

"My righteous  
ness I hold  
fast, and will  
not let it go."  
— Job, 27.6.

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 46.

New York, Friday, November 28, 1919.

Price 2 Cents

## SCHLESINGER SAILING FOR EUROPE

Leaves on Saturday, Nov. 29th

WILL SEEK TO UNITE LADIES  
GARMENT TRADERS HERE  
AND ABROAD

International Gives Him a Send-  
Off

The readers of the Justice probably remember that at the last meeting of the General Executive Board at Buffalo it was suggested that president Schlesinger go to Europe to study conditions prevailing in the ladies' garment trades there and try to effect some sort of union between the kindred organizations here and abroad. A cablegram received from Holland inviting our International to take part in an international tailors' conference to take place early in December left no time for weighing the pros and cons of the proposed voyage, and Schlesinger at once applied at the State Department for a passport.

The ultra radical members of the International may be surprised to learn that Schlesinger is not regarded as a "safe" man by the Washington authorities, that it took the personal assurance by Goethers that Schlesinger is not going to Europe to plot against the U. S., to procure him a passport.

In the anticipation of his more or less prolonged leave Schlesinger made all the necessary arrangements: to insure the smooth running of the International machinery during his absence. He also disposed of a number of matters that required his personal attention. He made flying trips to Chicago, Toledo, Cincinnati and other centres of the garment industry, where he was urgently needed.

President Schlesinger believes that his stay in Europe will not be felt greatly in the affairs of the International, for at present there are no threatening clouds on our horizon. On the other hand he can accomplish a great deal by his trip to Europe. He hopes, for one thing, to get first hand information about conditions prevailing in the garment industries abroad, and then he expects to bring about a close union between the tailoring organizations of Europe and those in America. Such union may take the form of an alliance between our International and the central organization of ladies' garment trades in Europe, if any such organization exists, or it may be a direct affiliation of the individual European unions with our International. The latter

## The Demands of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers

No reply has as yet been received to the demands presented to the cloak manufacturers of Philadelphia by the Cloakmakers' Union of that city. It is expected, however, that the reply will be favorable and will open the door for negotiations upon the details and the application of the new standards.

The full text of the Union's letter to the manufacturers together with the submitted demands follows:  
Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1919.  
Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will please find a copy of working terms and conditions which we beg leave to present to you in behalf of the workers in the cloak and skirt industry in the city. We believe that these terms require a few words of explanation, which we readily submit to your attention.

Upon perusal of the enclosed terms you will find that the organized cloak and skirt makers of Philadelphia, in common with the workers in the cloak and skirt industry in other cities, are decided to introduce in the local trade, week work, the 44-hour week and minimum scales of wages. It stands to reason that these reforms which have found successful application in the main centres of our industry throughout the country should be, in logic and in justice, adopted in Philadelphia as well. The cloak and skirt industry is bound by general trade and market conditions in all cities alike and the exception of Philadelphia would be unjustifiable and unworkable.

The immediate result of the introduction of week work is naturally followed by establishment of a minimum scale of wages. Week work will eliminate price fixing and price adjustment on garments and the scale of wages will become the standard.

We shall be glad to take up with you the peaceful adjustment of these terms, either individually or collectively, in order to effect the above referred to demands without any dislocation of the lo-

cal trade, if possible. In conformity with this desire on our part we would expect to hear from you in reply to this communication at as early a date as possible, without any dislocation of the lo-

Very truly yours,  
JOINT BOARD CLOAK  
AND SKIRT MAKERS  
UNION OF PHILA.  
MAX AMBER,  
Chief Clerk.

form of alliance is not improbable, nor impracticable, for the facilities of traveling make direct relations with Europe less difficult than it is imagined.

But these are mere conjectures on the part of the President of the International. He will be in a position to formulate plans only after a close study of actual conditions. Schlesinger estimates that it will take upward of 3 months before he will return home and report on his observations of conditions abroad. It is certain that he will be able to lay his re-

cal trade, if possible. In conformity with this desire on our part we would expect to hear from you in reply to this communication at as early a date as possible, without any dislocation of the lo-

Very truly yours,  
JOINT BOARD CLOAK  
AND SKIRT MAKERS  
UNION OF PHILA.  
MAX AMBER,  
Chief Clerk.

### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

All workers shall work by the week and their minimum wage scale shall be as follows:

Cloak Makers	.....\$47.50
Skirt Makers	..... 47.50
Pressers	..... 43.50
Cutters	..... 43.50
Finishers	..... 37.50
Skirt Finishers	..... 28.00
Button Sewers	..... 28.00
Sample Tailors	..... 37.50
Sample Skirt Operators	..... 37.50
Sample Pressers	..... 37.50
Sample Finishers	..... 25.00

A week's work shall consist of forty-four (44) hours in six week days, divided as follows: On the first five working days of the week work shall begin at 8 A. M. and continue to 5 P. M., with one hour interval for lunch. On Saturdays work shall begin at 8 A. M., until 12 noon.

No overtime work shall be exacted or permitted in the manufacture of cloaks and suits between November 15th and February 1st, nor between June 15th till August 1st. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of separate skirts shall have the right to establish periods different from those above stated according to the demands of their business, providing that such period in such cases do not exceed seven months in the year.

In the seasons in which overtime is permitted such overtime shall not exceed eight hours in any one week nor more than two hours in any one day, and shall be restricted to the first four working days of the week; addi-

(Continued on Page 7)

## JEWS MOURN VICTIMS OF POGROMS

Thousands Protest Against Mas-  
sacre of their Brethren in  
the Ukraine

PROMINENT SPEAKERS AD-  
DRESS A MASS MEETING  
OF THE MOURNERS

Allies Criticized for Aiding  
Denikine

Tens of thousands of Jews in Greater New York took part last Monday in a parade of mourning and protest against the atrocities committed against Jews in Ukraine. They marched along the streets of New York clad in mourning and mutely told the world of the sufferings of their unfortunate brethren in the cursed land of the Denikines and Petluras.

Rich and poor, young and old, they all joined in the mourning, all in whose souls resounded the shouts of woe of the thousands of victims, the thousands of martyrs.

To awaken the conscience of the world was the aim of the parade. And if there is such a thing as a world conscience it must have been sorely tried when these tens of thousands of mourners marched along the streets, with mute suffering in their souls, with woe in their eyes and mute silent but fiery accusations against the civilized world, our country and all countries, that permitted these most terrible atrocities in history, atrocities against defenseless men, women and children, atrocities planned and directed by the human fiends who parade as the saviors of Russia and who are supported by the governments of many lands.

It is the sad privilege of the New York Jews to be in the front ranks of all protest movements against the slaughter of their brethren in Europe. The protest demonstration held a few months ago somewhat stayed the murderous hand of the Polish pogrom makers. Not because their conscience plagued them, but because the outside world, and especially our country, could not bear the fiery reproach hurled by a part of its citizenry against its official representatives, and steps were taken to halt these crimes against humanity.

It is to be hoped that this will be the case also now. Also now the Allied governments, and especially our government, can do much to stay the hands of the murderers.

At the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, which took place at-

(Continued on Page 7)

# Topics of the Week

## National Labor Party Formed

A new National Labor Party has been officially formed at a convention in Chicago called for that purpose. 1,300 delegates present at the convention represented many national and international unions. The leading spirit of the new party is John F. Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the principal leader of the steel strike.

