

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job. 37.6.)

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II. No. 7.

New York, Friday, February 13, 1920.

Price 2 Cents

WAIST AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION STILL STUBBORN

MASSMEETING OF WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION.
LOCAL 25, MONDAY, FEB. 16, COOPER UNION.

Every member of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25, must attend the mass-meeting called by the Local in Cooper Union, this Monday evening, February 16. The Conference Committee will deliver a full report of their dealings with the manufacturers in the recent conferences and inform the membership exactly how the situation stands. Besides that, problems of the utmost importance to the trade will be discussed, and altogether this meeting will dispose of many questions that have been hanging fire for some time, and will thus serve to clear the air. Every man and woman of Local 25 is therefore expected at this mass-meeting.

The situation in the waist and dress industry of New York is still as indefinite as it has been for the past few weeks. The Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association seems as yet unwilling to recognize the fact that the other association has conceded the demands of the Union, and has raised the wages of their employes as already reported in Justice. Nor do they seem to consider the fact that the independent manufacturers have followed suit, and have also agreed to the Union's just demands.

Naturally, such a stand on their part is, to say the least, very harmful from all points of view. It is just as harmful for the manufacturers as for the workmen they employ, as they must realize. It introduces an unhealthy state of affairs into the industry, and must cause great dissatisfaction and unrest. Such a situation can result in great disadvantage to all parties concerned and the sooner the manufacturers realize this and accept the reasonable remedies offered by the Union, the better off they will be.

Surely the manufacturers of the Waist and Dress Association do not expect their workers to be satisfied under the old conditions, while their fellow workers in the independent establishments, earn much higher wages for the same workers! If the stubborn employers are at all practical men, and we assume they are, surely they cannot hope such a state of affairs to be healthful to the industry or advantageous to them! How can they even think of hope for anything of the sort?

It is very clear, and the bosses cannot deny it, that the sooner they retract their stubbornness, the sooner they assume a more reasonable attitude, the better it will be for the industry and for themselves.

All this will be thoroughly discussed at the mass meeting in Cooper Union next Monday evening. Among the prominent men who will address the meeting and will present the case from every angle, will be: **Ab. Baroff**, Secretary-Treasurer of the International; **Morris Sigman**, General Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union; **Judge Jacob Panken**; former Congressman **Myer London**; **Alderman Vladek**; and **S. Yanofsky**, editor of "Justice."

For the Waistmakers' Union, **Brothers Reisberg and Horowitz** will speak, and **Brother Antonini** will address the membership in Italian.

The chairman of the meeting will be **Brother H. Silverman**.

In order to show a united front to the manufacturers, perfect attendance will be required at the meeting. Everybody must put everything else aside for Monday evening, February 16, and come down to the mass-meeting in Cooper Union.

PRES. SCHLESINGER GIVES 25,000 CROWNS FOR ORGANIZATION WORK IN VIENNA

According to a dispatch to the "Forward" from their Vienna correspondent, **Dr. Atkinson**, President Schlesinger introduced new life into the labor movement of Vienna when he visited the city.

He addressed a big mass-meeting and he was enthusiastically received. He left 25 thousand crowns to help organize the local unorganized Jewish workers, in order to have them join the labor

movement of Austria.

President Schlesinger had interviews with **Otto Bauer** and **Frederick Adler** as well as with other prominent Socialist leaders. He has now left for Glasgow and London.

When asked about his impressions of the Jewish workers in Vienna he replied, "The famine shows on their faces. They look to us as if they hadn't had a square meal in a long time."

STRIKE OF PETTICOAT MAKERS AND HOUSE DRESS WORKERS IN FULL SWING

Secretary Baroff Protests to Police Commissioner Against
Misreatment of Strikers. Police Commissioner Orders
Investigation. Strike in Brilliant Condition.

The entire future of the Petticoat makers, Local 46, and of the House Dress and Bathrobe Makers, Local 41, depends upon the two general strikes now in full swing in the industry in New York. The workers realize this and they stand united and determined to gain their just demands. Complete and deserved victory will be theirs.

The General Office of the International is supervising these two strikes, and stands ready to back them up in every move that will strengthen the strikers and that will hasten the final victory.

Many pickets around the shops and particularly those around the establishing of **Migrim Brothers** have complained that they are persecuted by the police and murderously attacked by them at every opportunity. This has come to such a pass that **Secretary Baroff** has issued a protest to the Police Commissioner against the outrage. The Commissioner finally ordered an investigation, and it may be possible that through this investigation **Judge Aaron J. Levy's** true relation in the strike

will be exposed. This is the same **Aaron J. Levy** who several days ago at a banquet of former East Siders cast a longing look at the past and gone olden days of the East Side. Perhaps he referred to those days when things and gangsters held the East Side in mortal fear of their unbridled lawlessness; when every effort of the workers to better themselves, when every strike was broken up by the strong-arm pillars of Tammany Hall. His Honor should realize that we are living in modern times. He ought to understand that it is not meet for him to deal out justice — his own notion of justice — and at the same time act as anti-strike leader for the Ladies' Tailors' bosses.

Nothing that such a man as **Judge Aaron J. Levy** can do will daunt the strikers; nor will the brutality of the police discourage them one bit. The strike stands in excellent condition, shops are picketed in spite of all difficulties, meetings are well attended, and the strikers are just as courageous, just as determined as the first day the strike was called.

NEW YORK WHITE GOODS WORKERS WIN SETTLEMENT

The protracted discussions between the White Goods workers, Local 62, and the Cotton Garments Manufacturers' Association are finally ended. These discussions and the resulting settlement had been hanging fire for weeks and weeks, partly on account of the sudden illness of **Brother Davis**, the present manager of Local 62.

Several weeks ago the General Office appointed vice president **Lefkowitz** as temporary Chief Clerk of Local 62, and he promptly thereafter set to work.

Together with a committee from the Union he held several conferences with the manufacturers and finally arrived at the following settlement.

Everybody in the trade obtained a raise. The cutters were increased 4 dollars and all other week workers, 2 dollars a week with another dollar to come the 1st of September. The piece workers gained an increase of 10 percent on the basic rate, and 5 per

cent additional beginning with September 1. Although the present agreement remains in force till March 24, the increases took effect immediately, February 9.

