening to us when we demanded and pleaded with them to enter our ranks and to aid them in improving their conditions. They have remained deaf to our call. We have found it impossible to make self-respecting workers of those slaves. They have barricaded their doors lest a ray of light penetrate the darkness of their shops. Now they are suffering more than any other workers in Chicago; but it was something they have chosen for themselves and they have to pay the penalty.

This is the most difficult period in the raincoat business in our city that we can remember. The whirl of unemployment has caught our workers and has carried us along with many other tens of thousands in this city. At such a time it is hard to conduct wide organization activities. Never-

theless, thanks to the loyalty and tireless work of those who are at the head of our organization, we are keeping up our existence as best we know how.

The Raincoat Makers of Chicago have always been a sound-thinking and class-conscious group of men in the local workers' family. They are passing a test time now, and it seems that they are passing it well. Despite the bad times in our industry the spirit of unity in the shops is splendid, work is being divided on an equitable basis and we are holding tightly together.

Local No. 64 has become a member of the Joint Board. Our delegates at the Joint Board are the ablest and most active men we have, and we know that their participation in that body will be of mutual aid and benefit to all concerned. We became part of the Joint Board largely as a matter of principle. The time when small local bodies could afford to lead a separate existence has gone by. These are times of big events. Our enemies want to destroy what has taken years for the workers to build up. We cannot resist their attacks singly; we must all get together, and that is why we have joined the central body of the garment workers in Chicago.

At heart we are not pessimistic. We know that our movement will survive the present depression and it will be followed by an unparalleled revival upon the economic as well as the cultural side. We have a great big field to work in and we must patiently await a brighter and a more cheerful morning."

WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Meeting of Friday, Feb. 4th, 1921)

Brother Harry Berlin in the chair. The report of the Board of Directors was taken up seriously, as follows:

The Board recommends that Brother Guzman be made the chairman of the Picket Committee, Brother Amico vice-chairman, and Brother Sheinheits Secretary. Recommendation approved.

Brother Sigman reported that he succeeded in getting Brother Levin of Local No. 10 to act as chairman of the Information Bureau in the Board of Local No. 10. On motion Sister Kroschewski was appointed chairlady of the Out-of-Town Committee, and Brother Auerbach as secretary of the Relief Committee.

Letter read from the Women's Trade Union League, offering its cooperation in the coming strike of the

dressmakers. Upon motion decided to accept same with thanks.

Letter read from Local No. 10 approving of the stand of the Joint Board in having decided not to commit itself to the management of the Unity House and leaving it under its former supervision.

Communication read from the Italian Chamber of Labor informing the Joint Board of its second annual congress which will take place on Feb. 6th and 6th, and requesting the Board to elect fraternal delegates to this congress. Communication was accepted with thanks and a committee consisting of Sister Friedman and Brothers Wolinsky and Hochman were elected to represent the Joint Board.

The special committee which was elected to investigate the charges brought against Miss Ida Rothstein, elected by Local No. 25 as a dele-

gate to the Joint Board, submitted a majority report opposing her being seated as a delegate, and a minority report favoring same. Upon motion the majority report was carried.

A motion was made and seconded that the Joint Board suspend its further activities in view of the impending general strike, and shall constitute itself officially as a general strike committee. The motion was carried and the following officers of the General Strike Committee were unanimously elected: Ossip Wolinsky, chairman; Mollie Friedman, vice-chairlady; M. K. Mackoff, secretary.

Brother Horowitz, chairman of the Hall Committee, reported that he engaged 9 halls to accommodate all the strikers, and an additional hall for the members of Local No. 23. Having been informed by Brother Friedman, manager of the Dress Division

of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, that they will attend to their own settlements, he cancelled the engagement of the hall for Local No. 23. Brother Schechter added that he had hired 6 halls in Brooklyn to take care of all the strikers in that borough.

Brother Portney, chairman of the Organization Committee, reported contractor unless such work is received from a union jobber.

Upon motion decided to send a committee of three, consisting of Brothers Berlin, Antonini and Wolinsky, to the meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union on Feb. 6th, 1921, for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude in the forthcoming general strike and to bring about an adequate understanding.

Upon motion decided to empower Brothers Sigman, Wolinsky and Mackoff to decide upon the exact date and hour of the general strike."

W. K. MACKOFF, Secretary.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

EXIT BRINDELL

The sentencing of Brindell to a term in State prison marks the end of his career as a labor leader. The unlimited power which he wielded in the building industry of New York has been wrested from his hands. The question before us arises as follows: Does the sentencing of Brindell mean at the same time the end of Brindellism?