In his keynote speech Fitzpatrick stated the motives that led to the creation of the new party and the aims it would pursue. "This is a great move," he said, "to establish democracy and real justice in the United States. It is our sacred responsibility to make this land what it was intended for, the land of the brave and the home of the free. We are fast slipping from that ideal. Unless the people can be aroused God knows what is in store for us. We must take action to bring about the defeat of parties that have misrepresented us and have brought us to chaos. The workers cannot expect to get any consideration from the old parties. They are financed and used in every way by the capitalist of Wall Street."

Speaking of our press Fitzpatrick said:

"There is no free press in this country. The press in this country was purchased by English capitalism before the United States got into the war to control public opinion during the war between England and Germany. English capital controls the press today. You haven't got a free press. You have a bought and controlled press."

It is the purpose of the new party to do away with these and other evils Fitzpatrick said. "We must take over the country," he exclaimed, "and operate it not for dollars but for men and women and children."

The program of the new party was stated more specifically by Max S. Hayes, for many years a leading member of the Socialist party in Cleveland, who acted as chairman of the temporary Executive Committee of the new party. Appealing to all "workers of hand and brain to form a political party to achieve industrial democracy, political democracy and social democracy." Mr. Hayes said: "We must organize to win the public ownership and democratic management of the means of distribution and communication; for the restoration of civil liberties, and for abolition of excessive ownership of the land."

The press devotes considerable space to the new party. The opinion is general that it will count materially in the national elections of 1920. On the other hand it must be remembered that the American Federation of Labor as a whole is opposed to a distinct labor party, and it remains to be seen to what extent the party will gain the adherence of the ranks of labor.

## Wilson Creates a New Industrial Board

THE names of the members of the new Industrial Board created by the President to establish industrial peace in the country, have been made public. Mr. Wilson, it seems, is still encouraged of his plan to bring

about industrial harmony through a conference. The last Industrial Conference, one may think, was sufficient enough proof that it is useless and futile to attempt a conciliation between capital and labor by means of fine oratory. If any gathering of men could at all make decisions-binding on both sides, it was the late Industrial Conference, for organized labor and organized capital were officially represented there. But after the employers' group refused to concede labor the very minimum, the right to collective bargaining, both capital and labor abandoned hope for a rapprochement. The public group, however, urged upon the President the creation of a new Industrial Board composed entirely of the representatives of the "public," and the President agreed with them and appointed a new body to bring about industrial peace.

It is difficult indeed to believe that the new board will have any influence at all in this direction. Neither capital nor labor are in any way bound to its decisions. The possible "moral" effect of its deliberations becomes a matter of grave doubt when one goes through the list of the names of the President's appointees. They include four ex-governors, two ex-attorney generals of the U. S., a few college professors, a manufacturer, an editor of a republican newspaper,—what a true cross-section of the public! And it is these gentlemen that will establish industrial peace! Labor will indeed have much faith in Wilson's appointees, after what Wilson and his administration have done for the coal miners. Poor Wilson! He probably does not realize that he is making himself ridiculous.

## The Peace Treaty Rejected

IT is an irony of fate that the United States, whose President formulated and carried out the idea of a League of Nations, is the first Allied country to reject the League of Nations. For the peace treaty, which the Senate rejected, was defeated because of no other thing than the League of Nations. The Republican majority of the Senate so modified the constitution of the League of Nations as to strip it of all power so far as America is concerned. According to the reservations adopted by the Senate the League will have no jurisdiction over international political affairs of the American Continent, and will have no authority to compel the United States to take an active part in the political affairs of Europe. Such a modification of the League Constitution is a "dagger thrust" into the heart of the treaty as Wilson characterized it, but the Republicans will rather see the whole treaty go to pieces than accept the constitution of the League of Nations, which is an organic part of the treaty, in its present form.

The vote on the treaty in the Senate last week has shattered all the hopes of the League adherents. But also its opponents have not won a complete victory. The vote was only a negative one. The Senate expressed its disapproval of the treaty and made it clear that it would not pass it in its present form. Though the treaty with the drastic reservations to

the constitution of the League was favorably passed upon by a majority of the Senate, the ratification resolution of the Republicans fell through because the majority fell short of the necessary two-thirds of the Senate membership.

Now the whole thing is hanging in the air. Technically we are still at war with Germany, since the treaty of peace with that country has been rejected. But as a matter of fact we are not at war with Germany, and the situation created is a peculiar one. Commercial relations cannot be established with the "enemy" if the United States cannot participate in the various Allied adjustment commissions which are dismembering Germany as per the treaty; the multitude of war laws cannot be repealed, and all around we are neither here nor there.

The Republicans sought to remedy the situation by adopting a resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end. But the Democrats prevented the passage of this resolution at the session which has just ended, for their trump argument is that the Republicans are blocking peace.

The Senate will again convene in December and the President will resubmit the treaty for ratification, but there is hardly any doubt that Wilson will fail also this time in saving his pet League.

The victorious powers are very indignant at the failure of the Senate to approve of the League of Nations. This projected organization was already beginning to loom as a gigantic policeman with an immense club to be used against the weaker nations should they refuse to take orders from the big bullies. And the United States, as a powerful country could contribute materially toward the coercive power of the League, in the first place by supplying armed forces in case of necessity, in the second, by wielding its great economic power and serving as the determining factor in a blockade against a nation that might refuse to self-determine itself as ordered by the League. But with its action the Senate shattered all these hopes and expectations.

The peoples of Europe are not greatly disappointed at the blow dealt the League of Nations. They have long realized that it is a league of governments and not of nations, that it would turn out to be a second Holy Alliance, which would seek to suppress peoples rather than aid them in their rebirth. The nations are therefore glad that the league of international politicians has snuffed a set back.

## McAdoo Makes Sensational Statement on Coal Prices

THE conference between the miners representatives and the coal operators has reached a deadlock stage. The miners receded from their original demands more than it was expected, and it may seem, more than they were forced to by circumstances. They agreed to the compromise proposal made by Secretary of Labor Wilson that their wages be increased 81 per cent over the present scales, and they modified their demands of shorter hours by proposing a seven instead of a six hour day, and a thirty-nine instead of a thirty-hour week. But the operators are unwilling to accede even to these moderate demands. A twenty per cent increase in wages

all they are willing to offer, and even this increase is contingent upon a corresponding increase in the price of coal.

The miners' leaders asserted on several occasions that the operators could well afford to give in to all the demands of the miners; that their profits in the past two years were enormous, and that they would continue to be enormous even if the maximum demands of the men are met and the price of coal remains unchanged. The public was not impressed greatly by these assertions of the miners' representatives, suspecting that they were greatly exaggerated. But no less an authority than William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, substantiated them in a message to the President in which he urges that the miners be given their increase and the operators be not permitted to raise the price of coal.

The message follows in part:

"Reports from Washington indicate that the miners are willing to accept the wage increase suggested by Secretary Wilson, but that the mine owners are holding back until they learn from you how much of the wage increase they can impose on the public through increased prices for bituminous coal. I am convinced that the increases proposed for the mine workers are just and reasonable, but I have grave doubts as to whether the mine operators are entitled to increase the price of coal to consumers because thereof.

