

"My righteousness
is a solid
fact, and will
not let it go."
—Job, 27:4.

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

VOICE

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

Vol. II, No. 56.

New York, Friday, December 10, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

Cleveland Cloak Referees Render Decision

As reported in last week's "Justice," there have taken place on Saturday, December 4th and Sunday, December 5th several hearings before the Board of Referees in the cloak industry of Cleveland on the demands for an increase in wages presented by the Cleveland cloak organization and the counter-demands for a decrease in the prevailing scales presented by the Cleveland Employers' Association.

Secretary Baroff and our statistician, Alexander Trachtenberg, attended these hearings together with Vice-President Perlestein and a committee from the Cleveland Joint Board. The Manufacturers' Association was represented there by Messrs. Black, Cohen, Fried, Hexter, Mr. Butler, the manager of the Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Gordon, one of the industrial engineers engaged in the preparation of the efficiency system for week-work in the Cleveland cloak trade.

Vice-President Perlestein of Cleveland was the first to present before the Board of Referees the union's case. He delivered a strong and impressive speech in the defense of the workers' demand for an increase over their present scales and charged the manufacturers' Association with not complying with the clauses of the agreement. The Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union concluded an agreement with the Manufacturers' Association of that city on June 23, 1920 embodying definite scales on the basis of piece work. The workers demanded week work and the employers' association agreed to this demand in principle. In Cleveland, however, everything is being done "scientifically," and this matter was given over to a firm of industrial engineers for planning and preparation. The engineers were to have been ready by the beginning of December and week work was to be introduced in the course of this month. Nevertheless, the engineers are not yet ready with the plan and week-work is not introduced in Cleveland yet.

This state of affairs served as a stimulus for a movement among the local cloakmakers to demand a raise in wages. They rightfully claim that owing to the expectation of the introduction of week-work, the piece prices agreed upon in June last were not of a kind that met the prevailing cost of living, and that they were therefore entitled to at least a raise of 15 per cent. The employers, on the other hand, brought forth a counter-proposal for a decrease of the prevailing piece prices to the extent of 30 per cent. They argued that the high cost of living is already "smashed" and that everything is becoming cheaper and that the only way to make the prices of commodities still cheap-

er is by cutting down the earnings of the workers.

Secretary Baroff and Brother Trachtenberg, in speeches that followed the presentation of the manufacturers' demands, demolished their arguments and proved that the Cleveland cloakmakers were not receiving enough to make a decent living. Brother Trachtenberg proved to the satisfaction of the referees that the minimum cost of living for a family of five

"under healthy and decency standards," according to figures established by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, should be not less than \$2,798.55. This was based on a study of prices, rents and living costs of all other necessities. He proved further that the Cleveland workers have fallen behind in their earnings in the twelvemonth, from December 1919, to December 1920, to a considerable extent.

(Continued on Page 3)

International Replies to Swiss Embroidery Manufacturers

About a week ago our International received a letter from the Allied Lace and Embroidery Manufacturers, signed by their President, Mr. Milton E. D. Einstein, in which a request was made that the International confer with this organization upon a proposed reduction of 30 per cent of the workers' earnings. The employers contended in the letter that trade competition "demanded" such a reduction and that they asked it with the sole purpose of "making articles cheaper."

President Schlesinger replied to the Embroiderers' Association on Dec. 7th, stating in part as follows:

"The basic principle upon which our Union in common with all organized labor takes an inflexible stand, is that the worker is under all circumstances entitled to a living wage, i. e., a wage which will enable him to maintain himself and his family in some degree of decency in accordance with American standards of life. Measured by the test of the prevailing purchasing power of money, the earnings of your workers are still substantially under the prevailing level, which was too low at its best. In justice to the workers their earn-

ings should at this time be increased rather than decreased.

"Wages are, after all, only one element in the determination of the cost of commodities. A fair and rational readjustment of industrial conditions and relations must be based upon a full and accurate survey of all these factors and upon the principle that all waste be eliminated, all profits limited to a reasonable rate and all wages adjusted to meet the reasonable needs of the workers as above defined. If your Association is willing to undertake such a joint survey of all phases of the embroidery industry and to open the business books of its members for that purpose, our Union will gladly co-operate with you in the effort to establish rational conditions and fair relations."

We wish to mention here also that the members of Local No. 6, Swiss Embroiderers' Union, held a mass meeting to discuss the demands of the employers, and according to the report of Brother M. Weiss, the manager of this union, the workers responded to this demand by a decision to tax themselves \$5 to \$10 a piece to create a fund for the defense of the working standards in the industry.

The International Purchases a Home

The general office of our International Union has branched out far and wide in its activities during the last few years. It has acquired a Publication Department, editorial rooms for our three publications and a Department of Records which employs a big staff and occupies several rooms. In addition to that, we have the Auditing Department and the Educational Department which occupy considerable space and have to be housed, together with the other offices in the same building. The scarcity of space at the general office at 31 Union Square, compelled the International to seek for

new quarters. After a search which lasted several months, we have learned, however, that the unusually high prices for space in office buildings made it impossible for us to secure anything desirable within our reach. The only outcome was to buy a home of our own.

This ambition of the General Office was finally realized in the course of last week. A building of moderate size, four stories high, but sufficiently large to house every office of our International in a roomy and comfortable way, was bought. The building costs \$50,000 and will require another

Pres. Schlesinger Received With Enthusiasm In Chicago

President Schlesinger spent several busy days in Chicago during last week. On Wednesday evening, December 1st, the workers of Chicago gave him a warm reception at the big Carmen's hall. An enormous crowd came to welcome him and to receive from him the greetings brought from Soviet Russia. Among the speakers who came to greet President Schlesinger in the name of the labor movement of Chicago, there were Seymour Steidman of the Socialist Party and John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

On Thursday, Dec. 2nd, President Schlesinger was busy conferring with the two associations of the cloak manufacturers of the city of Chicago. Since the agreement was concluded with these associations last summer, several trade problems have arisen which required solution. At these conferences the representatives of the Cloakmakers' Union presented their grievances and the manufacturers countered with a number of demands of their own. The central point of the discussions was a claim by the employers that a number of cloakmakers have, during the past season, been lax in production and that they suffered considerable losses on that account. After the matter was thrashed out from every conceivable angle, the conference ended in a very friendly spirit.

President Schlesinger also had meetings with the Joint Board, the Ladies' Tailors' Union and Local No. 100. At these meetings he succeeded in bringing about a better understanding between these locals, in straightening out the jurisdiction question that is still agitating the workers in Chicago, and a few other organization matters.

\$50,000 to convert it into a splendid home for our International. The building is located in an exclusive neighborhood. There are several public buildings on that block, a hospital and a college, and this guarantees permanent and unobstructed light and air to our building. It is located at 3 West 16th Street.

The decision to buy this building was reached at the last meeting of the General Executive Board at Baltimore, after the Board became convinced that this was the only and best way to solve the housing problem for the International Office.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D-DANISH

The Blue Sunday Campaign

AFTER Prohibition — Blue Sunday.