The answer, in all frankness, is: No. No matter how sad it is, it must be admitted that while Brindell is removed as a factor from the trade union movement, Brindellism is still alive and continues to exercise its influence. Brindell had the power to call out on strike workers who never knew what they were striking for and knew just as little why they were returning to work when ordered. They had to mind the will of their boss, their Tzar, Brindell. The secret of his power over the 125,000 workers in the building trades consisted in his ability to dull the conscience of the workers with a few pennies in increased wages and in the stark ignorance of the great masses of these workers. The handful of men whom he could not terrorize or bribe he drove out of the trade altogether. It is, therefore, only too apparent that the disappearance of Brindell from the seat of power over such a mass of callous and indifferent human beings, does not, by any means, spell the disappearance of Brindellism. Given the same human material and the same unhealthy atmosphere that has produced a Brindell, another one of his kind is quite likely to arise in his place sooner or later.

And it is not only the ignorance of the workers in the building trades alone that is responsible for the thriving of Brindellism. It is the indifference of the workers in other trades and the general apathy in our labor movement that is just as much responsible for this phenomenon. Our social life, in general, is sadden with a moral disregard for means that are being adopted for the achievement of any aim sought, and the labor movement has willy-nilly become infected with this all-prevalent disease. Nevertheless, we had a right to expect that the idealism of the labor movement would protect it from this underlying ill of our economic and social life. Dollars and cents are by far not the only aim of the labor movement. Its true purpose is the uplifting of the workers in a spiritual and a moral sense. And failing in this, the labor movement misses its true course and purpose.

Regrettably enough, however, the labor movement has, to a considerable extent, become diverted from its idealistic purpose. The representative of the workers has become converted into a petty business man of the meanest kind. His entire aim, and way of thinking for that matter, is centered on "business and nothing but business" regardless of the unsavory effect this spirit might eventually breed. This rejection and disregard of the ideal in the daily life and work of the labor movement is the groundwork, the swamp where such reptiles like Brindell breed.

In order to bring an end to Brindellism, a new tone, a new voice must rise in all our organizations. A thorough revision must be made of such of our past policies that have been responsible for the horrible phenomenon of Brindellism. The jury could only pronounce a verdict of guilty against the person, Brindell. The judge could only sentence him to a term in prison. But neither the jury nor the court, and no investigating committees, could free us from Brindellism. This must be the work of the labor movement; of all those who are morally clean and who are convinced that our movement is impossible with the cancer of Brindellism lodged in its very heart and core.

This malicious growth must be removed, root and branch, from our sphere. It would be an appropriate subject for consideration at the meeting of the heads of the labor unions of America who are to assemble on the 23rd of this month in Washington, to consider ways and means of combat against the exterior enemy of labor. Let them, at that meeting, consider also how to destroy the inner enemy of our movement—Brindellism.

DEBS AND WILSON

By having refused to release Eugene V. Debs, President Wilson presented to the world an unmitigated display of his hatred towards the man who is such a complete antithesis of himself.

What is the most characteristic feature of Eugene Debs? It is his loyalty to his principles. Debs is the very embodiment of sincerity of convictions. Convictions are for Debs paramount to everything. He is ready to sacrifice for his convictions his liberty and his life. Debs knows nothing greater than his ideals

and his principles, without which his existence would have neither meaning nor sense.

What is the outstanding feature of the psychological makeup of President Wilson? No one can deny that he is one of the greatest orators of our day. It must be admitted that he is a very astute person. It is probably true that he loves America very strongly, the country from which he had received so much and to which he had given so little in return. And having granted all this, anyone who has followed his public activities is bound to admit that the predominant trait of his personality is complete lack of steadfast convictions.

Was there a question in our public life in the handling of which Wilson did not take both an affirmative and a negative position? Wilson was a pacifist; and a pro-war man. Wilson was for war with Russia and against it. He was a partisan of the complete freedom of the written and spoken word and the sponsor of the most ruthless laws against every vestige of freedom. Is there any wonder that a Wilson would naturally be the bitter opponent of a Debs? Debs with his loyalty to principles and his readiness to undergo the greatest sufferings for the least of his convictions is the eternal rebuke to Wilson who is ready to change his opinions from day to day.

That is why Wilson would free from prison the worst German spy, as it happened only recently, but he would never, never free the personality like Debs. President Wilson has acted in this case true to his natural form.