The agreement was presented to the membership at a well attended meeting held in "Forward" Hall last week, and was approved by the workers. The local expressed their appreciation of **Brother Lefkowitz's** work and thanked him for his diplomatic handling of the situation. **Brother Lefkowitz** has won the complete confidence of the entire membership of Local 62.

It seemed an opportune time to raise the question of dues. Heretofore it had been 15 cents a week and that certainly was not enough to cover the expenses of the Union. It was therefore voted that the dues be increased to 25 cents per member a week.

We are now glad to report that **Brother Davis**, Manager of Local 62, is again fully recovered in health, and will resume his duties in the local as usual.

Topics of the Week

The Impending Railroad Strike

A STRIKE that is threatening to tie up the railroads from coast to coast is facing this country. A similar strike threatened this country six months ago. It was when the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employers and Railway Shop Laborers presented a demand to the Railroad Administration for a 40 per cent wage increase. President Wilson intervened. He rejected their demand and asked for a reasonable time, which he fixed at sixty or ninety days wherein he would reduce the cost of living. It was generally doubted whether the President could do this. Nevertheless the workers consented to wait. They waited six months and the cost of living kept constantly mounting up. According to Alen E. Barker, Grand President, there are more than 100,000 workers who receive less than \$3 a day. Over 100,000 mechanics consisting of carpenters, masons and painters, are receiving an average of 55 cents an hour, which is about one-half the wage received by the same class of labor in the building trades.

The promise of President Wilson did not come true, as usual. The railroads are soon to be returned to private ownership. The Government is about to pass the burden on. The workers determined to present their demands as firmly as they could. At a meeting of the general chairman of the United Brotherhood last Saturday it was decided to call a strike of its 300,000 members for next Tuesday, February 17. The strike can be averted only if the Railroad Administration grants wage increases demanded last Summer. It is said that the Railroad Administration has no such intentions whatsoever. Instead preparations are already being made to bring the injunction to life again. The Department of Justice and the Federal Courts, it is rumored, are being mobilized to meet the impending railway strike.

The workers know what they are up against. For their decision to strike follows the memorable experience of the Miners' Strike and the Steel Strike. No mistake could be made as to the attitude of the Government. As President Barker declared, "No Federal injunction will stop us, and we will spend the last dollar the organization has to win the strike. Our funds may be tied up so that we cannot use them within forty-eight hours, but that won't break the strike."

The American labor movement is on trial again. The fact that this strike will be a challenge against the Government makes it more significant. In the past three months labor has met with failure. The Miners' Strike was betrayed. The Steel Strike was broken. Will the Railway Strike succeed? Will the Four Railway Brotherhoods join the struggle? Will the two million railroad men stand together?

Politics and the A. F. of L.

IT is a trite commonplace to say that labor has undergone catastrophic experiences during the last three years. Tremendous happenings have burned themselves into the mind of labor. The Government, the press, the employers have never appeared in such naked brutality as they appear today. There is no pretense, there is nothing to cloak the intentions of the ruling class. Everybody seemed to behold the light, even the leaders of the American labor movement. In fact, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met at several occasions and deliberated and issued statements and declarations in scathing denunciation of the reactionary movement.

Now the national presidential campaign is on. Politicians and parties have their ears to the ground listening to what the people have to say. They invite the people to speak. They are seeking programs, or, rather, favors. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has availed itself of this movement and issued a proclamation to all affiliated organizations calling them to political action to save this country. Here is what the statement says about our House of Representatives:

"The Congress of the United States has failed to do its duty. It has failed to meet the emergency. It has given encouragement and support to autocrats and reactionary policies. Its dominating thought has been the repression of labor." The statement continues: "Scorned by Congress, ridiculed and misrepresented by many members of both houses, the American labor movement finds it necessary to... well, to vigorously apply its long and well-established non-partisan political policy."

What is this policy? It is to reward friends and punish enemies. It is lobbying, pleading, threatening the Republican and Democratic candidates for public office. The statement reveals the methods of this political activity.

"This political campaign must begin in the primaries. The record of every aspirant for public office must be thoroughly analyzed, stated in unmistakable language and given the widest possible publicity. Labor's enemies and friends must be definitely known. To this end the American Federation of Labor has created the national non-partisan political campaign committee," etc.

The document is a remarkable demonstration of the stubborn clinging to a creed which has been battered and outworn. It is an astonishing revelation of the total blindness of the A. F. of L. leaders. Scorned and ridiculed by the ruling class they still declare their allegiance and devotion to its cause. They are attempting to perpetuate in power the very parties against whom they drafted their indictment. How will the rank and file of the American labor movement respond to this proclamation?

Lloyd George and Russia

IT was rumored that Lloyd George would frankly declare himself in favor of recognizing Soviet Russia at the opening of the new session of the House of Commons. For the Paris settlement on the new Russian policy is obscure and hesitating. It declared the readiness of the Allies to resume trade with the Russian cooperatives but not with the Soviets. Then it was discovered that the Soviets could hardly be ignored. The next inevitable step, recognition of Soviet Russia, seemed imminent. Facile George was expected to make this announcement. But from the meagre excerpts of his speech accessible at this writing George simply reiterated the decision arrived at by the Allied premiers in Paris a month ago. Lloyd George makes the following confession:

"Bolshevism cannot be crushed by force of arms. I held that opinion a year ago, but my advice, tendered on that assumption to the warring factions, was declined. It was necessary to give the anti-Bolshevists a chance to recover Russia, but they failed. The failure was not due to lack of equipment but to more fundamental causes."

What then is to be done? Trade with Russia, "Commerce," George assured Parliament, "has a shering influence."

I believe that trading will bring to an end the ferocity, rapine and cruelty of Bolshevism more surely than any other method, and Europe badly needs what Russia is able to supply but cannot supply with contending armies moving across the borders." It means that the British Premier is hopeful in sobering the Bolsheviki and ultimately perhaps to recognize them. The Allies, whom George calls the "civilized" governments, cannot make peace with the Soviets "until they are assured that the Bolsheviki have dropped the methods of barbarism," etc. They are only going to trade with the Russian cooperatives, that is, until the Soviet government is re-

organized the Allies will call the Soviets cooperatives. Everything is in a name.