And this joyless Sunday business is not a joke either, neither how serious it may be inclined to martyr in considering the idea. A national movement, well financed, having the support of the more fanatical of the religious organizations of the country is not a matter to be taken lightly as the example of the prohibition drive had proven. One thing is certain; there are some very strong interests behind this new drive, interests that can and will command publicity and attention. Of course, the hysteria of the times which has made possible the rapid advance of prohibition, is gone to a great extent. Nevertheless, this clerical offensive against healthy and clean recreation and amusement on Sunday started by the Sabbath fanatics of the "Lord's Day Alliance" should be met with unqualified resentment and opposition by every worker in the country.

The black-coated fraternity, with the support of the other "Puritan" propagandists, propose no less than the following program:

- Anti-Cigarette laws.
- No person to work on Sunday.
- No trains or mail carrying on Sunday.
- No newspapers on Sundays.
- No business of any kind on Sunday.
- No theatres, concerts or dancing on Sunday.

Prohibition of baseball professional or amateur, on Sunday.

So far, the entire metropolitan press of the country has come out in strong condemnation of these joy-killing proposals. The attempt to drive a rather unwilling citizenry into the churches on Sunday by legislation is probably the most audacious and daring move ever concocted on the part of organized bigotry and narrow-mindedness in the United States. It is hardly believable that this attempt will succeed, but it is, nevertheless, a true register of the general state of mind in this country when the clerical elements even assume that they can, under the circumstances, undertake to deprive by law the masses of the people from every source of joy and recreation on Sundays.

Committee on Ireland at Work

THE "Nation's" Committee of 100 on Ireland, which has been conducting an extensive investigation into the conditions leading to the present condition of civil war and rebellion in Ireland, at Washington, has been attracting wide attention both in America and Europe. The arrival of Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, wife of the martyred Mayor of Cork, last week, to testify before the Commission, created a great stir in New York. The demonstration accorded her, upon her landing, was one of the most impressive ever given to a foreign visitor in New York.

The Committee of 100, of which Secretary Treasurer Baroff of our International is a member, has decided at one of its last meetings to appoint a Sub-Committee of five to proceed to Ireland to investigate conditions in the various sections of the distracted island

and to get at the bottom of the truth underlying the strife raging there. It was reported that this Sub-Committee will not be allowed to depart from New York and will not be given passports.

The organizations connected with the Committee were requested to inform the State Department of their whole-hearted support of this Committee and to ask that passports be not denied to the Sub-Committee going to Ireland.

The testimony that has so far been given before this Committee was about evenly divided between 'pro-Irish and pro-British witnesses. The method adopted by the Committee is wholly fair and irreproachable insofar as the treatment of evidence is concerned. The entire course will await witnesses' testimonies to be given by Mrs. MacSwiney as it is expected to throw light upon a number of events connected with the state of affairs in Ireland which have not heretofore been made clear to the American public.

The Crisis in the Men's Clothing Industry

IN the course of a few days it will become known whether there will be peace or war in the men's clothing industry of New York. After weeks of conferring and maneuvering, the clothing manufacturers' association have rendered an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which in substance demands the reintroduction of piece work in the industry.

The Amalgamated, from the very beginning, stated its readiness to adopt a system of standardizing production which would guarantee to both sides an equitable return and a fair day's work. The manufacturers, however, insist that they would have nothing but piece work and they rely upon the present stagnation in the trade to force their contentions through.

In the course of the preceding week, after the receipt of the ultimatum, the union had called meetings of shop chairmen who gave a definite answer to the ultimatum of the manufacturers by adopting unanimously the proposal of the officers of the union to resist with all power the attempt of the manufacturers to restore piece work in the industry. A few days later a referendum of the entire membership on the ultimatum of the manufacturers and the counter-proposal of the union has taken place. The members of the Amalgamated in New York City voted overwhelmingly in favor of rejecting the manufacturers' proposal.

At the hour of this writing, the Union is facing the manufacturers' association ready for either peace or war in the industry. One thing must be admitted by all who have watched closely the negotiations between the Union and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The Union has not omitted a single chance for a peaceful solution of the problems in the men's clothing industry, and if it is forced to accept a fight it will be because the manufacturers have chosen to have these problems fought out through a lockout or a strike, and not through rational negotiations and compromise.

Farmers in the West Organizing Rapidly

FOR years farmers have been told that their political and economic strength was in organization. This agitation has borne fruit. There are scores of farmer organizations at present in the West and the Northwest, local and regional in character, and many of them are federated with central headquarters in the national capital. Models in after the American Federation of Labor.

The result of years of agitation has been first the formation of the Non-Partisan League. Another result is the growth of the co-operative movement. The Washington State farmers' organizations can be cited as a striking example of the farmers' activities on the Pacific Coast. They have 17 market warehouses throughout the state, with a turnover of about \$10,000,000. They are at present also developing plans for co-operative marketing of farmers' products, milk condensaries and fruit packing establishments. The Washington State Grange has also organized a large Farmer Labor Bank with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars, to which the farmer and the labor forces of the State are subscribing equally. In addition to that, they are planning the establishment of a series of small banks to finance their business, while a second large bank will be started soon at Spokane.

Farmers, as well as the labor forces in most of the Northern States, are keen for the restoration of the railroads to unified government operation in order that freight rates may be reduced and that better service than that provided by private operation be had for the marketing and transportation of farm products to the centers.

The organized farmers of the West are also very keen for legislation to control the meat packing industry and are eager for governmental ownership and control of the merchant marine in order to develop and keep foreign markets for products of American farms. The farmers of the West and the Northwest are also opposed to any taxes upon food or sales taxes, and believe that the government should levy very high taxes upon large incomes and excess profits and on the monopolies of land and other natural resources, at least until the full money cost of the war has been paid.

New York Central Council Elects Officers

THE newly chartered Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity held its first election of officers on Thursday night, December 2nd, under the chairmanship of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. 742 delegates participated in the election.

The so-called conservative element went out, and John Sullivan was elected President of the new Central body over Edward I. Hannah, former president of the Central Federated Union, by 62 votes. Ernest Bohm was secretary of the Central Federated Union and defeated for the same post by William Kehoe of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Wm. Kohn, state chairman of the Farmer Labor Party and formerly vice president of the Central Federated Union, was defeated for Vice-President by

lin, formerly of the Brooklyn Federated Central Labor Union. Of the 14 members for the executive committee, only two of the progressives were elected, namely, Thomas J. Curtis, Labor Party man, and M. Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

The election meeting was conducted in an orderly and clean manner, and no disturbances or any untoward incidents occurred. A spirit of toleration prevailed at the meeting and a desire to see that those who have the majority of votes win out into one or a fair way. Regardless of the fact that the elections were unfavorable to the progressives, the latter have seemingly accepted the results in good cheer and are ready to support the organization with every means at their command.

The new central body, which takes the place of all the other central unions of the A. F. of L. in this city, was formed at the instance of President Gompers for the purpose of uniting the five thorough-going unions for the entire Greater City. It represents about 850,000 unionists in New York City.

Two Year Ban on Immigration Proposed

THE Johnson Immigration Bill was already approved by the House Immigration Committee. In general way the bill aims to halt immigration into the United States for two years. The bill has the support of organized labor, principally the American Federation of Labor, and will pass both Houses of Congress, it appears, without any difficulty. A similar bill is being prepared by Senator Sterling of the Senate Immigration Committee which also favors restriction under the control of a special board.