"In the year 1917 many mine owners made shocking and indefensible profits on bituminous coal. I know this because, as Secretary of the Treasury, I examined in May, 1918, their income tax returns to the Treasury. These returns showed earnings on capital stock ranging from 15 per cent to 2,000 per cent. Earnings of 100 to 300 per cent on capital stock were not uncommon.

"If profits were even measurably as great in 1918 as in 1917, the operators can well afford to pay the increased wages to the miners and still have perhaps a larger return upon the capital employed in the mines than they are justly entitled to.

"In behalf of the public, already overburdened with the high cost of living, I earnestly urge that the bituminous coal operators be not permitted to impose an additional charge for coal on the public until a careful examination has been made of their income tax returns filed with the Treasury Department for the years 1917 and 1918. It can be determined from the actual facts of the case whether an increased charge to the public is in any respect justifiable.

"I earnestly urge also that these income tax returns be published. They ought to be published, so that the American people can know what the true facts are about the earnings of the bituminous coal operators. They are entitled to this information, and there is no reason why it should be withheld, since the law permits it in certain circumstances. It can be taken for granted that the income tax returns of those companies are more likely to understate than to overstate net earning power for the purpose of taxation.

"In my judgment the wage increases should be promptly conceded, and the coal operators should accept them and submit to the investigation and publication

ember 2th. Members of all Locals will assemble to celebrate this great event.

The tickets will be divided proportionally among all the Locals. The members of the Educational Committees of the Locals will act as ushers.

Prominent educators will be invited to give their views on labor condition. A first-class musical program by well known artists will be presented.

ments and dancing, with your Unity friends.

### OPENING RECEPTION OF THE WORKERS' COLLEGE OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

A concert to celebrate the opening of the Workers' College of our International will be held at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, on Saturday evening, De-

in all its phases, from cotton, through textile work, through manufactured garments.

Fridays, 9 to 4 P. M. (For Business Agents, Secretaries and Other Officers).

- (1) Intermediate English.
- (2) English I. (as above).
- (3) English-II. (as above).

Mr. Henry Davidson  
Saturday, 9 to 4 P. M. (For active members, etc.)

- (1) Intermediate English (as above).
- (2) English I. (as above).
- (3) English II. (as above).

Mr. Gustave F. Schulz  
(4) Literature: Modern European Drama, etc.

(5) Labor and Management, and Labor Organization, Trade Union Administration and Organization, Problems of Industrial Management and Combinations, and Corporation Finance.

Sundays, 1-12 A. M.

- (1) Intermediate English.
- (2) English I. (as above).
- (3) English II. (as above).
- (4) Practical Psychology. Elective Subjects.
- (5) Civics for Workers.
- (6) American History: Social, Constitutional, Economic and Industrial, and American Literature.
- (7) Other subjects, as required.

In order to accommodate all of these courses and to make the Workers' College thoroughly effective and representative, we are planning to arrange additional sessions for any evening of the week that will suit the time and convenience of our active members. A method is being worked out to test, by a form of oral and written examination, those members who apply for admission to the college. In this way we can grade and classify applicants, so that the classes will be homogeneous and the work with them practical and direct in its results.

A number of the courses will be conducted at the Washington Irving High School, as hitherto. Others, we expect, will be carried on in the Commerce Building of the College of the City of New York, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue. Final detailed information as to these courses, methods of registration and examination will be announced very shortly. The work begins the first week in December. All active members and all those who are prepared and eager to follow the systematic and balanced courses announced here, are urged to send in their names to their Educational Committees or to the Educational Department.

## WORKERS' COLLEGE OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

As Projected by Our Educational Department.

The following curriculum has been arranged for officers and other special groups of I. L. G. W. U. members who are prepared to pursue a systematic course of study. Every attempt has been made to put into operation a balanced and thoroughly practical scheme of studies. The theoretical side is not neglected, but the practical, actual, vocational aspects are stressed.

Nowadays the active trade unionist needs to understand the general principles, practice and aims of the trade-union movement, methods of collective bargaining and problems of organization. He needs to know the principles of economics in relation not only to his own industry, but to the entire social and economic world with which he and his industry are vitally connected.

The aim of the Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Educational Director is to train active members for the manifold duties of the International. There is no dearth of good material, but all of our active comrades must put some of their energy, skill and experience at the service of the Union and of the labor movement in America. To do this effectively, they must attain, first, a clearer understanding of the problems involved, as well as of the place of the trade-union in the social structure. Secondly, they must acquire the technique and ability to handle those problems. But we must not forget the benefits to the individual of a systematic, broad, balanced, yet definite education.

Wednesdays, 7:30 to 9:30 (For Business Agents, Secretaries and Other Officers).

- (1) Intermediate English.
- (2) English I.
- (3) English II.

Practical Grammar, Written Composition, Correspondence, etc.

Individual Speech Improvement and Public Speaking. Individual Speech Defects, Parliamentary Rules and Methods; How to Prepare a Speech; How to conduct a Meeting. The class will often conduct regular meetings, debates, discussions and other group activities, for practice in Public Speaking. The aim will be to acquire confidence, good skill and manners in public address and skill, clarity and organization in oral exposition, etc.

- (4) Economics of the Industrial System.

This course will give the economics of production, distribution and consumption, together with the economic theory, on the basis of a study of our industry

## OF OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

### BULLETIN WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

**BRONX UNITY CENTER,** Public School 84, Intervale Avenue and Fremont Street, Bronx.

Friday, November 24th, 7:45 P. M. Third Lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx, Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness."

Saturday, November 25th, 1:30 P. M. Second Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Roy-Robinson, "Drinking Water and Ventilation. Clothes in Summer and in Winter."

**BROOKLYN VILLAGE UNITY CENTER,** Public School 40, 320 East 30th Street, Manhattan.

Wednesday, November 22nd, 9 P. M. Lecture on "Trade Unionism," by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Friday, November 24th, 8 P. M. Third meeting of class under Dr. Olga, the play being "The Dumb Messiah," by David Pinski, as produced by the Jewish Art Theatre.

### BULLETIN WEEK BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1916.

**EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER,** Public School 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan.

Tuesday, December 2nd, 9 P. M. Fourth lecture by Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, "The Educational Functions of the Labor Movement."

Thursday, December 4th, 7:45 P. M. First Lecture by Dr. Sara Greenberg on "Health."

**BRONX UNITY CENTER,** Public School 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, Bronx.

Tuesday, December 2nd, 9 P. M. First Lecture by Miss Margaret Daniels, "The Main Aspects of Trade-Unionism."

Friday, December 5th, 7:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx, Shaw's "Major Barbara."

Saturday, December 6th, 1:30 P. M. Third Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Roy-Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body; Their Functions."

**BROOKLYN VILLAGE UNITY CENTER,** Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, December 3rd, 8:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Mr. Frank Tannenbaum, "The Educational Functions of the Labor Movement."

Thursday, December 4th, 7:45 P. M. First Lecture on Health, by Dr. Clara Rabinoff, "Care of the Teeth."

Friday, December 5th, 7:45 P. M. Fourth Lecture by Miss Ellen Kennan, Two American Plays: Alice Brown's "Children of the Earth"; Theodore Dreiser's labor play.

**WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER,** Public School 40, 320 East 30th Street, Manhattan.

Tuesday, December 2nd, 8:45 P. M.

of their income tax reports, subject to your final determination, after all facts are considered, as to what is just price of bituminous coal should be. If later the facts show that an increase in price is justified, the American people will, I am sure, be willing to pay it.

M. Second Lecture by Mrs. Lillian Sockin Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States."

Friday, December 2nd, 8 P. M. Fourth meeting of class under Dr. Olga.

### WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER HAS BUSY WEEK.

Members of the Waistmakers' Unity Center at P. S. No. 40, 320 East 30th Street, had an interesting and busy week. Their activities began with a hike on Sunday when a party of young men and women met Mrs. Betting at the Fort Lee Ferry and walked from there to Dyckman Street, stopping at noon to eat and round around a fire. All who participated were enthusiastic over their outing in the fresh air of that beautiful day, and are eagerly awaiting the second hike, which will occur on Sunday, November 30th, 1916.

Monday evening a new class in elementary English was started, and extra classes in all three grades of English will be formed as the demand arises. Members of the union are urged to take advantage of this opportunity and learn English in an interesting and profitable way at their Unity Center.

Tuesday evening Lillian Sockin Rogers gave a most interesting lecture on "Trade Unionism" to a large group of the students.

Thursday evenings at 8:30, under the direction of Lucy Retting, about fifty young men and women meet in the gym for a short program of gymnastics followed by group and social dancing. An outline for this course is ready and copies obtained at the class. All prospective students should provide themselves with soft soled shoes, and the girls should have bloomers and middies. Arrangements have been made to leave these in a locked closet at the school, if desired.

On Friday evening, Dr. Moissaye Olgin gave the second of his series of discussions on the drama to an interested audience which filled the auditorium. The play discussed was "Lonely Laves," by Hauptman. The next play which will be discussed is "The Dumb Messiah," which is playing at the Jewish Art Theatre this week-end. The cards which will entitle the holder to tickets at half price are not yet out, but members can get such tickets for Saturday afternoon by presenting their union cards at the box office. Dr. Olgin's fourth lecture comes on December 5th.

Following the drama, Miss Mildred Rider of the Seymour School of Music will conduct a course on Music. Miss Kiser has a charming personality and will captivate her audience by that as well as by her able handling of the subject. She will illustrate her discussions on the piano. Announcement of the concerts to be taken up will be given later. Arrangements will be made to give the students an opportunity to attend in groups or individually at reduced prices.

Plans for a Students' Open House at the Center are well under way, the present student body acting as an Arrangements and Reception Committee. The date will probably be Saturday evening, December 6th, but will be announced definitely later. Watch for it and be ready to come and enjoy a good program, refresh-

## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas. E. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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## EDITORIALS

## ONE MORE LESSON THE MINERS' STRIKE HAS TAUGHT US

The American Federation of Labor considers it one of its principal functions to procure legislation favorable to the laboring masses, and much, if not most, of its energies are applied in that direction. The A. F. of L. has its headquarters in Washington, where the laws of the country are made and mended. It keeps a vigilant eye on the activities in the Capitol; it carries on persistent lobbying to promote good labor laws and kill bad ones.

The responsible leaders of the Federation will point with much pride to the achievements of this labor organization in the direction of favorable labor legislation. The eight hour labor day for federal employees, the anti-child labor law, and above all, the Clayton Act establishing the unabridged right of workers to strike, are the biggest and best things in the Federation's diadem of good labor laws.

The Federation leaders maintained, until recently, that their tactics are best justified by the results attained. The classical method of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," in their opinion, proved its efficiency and any deviation from it was spurned as a menace to labor. Let alone an endorsement of the socialist party, the Federation opposed with all its might the creation of a distinct labor party as a dangerous and at best useless adventure. Why create a labor party and spend money and energies on campaigning with prospects highly problematic if not decidedly slim, if better results can be achieved by the tried method of holding the labor whip over the heads of the legislators of both parties, thus gaining fair labor legislation?

The American Federation of Labor had an abiding faith in good labor laws and in procuring them by the method of "punishing and rewarding." Not even the organization of workers in trade unions was considered of more vital importance to labor than soliciting and attaining fair labor laws.

The Federation heads rejected as preposterous the opinion expressed in the more radical circles that in a conflict between capital and labor all the good labor laws are mere scraps of paper, treated as such by those who are vested with the authority to apply and interpret laws. Nor did they heed the lessons of history, both in the United States and abroad, which show plainly that the ruling class, controlling the best legal talent and as a rule enjoying the sympathies of the governments, always managed to find a loophole in the so-called

good labor laws, which rendered them void or even adverse to labor.

But the steel strike and above all the miners' strike opened the eyes of many a staunch supporter of the A. F. of L. policy. The attitude of the constituted authorities toward these industrial struggles convinced even the pious worshippers of good labor laws of the utter inefficiency, utter futility of such laws in an actual clash between capital and labor. Not only were these laws entirely ignored—the fundamental constitutional rights of the workers as workers and as citizens were trampled upon in a hideous orgy of sanctioned lawlessness and recklessness of the ruling class. What has become of the fundamental liberties—freedom of speech, press, and assembly in the state of Pennsylvania, where the steel strike is being fought? A disgrace and a mockery. And Pennsylvania is not the only section of the country, where the authorities have abrogated the constitution of the United States—the same is true of New York, Virginia and other industrial battlefields. The laws of the land are being violated, disgraced and trampled upon by the very authorities whose duty it is to uphold them, and this is being done at the bidding of those who employ labor.

It is almost ludicrous to hear Gompers yell murder and complain with indignation that he and the organization he heads were betrayed, by the interpretation of the Lever Act by Attorney-General Palmer. Gompers was given a solemn promise in the name of the President of the United States, that the Lever Act would be used, as intended, only against speculators in prime necessities, and that it would never be used as a weapon against labor strikes. At the first opportunity this pledge was broken and the Lever Act was turned against the 500,000 miners. And this is an outrageous breach of faith, Gompers charges.

Quite so. But is not the constitution of the United States even a more solemn pledge given not to an individual or a group of individuals, but to the entire nation? And is it not ludicrous that Gompers does not take cognizance of this more fatal breach of faith while he yells murder at the broken pledge made by President Wilson through the Secretary of Labor?

But this is no matter. The big thing that Gompers should have learned from the recent events is that all his plans to procure good labor laws were wasted; that these laws are now either entirely ignored or so interpreted by the lawyers, the judges, the attorney-generals, as to suit the interests of the

ruling class or, if you please, of the present economic system.

Now it ought to be clear to all that so long as the present system will prevail there will always be judges and lawyers who will interpret the law to the advantage of this system; interpret it so as to prevent the uprooting of the system.

The miners' strike has taught us a valuable lesson: that the energy spent on obtaining good labor legislation is wasted energy; that good labor laws are good only so long as they remain unapplied; that in the actual life of the laboring masses their value is nil. It is now plain that something more than lobbying is necessary to defend and maintain the rights of labor. But what is this something? Various remedies are suggested. One is the founding of an independent political party, as has been done at the recent convention in Chicago. With an independent party in the field, it is argued, the working class will be able to send its own tried and true representatives to congress and have good labor laws enacted.