Giltow Convicted

BEN GITLOW was a Socialist Assemblyman. He was business manager of the Revolutionary Age. This publication contained the "Left Wing" manifesto. The votaries of law and order did not like it. They caused the arrest of Giltow and the others responsible for the spread of red propaganda. He was tried and sentenced to hard labor for not less than five years to not more than ten years. He was convicted under the State Criminal Anarchy Statute. The Judge, in passing sentence, declared that Giltow had been convicted of a most "heinous offense." It is the offense of free speech.

HE'D BE DEPORTED TO-DAY

Abraham Lincoln's birthday is February 12. The man who saved the Union and emancipated the slaves is honored in public schools, in the daily press, from the platform and pulpit as one of the greatest characters of the world, and rightly so. Yet the Emancipator uttered sentiments during his term as president for which men and women today in a supposedly free country are being deported, jailed, persecuted and terrorized.

In his inaugural address, March 4, 1861, Lincoln said:

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right to amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

With all due respect to Lincoln's memory, it is a good thing that he is not living to-day. If this revolutionary doctrine were brought to the attention of Attorney General Palmer, Lincoln would either be serving twenty years in jail or facing deportation proceedings.

—From The New Majority.

CHIEF CLERKS ARRIVE AT UNDERSTANDING

In that large portion of the Waist and Dress trade where the Union has already completed agreements with the manufacturers concerning a raise in wages, there are a certain number of shops where the week work system prevails. Questions of the definite amount of the increase to be established in these shops were left to the decision of the Chief Clerks of the Union and the Dress Manufacturers' Association.

As reported, the scales of wages in such shops have now been readjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Workers who earned \$35 a week or more are to receive an increase of 5 dollars for the present, and more later on. Those who were paid less than \$35 a week must immediately be raised to a minimum of 25, and later on they will get more.

At the same time we wish to take opportunity to correct a misprint which occurred in our last issue. The pressers gained an increase of 5 dollars instead of 3, as reported.

PROFITS OF COAL OWNERS

At hearings before the president's miners' wage commission officers of the United Mine Workers presented statistics obtained from the treasury department and financial reports showing that in 1917 there were 335 mining companies that made 15 per cent on their capital stock, 31 1/2 made 20 per cent, 295 made 25 per cent, 270 made 30 per cent, 232 made 40 per cent or more, 197, 50 per cent or more, 105, 100 per cent or more and 83 companies made over 1,000 per cent.

Regardless of all increases, it was stated, mine labor is receiving today fewer cents out of every dollar paid to operators for coal than in 1913 and 1914.

Three Months' Achievements of the International

Report of Secretary Baroff to the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Shortly after our return from the 5th Quarterly Meeting, President Schlesinger, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Board, left for a little vacation for the sake of repairing his health. In his absence I called a Joint Conference of the Executive Boards of all our local unions in New York City for the purpose of devising plans for raising the quarter of a million dollars for the steel strikers, decided upon at the Fifth Quarterly Meeting. I had in mind that the decision of the New York locals in such matters is a determining factor and a strong stimulant for all locals elsewhere to follow suit. After four sessions communicated with, in connection with this matter and were reminded of their duty to help realize our undertaking. The response was very good both in New York and out of town. The collections have not fully come in yet from some places, but we have already forwarded \$60,000 to the steel strikers, and all locals which have collected sums and still have them on hand are expected to forward same to the General Office.

At the request of the Steel Strikers' National Committee, I sent Miss Jennie Matyas, a member of Local 25, to work under the jurisdiction of this Committee in the field of collecting finances for the strikers. She has been out several weeks during which time we have paid her traveling expenses, and from reports that I have received, her work has been very satisfactory.

I have spent considerable time at meetings of the Joint Board and in conference at Philadelphia in connection with the cloak situation of that city. The problem of week work in Philadelphia has finally, after a lot of work and trouble, become adjusted, and at the writing of this report the workers have accepted the proposal reached by the Conference Committee of the Union regarding week work, wage scales and hours of work. I wish to say, for my part, that the adjustment of the situation, which at one time threatened to become critical, is highly satisfactory to the workers and a distinct gain in the material condition of our Philadelphia membership.

While in Philadelphia I attended a farewell party given by the Philadelphia Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, to Ex-Vice-President Silver, former manager of that local. I also attended meetings of the waistmakers, who are at present in the midst of negotiations with their employers for changes in their agreement. The first conference with their Association was broken off, owing to the inability of the Committee of the Union to reach a preliminary understanding with the representatives of the Association. Upon my coming to Philadelphia I succeeded in getting together the As-

sociation and the Union for another conference.

In connection with the management of Local 15, I want to say that after the resignation of Brother Silver, Brother Zucker, former manager of Local 41, was invited to accept the position as manager of Local 15. After a stay of several weeks, however, Brother Zucker resigned. The question of finding a successor to him is still open, and I would recommend to the Board to take up this matter for discussion.

I should also like to bring to the attention of the Board the fact that Vice-President Amdur has recently placed his resignation as manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board with that organization. This resignation was not accepted at that time, but at the urgent request of Brother Amdur consented to stay with the Philadelphia Joint Board for a time until the present conferences with the manufacturers will have come to a finish and matters will have regulated themselves in the organization in general. The ending of the difficulties in the Philadelphia cloak situation brings the question of the resignation of Brother Amdur back to the front and I would request the Board to take it up for discussion.

Our work in the districts of Schenectady and Albany is getting along on the same scale as before. I cannot say that we have succeeded in achieving any notable success, owing to the same general causes which hamper our out-of-town work in small localities—the ability and readiness of the manufacturers to move from place to place just as soon as we begin organizing work.

Brother Snyder, after having adjusted successfully some small strikes in Paterson and Trenton, N. J., to which charters have been granted, has been assigned by the General Office to go to Baltimore to begin laying the foundation for a campaign in the waist, dress and skirt trade. Miss Maud Foley has been working along with him in that city for several weeks past. The work in that field in Baltimore has, as you know, always been of a rather very difficult nature. Gradual inroads are at present being made, however, and it promises better results. Just now I have asked Brother Snyder to come to New York for a short time to assume charge of the petticoat situation, of which I shall speak later.

Shortly before the departure of Brother Seidman from the Connecticut territory, we engaged an organizer for Connecticut; Hugh J. Gartland, an ex-railroad organizer, and a man, to my mind, of considerable ability and energy. He has been doing very satisfactory work throughout Connecticut and I have reason to believe that we have in him a man whom this territory may be well trusted, and who is bound to increase and stabilize our locals in that state.

The Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local 20, is doing considerable trouble for the Association in connection with a temporary injunction obtained by the association, prohibiting them from calling strikes in shops belonging to the Association, on the ground that these strikes violate the agree-

ment between the Association and the Union. The manufacturers have won a preliminary victory, but I am glad to be able to report to you that only two days ago they were defeated in their aim through the ruling of the Supreme Court, quashing the injunction and releasing the Union from its prohibitions. Our attorney was Ex-Congressman Meyer London, who was instrumental in bringing about a satisfactory settlement with the Association, where a general increase of \$3.00 a week, three legal holidays, a better understanding of having union shops and minimum scales have been achieved.

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By L. LEWIN

General News

Through a misunderstanding, the next Special General Meeting of the Union was advertised to take place on Monday, Feb. 23, 1920, which is the day on which Washington's Birthday will be celebrated. We now wish to announce that the meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, February 28, 1920, at 120 P. M., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. Members of all branches are urged to attend this meeting which is of great importance, as nominations for the office of General Secretary and of delegates to the next convention of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place, also a great deal of other important business will be transacted at that meeting.

The eleventh annual ball of our Union will be held on Saturday evening, March 27, 1920, at the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard. The Arrangements Committee promises that this affair will surpass all our former ones in every respect, and a good time is assured to all. Music will be furnished by Schiller's famous Jazz Band. Judging by the number of tickets that are being sold, the affair will be a tremendous success.

Cloak & Suit News

The Cloak and Suit Dept. is busy these days, straightening out some misunderstandings that have arisen on account of the recent decision of the Board of Arbitration. The officers of this division have their hands full in controlling the shops and forcing the increases that were granted by the Governor's Commission.

The Executive Board instructed Manager Gorenstein to help along on the Wrappers & Kimono and Petticoat strikes, both of which are in full swing at the present time.

Business Agent Sachs was placed at Labor Temple, the headquarters of the Petticoat strikers. Brother Gorenstein himself is taking an active part in helping the Wrapper and Kimono strikers. All members working in the buildings where strikes of the above mentioned trades are going on, are asked to give all aid possible to the pickets.

Waist and Dress News

Our expectations with regard to the Waist & Dress Association did not come true. Judging from the first conference that we had with them on February 10, 1920, we were under the impression that

our demands for increases would be settled amicably, but it now appears that this Association is destined to continue causing trouble both for the Union and the manufacturers.

After a settlement was reached by the Association of Dress Manufacturers through the efforts of Dr. Magnus was contacted as Arbitrator. This contract was made by a flat increase of \$5.00 per week was granted to all cutters being Feb. 2, 1920, and the minimum scale was raised from \$38.00 to \$44.00, we believed that there would be no hardship encountered in getting the same conditions from the few manufacturers belonging to the Waist & Dress Association. To our great surprise, however, the manufacturers offered us a \$2 increase in place of the \$5 that we had already gotten in 95% of the shops in the industry. What they wanted was that all raises given since Jan. 1, to any of our men, be considered in lieu of the \$3 that they offered us, which would eliminate a number of cutters from receiving any increase at all. They also refused to revise the scales in any way, which would mean that a cutter can still hire himself at \$38.00 per week.

The Union, naturally, could not accept this offer, as we cannot make two bargains in the same industry. At the time of this writing, a number of stoppages in Association shops were reported to our office, due to the fact that the manufacturers have failed to raise our cutters for the week ending Feb. 9, as per the decision of Dr. Magnus.

The majority of the firms belonging to the Waist & Dress Association, knowing the sentiments of our members in this connection, have voluntarily increased their salaries in accordance with the decision of the Arbitrator.

Miscellaneous News

The strike in the Wrapper & Kimono Industry is in full swing. Since the call of the strike, many non-union shops have been organized and are striking with the rest of the members of Local 41 and Local 10 for demands as submitted by the Union to the Association.

One of the largest non-union shops in the industry, namely, Jones & Brundage, at 200 Sixth Avenue, was completely tied up yesterday as a result of the picket demonstration arranged by the Union for Monday, February 9th.

(Continued on Page 6)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

PEACEFUL STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES

No impartial observer can fail to notice that a new spirit characterizes the methods by which labor conflicts have been settled of late. Error and passion of youth are apt to magnify the dimensions of things and situations, to discover in every conflict crucial and vital issues, to extol often means above ends, to consider every weapon as lawful as long as fundamental problems are thought to be at stake. The novelty of labor conflicts tended in the initial stages to make the struggle on both sides all the more violent. The days are still fresh in our memories when riots, bloody fights, police clubs, and, consequently, arrests were the inevitable features of every strike.

There are fortunately plenty of hopeful signs indicating that these days would not be repeated any more. Both employers and workers have proved to be candid enough to benefit from the lessons of experience. Both employers and workers have gradually realized that barbaric methods of warfare are rather a hindrance than a help in furthering their respective causes; both have come to the conclusion that outdoor battles have to give place to indoor conferences.

The last strike of the cloakmakers for the substitution of week work for piece work and for the adoption of a general minimum wage scale was the first step in this direction. The unanimous way in which the workers responded to the calls of their leaders made fights unnecessary. There was no one with whom to fight. Subsequent strikes were conducted in such a peaceful way that no one with the exception of the parties involved knew even of their existence. And of late, the workers have come to the conclusion that it is even not necessary for them to stop from work in order to secure their demands. Since labor battles are at present fought out at indoor conferences between the generals, between the representatives of the workers and employers, the actual participation of the masses in the war has become entirely superfluous. There is no reason why the workers should remain idle during these conferences. The absence of the workers from the shop would hardly make their leaders wiser at the conferences.

The workers have all reason to be satisfied with this new spirit especially as it has been crowned by a series of successes in recent labor conflicts. The struggle at Cleveland, the fights of the Philadelphia cloakmakers and ladies waistmakers, of the workers of the

various garment industries of Boston, of the cloakmakers of Toronto, and finally of the New York dressmakers and white goods workers, were all carried on in a peaceful way.

If there are persons who refuse to read the signs of the times and prefer to cling to older barbaric methods of warfare, they are to be found rather among the employers, whose number, fortunately, is not large, than among the workers. As examples, we can mention the firms of Milgrim Bros., and Hickson & Co., who forced the ladies tailors employed by them to strike.