THE PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN OF THE CLOAKMAKERS

The fact that the cloakmakers in New York are working undisturbed in their shops must not be interpreted in the sense that our cloak manufacturers have experienced a complete change of heart and have abandoned every thought of fighting the union. The present truce could rather be explained by the fact that our manufacturers did not want to spoil a good season and have postponed warfare for the future. Perhaps they are waiting watchfully for the outcome of the Amalgamated strike while quietly preparing for a conflict.

According to reliable information the union is fully aware of what is going on in the camp of the manufacturers. The members of the employers' association are being heavily taxed to raise a fund to fight the union when, in their judgment, the proper hour will arrive. They, too, have their preparedness campaign; they have already provided themselves with a strike-breaking agency, with a blackleg agency, and similar other means of combat.

Under these circumstances our workers must not lull themselves into a sense of false security. They must proceed in earnest with their preparedness campaign, and the Million Dollar Fund, decided upon by the Joint Board, must be realized without the least possible delay, before the present season comes to a close. A part of the membership has already done its duty, and a quarter of a million dollars has already been accumulated in the treasury of the organization. Three-quarters of a million is still missing, however, and that implies that the majority of the members have not yet fully met their obligations.

If the union is to be well prepared for the struggle that is bound to come, this insurance premium which the workers are called upon to contribute in order to preserve the present union conditions, in order that their wage scales are not reduced, the working hours not lengthened and their treatment in the shops be kept up on a humane level,—this tax for the Million Dollar Fund must be paid up without hesitation. It is the duty of the shop chairmen, the sentinels of the union in the factory, to remind the workers constantly, ceaselessly of their sacred duty. It is a question of self-defense, of the preservation of the workers' own interests and our cloakmakers are certainly progressive enough to understand the true aspect of the situation without tons of eloquence wasted upon them.

SPLENDID PROSPECTS FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

The work of making the Unity Bazaar on February 21-22 a rousing success is proceeding without a hitch. The group of active young spirits, who live and breathe by the Unity House, leave not a stone unturned to assure splendid entertainment and an opportunity to buy things, good and reasonable, at the forthcoming workers' fair.

The Bazaar Committee has notified us that at least fifteen booths loaded to a creaking point with goods and products that would make any department store owner green with envy, will ornament the spacious halls of the Bazaar. A great number of our members, as well as several firms and small traders, have donated a varied assortment of cloaks, dresses, waists, raincoats, reefers, embroidered articles, white goods, toys, children's dresses and fancy leather goods.

The real work of the Bazaar is, of course, in the hands of a small active and able group of workers who seem never to tire in their ceaseless efforts to make the Unity Bazaar on Washington's Birthday, a huge moral and financial success. The committee of the Bazaar has just now issued an appeal to all friends of our summer recreation center to stir themselves to greater activity, to buy tickets and to volunteer for committee work at the Bazaar. Those who have tickets on hand might do well to hurry their sale and to come for more at the office of the Union.

Let the tens of thousands of our workers respond.

AT THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

By S. YANOVSKY

II. As I stated already, the week of the quarterly meeting at Boston was a week of hard and strenuous work for everyone of us. All the speeches, debates and decisions seemed to revolve around one pivotal point: New York vs. the other cloak centres. This is even more remarkable when we take into account the fact that New York, the foremost official of our International, does not at present offer to us any difficult problem; that it is the smaller centres outside of New York that have created the knotty situations we are called upon to solve.

This state of affairs, indeed, is quite novel. New York always sounded the keynote for all other cities where ladies' garments are being made; "like New York goes, so goes the country." Now New York had introduced the week work, the demand for week work spread like wildfire to all other cities and was introduced there in short order. Other working conditions in New York were followed faithfully in other centres: the International has constantly endeavored to maintain a uniform policy for all our industries, no matter where located.

Quite recently, nevertheless, it appears that the smaller centres have developed an inclination to dictate conditions to New York. It must be kept in mind that it was New York that was responsible for the organizing work conducted in all these other cities. What would Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati and Toronto amount to as union centres for the cloak trade, without the aid of New York? New York, for instance, had spent not less than three-quarters of a million dollars on organizing work in Cleveland alone. Some of the unions in the other cities still have to be supported, from time to time, by New York. Yet, it seems that these smaller organizations have acquired in recent days the temerity to dictate trade policies for the main ladies' garment centre of the country.