If the figures submitted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor are correct, the reason given for shutting down the gates of the United States to immigrant labor, namely, the enormous influx of alien laborers into the country, is more of a myth than a reality. The figures of the Department of Labor state that there were 165,000 more arrivals to this country from January 1st to November 1st, 1920, than what there left these shores in pursuit of gainful occupations, and that immigration was, therefore, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, quite low. And in view of the widespread reports about stagnant industrial conditions in the United States, it is not likely that great masses of workers will come here after all. It seems therefore hardly plausible that it is only unemployment that prompts our legislators to put a ban on immigration. It is rather to be sought in a different direction: in a desire to erect a quarantine against any radical ideas and tendencies coming to these shores from across the ocean.

The newspapers have also reported that the Jewish labor unions, including our International Union, have succeeded in persuading the American Federation of Labor to attach, among other exceptions to the bill, one that would exempt Jewish workers from the regulations of this bill on the ground that they are political and religious refugees and are seeking to escape from massacres, boycotts and economic persecution.

(Continued from Page 1)

Cutters, pressers and all other work workers were employed only 40 weeks during that period. He further proved that only few workers in Cleveland were receiving wages on the scale, and that in general they have earned \$1000 less than the necessary standards. All these statements were substantiated by figures and charts which showed in addition that the scales in Cleveland were lower than anywhere else.

Secretary Baroff defended the Union against a charge made by one of the representatives of the employers in the course of the hearings that the International does not live up to its agreements and that the reduction of prices on certain single articles or commodities has in any way affected the general conditions of the workers. The fact that automobiles, diamonds or fur coats have become cheaper, and that the scales do not have any effect on rents, food articles and the prices of shoes and children's clothes. These are still as high as before, and the workers are still compelled to deny themselves the most necessary things. He also charged the manufacturers with dilatory tactics with regard to the introduction of the week work system, to which they have obligated themselves in definite terms.

The decision of the Board was rendered on Wednesday, December 8th and amounted to the following:

1. The Employers' Association withdrew its demand for the reduction of the scales, and these will remain in effect as heretofore.
 2. The scales on goods of either side which were taken up in the course of the hearing shall be determined at another hearing to take place in April, 1921.
- The situation in Cleveland for the time being therefore remains status quo, and the attempt of the employers to cut down the earnings of the workers have been frustrated.

LOCAL NO. 25 CLOUSES FULL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - CONTROL COMMITTEE ALSO CHOSEN

The result of Tuesday's elections for the Executive Board and control committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, were announced by I. Schoenholtz, secretary.

The following were elected to the executive board of the Jewish branch: Dave Aber, Sarah Dobov, Harry Efröse, Israel Farbiash, Mollie Friedman, Esther Grubart, Anna Kronharst, David Krupnick, Sam Levitt, Abraham Epstein, Esther Minkes, Dave Morozov, Rose Newman, Lena Rosenberg, Harry Weissglass, and Ethel Yaninsky.

For the executive board of the Pressers' Branch, Herman Burg, Julius Dillon and Sam Katz were elected; for the Brownsville branch, Ida Rothstein and Rebecca Schloff; for the Brooklyn branch, Sam Goldstein and Morris Stamen; for the Tucking branch, Israel Uhrlich and Sam Polinoff; for the Bronx branch, Sophie Nickamaroff; for the Harlem branch, Mary Guterman and Louis Shapiro.

Dora Chernuchin, Simon Farber and Aaron Rosenblatt were elected members of the Control Committee.

The Unity House

(A Report)

Our Unity House closed officially on Sept. 18, 1920. Due to the many details attending the closing of an institution of the magnitude of our summer home, and the time it takes to prepare an official financial report, our report was considerably delayed.

As the "Justice" is a general labor organ, a detailed report in its columns would perhaps be out of place. Most of its readers would not be interested in wading through a long balance sheet and statements of income, profit and loss. We shall, therefore, submit here only the totals:

Our income this season was:

Board	\$51,683.00
Store, boats and sundry items	4,070.00
Our total income was	\$55,753.00
Our total cost for maintenance was	\$55,753.43

(This includes the cost of food, freight and delivery, coal, kitchen and dining room equipment, laundry, hospital, recreation, grounds, store, boats, wages.)

Loss \$ 34

It must be remembered that in addition to that we must cover maintenance expenses for the entire year and depreciation of property and equipment, pay for repairs of the building, repairs of machinery, care of grounds, furniture, dishes, linen - besides taxes, insurance and interest on mortgages.

Maintaining a luxurious home is not as simple a matter as some of us may think. When we think of our wonderful summer home we say "It's big, wonderful," and with that we dismiss it from our minds. When we pay our \$18 per week for board; we automatically reason that food does not cost quite that much. We conveniently forget the numerous other expenses, and we feel satisfied that our \$18 should well cover everything. Nevertheless, it is just these other essential items that we do not know enough about that constitute the main burden. And be it remembered that the greater and more luxurious an institution is, the greater is the expense, even proportionally.

Here is an itemized account of these overhead charges which were mainly responsible for the deficit we incurred:

Taxes	\$ 509.84
Insurance	1,369.00
Interest on First Mortgage	2,750.00
Interest on Loans Payable to Local No. 25	942.00
Total	\$5,570.90

Mind you, these amounts of money had to be paid, without delay or evasion, or else we would have been dispossessed from our house. The other loss items that we give below, represent estimated losses arrived at after careful and scientific calculation and covering the expense of annual breakage of household wares and house repairs. You understand that unless we make enough to replace breakage and wear and tear, we should soon have our entire home ruined. Our yearly expense for this depreciation is given below:

Depreciation of equipment purchased since we bought the property	\$ 1,126.01
Depreciation of original equipment	7,900.00
Legal fee	141.38
Direct charges as above	5,570.90
Total Deficit	\$14,338.29

The reasons for this large deficit are numerous. One is a comparatively small attendance of vacationists, due, no doubt, to unemployment. Another reason is that the running of a co-operative undertaking is greatly more expensive than that of a private undertaking. To meet the cost of a co-operative undertaking of this kind the charge must be made nearly as large as it is in a private institution. It may sound wrong because we know that the aim of a private institution is profit. Since we are to forego profits in our undertaking, the conclusion, naturally, would be that in charging even less than regular rates we must gain financially. But we do not. Why? Because as we said, it is more expensive to operate a co-operative institution. In the first place, "best quality" of food costs more than "good quality." The first is no concern of the private business man. He puts himself on the shoulder if he buys "good quality." He expects the cook to use her art in making you believe that you are fed "best quality." The health of few vacationists is not interested in them. These are the other essential differences. Our labor had cost us in wages only \$17,014.01. Add to this their fare and upkeep and you will have a figure that will cause any business man to smile contemptuously. In other words, out of every \$18 that each vacationist paid he gave in wages only to people who worked for him \$6.12. Why is our labor so expensive? Do we pay more than other houses? The answer is: we do. We do not know of any private place where there is no tipping. In our case the workers were paid from the common fund what they had lost in tips. Then, also, it is the standard that prevails in our home. There are unfortunately very few restaurants or hotels in the United States where the workers have the 8-hour day and the six-day week. Under such circumstances it costs us almost double the amount to run our home. If, in addition to that, the income is less than half of what a splendidly equipped home of our kind should bring, a deficit is, of course, inevitable.

