

"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. 43.

New York, Saturday, November 8, 1919.

Price 2 Cents

CLEVELAND CLOAK MAKERS PREPARING FOR NEW AGREEMENT

UNION HAS RECORD MEMBERSHIP.—LARGE ORGANIZATION FUND BEING RAISED. PREPARATIONS MADE TO NEGOTIATE NEW AGREEMENT.

Demands Will Include Minimum Wage, Abolition of Bonuses and of Subcontracting.

STAFF OF UNION INVESTIGATORS GATHER DATA ABOUT PRESENT CONDITIONS IN SHOPS.

UNION HAS BECOME A SOCIAL FORCE IN CLEVELAND.

The last days of the old agreement between the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland and the Manufacturers' Association of the city, are marked by feverish activity in the ranks of the Cloakmakers. The union has been conducting an organization campaign for some time, and the results surpassed the brightest expectations of the organizers. M. Perlestein, head of the Union, informs us that a record membership of five thousand has been rolled up.

It is generally felt in Cleveland that the Cloakmakers will win all of the demands they will present to the manufacturers as a basis for the new agreement, and this accounts for the fact that the workers of the industry are so eager to join the union and partake of the advantages it will command in the very near future. The old agreement will expire on December 24, and by that time it is expected that a new pact of settlement will be concluded.

The demands of the Union will include a minimum weekly wage, the abolition of the subcontracting system and of the bonus system. The question of week work had been submitted to a referendum of the membership, and if it is adopted, it will become the principal demand in the negotiations for the new agreement.

The members of the Union, old timers as well as prozeliotes, are determined to gain all of these demands, and their determination expresses itself not in good wishes but in hard work and liberal contributions toward the organization fund. At a special meeting the membership of the Union decided to levy upon themselves a tax of \$7 for each male and \$5 for each female member of the organization. This tax is paid very readily by all, in spite of the fact that this is the dull season.

The Union is gathering more than funds to win its demands,—it is gathering information that will enable its representatives to support its demands by an array of facts and statistics. Experts on sanitary conditions, wages, etc., have been retained by the union and are studying conditions in the shops, and their reports will undoubtedly bring out much valuable information.

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland, true to the traditions

of our International, is not confining itself to purely economic activities. It has organized musical clubs and gymnasiums, which have become social institutions and made the Cloakmakers' Union one of the great social forces of the city. After the new agreement will be signed it is expected that the union will devote even more of its energies and resources to educational work.

JOINT BOARD RESENTS ATTACK ON SCHLESINGER

The following resolution, which is self-explanatory, has been passed by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union:

Whereas, there has appeared in the "Naye Welt," a weekly published by the Jewish Socialist Federation, in its issue of Oct. 30th, a malicious attack directed at President Benjamin Schlesinger on our International Union, based upon an alleged private letter to Mr. Samuel Untermeyer; and

Whereas, it is obvious to every unbiased and fair-minded reader that this letter, while a sincere appreciation of the unselfish services that Mr. Untermeyer has been rendering to the Labor Movement during the past several years and his courageous defense of free speech and free instruction coupled with resentment against the sinister and labor-hating elements in our community who are trying to injure the judicial candidacy of his son, Mr. Irwin Untermeyer, in order to avenge themselves on his father,—cannot possibly be construed into an endorsement by the International Union; and

Whereas, the editor of the above named publication has lately made several attacks upon the Cloak Makers' Union of this city, attacks founded only upon distortion of facts, personal enmity and bias and calculated to injure our Organization and to cast its leadership into disrepute; and

Whereas, the editor of the above named publication undertakes brazenly to, speak in the name of organized labor in the name of our Unions and organization, while, in fact, he represents no one but his lonely self and is not responsible to anyone

REEFER MAKERS WILL RAISE THEIR QUOTA FOR THE STEEL STRIKERS

Decide At A Special Meeting to Contribute Three Hours Work to Help Raise the Solidarity Fund. Will Amount to Three Dollars Per Member.—Cutters Not Lagging Behind—Local 25 Holds Referendum on \$2 Assessment.

In compliance with the decision of the General Executive Board of the International to aid the steel strikers financially to the extent of \$250,000, the Reefermakers' Union, Local 17, at a special meeting held on Thursday, Oct. 30, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the recommendation of the Executive Board that each member of the Union contribute three hours work toward the Solidarity Fund. The Reefermakers are paid at the rate of \$1 per hour and more, so that the contribution of three hours work will amount to at least \$3 in each case, and the total will run up into thousands of dollars.