Let us see what is back of this development. The employers have recently threatened the workers in the above mentioned cities that unless they agree to a "standard of production," or piece work, small wages and longer hours, they will not obtain any work. Under the influence of this threat, the

workers of these cities, it appears, would be quite willing for the International to reverse its entire policy, to submit to the demands of these bosses and to tolerate a return to work under conditions which are totally opposite to working conditions in New York City. Of course, these are impossible suggestions. The New York workers will not change their system of work. On the contrary; they will fight to the last to maintain it. The International, on the other hand, cannot have two policies, two work systems—one for New York and one for the out-of-town centres. Any person endowed with the facility of clear thinking can easily see that a dual policy would lead to demoralization. The fact of the matter is that whoever any branch of the needle industry in any city, though not even affiliated with our International, had permitted the introduction of a certain "standard of production" in its shops, the employers in our industry in that city were quick to follow this example and to demand similar arrangements in their own shops. Their reasoning was quite simple: If that union could afford that, why not we? If the employers in those shops can get that, why cannot they?

To a demand of this kind our International has a right to reply that there are marked distinctions between one industry and another, and what is possible, or perhaps necessary, in one industry, may be impossible in the other. But how can our International permit one work system in one city and fight against the same system in the same industry in another? Of course, such an anomaly is unthinkable. And it is very much to be regretted that some workers in cities outside of New York, who have forgotten what the New York workers had done for them in the past, are now proclaiming that their interests are being sacrificed for the sake of the New York workers.

This way of thinking has led to a point where in several cities some members of our Union are beginning to speak of "East" and "West" as if the interests of the workers in these sections were antagonistic to each other, as if they would not find some

ing the International split into two parts, an Eastern and a Western part.

It was these problems that have taken up most of the time of the Board at the last meeting in Boston. As one member of the Boston delegation has put it: "Until recently it was the workers who had presented demands to the employers. Lately, however, it is the employers that are putting up demands to the workers. Now, when the workers used to demand certain terms from the employers, these latter had two alternatives: either to concede to the demands or to reject same and court a fight with the workers. To-day, however, when the employers are the ones to demand terms from the workers, the workers are compelled to concede to these demands, and if not, the shops are being closed down and the work is being made somewhere else. It is a question of light, of a strike, or of a struggle in any other form."

What are the workers, confronted with such conditions in some cities, to do?

The unanimous reply of the General Executive Board to this pertinent query is that no matter how grave the situation in such cities is, our workers have no other way out but to stand firm upon the ground which they had gained regardless of how much they would have to suffer for it. Of course, the International does not intend to leave them to their fate. It will aid them with every resource that it can command. But there can be no talk or thought for any true union man of conceding the demands of the employers and of demoralizing the industry. The present period, indeed, is a very critical one, but it is just at such a time that the men and women of our union must not lose their heads and courage. It is just at this time that they must prove that they are ready to suffer for the Union, for their hard-earned gains and for their working standards. A Union man who can be only loyal in times of peace and prosperity and is ready to abandon the ship when harder times come round, has no right to call himself a member of a labor organization.

The report of Brother Feinberg, the manager of the New York Joint Board of the Cloakmakers, Brother Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board and of Brother Brewster, manager of Local No. 38, who appeared before the Board in connection with other matters, but who were called upon to attend one of the sessions of the Board by President Schlesinger, added considerably in the adoption of this firm stand and attitude. The report of these three officials of the New York Cloakmakers' Union was unanimous to the effect that, at no time was the Cloakmakers' Union in New York City as strong as it is today, ready to defend its interests and determined to retain all that it had won the system of week work, the wage scales, the hours and other standards. The Union in New York was not weakened in the slightest degree because the "Protective Association" had broken off its agreement with the Union. Just the contrary, the Union was much stronger. And its strength is being augmented and demonstrated with particular clarity from day to day. With or without agreements, the union conditions in the shops are being just as strictly observed as before, and the entire cloak trade is under the rigid control of the union.

In other words, 80% of the cloak industry of the entire country is completely organized, regardless of the bad times that we are passing through now. How can the International, then, even give a thought to the proposal of sacrificing the interests of these 80% of New York City on account of the 20% in the country towns? That would have been an act of suicide on its part, and it is certainly not ready for it.

This decision, as we have already referred to, was adopted unanimously. We say that advisedly, even though Vice-President Ferstein had stated that the debate did not change his opinion. According to him, the International, in view of the exceptional situation in the country towns, should make certain compromises. But, he conceded that as long as he remains a member of the Board, he will follow its decisions and that he has no right to oppose in the slightest degree the policy of our International.

The Board then proceeded to decide upon the recommendations suggested by General Secretary Baroff in his report.