How can we meet our deficit? The interest on our mortgage must be paid. The taxes must be paid. The repairs must be made. These expenses are unavoidable every year. We have three solutions: Either to charge more per week to our guests, to run our institution on a cold business basis, or to recoup our losses through running entertainments and receiving contributions. If we had charged \$33.11 per week this year we would have made just enough to cover all our expenses, could it be right for us to do that, and can our members pay so much? Opinion on that is, no doubt, divided, and it would be exceedingly interesting to know what the majority of our membership thinks about that.

If we want our Unity House we must decide between the above given alternatives. We heard many remarks that our own membership was conspicuously absent this year; that the place was filled with other workers. The statistics that we have collected flatly deny these assertions. Here is the percentage of attendance:

Local No. 25	60%
Other I. L. G. W. U. Members	22%
(Others, many of whom were from the Furriers' and Amalgamated)	18%

It can be seen, therefore, that our membership was by far the most numerous of those who have enjoyed the advantages of our Unity House.

We ask again: Do we want our home? We might just as well ask, do we want progress. Progress is often an expensive article, involving ever greater responsibilities. Higher wages and shorter hours are only advantages; they are not responsibilities. The Unity House is an immense constructive undertaking that places a responsibility upon us. Those of us who are advanced enough are charged in this instance with the responsibility of proving to the organized labor movement that given a constructive undertaking workers can be equal to the task. Our home is a test for us, and an inspiration to enlightened workers everywhere. Many are the unions throughout the country that watch eagerly the result of our enterprise. We started to illustrate something that many organizations hoped for, but dared not themselves undertake. Inspired by us, the Rand School will now have a summer camp. From the Telephone Operators' Union in Boston, a young organization of conservative workers, came the refreshing information that they are planning to build a summer home for their membership. Other unions aim that way. A resting place for workers, owned and controlled by themselves is an expensive and difficult, but advanced, undertaking. Have we the courage, ability, and responsibility to keep it up high, a model for the world? Self-respecting workers will call out in clarification: "We have, we shall build even higher!"

Whatever way we plan to meet our cost next year remains for tomorrow to decide. Today we have a deficit to meet. We must meet it. For that reason the committee has arranged for a pageant, ball and bazaar for Washington's Birthday Eve, and for following day. If we each put our shoulder to the wheel, we can make up for this year's deficit by making a success of this undertaking.

Let us now work determinedly to make up our present large deficit. Then let us plan for the future. Class-conscious, intelligent workers can work together, learn together and build lasting monuments together. We can construct if we are responsible enough to meet obligations.

- Yours for a successful Unity Movement,
- SARA CAMEN, *Chairwoman.*
 - JENNIE MATYAS, *Secretary.*
 - ROSE HERBERT
 - ANNA KRONHART
 - GESSIE ULTZKY
 - DORA CHERNUCHIN

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
 Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1126,
 B. SCHLESINGER, President S. YANOFFSKY, Editor
 A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas. ANWALAN T. UYIM, Business Mgr.
 MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor
 Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. II, No. 50. Friday, December 3, 1920.
 Entered as Second Class matter April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of August 24, 1912.
 Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 26, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE AMALGAMATED AND THE INTERNATIONAL

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the big union of men's clothing workers in this country, is on the threshold of a big struggle—a struggle not for higher wages or shorter working hours, but for the retention of their present scales of wages, present work hours and other improved terms of employment which the tailors have won after years and years of fighting. It is quite possible that by the time this number of "Justice" is in the hands of the readers, the fight of the tens of thousands of tailors in New York will be in full swing.

The ultimatum served by the clothing employers upon their workers is so insolent that it could leave no other alternative for the Union but to fight to the bitter end. The demands of the employers would mean the dissolution of the workers' organization, the destruction of their unity, the only weapon that had helped them to emerge from the dark conditions of the past to a level of equality with the rest of working mankind.

The Amalgamated is familiar with struggle; it was born in a cradle of stress and fight and it has grown strong in the environs of conflict. Its last few years were epoch-making, indeed, years during which it has gained the friendship and the devotion of the best spirits and minds in the country. Even its opponents in the labor movement were compelled to admire and respect it. It is one of the few unions which had demonstrated to the whole world, and to its own membership, its clear and undeniable right to existence. The Amalgamated is aggressive, honest and idealistic. Its motto is: Never stand still; never rest contented until the workers have reached the highest degree of freedom and prosperity for themselves and their dependents.

Simultaneously, no one can reproach the Amalgamated with tactlessness or lack of practicality. The Amalgamated never demanded more than what it had a right to demand, more than what it could accomplish under the circumstances. This combination of common sense and high idealism has contrived to make the short life story of the Amalgamated a series of unbroken successes.

And true, indeed, in the main, these features of the Amalgamated can be applied fully as well to our own International. Both of them are like two drops from the same bucket, except that the Amalgamated represents the workers in the men's clothing industry, while the International comprises the men and women in the women's wear trades. Only a decade ago both these industries were in a state of abasement and the workers in them were near-slaves. These two big unions have lifted the garment workers to a higher standard, and they achieved that in an equal degree because both these unions, with regard to their membership, leadership, ultimate aims and practical sense, have possessed the same traits and qualities.

The Amalgamated and the International are two distinctly separate unions, but in their aims, aspirations and struggles they comprise one powerful aggregation. The Amalgamated is flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood. What is detrimental to the men's clothing workers is just as bad for the women's garment workers, and vice versa. Their similarity does not end in this alone. They have had the fortune, or shall we say the misfortune, to deal with the same class of employers, men who only recently were of their own ranks and who have, by hook or crook, managed to get together some money and start in the garment-making business. It is against this type of employer that the Amalgamated and the International are compelled to wage their battles. The outside world, which is so little familiar with the inner sides of these industries, can hardly form a true conception of the terrible price which had to be paid before the organized tailors in the garment industries were brought to their present conditions.

Those who do know of the price we have paid will understand, however, that the tailors will never go back to the old conditions of slavery, no matter how costly the forthcoming struggle may prove to be. Temporary myopia may have given some of these employers to believe that they could split the forces of the union after several weeks of striking, through the whip of hunger and the sufferings of their wives and children. They are badly in error. The Amalgamated is strong enough by itself not to allow such a state of destitution to overtake its members. And the International is too closely knit together with the fate of the Amalgamated not to come to its assistance in the impending struggle with every force at its command. The enlightened labor movement and every progressive American who is acquainted with the achievements of the Amalgamated, are fully in sympathy with it and will not deny it their support.

Had the clothing manufacturers' association only had a clear conception of the strength of its adversary, it would not have dared to come out with a demand which is tantamount to a demand for the destruction of the tailors' union. The clothing employers must be completely devoid of imagination not to be able to foresee the immediate consequences of the fires which they are fanning.

They will soon learn it, and we hope and believe that it will be

a good lesson for the employers in our trades who have been violating more and more every concept of common decency in their relations with our workers and our International, as well.

NEW OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK CENTRAL LABOR BODY

It is true that the new officials elected by the delegates of the Central Labor Body of New York, known at present under the name of "Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity," are not familiarly known throughout the labor world as radicals. Nevertheless, they cannot be classed among the reactionaries in the labor movement. The very fact that these newly elected officials declare themselves as "progressives" should be a source of satisfaction to the more or less radical elements within the new body.