We, on our part, doubt whether this is the proper remedy. We fail to see how such a political party can exert the least degree of influence upon the outcome of the fierce struggle that is being waged on the floor of the Senate or the House, but in the mills, factories and mines. Experience has taught us to place little confidence in congressmen with union cards in their breast pockets. In many cases these labor politicians are the worst of a bad lot. But even if we grant that a labor party will be able to return a number of its candidates to congress and that these labor representatives will enact good labor laws, it still remains true, as long as the capitalist system prevails all good legislation is valueless at best, and at worst—a strong weapon against the very working class for whom it was ostensibly enacted.

It seems to us that the miners have discovered the proper remedy. After they got a taste of good laws as interpreted by an agent of the government they resorted to the only effective tactics available for the working class—solidarity and determination to refuse to work until they win.

Just imagine what would have become of the miners if they had obeyed their leaders and returned to the mines in the hope that the operators would give them a few crumbs from their luxurious table. How few and scanty these crumbs would have been! But their determination to see the thing through for themselves has resulted in a situation entirely advantageous to the strikers, and if their leaders know how to make use of the situation, the strike will be won after all.

The miners' strike has taught the working class a valuable lesson. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., who will meet at Washington on December 13, will be influenced in their decisions by this lesson, by its negative side—the futility of good laws under the present system as well as by its positive side—the efficacy of economic action to win better working conditions.

## THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE AND VICTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLOAK MAKERS

At the time of the present writing we have not yet been advised of the nature of the reply the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia made to the thoroughly just and moderate demands of the Philadelphia cloakmakers. It is our sincere hope that these demands will be acceded to without a fight. The manufacturers ought to realize that sooner or later they will have to give up that all opposition on their part is but a waste of good energy.

If the Philadelphia cloakmakers were the first to advance these demands the manufacturers could perhaps argue with a semblance of plausibility that they cannot be the first to initiate higher standards in the cloak industry. But Philadelphia is in fact the last cloak centre where these demands have been made. In nearly every city where cloaks are made the work system, the 44 hour week and a minimum scale of wages have been established. All the dark prophecies that the raised standards would ruin the cloak industry have proved unfounded. Quite the contrary is true: the industry has gained a great deal by the improvements of working conditions. The system of work prevailing now in the Philadelphia cloak shops belongs to the prehistoric period. It is a system under which no self-respecting person cares to work. It is therefore difficult to believe that the Philadelphia cloak manufacturers will plunge into a fight to defend conditions that have become ancient history in all the cloak centres of the country.

We are therefore quite confident that the revolution in the Philadelphia cloak industry will be even more quiet than in New York. And should the Philadelphia cloak manufacturers display a lack of understanding of the fundamental conditions involved and insist on a fight, the outcome is not in doubt, for it is inconceivable that the cloakmakers will continue to work under the old system; and if the manufacturers want to continue in the business they will have to agree to the new standards.

## THE STEEL STRIKE

Again and again our readers inquire of us, whether it is true that the steel strike is broken, as the newspapers write. We take this occasion to inform our readers that all such reports are untrue and are spread by the lying press in an effort to break the strike.

When the servile press saw that the strike couldn't be broken by denouncing it as a veiled revolutionary uprising, and its leaders as disseminators of "Red" propaganda, it fell back on the only reliable method of spreading false reports purporting to show that the strike is broken.

But the steel strike is not broken. Far from it. Over three hundred thousand workers are still out and have no intentions of going back to the mills until they win the fight for the right to organize. The press may keep lying about the strike being broken, but this will not produce steel, and the strikers know it as well as Gompers.

We do not want to belittle the danger of the press reports. The credulous workers may really

# Wake Up, Americans!

By WM. F. KRUSE

All these things and many more have happened in this country.

Suppose that your mother, living in a country supposedly governed by public opinion, had expressed her opinion on the merits of some political question, and that she had been arrested by her political opponents, convicted by a picked jury of sworn enemies and sentenced to spend five years of sweat-shop slavery in a prison factory—what would you do?

Suppose that some minister or priest or religious layman of your acquaintance belittled so firmly in his Gospel that he denied the right of any government to pass amendments thereto, and that for this "crime" he had been maltreated and beaten almost to death in an army training camp, finally because of disobedience of an army order which he felt was opposed to his religion, or convictions, court-martialed and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment—what would you do?

Suppose that you were a union man and that your organization possessed a brave and trusted leader who had ever been true to the workers' interests, and suppose that because of such activity trustees and employers' organizations had him allowed to jail on the trumped-up charge of being "unpatriotic"—what would you do?

Suppose that there was a great election struggle between a party in power and a party out of power, and that to stay in power the one group simply jailed their opponents, suppressed their newspapers, broke up their meetings and made it impossible to carry on an opposition campaign? What would be your answer?

Of course you would protest! Even though you did not believe as these victims of persecution did you would protest against such things because you would know that it gave the lie to your country's every pretension of democracy, that it would discredit your land with all, at home and abroad.

think that the strike is broken and that it is no longer of any use to furnish the strikers material aid. It is upon this credulity of the workers in other industries that Gary and his agents count. If they will succeed in withholding aid from the outside, thus bringing about starvation and misery in the ranks of the strikers, the strike will really be broken.

If it therefore the duty of every working man and woman not only to contribute generously to the relief fund for the striking steel workers, but also to spread the truth about the strike, to nail down the reports of the Gary-bought press.

It is now up to the workers in all industries to win the steel strike. There must be no slackening up in the raising of funds. Failure to contribute to the relief fund for the steel workers amounts to giving direct aid to Gary and his "principles." Will any one of our members take such a thing upon his conscience? We trust that no one will. We trust that the campaign of lies about the strike will be answered by aid, aid and more aid for the strikers.

Kate Richards O'Hare, the mother of four fine children just at an age when they most need a mother's care, was a gifted writer, lecturer and social-service worker. She delivered a lecture at a town in North Dakota just as she had done in thousands of other communities in this country. She was "framed up" and convicted and is now toiling at break-neck pace and under slave-like conditions nine hours a day in a government overall factory in the prison at Jefferson City, Mo., to which she was sentenced for five years. And her four young children, young Americans, born and bred here, wonder when their mother will be returned to them, wonder that free country can let such things be. Their mother! Imprisoned for thinking differently from the party in power! It might be YOUR mother. What are you going to do about it?

Rev. C. H. Waldron, Rev. Daniel Gordian, Rev. H. M. Hendrickson and other ministers of many denominations, as well as hundreds of laymen, are in prison or under sentence today because they deny the right of any man to strike out of the Ten Commandments the fifth which says "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Nor do they admit its application only to small killing called "murder" rather than to wholesale slaughter called "war." They are in prison or in danger of prison because their religion is different from that of the party in power. Is this compatible with a constitution that recognizes freedom of conscience as a corner stone of liberty? What are you going to do about it?

William D. Haywood, chosen spokesman of a large group of American laboring men together with hundreds of other members, organizers and officials of the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested and convicted under the Espionage Act. In these cases, as in the case of other political prisoners, they were not charged with committing any criminal act against persons or property, but were convicted entirely on account of their utterances and activities in their advocacy of industrial unionism and the legitimate conduct of their organization affairs. It was not these hundreds of men that unflinchingly took those outrageous verdicts who were condemned, but the great body of workers whose unflinching hatred of capitalist oppression had roused the latent fear of the exploiters of men and made every individual member a mark for persecution.