LABOR EDUCATION

By Alexander Fickander
Educational Director, I. L. W. U.
(Open Survey, Jan. 8, 1921)

There are two important matters to be considered in the problem of labor education. The first is that of the people to be reached. They are workers—men and women who spend all day in labor, generally hard and not particularly pleasurable. At the end of the day they are tired, mentally and physically. They need recreation and amusement; and it is only a small minority that possesses the initiative, curiosity and will-power to seek education, particularly along serious lines. But even this group cannot in the nature of the case, give too much time to education. No matter how serious minded they may be, they are impelled to gratify the demands of the social instinct. They also must have recreation and amusement. Hence, even those who are most eager for learning can devote but one or two evenings a week to serious study. Out of this situation arises the logical answer to the second question: What kind of education should be given to workers?

Art, science and literature are attributes of the laborer just as much as economics; labor education

should be nothing less than human education. But it is obvious that as splendid as such an answer may be from a purely human point of view, the fact remains that it is impossible of realization. The worker has not the time, leisure or opportunity to get all that he is entitled to. It is therefore necessary to select from the entire field that which is of greatest service to him.

To the main question therefore, of what kind of knowledge is of most worth to the worker, the answer is not difficult to find. The outstanding industrial fact today is that workers organize for protection and to improve their condition. In the course of many years of hard experience they discovered that without industrial organization, without economic power, they are helpless against the might of the owners of capital. In their unions they have found the means of achieving their ends. There are of many kinds. At one end, it is merely shorter hours and higher wages. At the other end, it is absolute control of industry. Between the two there are all sorts of in-

termediate purposes. But no matter what their ultimate goal, workers know that it will be achieved only when they have power.

Such being the case, it seems clear that the most important kind of education for workers is that which will help them to achieve their particular aims. If the worker has time and leisure, he should by all means be given opportunities to obtain other kinds of education.

Concretely speaking, workers wish to change the present economic conditions. Some wish to change them but to a slight degree; others more radically; others, still more so. But to do this, they must have a very clear idea of three things: first, the nature of the institutions which they wish to change or abolish; second, the nature of the institutions they wish to establish; and third, the methods with which they can make the change successfully and effectively.

This analysis practically furnishes a curriculum for labor education. To understand the nature of existing institutions, workers must know social and industrial history, applied economics and kindred subjects. To understand the nature of institutions to-be, workers should analyze the programs of the principal mod-

ern movements for social and economic reconstruction. To know which methods are suitable for their purposes, workers should study the history of trade unionism, the methods employed by workers now and formerly, here and elsewhere, the causes of their successes and failures, and other similar matters.

There are additional subjects of great importance. Ability to use oral and written language properly is essential if workers are to express themselves effectively. Applied psychology or understanding of the ways in which human beings behave is helpful to those who wish to get others to behave in a certain way. Familiarity with the interpretation of social problems by great poets, novelists and dramatists, is valuable and inspiring. These departments of study form an important part of workers' education.

It must not be understood from the foregoing that there is no real need of acquainting workers with other fields of knowledge. It is merely a problem of relative importance, and the solution must be based not on sentiment, but on actual conditions. Romanticism in labor education must give way to realism.

Educational Comment and Notes

OUR OWN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

The courses which are being offered to the members of the International in our Workers' University cover by this time a large number of subjects. All sorts of interests are appealed to and persons who wish to pursue definite lines of study have ample opportunity to do so in the University. Those who are interested in literature are taking a course in "Tendencies in Modern Literature," with Mr. B. J. R. Stolper, which is concerned this year with the great Scandinavian and German writers.

Those who are interested in problems of Trade Unionism have an opportunity of obtaining a large amount of information in Dr. Leo Wilentz's course in Trade Union Politics. Those who wish to understand how the present social system works and on what lines modern industry and production are conducted, receive valuable instruction on this subject in Mr. Wilbert's course on "Current Economic Literature."

To those who are attracted towards an analysis of the workings of the human mind, Mr. Alexander Fichandler's course in Applied Psychology and Logic offers important material. Dr. Melvin's course in sociology is of interest to those who wish to understand the motives and methods of the social activities of men.

Mr. Spencer Miller's course in the History of Civilization gives a concise idea of the development of the human race from the earliest day to the present. Miss Lucy Branham's course in economic geography furnishes the material upon which the student can build his theory of economic reconstruction.

And, finally, in Mr. Schulz's class in Public Speaking, those who wish training in self-expression find ample opportunity to develop their ability to say what they want to say, clearly and effectively.