It stands to reason that had these new officials felt safe that they could be the leaders of the Central Body, parading as ultra-conservatives, that they would not have hesitated to do so. They probably know that the labor movement in New York would not tolerate them long in such garb. And even if the opposite were true, if the new officials were rock-ribbed conservatives, the radical elements in the labor movement has no one to blame for the outcome. The election of such leaders would simply prove that the majority of our unions are still clinging to the ultra-conservative point of view and will elect one no but such representatives.

The cure for conservatism is not in complaining about elected officials, but in seeing to it that the conservative unions become ever more enlightened. Then they will elect other men to office. We do not believe that grumblings are in place just at present. On the contrary, we believe that all the progressive unions should receive the new officials in a friendly and loyal spirit, as if they had voted for them themselves. They should see that the meetings of the new labor body are fully and regularly attended and that all its activities are directed more and more along progressive lines. We believe that leaders frequently get their inspiration from the masses whom they pretend to lead. If the radical elements will be well represented in the new body, their newly elected officers will gradually become infected with this strong new spirit.

We congratulate, therefore, the new officers. We dare hope that they are fully conscious of the great responsibility imposed upon them by their new offices and that they will, with the aid of all enlightened workers represented at the new Central Labor Body of New York, prove themselves fully capable, in the run of time, to measure up to their duties.

THE SOCIALISTS TO STAY IN ASSEMBLY

THERE is to be no Socialist problem in the State Legislature this Winter, according to news emanating from Albany. The ouster proceedings of 1919 and 1920, which have staggered public opinion throughout the country and have exposed the legislature of the State of New York as the most reactionary elective body in the world, have had their effect. The spokesmen of the Republican Party have decided that the Socialist legislators chosen shall be seated.

The motives that prompted this decision on the part of the Republican bosses are quite interesting. It is reported that the Bronx County leader of the Republican Party, at a convulse of state leaders, confronted them with facts that the ouster proceedings have had the effect of increasing the vote for the coming assemblymen by 12,000 in that county alone and that the Republican Party would eventually have to lose its standing in that county if the assemblymen were ousted again.

This marks the closing of one of the most humiliating pages in American legislative history and the campaign of narrow-mindedness and bigotry launched a year ago by Speaker Sweet and his cohorts at Albany. We cannot help noting with a feeling of deep satisfaction that in spite of the hysteria and panic which existed after the war and still exists, this movement to strike a blow at the very heart of representative government has utterly failed. It resulted in the elimination from public life of Speaker Sweet, the author of this campaign, of Assemblymen

Cuvillier, his staunchest Democratic henchman, and of many others who have taken a prominent part in it.

Of course the bi-partisan machine has succeeded for a time in reducing the number of Socialist and labor legislators at Albany to three. The rebuke which it has received from the voters, however, was strong enough to teach it this lesson that the people are not ready to stand for such flagrant violations of the constitution as they have practised during the past two years.

Loca 25, Attention!

Manolin Class—All Local 25 members interested in joining a manolin class are asked to get in touch with Miss Gluck at 16 West 21st Street, Room 4. Mr. Hais who led last year's class will meet with members at headquarters, Friday, December 17th, at half past five.

Hikes—On Sunday, December 12th, Mr. Lieberman will lead a group of hikers, who are asked to meet at foot of Dyckman Street subway station at half past nine.

On Sunday, December 19th, the hike will be to Grassy Spring Reservoir; hikers are to meet of Van Cortland Park Station at 9:30 A. M.

Local 25 members are cordially invited. Bring your lunch. Dress comfortably.

Swimming Group—This group meets regularly, at 5:30, Mondays at 23rd Street and Avenue A. (Public Pool) under the leadership of Miss Zuckerman.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

IV.

I met Dr. Goldfarb at 1 o'clock sharp, midnight.

Max Goldfarb came to America from Russia as an emissary of the "Bund" about two years before the World War. For a time he was busy with an agitation tour on behalf of the "Bund" and the Jewish Socialist Federation of America. Later he became the labor editor of the "Forward" of New York. When the Russian revolution broke out in February, 1917, Goldfarb felt that his place was with his old comrades in Russia. He was among the first Russian revolutionists who were streaming back in those days to their old homeland from which they had been banished by the despotism of old Russia.

He left New York in June, 1917, and was not heard from in a long time. Then rumors began reaching his friends in New York that he was playing an important role in the stormy struggles that the revolution was raging during that period. Still no one seemed to know exactly in whose ranks he fought. Still later, definite news reached New York that he became Mayor of the city of Berditchev in the Ukraine. Then came the bloody story about the terrible pogrom which took place in that city, and Goldfarb's friends became apprehensive as to whether he succeeded in saving himself from that massacre.

A number of months passed, and finally authentic news reached New York that Dr. Goldfarb was in Moscow, occupying a prominent post in the Soviet regime. Subsequently, it became definitely known that Goldfarb, former orator, lecturer and labor editor of the "Forward" of New York, has become the chief of all the officers' training schools of the Red Army, and that his was the task of supplying the Bolshevik Army with all its officers.

It was this "new" Goldfarb that I went to see—the man who is known to-day in Moscow not under the pseudonym of Dr. Goldfarb, but under that true Russian surname of Petrovsky.

As I opened the gate of his house, I began to realize quite palpably that I was about to meet a person of importance in the Soviet world. A Red Guard, gun on shoulder, stopped me to ask for a pass. After I had shown him my Foreign Office passport, he at once led me to Petrovsky's door. He knew already that a "Soviarh Schlesinger" was to appear at this hour, and this fore-knowledge saved me a number of formalities which I would have had to go through otherwise. I rang the bell. The door opened and there, before me, stood the straight, strong figure of Max Goldfarb, clad in military uniform. He led me into a well-furnished reception room and seated me in a soft comfortable chair. He rang for tea and cigarettes and assured me that though only with paper tips, his cigarettes were equal to the best American makes.

We began to converse, breaking into each other's talk. He wanted to learn from me news of America and I was anxious to get all information about Russia from him. After a short tussle, he came out the victor, and I had to relate to him in detail about all and every-

body he knew in New York. It was only after I replied rapidly and with precision to all his questions that I began to ask him about Russia, her present situation, her hopes and prospects. I put to him, at first, the following question:

"We, in America, know more or less what Soviet Russia is passing through at present; but the news that we are getting comes invariably through professional newspapermen, through people who come to you, look at you and tell us forthwith their impressions and opinions about you. I would like to hear from you, an "inside" person, one who is in the midst of the fight, how Russia appears to you today! How do you regard this Russian struggle which has set the world by its ears for the last three years?"

Goldfarb-Petrovsky thought for a minute.

"I shall not find it difficult," he said after a while, "to answer this question to you, a leader of labor, in the language of unions and strikes. Russia is on strike against the entire capitalist world. She has struck for the loftiest of ideals, for no less a goal than the introduction of Socialism. Our strike committee is the present government of Russia, the Soviet regime. The Red Army is our picket line which guards' our big factory, Russia, that it might not be captured by those scab-agents and gunmen, Kolchak, Dewline, Youdenitch, Wrangel and the rest."

"And how do your strikers feel these days?" I asked him. "After all, scab agents and strong-armed men are not the only dangers a strike is confronted with. Hunger is the greatest enemy to the morale of even the most devoted union people. How does this plague of starvation affect your masses?"