Many shops have already sent in their share, and within a few days local 17 will have its quota raised.

The Cutters, too, are doing their bit. At a special meeting the membership of local 25 unanimously agreed to levy a \$2 assessment upon the membership to help raise the fund. A detailed account of the Cutters' meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25 has decided to make use of their election machinery in taking a referendum on a proposed \$2 assessment for the steel strike. The election of executive board members were held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday and while casting their ballot for the various candidates the members of local 25 also voted "yes" or "no" on the assessment. At the present writing the results of the balloting are not yet known.

BRITISH STEEL WORKERS SEND WORD OF CHEER TO THEIR AMERICAN BROTHERS

Best wishes for the success of the steel strikers in the form of a cablegram from the iron and steel workers of England and Scotland were received at Pittsburgh headquarters of North America. The cablegram follows:

"On behalf of one hundred and fifty thousand British Iron and Steel Workers who already enjoy all and more than you are asking for and who through joint representation of employers and workmen's organizations have the most successful machinery of industrial negotiation in the world, we send warmest wishes for the success of your fight on behalf of the workers in American Iron and Steel Industry.

"By the refusal of the representatives of the Steel Corporation to submit dispute to arbitration, the corporation stands condemned.

"Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,
John Hodges, M. P., Pres.
Arthur Pugh, Sec.
"Federation of Blast Furnacemen,
Thomas MacKenna, Sec.
"Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers of Scotland,
Owen Coyle, Sec."

for anything, except his own petty journalistic ambition; be it

Resolved, that the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union, expresses its condemnation of this unwarranted and malicious campaign of lies and falsehoods directed against our Union, our International Organization and its leaders; and be it further

Resolved, that we express our sincere appreciation of the great work and service rendered by President Schlesinger to our International Union and to the labor movement of this country in general, and that we take our stand with him as against the petty back-biting of self-seeking scribblers, conscious of the fact that his acts are always animated by sterling and loyal devotion to our interests.

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT & REEFER MAKERS' UNION.

READERS WILL GET THE "JUSTICE" A DAY EARLIER

Beginning with the next issue the Justice will go to press on Thursdays, instead of Fridays as heretofore, so that the paper will reach the readers in Greater New York on Friday or, the least, on Saturday.

The change, has been made at the request of many of our readers who expressed a desire to receive the paper early enough to read it during the week end.

Topics of the Week

The Miners' Strike *

THE STRIKE of the soft coal miners began on the scheduled hour, in spite of the injunction sued out by the government of the United States against the leaders of the miners. The coal diggers made such a thorough job of it, that even the New York Times is forced to admit that the coal mines of the country are idle.

It is the first time in the history of our country that through the efforts of the United States government an organized body of workers are enjoined from striking for higher wages and shorter hours, and this aspect of the strike attracting more attention and interest than the strike as such. In a few days the pitched legal battles between the counsel for the miners and the representatives of the department of justice will decide whether the injunction against the officials of the United Mine Workers is to be permanent. But whether the government will win its case in its own courts or not, the miners will not return to the mines before an agreement with the operators satisfactory to the workers is reached. Perhaps our democratic government, headed by the great champion of democracy elsewhere in the world, is callous to the indignation its injunction aroused all over the country; but it surely is sensitive to the taunt of the miners: "You can not dig coal with an injunction," for the taunt is at the same time a statement of fact. The government's ace was trumped by the rank and file of the miners' and the game is lost so far as the coal operators and their White House champion are concerned.

The consternation created in the labor world by this unthinkable injunction accounts, perhaps, for the failure on the part of organized labor bodies to take concrete steps against this vicious czaristic edict. But as Labor is recovering its senses it is beginning to speak in unmistakable terms. The railwaymen threaten a general strike if the injunction is not vacated; Gompers has only words of condemnation for the edict, and every organized body of workers in the country has war paint on. If the government will persist in keeping the miners' leaders bound hand and foot a situation may be created that is not unlikely to be beyond the control of government by injunction.

An Epoch-Making Resolution

THE STRIKE of the coal miners and the sensation created by the injunction against the strike leaders will hardly be sufficient to eclipse a mere resolution passed recently by a gathering of private citizens.