One point, however, is exceedingly important. The student must realize that all these courses are of very little value unless they are pursued carefully and systematically. The student who attends one or two sessions in one class, then visits another class for a few weeks, then again changes to something else, not only gets very little out of these classes, but he actually harms himself. His mind becomes a mere jumble of unrelated ideas, his views are nothing but a mixture of words and phrases, and altogether he is worse off than the man who knows nothing.

The Educational Department feels exceedingly gratified because practically all of the students in the Workers' University are pursuing the only kind of study which is worth while, and that is, regular and systematic study of each subject. It is extremely encouraging to note the large number of serious-minded workers who realize that it is only by steady effort that they can reach at anything valuable. Such workers constitute an overwhelming majority of our students, and they are the hope of the working class movement. These men and women acquire information which will enable them, sooner or later, to instruct or lead their fellow-workers, and their success as instructors and leaders will be as great as their education is thorough.

Another very important and gratifying feature of our University is the extent to which our students are taking a "balanced diet" in their education. By this we mean that almost all of them pursue several courses

which differ in content and appeal, but form altogether a harmonious whole. In other words, a student who takes literature which makes an emotional appeal, at the same time generally takes work in economics or psychology or sociology, which have a more scientific character. The courses are planned by the Educational Department with this end in view, to avoid a one-sided development on the part of the students and to stimulate in all an interest in the subjects of different kinds.

NEW COURSE AT WORKERS' UNIVERSITY IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

The increased activities of the Workers' University are very gratifying to the Educational Department. The large number of students who began the work last Fall has been increased by a large number of additional members who joined the University after New Year's. Because of this increase it has become necessary to organize new classes. One of them, with Mr. Miller in the History of Civilization, began its sessions two weeks ago and now a new class will be opened on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 2:30. This class will be in charge of Miss Lucy Branham, of Columbia University, and will deal with the subject of the economic basis of present society. This course is designed to fill a long felt need.

It is well-known that while workers are very interested in the theories and principles of modern economic movements, and while they have considerable information on this subject, it is nevertheless true that they have not had the opportunities to gain a sufficiently thorough knowledge of the facts of economic life upon which all theories must be based. To illustrate, before concerning one's self with theories of production, it is important to know just what the resources, productions and occupations of the people of a country are. Before theorizing on problems of distribution and transportation, it is equally important to know what the actual methods and organizations for the transportation are.

Miss Branham's course is designed to solve this particular problem. The students in her class will take up the study of the surface, climate, resources, occupations, and transportation of the important countries of the world, emphasizing the United States. In dealing with these topics, the relation between each one of them and the personal and social life of students who are interested in this very important subject will register for the class and attend the first session on next Saturday.

Schedule of Activities in Workers' University—Saturdays (afternoons)

- 1:30—Tendencies in Modern Literature—B. J. R. Stolper.
- 2:30—Trade Union Politics—Dr. Leo Wilentz.
- 3:30—History of Civilization—Spencer Miller, Jr.
- 2:30—Economic Basis of Society—Lucy G. Branham.

Sundays (mornings)

- 10:00—Applied Psychology and Logic—Alexander Fichandler.
- 11:30—Sociology—Dr. F. G. Melvin.
- 11:30—Public Speaking—Gustav F. Schulz.
- 12:30—Current Economic Literature—Mr. A. L. Wilbert.

CLASSES SHOWING UNUSUAL INTEREST IN WORK—MANY STUDENTS BUY TEXT BOOKS

In one of our Unity Centers a large number of students purchased copies of James' "Talks on Psychology," which is one of the best books on the subject. In another class, a large number of students bought Mary Beard's "Short History of American Labor," which is a short and well-written book on the subject.

In another class, many copies of McDougall's "Introduction to Social Psychology" were bought.

Many copies of Arthur Gleason's book on "Workers' Education" were sold by the Educational Department at a reduced rate. Many of the English classes in the Unity Centers bought, for personal use, text-books in language readers and works of literature.

All these are proof of the fact that our students take more than usual interest in their work. There is no doubt that in time this interest will show results. These results may be shown in different ways. Some of the students will perhaps become leaders in their own labor groups. Others may be able to propagandize and agitate more successfully among their fellow members. But altogether, it is the entire labor movement that will benefit by the exertions and hard work of such members of the International.

These books are furnished by the Educational Department at wholesale prices.

CONCERTS

Members of the International will be interested in the splendid concert given at the Madison Square Garden on Sunday evening, Feb. 20. Cantor Rosenblatt and J. Piastor Borisoff will be the artists of the evening. Miss Rosa-Linda Newirth, the 16-year-old artist, will make her debut.

Tickets for this concert can be secured at reduced prices at the box office on the presentation of a search card from the Educational Department.