"Yes, we go hungry," he said thoughtfully, "but I assure you that we are, nevertheless, full of courage and determination." We are revolutionists, and we have no greater joy than the fight we are in. Add thereto the feeling of pride that we are opposing our breasts to the rest of the world, riding from victory to victory—a feeling of pride that is mightier than the worst pangs of hunger,—and you will understand why our army is so steel-bound, so unconquerable."

"But, tell me, Petrovsky, don't you think that there is a good deal of flowery talk in all that?" I asked. "I know too well from personal experience the great importance of enthusiasm and of a high morale in times of conflict; but I know too the destructive influence of hunger. You don't mean to assert that your masses are different in this respect from any other masses?"

"It is, nevertheless, a fact," he replied. "The will of our masses has not been bent by hunger. You may call it a miracle, if you will, but this miracle is happening before our own eyes. You have seen how we have waged this strike for three years, and the firmness of our strikers has not been impaired in the least! Each new enemy of ours receives a greater crushing than the preceding one.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

Soon you will hear we have destroyed Wrangel."

"How do your masses conceive this fight that you are conducting," I asked again. "How do they explain this ceaseless war, upon so many fronts?"

"They understand all," he replied. "We have won 'our power' with the slogan of "world peace" upon our lips. The world was drawn with war-lust at that time, and paid no heed to our cry. Our masses know this; they know that it old world has forced the war upon us, and that we are defending our revolution upon barricades and will outlast our enemies."

"Our conversation turned to the relations between the workers of other lands and the workers of Russia. They know in Russia of the efforts of organized labor the world over for the lifting of the Russian blockade, and for the cessation of aiding the counter-revolutionary bands attacking at present the Soviet regime. They lay a great deal of hope upon these efforts, too. Our talk lasted several

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA AT WORK

The American Labor Alliance for the lifting of the Russian blockade has finally settled down to regular work at its new headquarters, 31 Union Square, Room 303. Its publicity work, the work of spreading true information concerning Russia, has received a powerful stimulus last week thru a statement sent out by the American Defense Society, an organization of rock-ribbed reactionaries and opponents of light and progress, to all the Governors of all States, warning them against the campaign of organized labor for resumption of trade with Russia.

The telegram issued by the Defense Society states that the campaign of labor is being made "falsely in the name of organized labor by radicals who opposed the interests of the United States in the Great War," and calls upon the Governors to give publicity to the statement so that citizen's committees may be organized everywhere to combat the action of labor.

Officers of the American Labor Alliance for Trade with Russia have immediately sent a letter to the Governors and newspapers throughout the country branding the statement of this group of reactionaries as un-American and libellous. They pointed out that the work of their organization has not only been planned and financed by labor unions, but that the Alliance was formed by 512 authorized delegates of labor unions in Greater New York who met in conference on the 21st of November. At that meeting resolutions were drawn up calling upon the State Department to open trade relations with Russia at once so that the present unemployment situation might be relieved. Five international unions were represented at that conference, and over 100 locals, representing all trades. Every cent of the fund that is being raised by the Labor Alliance is being contributed by labor organizations.

hours, and before I left him, Goldfarb-Petrovsky led me through all the rooms of his residence. Such wonderfully decorated walls, such deep, luxurious rugs on the floors, such rich draperies and furniture, I have never seen even in my wildest imagination. In this palace there must have resided before the Revolution either a Moscow multi-millionaire or a relative of the Tsar. It is well worth to make a trip to Moscow to get a look at the bathroom in that palace alone.

Goldfarb was allotted this residence by the Government on account of the importance of his work. He has his offices there, too, where some of the most important business in connection with the Red Army is being transacted. This business requires a big staff and numerous suites for assistants, victors, etc. I went back to my hotel in a government carriage. He has an automobile too, but that evening it was in the repair shop, and I had to content myself with a vehicle driven by a pair of racy horses. Goldfarb also gave me some sheets and pillow covers which made my first night's sleep at the Savoy tolerable.

Despite the threat of the Defense Society to organize counter-activities through citizen's committees, the American Labor Alliance will continue its nation-wide campaign for resumption of trade with Russia, and has already set out to organize the workers in 25 of the largest industrial cities in the country. All labor bodies are called upon to contribute as generously as possible to the fund of the Alliance and to send remittances to the Secretary of the Alliance, Brother Abraham Baroff, 31 Union Square.

UNITY VACATIONISTS ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of all Unity-ites on Saturday, December 11, 1920, at 12.30 P. M. at P. S. No. 40, 314 East 20th Street, to organize working committees for the Unity House ball and bazaar.

At the Unity House you were so inspired with the spirit of Unity that you pledged yourself to do all in your power to further the work of the movement. We now call upon you to convert your promise into valuable service.

Leave aside whatever other appointment you may have. You are needed for important work now. You are competent to do some service that others may not be. We now call upon you.

Remember: Time, Saturday, December 11, 1920.

Place: P. S. No. 40, 314 E. 20th Street.

Please be prompt so that those who wish to attend Mr. Wood's class can do so.

Educational Comment and Notes

The courses at the Workers' University continue to attract large groups of students and undivided attention, as before. These courses, it should be noticed, are given only on Saturdays and Sundays, as these days are regarded as most convenient for those who undertake the more serious work of our education, in order to give them a better opportunity to attend the classes and assimilate the instruction. Infrequently home work is required to be done in connection with these courses, and the reading of supplementary information is made possible in the interval between classes.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11 and Sunday morning, Dec. 12, the following courses will be continued:

At 1:30—Modern Novelists and Poets—Clement Wood. Mr. Wood will discuss with the class Gilbert Cannan's "Three Sons and a Mother," a picture of the birth of the English factory system.

At 2:30—At this period Dr. Leon Wolman of the New School of Social Research will conduct a very important course on "Trade Union Policies," the different types of trade unions, to show how such types are related to their industrial backgrounds and to the men and women who constitute the membership.

In addition, the class will discuss such factors as expansion and contraction in business, the business and financial organization of industry, the educational system of the country, etc.

At 2:30—Current Economic Opinion—Grace Scribner.

Sunday morning:

At 10:30 Sunday morning, Dec. 5, Mr. Robert Bruere, head of the Bureau of Industrial Research, will continue his talk on the Coal Mining Situation. The students who heard Mr. Bruere last week will be interested in hearing him this week discuss the miners' unions, why they are a distinct industrial union although a part of the A. F. of L.

At 11:30, Dr. F. C. Melvin will conduct his class in Sociology.

At 11:30, Dr. Gustave F. Schulz will have a class on Public Speaking.

At 12:30, A. L. Wilbert conducts a class in Modern economic literature. J. Ellis Barker's "Economic Statismanship," a discussion of the great industrial and financial problems arising from the war will be studied.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, Dec. 13—

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St. near 1st Avenue. "History of the Labor Movement"—Max Levin.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn. Economics—Solon de Leon.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—

Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 24th St. Applied Economics—Solon de Leon.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd St. near Fifth Ave. "The Village as an Economic Institution"—A. L. Wilbert.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman St. and Intervale Ave. Woman's Place in Organized Industry—Theresa Wolfson.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P.

S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway. Class in Economics—Dr. Margaret Daniels.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 134th St. and Brown Place. History of the Labor Movement Today—Max Levin.