Yesterday it was Haywood and the I. W. W. Today the same fate threatens members and officials of the A. F. of L. in the Steel and Coal Strikes. Tomorrow it may be the officials of your union; it may be yourself. As long as there is a single political prisoner in the United States no citizen is safe from the jail and the gallows. What are you going to do about it?

The Socialist Party is the po-

litical opponent to the Democratic-Republican combination now in office. It differs with them on many questions of principle and policy. It differed with them on many questions of war and conducting the war. It used political propaganda methods to win the confidence of the American people as is consistent with American institutions and traditions. Thus alone is free representative government of the people, for the people and by the people maintainable.

But its opponents in power did not propose that the American people should listen to the Socialist appeal for political support. They indicted and imprisoned hundreds of Socialist speakers and distributors of Socialist political literature. They drew no distinction between those of renown and those of obscurity. They sought to silence the voice of political opposition by recourse to the methods of the Tsar, the Sultan and the Spanish Inquisition.

Eugene V. Debs, three candidate for the highest office in this republic and recipient of the suffrage of almost a million voters, made a political speech in an Ohio town and was convicted of sedition by a hand-picked jury of aged land owners. Debs, the idol of the progressive workers of America, sixty-three years old, sentenced to die in a felon's cell because of his prowess as an educator and his consequent ignominy to the politicians now in control of our government.

Five national officials of the Socialist Party, one of them elected by his neighbors to represent them in Congress, were likewise persecuted and convicted, and they are soon to begin their sentences of twenty years each in the Federal penitentiary.

Almost 1500 political prisoners in this country are in the hands of their government. Most of them convicted of "sedition." "Sedition" as a crime in a country supposedly ruled by public opinion! Can anything be more preposterous? "Sedition" is the "crime" of stirring up people's minds (public opinion) into discontent with the King, or Nobility, or Administration of a country. Is it wrong to be dissatisfied with the work or policy of elected servants of the people? Is this a crime? Perhaps in an autocracy, yes, but in a country supposed to be politically free!

Wake up, Americans! Your institutions are in danger. Political freedom is being destroyed by those who at any cost, even to the destruction of the republic and its civil liberties, would maintain themselves in political and economic power. As long as any man or woman can be imprisoned for "unorthodox" political opinions you yourselves are not safe; your turn may come next. Tomorrow you may think for yourselves and thereby be branded criminal. Your only hope of peaceable progress and change lies in the freest discussion of public problems.

Wake up! American autocrats are trying to introduce Russian Tsarist conditions. Already we see the suppression of civil liberties and the spectacle of the

leaders of the political opposition jailed at the whim of their opponents, the administration. Already it is proposed to use the Philippines as an American Siberia for political undesirable. Already it is proposed to create a huge professional standing army of half a million men backed by a conscript system of two million more—training and reserves, in peacetime and war time, carrying out the worst principles of the Prussian system which you sought to destroy. Already we are infested by a network of secret police, already the "Black Hundreds" of the reactionaries are mobilizing. There is danger here. Russian conditions will make necessary Russian methods. Preserve American conditions at any cost if you would progress by means of or for political and economic means.

Protest against the imprisonment of men for their political or religious or economic opinions. Protest against the suppression of civil liberties. Nowhere else in the world, save in reactionary Japan, is there such vindictive and relentless punishment of political offenders. Shall we travel in this company? While a single one of these men and women are in jail all claims of democracy are a hollow pretense. Wake up, Americans and redeem your land from the shame that has fallen upon it. Join in the demand now voiced by millions.

Mr. President: Let all political prisoners go! Let them go now! The war is over and aggressions against civil liberties that might be tolerated in war times are reprehensible now. Get us back into the company of civilized nations. England, Germany, Italy, Austria, France, Canada, are all releasing their war time political victims. When will we do likewise?

We, the American people, command you, Mr. President, let our people go!

Send this message to the President over your signature. Send it to your Congressmen and Senators, to your newspaper, your labor union, your church, your club.

The existence of a single political prisoner in this country should make every real American bow his head in shame.

## TEN SANITARY COMMANDMENTS

1. Keep the windows open winter and summer. There is no risk.
2. Have all lamps shaded. Glare is harmful to the eye.
3. Keep aisles free from obstructions.
4. Insist on having fire drills.
5. Let your shop be swept after working hours, not during work.
6. Use receptacles for throwing away dirt and rubbish.
7. Use no common roll-up towels or common drinking cups. Get individual towels and cups.
8. Keep your dressing-room and toilet room clean.
9. Whenever you feel ill, come to your own Medical Office.
10. Defective teeth cause defective health. The Dental Office which is owned, controlled and managed by your Union gives you good, honest work at charges based on cost.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

General officers for the Cutters' Union were nominated for the ensuing term of one year last Monday at one of the biggest general meetings ever held by the Union. The membership also decided to call a special meeting at which the question of affiliation with the new labor party is to be taken up.

A lengthy discussion followed an appeal from the decision of the chair on a question of eligibility. One of the members nominated for the presidency, it appeared, did not fill the requirements with respect to the length of time one must work at the cutting trade in order to be eligible. While the circumstances surrounding the question contained elements making it morally right for the man to run, the constitution was so clear on the point at issue that a decision contrary to the one carried would have left an opening for machine salesmen and others in similar capacities to hold office. However, the membership will not do without a president. Two of the four nominated accepted, and unless one withdraws between now and election day a warm contest is assured. The office of financial secretary is also contested.

The two men who have accepted the nomination for that office are prominent members and officers. The best judgment of the membership will have to be used before one can truly decide upon whom to vote for. The office of general secretary is uncontested. It was reported here last week that the constitution committee would very likely report on some of the amendments drawn up. The committee could not report on the entire constitution, but they recommended the temporary adoption of one clause, pending the final adoption of all of the amendments. This clause makes the secretary to the executive board general secretary. He is required, according to the change, to take the minutes of the weekly meetings of the Union and of the bi-weekly meetings of the board. This change was necessitated by the fact that the board's secretary is a central officer through whom all of the union's business is referred to the various divisions.

The following is a complete list of the candidates nominated for general officers of the Union for the coming year: President, Sidney Rothenberg and Max Marfink; vice-president, David Dubinsky and Jacob Lukin; general secretary, Elmer Rozenberg; financial secretary-treasurer, Harry Berlin and Julius Samuels; inner guard, Sam Masover; two delegates to the Central Federated Union, Max Gorenstein and Samuel Perlmuter.

The contested offices are the presidency, the financial secretaryship and vice-presidency. The other offices, general secretary, inner guard and the delegation to the C. F. U., are uncontested. This meeting marks the end of nominations for the coming election. From now on any question with respect to eligibility, order of the names on the ballot, the printing of the ballots and everything else going with the election, will be taken up by the Executive Board. The Board find one or two candidates ineligible and should this result in a vacancy before the election,

the Union can do nothing but let the election go on and will then be up to the new president to fill the vacancies.

## Choose Chicago as Convention City

At the same meeting the International's letter instructing the union to vote on one of three cities in which its next convention is to take place was acted upon by the membership. They unanimously voted for Chicago, and hope the convention will take place there. "They remember the valiant fight the International carried on in Chicago and also recall the jailing of many officials.

The cutters therefore feel that it will be stimulating for their militant Chicago Brothers and Sisters to see a gathering of delegates from every local of the International.