THEATER PRIVILEGES

The Educational Department is making arrangements with the Brannhall Playhouse, 138 E. 27th St., that on the presentation of a season card from this department, Union members will be entitled to two tickets at half rate for performances on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

All members who wish to obtain such cards are requested to apply to the Educational Department, Room 1003.

The Educational Office has moved to Room 1003, in the same building, 31 Union Square.

The Workers' University will be closed on Saturday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

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HEALTH TALKS

By DR. I. A. GALDSTON

THE MEANING OF HEALTH

In order to understand disease and disease prevention it is first necessary to understand the full meaning of health. Like most things, however, it is difficult to define, and especially so because health is not a thing in itself, but rather a state of being.

We all know that the human body is made up of a number of systems, such as, the circulatory system, the digestive system, the sexual system, the breathing system, etc. We further know that these systems are in turn made up of organs. So, for example, the circulatory system consists, in chief, of the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, and the veins. When all of the organs and systems of the body work together harmoniously and to their normal degree, we have what is known as health. When, however, the tissues of an organ or the organs of a system, or the systems themselves do not work together harmoniously or to their proper degrees, then we have the condition of disease. The expression disease itself conveys this idea of disorganization, for disease means absence of ease or comfort, so that when there is a disturbance going well and we are comfortable, and when things do not go right there is disease, and we are uncomfortable or sick.

As stated above it is important to understand what health is in order that we might understand what disease is, and how disease can be prevented. From the very definition as given above, we can understand that disease can come in two ways. First, it may come through inharmonious function, and second, through improper structure.

The first of these types of diseases is known as functional while the second is commonly spoken of as organic. The greatest number of diseases are those of function, and most of them are caused by interference with the normal function and desires of the body. Naturally, the way to avoid functional diseases is to become acquainted with the normal needs of the body and to serve these to the highest extent possible. The organic diseases or those diseases which involve some fundamental change of structure in the body's systems and organs, are more difficult to explain. But this much may be said of them in relation to the functional diseases: Any functional disturbance or any disturbance or interference with the normal activity of an organ will, if kept up long enough, change the actual structure of that organ. For example, a stomach which is abused and which is fed irritating and non-nutritious food will at first rebel and give us a functional disorder. But should the abuse be kept up the stomach, will ultimately undergo a change in structure. The same holds true for the heart, for the kidneys, and even for the brain.

In this brief discussion on the meaning of health, and diseases we have not touched upon the matter of infection. This we leave for some future Health Talk. For the present we must content ourselves with getting clear in the mind of the reader the facts that health means harmony and disease, discord. The way to keep healthy and prevent disease is to keep the work of the body harmonious by observing its rules and needs, and the way to overcome disease is to re-establish the harmony which had been lost.

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This is a real, honest-to-goodness advertisement. There are no promises made which will not be kept. When we say clothes at factory prices, we mean CLOTHES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Not only men's clothes, but cloaks, suits, and waists and skirts and dress goods and tots' toggery.—We are not advertising "Sale at a Loss," for no matter at what price we sell OUR goods, we still make a profit.—The secret of this is that our goods cost us nothing—they have all been donated.—They have been made up by waistmakers, dressmakers, cloakmakers and skirtmakers, who have put all the skill of their trade into the making of these garments.—They did not make them for wages or for any material benefit. They were actuated by a spirit of solidarity, and the garments they have made are perfect.—These garments have been made specifically for the rank and file of the workers who will attend the Waistmakers' Unity Bazaar and Ball at Star Casino on Washington's Birthday, February 21st and 22d.—If you want a real bargain, and at the same time help the Waistmakers raise a fund to improve their vacation and playground, the Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., attend the Bazaar and Ball.—Tickets are but 50 cents and may be obtained at the various offices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Rand School, Call, Forward and Zeit.

office of the Publication Department,
31 Union Sq., Room 1008.

A. Tuvim, Business Mgr.

The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

By the time this issue of "Justice" reaches its readers, the General Strike in the Waist and Dress Industry will have been called. Not alone will it have been called, but the greater part of it will also have been settled. The Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., with a membership of almost five hundred manufacturers, has already settled, and arrangements have been made to return the workers to the shops as speedily as possible.

At the time of writing, a settlement is about to be reached with a new association of waist manufacturers which organized recently. Almost all the independent shops that had agreements with the union have in their applications to the Settlement Committee, and are ready to renew their agreements. A number of open shops have also filed applications for settlement with the union.