The reader probably knows that we are referring to the resolution adopted at the emergency convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, a rather conservative labor body comprising nearly a million toilers. It is the first time in our labor history that so large an organization of workers decided to resort to the general strike as

a means of defending their political and civil liberties. The resolution authorizes the Executive Council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to call a state-wide strike in case the state and federal governments fail to restore the fundamental constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free public assemblage.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, As the result of an apparent conspiracy on the part of organized capital, through pressure on various public officials and the use of a subversive press, a crisis is being created in the State of Pennsylvania, as a result of the denial to the people of their fundamental constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free public assemblage; and

Whereas, We assert that in the State there exists at this time one law for special privilege and another law for labor; and

Whereas, In many localities of Pennsylvania executive autocracy and judicial anarchy are in the saddle and the rights of the people are being trampled under foot; and

Whereas, We hold that our Government is a Government of executive orders, and that public officers are the servants of the people and not the masters of the people; and

Whereas, We hold that when the people of our State are denied their rights and suffer injuries they still possess the constitutional right to petition the Government for redress of their grievances and for a restoration of liberties; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in special convention assembled at Pittsburgh, this 2nd day of November, 1918, we hereby petition Governor William C. Sproul of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer of the United States Government, as follows:

First, that steps be taken at once to restore to the people of Pennsylvania the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free public assemblage;

Second, that the people of this Commonwealth be guaranteed that executive autocracy and judicial anarchy shall cease and that public officers shall perform their duties in conformity with the law and that they shall not go beyond the law; and

Third, that the Governor of Pennsylvania call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of aiding to restore constitutional liberty in Pennsylvania and to act as an impeachment tribunal against public officials who may be charged and found guilty of violation of law and of their oaths of office; and be it further

Resolved, That in presenting this lawful petition to the Government we expect, as citizens of Pennsylvania, that our servants in public office shall redress our lawful demands, and failure on their part to do so shall be construed by us to mean that those rights are to be continued to be denied to us, in which event we have no other alternative than to use our economic power to compel the restoration of those liberties; and be it further

Resolved, To that end we hereby instruct the Executive Council

of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to issue a call for a State-wide strike when, in its judgment, it is necessary to compel respect for law and the restoration of liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Governor William C. Sproul, Attorney General Schaffer of Pennsylvania, Attorney General Palmer of the District of Columbia, and President Woodrow Wilson, and the Executive Council be instructed to give this resolution the widest publicity and each delegate is instructed to secure its publication by local papers throughout the State for the information of the people of Pennsylvania.

Whatever the practical results of this determined stand of a portion of American labor may be, the above resolution will be recorded in the history of the labor movement as the first move of organized labor to resort to the strike not for purely economic reasons, but to compel the recognition of political and civil rights. Our backward labor movement is beginning to catch up with the labor movements of Europe.

After Elections

AS USUAL on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, the newspapers are full of election statistics, tabulations of successful candidates, tabulations of votes, editorial comments and what not. This has been an off year, and to make up for the lack of big game the papers make a deal of noise about the small fry.

The defeat of Tammany is hailed by the press as a victory for honest citizenship, clean politics and all that. The cynical observer is inclined to discount the defeat of Tammany and the victory of honest citizenship, etc., on the theory that it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The victory of Newberger may be a rebuke to Murphy, but the same Newberger would have been happy if he had been nominated by Murphy and spared the trouble of making war upon him. It is by the merest caprice of the Tammany boss that Justice Newberger was not elected on the Tammany ticket. So far as the Newberger-Untermeyer race goes, the results show that even Murphy is not infallible in his political calculations. Let those who will rejoice at the lesson.

The Socialists may boast of a big victory. They elected five Aldermen and five Assemblymen, the latter all from Greater New York. It must be remembered that the successful socialist candidates won out against fusion opponents in every case. In many districts they lacked but a few votes to defeat the combined Republican and Democratic vote. In Greater New York the Socialists polled 14 per cent of the total vote cast, and their vote of this year shows an increase of 50 per cent over that of 1918.

The victory of the Socialists is significant also in another respect. It was thought that the split which had occurred a few months ago, would have a fatal influence on the Socialist showing at the polls. The results, how-

ever, bear out the contention of the party leaders, that the left wingers and the communists, by bolting from the party, helped unify it and make it more homogeneous. This in itself is as great a victory as that achieved at the polls.

In Massachusetts the big issue was "law and order," and it is upon a "law and order" platform that Governor Coolidge made his successful fight for reelection. Those who remember the brutality with which Coolidge suppressed the police strike in Boston will realize that "law and order" translated into action stands for labor baiting and union gobbling.

Our great champion of democracy elsewhere has added a new gem to his diadem by sending the following message of congratulation to Governor Coolidge:

"Hon. Calvin Coolidge,
Boston, Mass:

"I congratulate you upon your election as a victor for law and order. When that is the issue all Americans stand together.

"Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Wilson is obviously doing penance for the sins he committed as a "friend" of labor. Of late he has missed no opportunity to make it clear as to where his sympathies lie.

Labor Victory in England

AT the municipal elections in London, Labor has scored a signal victory. In many districts all of the labor candidates have been elected, and even in some of the richest aristocratic districts the laborites returned their candidates.

England is all in a stir about the labor victory in London. The labor press hails it as the beginning of the end of capitalist domination of politics. The capitalist press has been thrown into a state of consternation, and is at a loss how to account for the huge labor victory.

That Lloyd George's government is resting upon a flimsy foundation is now freely admitted by friend and foe alike, for the London municipal elections, tho' not of national moment, are indicative as to which way the wind blows. It is not unlikely that the recent labor triumph will lead to important changes of policy, both domestic and foreign.

Why Foreigners Strike

Cincinnati. — Foreigners employed in the steel mills suspended work because they were denied a freedom that they expected, says John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal.

"For years foreigners were given the preference over American-born in many of the steel mills, and, if a majority of workers in the steel industry are foreigners, it is because the steel interests preferred the foreigners to the Americans.

"Had the steel interests given to these foreigners the conditions of labor which they expected to find in freedom-loving America, the present strike would not have occurred."

* Attention is called to an article on the subject by A. Zeldin elsewhere in this issue.

Educational Department Bulletin

Fixed Bridges a Menace to Health

An important meeting of the Permanent Joint Conference of Educational Committees of the Locals will be held on Saturday, November 15th at 2 P. M. in the Council Room, 31 Union Square. This will be the second meeting of this Conference called for the discussion of very important matters.

A permanent secretary of the Conference will be elected at the meeting, and the courses for active members will be discussed. The Educational Department expects all of the Educational Committees of the Locals to be there in full force. There are many questions of great moment to be considered, and the advice and co-operation of the Educational Committee of the Locals are needed. We should all bear in mind our educational slogan: "Learn to Register! Live to Learn! Learn to Live!" In this way we must spread the gospel of education.

The Executive Educational Committee and the Educational Director, Dr. L. S. Friedland, are glad to announce that in all our Unity Centres, the work is well under way. The registration is gratifying, but we all feel that we can do lots better. If every member of the International, who has registered and is attending our classes, will inform one or two of his or her fellow-workers about the advantages and special opportunities in our educational work, we could, without great difficulty, double our registration.

All members who wish to register for courses at the Bronx Unity Center, Public School 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, and those who have registered at their Local Union, should report to Mr. Talbot, Educational Supervisor, who can be found in Room 351 at the School, and he will assign them to their classes and give them all the necessary information.

Those members registering for courses in the East Side Unity Center, Public School 63, Fourth Street near First Avenue, are to report to Mr. Gottleff, fourth floor, at the School.

In the Waistmakers' Unity Center, the members will report to Mrs. Lucy Retting, Educational Supervisor.

In the Brownsville Unity Center, Public School No. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, students should report to Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, who will assign them to their classes.

The Educational Department is prepared to form many more classes under new teachers as soon as there is a larger registration and a greater demand for the work.

The following is the lecture schedule for week beginning Nov. 10th, 1919:

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER,
Public School No. 63,
4th St. near First Ave.
Brooklyn, New York City.

Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 9 P. M. —
First lecture by Mr. Frank Tannenbaum on "The Reasons for the Labor Movement."

Thursday, Nov. 13th, 7:45 P. M. —
First lecture by Miss Ellen A. Kennan on "Drama and Life." —
Galsworthy's "The Silver Box."

BRONX UNITY CENTER,
Public School No. 54,
Freeman St. & Intervale Ave., N. Y. City.
Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 9 P. M. —

First lecture by Mrs. Lillian Sockin Rogers on "An Introduction to Trade Unions."

Friday, Nov. 14th, 7 P. M. —
First lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx on "The Interpretation of the Modern Drama, Hauptmann's 'The Weavers.'"

Saturday, Nov. 15th, 1:30 P. M. —
First lecture on Health and Personal and Social Hygiene by Dr. Anna E. Roy-Robinson.

WAIST MAKERS' UNITY CENTER,

The Waist Makers' Union has its center open, with classes in three grades of English every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 7 P. M., and a class in Gymnastics and Recreation every Thursday evening at 6:30. Beginning the week after election, there will be regular lectures in economics and literature.

The first lecture will be Tuesday evening, Nov. 11th, at 8:45 P. M. This will be by Dr. Anna E. Roy-Robinson, and her topic will be "Health Conditions in the Shop and in the Home." Everyone should hear this lecture the subject of which is of vital interest to workers.