Wednesday, Dec. 15—

Miss Frances Wolfson will meet with the class in gymnasium at 8 P. M. at the Second Bronx Unity Center, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway.

Thursday, Dec. 16—

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth St. near 1st Avenue. J. O. Francis' play—"Change"—Miss Ellen A. Kennan will review this drama in her class in literature.

The lecture on Health will continue Thursday, Dec. 16, in the following Unity Centers:

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd St. near Fifth Ave. "Accident Prevention"—Dr. R. Walling.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway. "Accident Prevention"—Dr. Rudolph Rapp.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman St. and Intervale Ave. "Constipation"—Dr. Jerome Meyers.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 134th St. "Tuberculosis and the Care of the Eyes"—Dr. J. Longhlin.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn. "Tuberculosis and the Care of the Eyes"—Dr. Mark Liebert.

Friday evening, Dec. 17—

P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street. "Understanding of Music"—Herman Epstein.

P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn. "History of Civilization"—Spencer Miller, Jr.

OUT OF TOWN LOCALS

Philadelphia—

On Friday evening, Dec. 17th, at 715 Broad St., Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky will speak on "Die Rolle des Jiddische Volk in die Welt Kultur." This is one of a series of lectures which the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, has planned for its members.

CONCERTS

Joseph Mann, 32 Union Square, will have tickets for the National Symphony Concerts to be given on the following dates, at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Friday evening, December 17th—

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18th—
Soloists—Olga Samaroff and Heinrich Gebhard (two pianos)

Saturday afternoon, December 25,

Sunday evening, December 26—
Soloists—Benno Moisewitsch

The Cloakmakers' Union, Local 1 and 9, have planned a series of 16 lectures to be given in various parts of the city on Friday evenings. These lectures will be delivered in Yiddish and will be of interesting topics dealing with problems in economics and the labor movement.

A branch of the Workers' Unity was opened last Friday

evening in the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Aves., Brooklyn, for our members who reside in Brownsville. The opening session was a very inspiring one as many of our members registered for these extension courses. The first class organized was that on "The History of Civilization" by Spencer Miller, Jr., one of the best qualified men on the faculty of the University, and will continue every Friday evening.

The classes in Public Speaking were organized this Sunday and there will be two courses, one of which will be a preparatory class devoted to the correction of common errors in the spoken English of the students who were not born in this country or who had little or no education in the public schools. The other class will be an advanced class which will be given mainly for students who have already acquired a fair degree of skill in spoken English, and who

desire instruction and practice in the art of public speaking. As much of the time as possible will be devoted to the actual delivery of extemporaneous speeches from the platform. The work of the class will be conducted along parliamentary lines, with the idea of familiarizing the members with both the principles and the practice of parliamentary procedure.

In his fifth lecture of the series on General Hygiene and Sanitation, Dr. Goldstein, Educational Supervisor for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, will talk on Disease, its precise definition, and major causes, and Disease prevention.

The lecture will begin at 1:00 p. m. in the auditorium of the Union Health Center, the Health Department of the I. L. G. W. N., at 131 East 17th Street. This will be the first lecture to be held in the new auditorium of the Union Health Center.

At the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Extracts from Minutes, Dec. 3)

After the meeting opened, the Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors:

1. A committee from the Progressive Dress Co., 110 W. 30th St., appeared before the Board and stated that they were informed by the firm that he discontinued business and introduced a Mr. Klein as the new owner of the factory. The new owner stated that he had workers of his own and would have to let the old employees go. The committee, however, believes that this is a trick on the part of the firm to get them out of the shop, and requests the Board of Directors to intercede on their behalf. Their statement was substantiated by Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, who was of the opinion that the ownership of the shop did not change hands. After a discussion it was decided to declare this shop on strike.

2. A committee from the shop of I. Helitzer, 245 7th Ave., stated that the firm refuses to give them any work while the Newark shop of this firm is operating steadily. Brother Hochman gave a detailed account of the condition of the shop and stated that the firm was complaining that some of the workers were not turning out enough work, that he suggested to Mr. Helitzer that the system of work in the Operating Department be changed back to piece work but the firm flatly refused. It was decided to refer this matter to the office and that a committee of three be appointed to attend to the needs of the above named shop.

3. A committee of the Sidonia Dress Co., 92 W. 27th St., appeared before the Board and stated that the firm discontinued manufacturing dresses and is now going into the manufacture of skirts under a new name. The firm also signed an agreement with Local No. 23. After a discussion it was brought out that the firm did not change their line of work in good faith but with the intention of getting rid of some of its workers. It was decided to declare the shop on strike.

4. A committee of the New

York Dress Co., 35 W. 35th St., stated that the firm had a subsidiary shop under the name of the S. & L. Dress Co., at 55 W. 17th St., to which shop the firm has been sending work while cutting down work in their own shop. After careful consideration it was decided that Brother Sigman attend to this matter.

5. The shop of Kass & Berger, 2 West 33rd St., was called out on strike on account of the unjustifiable discharge of four workers, two of whom were chairladies in the shop.

6. The case of 5 workers who worked in the shop of Glick & Zimring, 120 W. 31st St. was taken up for discussion. The shop was dissolved and Glick a member of the firm, went into partnership with another firm. The question is whether he is obligated to the workers who were formerly employed by his old firm. Decided to refer the matter to the office for action.

7. The question of the officers appointed for the Joint Board and the salaries they are to receive was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Brothers Farber, Oretsky and Arnold. This committee is to recommend to the next meeting of the Board of Directors the number of organizers, investigators, complaint clerks, department managers and their salaries, including the salary of the General Secretary.

A letter from the Committee of Three was read in which they recommended that:

1. Two complaint clerks, 5 men for the organization and investigation department and 2 managers be appointed, and recommended salaries for all these clerks and officers.

2. That all clerical help needed for the main office be appointed by the General Manager.

Regarding the quota of business agents that the locals affiliated with the Joint Board are to send in, it was decided that the Secretary shall notify the locals to the effect that the business agents are to commence work for the Joint Board beginning Monday, Dec. 13th.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

Beginning with next Monday, December 18th, the business agents in the Waist and Dress Division of our union will start to work from the office of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, 16 West 21st Street. For the balance of this year, all the four business agents in the Waist and Dress Department will be retained.

For the coming year, our union has been allotted only three business agents, and in the coming election our members will vote for that number of business agents only, for the Waist and Dress Division. According to the proportion of our members in the Waist and Dress trade, we are only entitled to a little less than two business agents. Taking, however, into consideration the fact that the cutters play a big role in the industry and that they are one of the main factors in the trade, the Joint Board saw fit to grant us an additional business agent. For the present, complaints will be filed as usual in the office of Local 10. The officers and members of this union extend their best wishes to the business agents of the Waist and Dress Department on the occasion of their leaving the office of Local 10 and joining the forces of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress industry.

The members of the Waist and Dress Division are urgently requested to attend the meeting of the Waist and Dress Industry which will be held on Monday, December 18th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The first order of business for the evening will be the reading and discussion of the newly-adopted constitution of the Joint Board. Since our fate is now more than ever closely bound up with the interests of the rest of the workers in the trade through this Joint Board, it behooves the members in the Waist and Dress industry to get themselves acquainted with all the workings of the Joint Board, so as to know how to guide themselves in the future.