It seems that it will be an easy task to organize most of the open shops, for, with few exceptions, they are all working for the jobbers that are members of the Jobbers' Association which has settled with the union, or are working for Independent settled jobbers, and unless their shops become unbusinesslike they will not receive any work from these houses.

The dress manufacturers who may try their luck in a fight with the union will find all the forces of the organization concentrated against them, so as to assure a speedy victory for the workers.

The Settlement Headquarters, which is located at Cooper Square Hotel, 2 St. Mark's Place, and is in charge of Julius Hochman, and is besieged by hundreds of manufacturers who are eager to settle, each one trying to be one of the first ones, so that his workers may return in a short time.

As was announced in these columns last week, the cutters will not have their own separate hall, but will meet together with the rest of the workers in their respective shops in the different halls. Our members, as in former years, are expected to take the lead in their shops and imbue the other workers with a fighting spirit.

The General Executive Board of the International, at its third quarterly meeting held recently in Boston, Mass., decided among other things that all the members of the union are to donate two hours' pay towards the strike fund of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Plans are being worked out in conjunction with the Joint Board of the Clothmakers' Unions, for the collection of this two hours' pay within the next few weeks.

Our members are well acquainted with the situation in the strike being conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and appreciate that the latter fight not alone their own fight, but also the battle of the workers in all the needle industries.

For the Cloak and Suit Division, Manager Perlmuter reports that the spring season is on in full swing. Practically all cutters are working. The proportion of cutters working for just the scale is almost insignificant. Some Protective Association houses which succeeded in getting cutters during the early part of January at the \$45 rate have come to the realization that in order to retain them in their shops they must pay them far above the scale.

There are still a few cloak manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association who believe in reducing wages, but strikes are being conducted against them. From the pres-

ent situation, it appears that very shortly they will realize that they had better abandon the hope of reducing wages. Practically all the cases that were pending against Protective Association members are now adjusted to the satisfaction of the union.

Cutters working for Association houses are instructed to respond to the call of shop meetings as soon as they receive notification from their shop chairmen. Failure to appear at shop meetings will be considered a violation, and will be subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

DESIGNING PATTERN MAKING and GRADING Taught Strictly Individually

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

See us before making a mistake

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

212 East 14th Street, New York.

(Between 24 and 26 Area.)

Telephone: Stuyvesant 5517

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Avenue.
Son & Ash,
105 Madison Avenue.
Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33d Street.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th Street.
M. Stern,
33 East 33d Street.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Avenue.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32d Street.
Drexel Dress Co.,
14 East 32d Street.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Avenue.
Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33d Street.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 East 32d Street.

STUDY ENGLISH—

The Rand School
English Classes
are open now.
Elementary
Intermediate
Advanced
Terms: \$7.50 for 3 months,
if paid in advance.

For information, inquire at
7 East 14th St., New York City

\$2,000 in PRIZES

Buy Your Tickets Now!



\$400 Piano,
\$150 Phonograph,
\$100 Floor Lamp,
\$50 Kodak

AND
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Cash
Prizes for
Costumes and
Tableaux

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JEWELRY DAILY FORWARD
LOCAL NEW YORK
AND BOSTON
FINISH HEADQUARTERS
ALL SOCIALIST PARTY BRANCHES
LOCAL BUREAU, SOCIALIST PARTY
LABOR LUTHER
LOCAL KINER, SOCIALIST PARTY
N. KAY, DRUG STORE
N. KAY, DRUG STORE
SCHNEIDER & LEVINSON'S DRUG STORE
RENNER & SALTZ'S DRUG STORE
DR. KARL GOETTER

115 EAST BROADWAY
ROOM 201, 7 EAST 12TH ST.
7 EAST 12TH STREET
304 FIFTH AVE.

1147 BOSTON ROAD
28 SACRAMENTO ST., BROWNVILLE
181 GRAMER AVE., BROOKLYN
101 GRAMER AVE., BROOKLYN
942 UNION AVE., BRONX
1000 ST. AND WASHINGTON AVE.
1178 ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
1178 ST. AND ST. NICOLAS AVE.
1490 BROADWAY.

Ladies' Tailors, Alteration and Sample Makers'
Union No. 3

Special Mass-Meeting

in
BRYANT HALL

41st Street and 6th Avenue

Tuesday, February 15th 1920, at 7 P. M.

Speakers: B. Schlesinger, I. Feinberg,
M. Sigman, P. Kaplowitz

P. S. — The 12th of February, Lincoln's Birthday,
is a legal holiday. All members of Local 3
are instructed to refrain from working.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, February 14th.
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, February 21st.
GENERAL: Monday, February 28th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, March 7th.

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.