Milgrim Brothers are privileged enough to have for their mouthpiece a judge, the notorious Tammany politician Aaron J. Levy. And strangely enough, this judge has very little use for peaceful settlement. Contrary to what might have been expected from him, he outdoes himself in making the fight as violent as possible. He has evidently a conception of his own of the function of judgeship, a conception which would harmonize with the feats of a leader of a savage horde. It is he who is the chief obstacle in the way of peace, it is he who incites the manufacturers to fight to the bitter end.

In his paternal zeal, which is possibly based on some substantial share in the business, for the interest of Milgrim Brothers, Judge Levy tried all kinds of devices. After fighting for a long time the unionization of the shop, he decided, to the general surprise, one day to make it a union shop. Soon, however, he relapsed into his old fear of unionism. And at present he is waging war against the Union with renewed vigor.

The old forms of warfare are given full vent to also by Hickson & Co. We have here a good reproduction of former strikes, with their pickets, police and all the other inevitable accompaniments. Hickson & Co. devised a clever method of both eating and having the pie. They concluded peace with the workers, agreed to unionize the shop, but at the same time, managed to smuggle in the old non-union conditions. The workers had of course no choice left but to strike.

Regretting as we do these strikes we at least hope that their issue will serve as an object lesson to the backward employers. There can be no doubt that these strikes will ultimately be won by the workers. The employers will have to realize sooner or later that to force the workers to strike is nothing but mental blindness. It is absolutely impossible for the manufacturers to get scabs for the

places of the strikers. The days when it was so easy for the employers to exhaust the patience and courage of the strikers, and consequently, to break strikes before long irrevocably to the past. Starvation, scabs, discord, persuasion, in short, all the methods of the 19th century will hardly be effective now-a-days. The workers are fully aware of the fact that in engaging in a strike they are not entirely at the mercy of their own resources. Behind the battle lines, there is a powerful union, a mighty International, and a general labor movement eager to rush to their rescue and support at the first call for help.

THE PETTICOAT MAKERS' STRIKE

The strike that is going on at present in the petticoat trade is a noteworthy event. The petticoat makers had remained until quite recently outside the camp of organized labor. Unmindful of what was going on around them, unmindful of the immense strides in organization made by the cloakmakers and ladies dressmakers, the petticoat makers preferred to remain on patriarchal terms with their employers. Far from dictating conditions, they worked in obedience to the will of their masters, and were quite satisfied with the crumbs from the tables of their employers.

Thanks to the mighty impulse of the International, the petticoat makers have finally awakened from their slumber. The International gradually succeeded in organizing the workers of this trade, most of whom are women, into a union. The first logical step taken by them was the sending of representatives to the bosses with the demand that conditions in the petticoat trade should be changed.

No wonder that these demands came as a surprise to the employers. They were accustomed for such a long time to the meekness and submissiveness of their workers. No, they could not believe that their workers could play such a trick on them. The whole story must be an invention of professional trouble-makers and agitators. The best answer that the workers could give was to declare a strike. We hope that the obstinacy of the employers together with the clubs of policemen will prove the most efficacious means for strengthening the spirit of labor solidarity in these new adepts of Unionism.

LOCAL 41

In their fight with organized labor, the employers find it often convenient, possibly against their better sense, to recur to pure illusions. For nothing but a strange illusion can account for the obstinacy with which the manufacturers of the house dresses, bath robes and kimonos, oppose this just demands of their workers. This trade, as it is well known, consists of workers of various nationalities, speaking different languages, Italians, Jews, Spaniards, colored, white. Now the bosses persuaded themselves that this Babylonian confusion of languages would be a stumbling block for team making themselves understood by one another, and consequently, from engaging in a collective fight for their rights.

It is quite true that the language of the employers is quite

often not understood even by the workers of their own nationality. As far as Local 41 is concerned, it had no difficulty in making itself understood to the members of the various nationalities. The unanimity with which all the workers joined the strike is the best proof of it.

SITUATION 'THE WAIST' INDUSTRY

The ladies' waist and dress manufacturers refused for a long time to meet at conferences representatives of their workers. Like their colleagues in the cloak trade, they claimed that an agreement is an agreement, and that the letters of its terms must under all circumstances be strictly adhered to. Pressure of public opinion in conjunction with the decision of the Governor's Committee that the cloakmakers were right in their demand in view of changed conditions, served, however, as a good hint to the ladies' waist and dress manufacturers to give up their claims as futile and to change in general their tactics. The logical step to take was to meet at conferences with representatives of their workers. And they took indeed this step.

Unfortunately, the numerous conferences between the manufacturers of ladies waists and the representatives of the workers have up to the present, achieved nothing. For reasons known only to themselves these manufacturers are anxious to secure special privileges. They are insisting all the time that the workers of their shops should get smaller wages than those working in other shops where the same work is done.

It is true that these manufacturers are willing to give their workers an increase of \$3 a week. But the fact is, that in spite of this increase they insist on retaining the old minimum scale, which is a very low one. An adherence to this scale would make the workers of these shops work for \$2 a week less than the workers got in other shops of the same trade.

Can the Union admit such a discrimination between workers and workers? Can the Union ever agree that the cutters, for instance, of the Association shops should get an increase of less than \$5 a week at a time when the cutters in all other shops are getting an increase of \$5. Besides, does not such a policy mean that the Union has one set of conditions for one association of employers and another set for another association? What would the less privileged manufacturers say to this? Would it not be necessary for the Union to re-settle prices, to lower prices in shops where wage scales were firmly established?

We do not believe that the Union can ever engage in such suicidal activities. The Union is willing to do its best in order to avoid unnecessary conflict. It is evidently not the fault of the Union if the manufacturers are so eager to heap obstacles upon obstacles on the road of peaceful settlement. This is doubtless liable to result in trouble which will prove to be to the manufacturers a more costly affair than a wage increase.

MASSMEETING OF WAIST-MAKERS

The obstinacy of the ladies' waist manufacturers awakens the suspicion that they have in mind

The Written Contract Versus the Unwritten Law in Labor Disputes

By ELIAS LIEBERMAN

When the cloakmakers presented a demand for an increase in wages due to the high cost of living, the employers replied by pointing to the written contract which makes no provision for the workers to demand higher wages. When the waiters came forward with a similar demand, they received from their employers the same reply: There is no provision for it in the written contract.

The issue involved in this controversy, then, is luminously evident. It is the written contract versus the unwritten law.