## All Branches Getting Ready

Little is to be reported in this issue concerning the activities of the Branches of Local 10. The slack season is on now, and the office is mainly occupied with complaints for division of work and discharge cases.

The various managers are making preparations for the control of the shops during the coming busy season. New working cards are being printed and as usual the membership will be called upon to change their old cards for new ones, or if they get new jobs, to secure the new card. They are requested to have their dues books

with them when the business agents call on them in the shop.

## Election December 27th

The meetings during the month of December will be taken up with routine work, unless the Executive Board should call a special one. The election, however, is one of the most important matters that will come up in that month. The attention of the membership is called to the date: Saturday afternoon; December 27th. Polls open at 12 and close at 5:30 p.m. Only those cutters who are members of the union for at least six months owing no more than twelve weeks' dues, and who are in good standing, and present their union books will be entitled to vote.

The installation of officers takes place on the Saturday following the election.

# Report of the General Secretary

Laid Before the General Executive Board at Its Last Meeting in Buffalo.

By AB. BAROFF General Secretary, I. L. O. W. U.

### III.

In speaking of the other undertakings of the International Union, I would like to lay stress on the indifferent and shaky policy adopted by us in relation to the construction of an International Sanitarium. I don't believe that this matter has received just treatment from this Board and our local Unions and it casts very little credit upon the International as the matter stands at present.

On October first, the first year of the levy of the assessment had expired and the collections of this Sanitarium Fund have so far been very meagre, particularly, again, in so far as the New York locals are concerned. This assessment should have yielded about \$100,000 annually and this sum would probably be sufficient to maintain the Sanitarium on a proper scale. But as you remember well, we have decided at one of our previous meetings, to devote the income of the first year or so, to the building of the property. Now, it is understood that we cannot build an institution like that just by our good wishes. We have drawn up our building plans already, but the obstruction comes from the locals who have so far failed to pay up the assessment. This situation has also confused the medical examination system, to a considerable extent, and has prevented the strict enforcement of it in other branches of our trades. I do believe that it must be brought clearly to the Locals and the membership that a Sanitarium will be effected as soon as the locals will see to it that the Sanitarium assessment is paid to the International. I have received information through our auditing department, that almost all the New York locals have collected this assessment, but for some reason are still withholding it from the International Union. The International has up to date received for this year only \$8,436.30 and has expended on the purchase of the property, etc. \$12,519.53.

I wish to say a word or two about our official weekly organs. I deprecate the "Gerechtigkeit," our Jewish weekly, is winning for itself a place among our readers and the outside labor world. There is, however, in my opinion, still room for improvement. I believe that a Woman's Page, well edited, would become a valuable feature in the "Gerechtigkeit" as a large number of our readers are women.

As regards the English weekly, the

Justice, I am frank to say that it is not giving credit to our International. It is very dry and filled up with articles translated mostly from the Jewish edition. I think it should be to a considerable extent given more freedom of action and while the same editorial policy should be pursued in all our papers, the English weekly must not be a translated copy from the Jewish edition. Both in style of writing and in method of presentation, ideas and thoughts are presented differently to an English speaking audience than to Jewish readers.

Our Record Department has made large strides during the past six months. The Director of this Department, Bro. Minow, has submitted to me recently a very exhaustive report which I find presents very adequately the record side of our International Union. The Department is now receiving recognition from persons in charge of our Local Unions all over the country, including New York City. The Department is still meeting great obstacles but is overcoming them rapidly.

The educational term of the Winter of 1931-1932 came to a close after its last meeting, in May. The expenditures for that term were approximately \$10,000 and it appears to me, were on the whole well spent. Of course educational policies and ventures undertaken by labor organizations are open to criticism and dispute. It may be contended that some courses were not necessary and that they should have been substituted by others. It may also be said that the International could have delegated this work, more economically, to standing educational institutions and not leave it to the conduct of a special department of its own. Be that as it may, nevertheless, to have been the experience of those in charge of the work that the management of this work by the International directly is of greater benefit and of better effect than otherwise. At the writing of this report, the Educational Department is resuming its activities for the term of 1931-1932 and the Department has started out by engaging Dr. Louis Friedlander of the staff of the New York City College as its Director at a salary of \$75 per week. Vice President Miss Cohn, who has been very actively associated with the General Office in the strikes that have been taking place in the past several months, as well as in organizing work among the corner workers;

petroleum workers and out of town, has been giving a good deal of her time and attention to the Educational Department. Miss Cohn, together with Bro. Wander, the Chairman of our Educational Committee were the only active members of this Committee. I would suggest that the Board reinforce the Committee with a more active personnel for the coming term.

In closing, I wish to say that the five and a half months that have passed between the last meeting of the Board and the present, have been replete with intense activity and achievements in our Union. The so-called reconstruction period is nearing a climax in a great number of industrial upheavals and strikes culminating the aspirations of the workers all over the country in win for themselves a "place in the sun" and to fortify their organizations after the stress of this preceding five years. In this battle the International has taken its part and has won uniformly, without exception, in every field in which it was engaged. Of course our Union is part and parcel of the general labor movement and the outcome of the great movements throughout the country, one way or the other, is very likely to effect our own position and the fate of our workers. The International wants, therefore, more than ever, to be strong and coordinated in all its parts and on guard for future developments. The spirit of loyalty of the component organizations of our International to the general body must never be relaxed and every effort must be directed to make it strong and ever stronger.

Respectfully submitted,  
AB. BAROFF,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

## DEMAND FREE SPEECH

Washington. — A delegation of trade unionists from Pittsburgh and vicinity protested to the federal government against the denial of free speech and free assemblies by Pennsylvania officials. The workers told Attorney General Palmer that the denial of constitutional rights in western Pennsylvania has made conditions impossible and has resulted in a loss of faith in these government officials by a large percentage of citizens.

## STRIKE BREAKING AGENCY A NEST OF CRIME

Chicago. — Five last loads of policemen and detectives, directed by State Attorney Hynes, raided the offices of the Sherman Service, arrested 19 men, and confiscated a mass of letters and documents. The Sherman Service advertises itself as "labor conciliator," and has branch offices in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, and New Haven.

Charges of a conspiracy to foment race riots and other forms of violence, together with the wholesale destruction of property, as part of a program to break the steel strike, was made in a statement by the state's attorney, whose attention was first called to the Sherman outfit by Edward Neckels, secretary of the Chicago federation of labor. The state's attorney named the Illinois Steel company and the Steel and Tube Company of America in connection with the work of the conspirators. The specific charge against the detective agency is that it employed slugs to enter a trouble where strikes exist in order to bring about the use of federal troops.

According to the state's attorney, R. V. Phillips, with the title of "advisory director" had charge of the slugging. He directed the slugs, the smashing of windows, cutting automobile tires, the burning of buildings and the fomenting of racial prejudice among the steel workers, while professing to engage in the business of a conciliator.

The telephone wire to Phillips' luxurious home was tapped and conversations with the slugs recorded. In one instance operator No. 155 reported to the advisory director from South Chicago that he had located a four-story wooden building fitted with lamp black.

Phillips replied, "I am kind you are keeping your eyes open. That would be a good place for a fire."

Among the documents seized by the police was a copy of this letter forwarded on October 19 to C. A. Stiffman, assistant to the president of the Steel and Tube Company of America:

"Being desirous of bringing the results about as soon as possible, propaganda is now being spread among the workers, each nationality being approached and advised in their own language of contemplated action by other nationalities.