Louis Horowitz No. 6377 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Wilder with being a member of the firm of Horowitz & Cohen. Brother Horowitz denies being a member of the concern, claiming that another man by the name of Joe Horowitz is a partner of the concern and that he acts there only in the capacity of cutter. However, a letter from our attorney was produced showing that Brother Louis Horowitz is the secretary of the above-named corporation. On motion Brother Horowitz was given time till December 1st to either quit the job or resign from the union, otherwise, he will stand expelled. Brother Horowitz promised to quit the job by December 1st.

The following are the candidates for the different offices in our union and the order in which they will appear on the ballot:

President: John C. Ryan, David Dubinsky.

Vice President: Julius Levine.

General Secretary: Albert Wright, Israel Lewin.

Financial Secretary: Julius Samuels, Sidney Rottenberg, Joseph Fish.

Inner Guard: Sam Massover.

Delegates to the Central Trades & Labor Council: Julius Levine,

Joseph Weinstein, J. R. Scheffel, Adolph Sosen, Israel Lewin, Meyer Zackheim.

Cloak & Suit Manager: Louis Lipschitz, Sam Perlmutter.

Cloak & Suit Business Agents: Meyer Scharp, Isidore Nager, Ignatz Fishner, Julius Bendler, Benjamin Sachs.

Cloak & Suit Delegates to the Executive Board: Louis Gordon, Sam Kerr, Philip Onsel, Jacob Elumert, Benjamin Rubin, Ch. Gutwillig, Jacob Lukin.

Cloak & Suit Delegates to the Joint Board: Sam Kerr, Julius Cohen, Meyer Tunick, Philip Ansel, Benjamin Rubin, Harry Zaslowky, Jacob Lukin.

Waist & Dress Manager: Sam B. Shenker.

Waist & Dress Business Agents: Max Stoller, Emil Wilder, John W. Settle, Adolph Sosen.

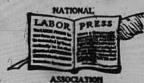
Waist & Dress Delegates to the Executive Board: Victor Michelsonsky, Sam Sokol, Benjamin Erry, Sam Sadowsky, David Frohling.

Waist & Dress Delegates to the Joint Board: Julius Levine, Sam Sadowsky, Jhlip Oretzky.

Miscellaneous Manager: Joseph Weinstein.

Miscellaneous Business Agent: Jacob Fleischer.

Miscellaneous Delegates to the Executive Board: Meyer Zackheim, Morris Aloriv.



CONDEMNED

NICHOLA SACCO and BARTHOLOMEW VANZETTI are charged with robbery and murder, a crime which even the preliminary evidence proves they did not commit.

Their persecution is the direct result of prejudice against the foreign-born labor agitator, and hatred of them by the manufacturers and the Department of Justice.

Money is needed for the legal fight and to spread the story of the frame-up to the workers of the country. Unless money is forthcoming the men will pay the death penalty for their devotion to labor.

Their defense is endorsed by the **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, the WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION, the ITALIAN CHAMBER OF LABOR**, and numerous other labor and liberal bodies.

Every dollar helps. Send what you can to
**SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE SUB-COMMITTEE,
WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION,**

Room 405, 7 East 15th St., New York.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

*215 E. Broadway *100 Lenox Ave.

*1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn
895 Prospect Ave., Bronx

* Open Sunday until 8 P. M. Eyes examined by the best specialists

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF A LABOR UNION.
A NEW AND UNIQUE INSTITUTION

131 EAST 17TH ST.

A CENTER FOR ALL SANITARY, MEDICAL AND HEALTH ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LOCALS IN NEW YORK CITY TO SERVE THE HEALTH NEEDS OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND GARMENT WORKERS

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS TO THE I. L. G. W. U.

Examination and Treatment of Members of Locals Entitled to Sick Benefits.

WORKERS COMPENSATION, FIRST AID AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF INJURED

General and Specialist Clinics for Members of Locals.

EX RAY LABORATORIES

A MODERN, FULLY EQUIPPED DENTAL CLINIC WITH EIGHT CHAIRS OR UNITS.

Honest, ethical, skilled dentistry for members at cost of labor and materials.

CO-OPERATIVE MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

A workers' diagnostic clinic. A workers' health university. A workers' life extension and prolongation institute.

THE HOME OF THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

ALL HOUSED IN THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

bought, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of One Hundred Thousand Dollars by Locals 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 23, 35 and 45.

IN SANITATION AND HEALTH AS WELL AS IN ECONOMICS THE SALVATION OF THE WORKERS DEPENDS UPON THE WORKERS THEMSELVES

The Union Health Center is open for inspection daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D., Director.

HARRY WANDER, Chairman.



- one-fourth lb. Lump Sugar
- 1 tablespoon Water
- 2 eggs "Beaumont"
- 2 Eggs, slightly beaten
- 4 tablespoons Evaporated Milk
- 1 tablespoon Granulated Sugar
- 1 teaspoon Vanilla Extract

Cook lump sugar and water to a light brown color, then pour into a mold, coat the mold with this caramel by turning it round and round.

Mix the milk with eggs, sugar and extract; pour into the prepared mold, cover with a greased paper and steam gently one hour. Turn out, and serve hot or cold.



SHEFFIELD
"Sealact"
MILK

THE RICH CREAMY MILK IN A CAN

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

Fifth Concert Chamber Music

JOINT RECITAL

By
Harold Berkley

Violinist

—AND—

Mme. Marion Kahn

Pianist

RAND SCHOOL
AUDITORIUM

7 East 15th Street

Friday, Dec. 10

8:30 P. M.

"THE RAND SCHOOL
MUSIC LEAGUE IS A
WORKERS' MUSIC
INSTITUTION"

MEET YOUR FRIENDS
at the

Socialist Party Costume Ball

on
CHRISTMAS EVE.

(Friday, Dec. 24)

at PARKVIEW PALACE
110th St. & 5th Ave.

TICKETS 50c. WARDROBE 25c.

Watch our Ad. in the
next issue of "Justice"

DESIGNING Pattern Making and GRADING

Taught Strictly
Individually

DURING DAY AND EVENING HOURS

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

SEE US BEFORE MAKING A MISTAKE

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING and PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
PROP. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 East 14th Street, New York
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 5817.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SIGNS MAY
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THROUGH

- Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler,
88 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kamber & Millies,
136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
- Drowell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
- Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 53rd St.
- J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money
Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



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

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st), NEW YORK

Phone, Stuyvesant 3363

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

COME AND MAKE MERRY at the RAND SCHOOL BALL NEW YEARS' EVE.

at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Buy your tickets well in advance of this date

75 CENTS NOW

\$1 AT THE DOOR

CUTTERS AND OTHER WORKERS —ATTENTION

BROTHERS VITTBERG & SCHNEIR

Ex-Shop-Chairman of Sher Brothers

announce the opening of the

V. & S. Restaurant

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

MEMBERS OF THE CUTTERS' UNION ARE INVITED

Best Food, Best Service, Reasonable Prices

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

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

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

- WAIST AND DRESS:** Monday, December 13th
- Special order of business: Adoption of constitution of the Joint Board in the Waist & Dress Industry.
- MISCELLANEOUS:** Monday, December 20th
- GENERAL:** Monday, December 27th
- CLOAK AND SUIT:** Monday, January 3rd.

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.