The meaning of the unwritten law is obvious enough. It is this: The worker is entitled to make a decent living. Whatever terms the written agreement may contain, it must be broad enough to include this fundamental right. An agreement that ignores this is not worth the paper on which it is written for the very simple reason that it cannot be observed.

Bearing this in mind, let us consider the points of view of the two parties. The workers say: "We have signed an agreement for a certain period. We have agreed to peace in the industry, not to make any further demands, to place the industry under certain conditions, and so on. We have given up our right to strike because the employers have agreed to pay us a living wage, to recognize our right to organize, and to establish certain conditions which should prevail in the shops where we are employed."

As long as these terms are being carried out the agreement retains its power. But as soon as they begin to be disregarded, the agreement is doomed to failure.

This brings us to the following important question: underlying similar labor disputes: Should the workers be tied to the specific wage terms of an agreement, if the value of the dollar changes before the expiration of the agreement?

In other words, are agreements with workers to be compared with contracts between businessmen where the parties are bound to the letter of the agreement?

The reply of the employers is that an agreement is an agreement. It is subject to no modification or interpretation. Once signed—its fate is sealed. Now, if such a policy is to be accepted and, moreover, to be approved by the general public, the workers will have no other choice but to modify their policy in regard to

to break the agreement with the union. The workers must naturally be prepared for similar emergencies. And what the workers of this trade have above all to do in the face of this situation is to decide as clearly and as firmly as possible upon the course of action to be taken by them. To deal with these problems as well as with other labor problems a mass meeting has been arranged at Cooper Union for next Monday. We hope that no worker of the affected trade will fail to come to this meeting.

agreements. The workers will be forced to refuse to make agreements for long terms. They cannot afford to gamble with their wages,—their only source of making a living; they cannot afford to gamble with the value of the dollar on an open market. It must be remembered that it is not the dollar but the value of the dollar that is taken into account by the workers when they make agreements with their employers. If the worker can at a certain time obtain, say, three pounds of bread, three pounds of sugar and one pound of meat for one dollar, and later he can only buy two pounds of bread, two pounds of sugar and one pound of meat for the same dollar, the value of a dollar shrinks considerably, and unless he gets that pound of bread and sugar of which he was robbed, he cannot be expected to abide by the agreement.

If we examine the business world with regard to this question, we find that no firm accepts long term contracts with fixed prices. "Do you want to buy goods? We are willing to supply your demand. But we cannot fix a uniform price. The price is subject to change in accordance with the times and the conditions of the market." If responsible business men cannot engage in such speculations how it is to be expected that workers whose labor is their only means of living should take upon themselves the responsibility for speculating in the value of the dollar?

How do reliable business firms proceed with long-term contracts? We are willing, they say, to accommodate you, to supply you with our manufactured goods, to help your business. But we refuse to fix prices in advance. We shall be compelled to fix prices in accordance with the market prices. It is exactly the same situation that confronts a labor organization when it makes an agreement with an employer. The union is well aware of the fact that in making an agreement it chiefly obligates itself to see to it that the business should go on regularly, to supply the man-power necessary for the work and to abide by the agreement as long as it has been agreed upon. But the price can be no other than the market price.

It is true that under normal conditions the price of wages did not change during the course of the term of an agreement—a fact which engendered the belief that a wage scale is binding for the workers during the entire term of the agreement. But why did the wage scale remain stable? Because conditions were normal. Changes in the value of the dollar did not take place with such rapidity and to such an extent as at the present. But as soon as changes occurred, as in the case of the war, labor began to demand a change in the wage scales. There are numerous instances during the war when the workers not only demanded but secured such changes. The National War Labor Board was guided by this principle.

If the employers are right in their claim that the letter of the agreement must under all conditions be strictly adhered to, it may be appropriately asked what would happen, for instance, if the dollar should drop to the value of the German mark or the Russian ruble? Would the employers still claim that an agreement is an agreement, and that the workers have to pawn their belongings in order to be able to work for their employers? Such a claim would certainly be ridiculous. The workers would then be fully justified to change the prices of the agreement in accordance with the changed conditions of life.

It is a matter of no consequence,

in principle, whether the dollar has lost thirty or seventy per cent. of its value. As soon as we admit that a change in the dollar necessitates a corresponding change in the agreement, we are logically bound to recognize that a shrinkage of 30 per cent. in the dollar entitles the workers a corresponding change in the agreement.

This fact is to be kept in mind by employers when they make agreements with labor organizations. It is the unwritten law in labor agreements. It is valid not only when the agreement makes no provision for changes in prices but also when it explicitly states that prices should remain the same. It must be tacitly understood that the unwritten law will always take into account the value of the dollar at the time the agreement had been signed as well as at the time when the change is demanded.

The generally accepted law that labor is not a commodity, and the unwritten law must always be applied in interpreting written contracts with labor organizations.

What the Union Dental Clinic Has Accomplished

By DR. LOUIS SADOFF

A resume of the accomplishments of the Dental Clinic for the past three months during which I have been in charge shows a very healthy growth and encouraging promise for the future.

Despite various handicaps encountered, the results have been all that the most optimistic would wish. During the three months, we have treated over 550 new patients. A great many more have been examined but could not for various reasons be treated.

The most important point, however, is not the fact that we gained new patients (an average of nearly 200 a month—50 per week) but that we gained the confidence of our patients. Without exception, I believe the men and women who come to the Clinic for treatment feel that they are getting the most honest and efficient work for their money.

The financial question still presents a difficulty. While the income of the Clinic has naturally increased, we have not yet reached the point where we break even. The Clinic has always been run under a considerable deficit and while this is smaller to a certain extent now, we feel that there is no good reason why the Clinic should not become self-sustaining, with even a small margin for experimental purposes and improvements.

What are the reasons for the deficit?

1. The Remakes:

These are a usual occurrence in every dental practice of prosthetic restorations. At least fifteen per cent of the prosthetic work in the most successful dental offices has to be done over. We do not charge for this work, and our margin of profit on this prosthetic work does not leave us enough to cover the expense of remakes. We also must figure the time of our dentists, cost of material, etc., all of which adds to our over-

head expense without bringing any returns.

2. Disappointments:

The patients do not realize the importance of keeping their appointments. We generally figure on about fifteen per cent of our patients disappointing. This not only adds to the expenses, but is also unjust to our other patients who would have gladly taken the time which is seemingly filled by those who disappoint.