"Efforts are also being made to create as much racial dislike as possible—by causing the Poles to distrust the Italians and Serbians, by causing the Serbians to distrust the Italians and Poles, and by causing the Serbians to have nothing to do with the Croats and Romanians, and by causing all other nationalities thoroughly to distrust the Americans, the desired results will be brought about more quickly than any other way."

The methods employed by these thugs, who posed as "labor conciliators," seem satisfactory to business men who employ them, for in a page advertisement in local newspapers these thugs played not guilty to the charges and any:

"Sherman Service officials were placed in deferred classification during the conscription (at the request of their clients) being considered as essential to the maintenance of our national interests."

## LABOR IN OTHER LANDS

The British press gives prominence to the American steel strike, in an editorial on this subject, the Daily News says:

"The struggle is for the fundamentals of industrial freedom, the right of combination and collective bargaining. The steel industry in the United States is far behind Great Britain in this respect."

## THE DEMANDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tional overtime shall not be permitted except in cases of emergency and then only with the consent of the Union.

Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

No worker shall receive less than the above-mentioned scales except those who are deficient in their production by reason of their age or physical condition.

The weekly wage of employes above the minimum scale herein provided shall be fixed by a shop committee representing the Union in each shop and by the employers of such shop.

In determining such weekly wages due regard shall be given by the employer and such shop committee to the efficiency of the worker and also to his earnings during the previous season in full week's work.

By engaging new help the first week of employment shall be considered as a trial week after the first week if the work is proven to be satisfactory to the employer such employe shall be considered a permanent worker of the shop, and his wages shall be determined by the shop committee together with the employer.

No increases in wages shall be considered by the employers for any individual worker of the shop unless such increase is approved by the Union.

No overtime work shall be exacted or permitted in any shop as long as there is vacant accommodation in the shop for actual workers, and when competent additional workers can be promptly obtained.

All wages shall be paid weekly on a fixed day and in cash.

All workers shall be paid for the following Legal Holidays: Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's Day, and such holidays shall be observed. Workers may also refrain from work on the 1st day of May, but without pay.

During the week in which a Legal Holiday occurs employes working less than a full week shall be paid for the holidays pro rata for the hours worked.

No contracting or subcontracting within the shop shall be permitted.

No work shall be given to workers to be made at home.

There shall be no time contracts between the employer and his workers, either individually or in groups.

The employers shall furnish all workers with sewing machines driven by electric power and with all material and the requisites of work.

No work shall be given by the employer to a contractor or sub-manufacturer unless the name and place of business of such contractor or submanufacturer has been registered with the Union, and the Union shall certify in writing to the employer that such contractor or submanufacturer maintains proper working standards and sanitary conditions.

Whenever the Union will inform the employer that any submanufacturer or contractor does not maintain the Union standards as specified in this agreement such contractor or submanufacturer shall be cancelled and his work shall be discontinued.

No work shall be given by the employer to any new contractor or to any new outside shop un-

less all the inside workers and all of his outside shops are supplied with work to their full capacity.

The employer agrees to furnish the Union with names and addresses of all firms from whom he or she hereafter will be receiving work, cut or uncut. Manufacturers working for jobsbers shall register with the Union all such jobsbers for whom work is done by them and no work shall be done by the employer or any jobber unless such jobber has settled with the Union.

It is hereby understood that a contractor is one who receives cut goods for the purpose of manufacture, and that a submanufacturer is one who receives uncut goods for the purpose of manufacture.

The employer agrees not to buy any work from firms nor to sell any goods to firms against the Union has declared a strike.

In times when the employer shall be unable to supply his workers with work full time the available work in the shop shall be divided equally among all the workers, and they shall get paid for not less than a full day.

All week workers who were getting until now the scale or above the scale of wages herein provided shall be entitled to a proportional increase in their wages.

## LABOR MEETING ON INDIA

A labor mass meeting on India will be held at the Cooper Union Thursday, December 4, 1918, 8 p. m., under auspices of Friends of Freedom for India, with the endorsement and co-operation of Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity; Women's Trade Union League; Int. Assn. of Machinists, Picometer Lodge; Int. Assn. of Machinists, Hungarian Lodge; Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Dentists' Ind. Union; American Labor Party.

The speakers list includes Andrew Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union; James H. Maurer, President Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Dr. Abraham L. Koritsin of the American Labor Party; Miss Rose Schneiderman, President Women's Trade Union League; Basanta Koomar Roy, Lecturer the Friends of Freedom for India; Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Edward J. Hannah, President Central Federated Union, Chairman.

## LADY WARWICK DISLIKES

### SCABS

Bishop Stratford, England.—Twelve railway men employed at the station here, who remained at their posts during the recent strike, have been presented with a sum of money and an address of appreciation by the townspeople. The Countess of Warwick, who has a residence here and uses the station when living in town, was invited to contribute to the fund. She sent this response:

"Lady Warwick is amazed at the communication sent her, which she returns herewith. It is incredible that any thoughtful person should commend disloyalty to a union for monetary reward."

"The railway men who stood aside reap the benefits of the great victory achieved by their fellows, as did the occupants of wag and safe berths during the war, while other fought for them."

"Lady Warwick will have nothing to do with blacklegs."

## JEWS MOURN VICTIMS OF POGROMS

(Continued from Page 1)

ter the parade many speeches were delivered by prominent men, Jews and Gentiles. We will not dwell on these speeches because they were amply covered in the daily press. But we do want to point out a portion of Ab. Cahana's speech in which he makes a bitter, though diplomatically worded, reproach to our "friends"—England, France and the other governments—who aid the anti-pogrom-maker Denkinke in his fight for the "freedom" of Russia.

"The tragedy of the Jews' life," said Mr. Cahana, "consists in that even our friends have aided indirectly in the pogroms. The truth is that Denkinke's soldiers and Cossacks killed many Jews with the guns sent by England.

"We have no grievances against England," Mr. Cahana continued. "We cannot complain that they are unfriendly toward us and encourage pogroms against our brothers and sisters in Ukraine, but it is a fact that Denkinke's armies used English ammunition in pogroms upon Jews."

"In some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until after he has married her," said Mrs. Gabb, as she looked up from the newspaper she was reading. "Huh!" replied Mr. Gabb. "Why mention Africa especially?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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15 West 36th St.

Mack Kanner & Milius,  
159 Madison Ave.

M. Stern,  
33 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen,  
105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co.,  
15 East 32nd St.

Drezwell Dress Co.,  
14 East 32nd St.

Regina Kohler,  
262 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Ottemberg,  
2-16 West 33rd St.

Snappy Dress,  
510 Sixth Avenue.

J. & M. Cohen,  
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## CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS  
CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, December 1st.

DRESS AND WAIST:

Monday, December 8th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Monday, December 15th

GENERAL (All Branches):

Monday, December 22nd.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION  
WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

## A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will take place on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, AT 7.30 P. M.

at

MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1362-5th AVE.

PURPOSE:

1. The second and last nominations for all officers.
2. Important reports of the Executive Board.

It is the duty of all our members to attend to this meeting and so make possible the elections of our best men to represent our union.

Executive Board; Local 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

DR. BARNET L.  
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