3. The Cost of Material in General and the Mechanical Work:

Making of plates and removable bridges has increased about one hundred per cent during the last two years and to increase our charges in proportion to this advance and cover the loss on all remakes would make the prices of some dental restorations prohibitive to our patients.

Still, I maintain that the Clinic can be successful. It is entirely up to the members of the Unions who have established this Clinic and for whom it has been run to make it a success.

A campaign of advertising shows the splendid value of publicity and has brought a steady stream of new patients. It is our intention to keep our patients and Union members informed of the work we are doing through articles in our press. The Clinic is willing to do all in its power to give our members the best dental service for as little money as we possibly can, but we must have the cooperation of the members in making the clinic pay by having them constitute themselves as our publicity agents in furthering our work of modern dentistry among our people.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Due to illness, Miss Margaret Daniels could not deliver her lectures on the "Labor Movement" in the Unity Centers where she was scheduled last week, but she is going to continue her course at the East Side Unity Center, at Public School 63, Fourth Street near First Avenue, on Monday, Feb. 16th, at 8:45 P. M., the Waitmakers' Unity Center on Tuesday, Feb. 17th, at Public School 40, 320 E. 20th Street, at 8:45 P. M., and the Brownsville Unity Center, Feb. 19th, at 7:45 P. M., at Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues. Mr. Haunter will continue his lectures on the "Labor Movement" at the Second Bronx Unity Center, Public School 42, Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, on Monday, Feb. 23rd, at 8:45 P. M., and also at the Harlem Unity Center, Public School 171, 103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, on Tuesdays, at 8:45 P. M. A very interesting series of lectures on Sex Hygiene for women only, will be given by Dr. Sarah Greenberg at the Brownsville Unity Center, on Wednesday evenings, at 8:45 P. M., and from Friday, Feb. 13th, at the Waitmakers' Unity Center, at 7:45 P. M. Dr. Greenberg will give the first lecture of her series on Health for men and women. Knowing how interesting and educational Dr. Greenberg's lectures are, we advise our members who find it possible to attend these lectures. At the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, we succeeded in making arrangements with Miss Gladys Boone, of England, to give a few lectures on the "English Labor Movement." Due to the experience that Miss Boone has in England, having been a teacher for the Workers' Education Association of that country, we expect these talks to be very interesting and enlightening, and we hope our members who reside in the Bronx will find it possible to attend the first lecture on Tuesday, Feb. 17th, at 8:45 P. M. Miss Ellen A. Kennan's course on "The Modern Drama" was a great success. Those of our members who attended her talks think that they learned how to understand and appreciate a drama, and we decided to continue her lectures on Thursday, February 19th. She will analyze Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman." The same lecture will be given by her at the Brownsville Unity Center, on Friday, Feb. 20th at 7:45 P. M. Mr. Herman Epstein's lectures on Music, at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, on Friday, at 8 P. M., have proved a great success. Those of our members who attend the lectures and those who will attend in the future will have a chance to learn how to listen and to understand the poetic language of Music. We feel that those who are attending concerts and the Opera will benefit by such lectures. Dr. Meredith will continue her lectures on Health at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, on Saturdays, at 2:30 P. M., and at 8:30 P. M. gymnasium practice will take place. Gymnasium practice is also conducted at every Unity Center: at the East Side Unity Center, Tuesdays at 8:45 P. M., and the Second Bronx Unity Center on Thursdays at 7:45 P. M., at the Brownsville

Unity Center on Thursdays at 8:45 P. M., and the Waitmakers' Unity Center on Thursday at 6:45 P. M. We wish our members to remember that at every Unity Center there are English classes where they can study how to read, write and speak English. There are courses for beginners, for intermediate, advanced, and high school students.

We advise our members to visit the Unity Center nearest to their home and have a talk with our supervisors, and if they find it impossible to attend all the courses and the English classes that are given there, they may select one that they prefer and attend it. We are very eager that the wives and relatives of our members take advantage of all the recreation and educational opportunities of our International at the Unity Centers. It is our desire, and we feel that it is also possible, that our Unity Centers may become a center of fellowship and comradeship, where our members may assemble and build their own educational institution.

The Workers' University

The courses at our Workers' University at the Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place is as follows: On Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Mr. Leo Wolman continues his course on "Labor and Management"—Trade Unionism. On Saturday Mr. F. B. Sturges will lecture on "Present Tendencies in Literature" at 2 P. M. On Saturday afternoon at 3:30 Mr. Leon Ardizoni will continue his course on "Economics of the Industrial System." Sunday at 10 A. M. Dr. Sampel Tannenbaum will continue his course on "Psychology." Sundays at 11:30 A. M. Mr. Gustav F. Schulz will continue his course in "Public Speaking, Correction of Speech Defects." We invite those of our members who are advanced in education to visit the classes and register for the courses they prefer.

Clay's book on "Economics for the General Reader" can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department or at the University on Saturday. The cost of this book is \$2.10, but our members can buy it at the wholesale price of \$1.68.

The Educational Department is especially active during the strikes that we are having in the City of New York, because our members who are on strike think that their time should be utilized for educational purposes; and in every Hall where they meet they decide to ask the Educational Department to arrange lectures, concerts, and even educational motion pictures. Our Educational Department responded to this request, and everything thus far presented has been highly successful, due to the attendance the strikers paid to the artists and lecturers.

CHANGE IN PROGRAM AT THE WAITMAKERS' UNITY CENTER

Surprise Feature at the Dance, February 14th.

Beginning Friday, Feb. 13, Dr. Sarah Greenberg will give a series

of three health lectures. She will discuss the organs and parts of the body with their functions, and will give practical suggestions on Hygiene and sex-education. Dr. Greenberg gave this series earlier in the year at the East Side Unity Center, and is repeating them at the request of the students at the Center in P. S. No. 40.

Following this short course on health, the remaining Friday evenings of the course will be given over to literature. There has been a Reading Circle organized for book-lovers, however. It will meet every Tuesday evening from 8-9, just before the economics class. The discussions will be conducted by N. Blunder, and he will take for his subject "The Humorous in Jewish Literature."

A Mandolin Club has also been organized, to meet every Friday evening from 7-8, before the Friday evening lecture. The instruc-

tor is Mr. D. Hains, who has long had a keen interest in the Unity Center. Those who have not already registered for this class can do so at the Center on that evening.

In addition to these classes, there are regular ones in English, arithmetic, recreation and swimming. The really important event of the week is the second Remon and book, to be given at the Center, Saturday evening, Feb. 14th, at 8 o'clock. Plans for the Japanese Tea Garden, where one may be served by real Japanese ladies and men, and for the exhibition of old English folk dancing by the Charles Rabold Folk-Dancers, are completed. There is to be another feature which will add much to the fun and gaiety of the evening, but this is a surprise which can be learned only by those attending the party. All members and their friends are most cordially invited to attend.

News of the Week at Cutters' Union, Local 10

(Continued from Page 3)

1920. There are seven cutters employed in this house and they all responded to the strike call.

Since the declaration of the strike, several arrests have been made by the Police Committee on the job to see that the interest of our members were taken care of in the police stations and in the courts.

The spirit and enthusiasm of the strikers is excellent and they are absolutely determined not to return to work unless all the demands are granted them. Among those that settled so far is one large manufacturer, the Arlington Dress Co., which employs four or five contractors. From all appearances, it seems that the strike will not be of long duration, as the manufacturers are swamped with orders and consequently will have to concede to our just demands.

In the Children's Dress Branch negotiations between the Union and the manufacturers of both Associations are practically concluded. The \$3.00 increase which had been granted to the workers was already received last week, and the relationship between the two parties are harmonious. Whenever complaints come up they are adjusted by the office to the satisfaction of our members.

In the Underwear Branch negotiations between the Cotton Garment Association and the Union are concluded. A \$4.00 increase was granted to the cutters and they are to receive same beginning the week of Monday, Feb. 9, 1920. Any member who will not have received his increase by next week should immediately report to the Union, and the case will be adjusted.

All the members of this branch are requested to come to the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division which will be held on Monday, February 16, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P. M., when a full report will be rendered by Manager Perlmutter.



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French Socialists Lose Faith in Parliamentarism

Paris, Jan. 8.—Well-informed French Socialists are veering to the conclusion that it is a waste of time for Socialist deputies to attempt to participate in the legislative work of the present French parliament. The Socialists have 68 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The reactionaries have 32.

In view of the impossibility of the 68 Socialists either preventing the enactment of reactionary law, or securing the enactment of Socialist measures, the Socialist party is considering the question of turning the Socialist deputies into organizers and propagandists for the party, leaving the reactionaries to pursue their way unobscured by the verbal protests of the Socialists.

"What can our 68 Comrades accomplish among these 500 madmen in the Chamber of Deputies?" asks Raoul Verfeuil, associate editor of *Populaire*. "What can they do in the interest of the Socialist party? I do not imagine that any of our deputies will be naive enough to believe that their opinions upon any subject whatsoever will receive any consideration from the overwhelming reactionary and anti-Socialist majority. It is a foregone conclusion, moreover, that our deputies will refuse to 'collaborate' even in the strictly legislative meaning of the word."

"In a legislative body where the class struggle is as strongly accentuated as in the present Chamber, Socialists do not amuse themselves by introducing bills or accepting committee assignments. They take up their cudgels and strike heavy blows whenever there is an opportunity. If there is no opportunity to thus wage the class struggle, then they leave the legislative body. Due to their relative numerical weakness it is evident that our 68 Socialists are not going to be permitted to strike any blows whatsoever for our principles in the present Chamber. Therefore the best that they can do is to withdraw.

"With the exception of a select committee instructed to sit in the Chamber to formally express the Socialist party's position and keep track of the records of the reactionaries, the Socialist deputies, instead of wasting their time

in Parliament should tour the country and spread our revolutionary teachings.

"Marcel Cachin has already declared in favor of this plan. He states that a good part of the work of elected Socialists is extra-parliamentary. In our opinion by far the greater part of the work of our elected Socialists is extra-parliamentary.

"Propaganda should be substituted for legislative work. The Socialist Deputies should be com-

missioned organizers at the disposal of the Socialist party secretariat to be sent to the cities, and above all to the rural sections, there to sow our seed.

"Go to the country, Socialist deputies. There you will hasten the victory, which, I hope, will not be exclusively electoral. Do not undertake to gain a few seats in Parliament. Work rather to conquer the public powers. And it is the total expropriation of the bourgeoisie at which we aim."

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Thursdays, 8.30 P. M. \$1.25, beginning March 25, 6 Lectures

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Thursdays, 8.30 P. M. \$4.00, beginning February 12, 12 Lectures

Fridays, 8.30 P. M. \$4.00, beginning February 13, 17 Lectures

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Fridays, 8.30 P. M. \$2.50, beginning February 13, 12 Lectures

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Saturdays, 1.30 P. M. \$2.50, beginning February 14, 12 Lectures

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Tuesdays, 8.50

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Wednesdays, 8.50

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Mondays, 8.50

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mondays, 8.50

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

Fridays, 8.50

REVOLUTIONARY EPOCHS

Thursdays, 7.30

PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE

Saturdays, 8.15

MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Fridays, 8.50

DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY

Thursdays, 5.30

CONTROL OF PUBLIC OPINION

Fridays, 8.30

CAPITALISM

Thursdays, 8.15

ART AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION, Stereopticon

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THREE LECTURES ON POETRY

Sunday Evenings, at 8.30

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GREGORY ZILBOORG

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M. Stern,

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Max Cohen,

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A General Member Meeting

to be held
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 7.30 P. M.
At MT. MORRIS HALL, 1362 FIFTH AVENUE
Very important business will be taken up.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.
H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

CLOAK MAKERS OF CHICAGO ATTENTION!

Official notice is hereby given to every member that in order to be entitled to sick benefit, one must comply with the following rules and regulations:

1. A sick member is obliged to notify our office immediately as soon as he becomes ill, giving his name, correct address and his union card.
2. He must inform the Union whether his illness compels him to stay at home or not.
3. No member is entitled to sick benefit unless he is a member in good standing for not less than six months prior to the date of sickness.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, February 16th.
GENERAL (All Branches): Saturday, Feb. 28th.

The next General Meeting will also be a Special Meeting for nominations for General Secretary and Delegates to the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

CLOAK & SUIT: Monday, March 1st.
WAIST & DRESS: Monday, March 8th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of all Branches who are working at present should change their working cards for the new season.

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