On Friday evening, Nov. 14th at 8 o'clock, Dr. Moissaye Olgin will begin his series of four lectures on the Social Interpretation of the Modern Drama. He will discuss with his students, "The Idle Inn," and all those who have not yet seen the play should see it before Nov. 14th. Arrangements are being made to procure tickets at half price, which can be had at any office of the union.

All those interested in forming a chorus should sign up with Mrs. Retting at the Center or at any office of the union. Mrs. Retting also urges all those who would like to participate in a Hike on the Palisades Sunday, Nov. 17th, to see her in her office at 16 W. 21st Street, Room A., any day between 12 and 1 o'clock.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER,

Public School No. 84,
Stone & Glenmore Aves.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thursday, Nov. 13th, 7:45 P. M. —
First lecture of Mr. Frank Tannenbaum on "The Reason for the Labor Movement."

Friday, Nov. 14th, 7:45 P. M. —
First lecture by Miss Ellen A. Kennan on "Drama and Life." —
Galsworthy's "The Silver Box."

PLEASE NOTE!

Mimeographed outlines of each of these lectures will be put in the hands of the students before the lecture begins. We hope that this will assist in an understanding of the main points of the lecture, and also that it will stimulate the asking of questions and make the latter part of the lecture a lively, profitable discussion in which both teachers and students will participate. Please come in large numbers to these lectures. Your Educational Department and the lectures will do their part, — be sure to do yours. The folders announcing the courses for the next few months will be distributed within a few days.

Next week, the first of a weekly series of articles on education and allied topics written by the Educational Director, Dr. L. S. Friedland will appear in the Justice, and also in Yiddish, in *Oprechtlyk*.

By LOUIS SADOFF, D. D. S. of the Union Dental Office.

It is our aim to publish a series of articles that will explain, so the layman will understand, the importance of mouth hygiene and the difference between good and bad dentistry, so that none need be in the dark as to what is being done.

In dentistry, as in all other things of endeavor, the old rule of thumb methods are being discarded in favor of new scientific ones. Why the old methods are unsatisfactory and what the new methods are, especially as practiced by the Union Dental Clinic, is what we wish to make clear to our readers.

The Union Dental Clinic does no fixed bridge work or gold crowning or capping, why?

While fixed crown and bridge work has been used and abused in the dental practice for a good many years, it was found to be unsatisfactory from the very beginning. In the first place, it is unclean and unsanitary; and in the second place it injures the surrounding tissues.

In grinding down a tooth for a gold cap, it is necessary, in order to make the cap fit, to destroy a great deal of tooth structure. But when too much of the tooth is grown down, it becomes very sensitive. The neighboring teeth are always touched by the grinding stone and they also become candidates for decay. If the tooth is not ground down, the crown rests on the gums making them bleed and sore.

This is as far as the gold crown or cap itself is concerned. Now let us take an example of two or three caps to which a bridge of white and gold teeth is attached. This is a very usual practice. It does not make any difference how well the false teeth are constructed, they will eventually become a consistent depository of particles

of food and other deposits found in the alimentary canal, to which the mouth is just a sort of door. Then the gold kept in the mouth, constantly being bathed in saliva becomes affected, especially since the gold that is used for soldering is of a very low carat. This adds a bit more to the already accumulated and decomposing food found in the crevices of the artificial teeth.

These bad mouth conditions react on the general health of the patient. A bad mouth means an unfit body. The human body can stand only a certain strain. If attacked by microbes, it will resist to a certain extent. But in order to fight successfully against infection and not place too heavy a burden on the anti-germs in the body, cleanliness is absolutely essential, together of course, with other hygienic requirements, such as good food, proper environment and no overwork, — conditions which the workers are constantly striving to obtain.

An unclean body is bad, but an unclean mouth is a menace. Not only does it injure the gums and other parts but the food which passes through the mouth in the process of mastication is intermixed with the decomposing particles of food which are found lodged under and around the fixed and stationary bridges.

Bacteria or germs in the human body multiply readily. They need only warmth, moisture and lack of light. In an unclean mouth they swarm. The decaying food is just their proper atmosphere. Nests are set up by them where no brush can reach to clean a space. This is why fixed bridges and caps are so dangerous. They are perfect lodging places for bacteria and cause more trouble than the layman would imagine.

Lecture Courses at the Rand School

The lecture courses at the Rand School this season are progressing with a momentum that speaks well for an aroused public interest in subjects, that according to the efforts of the reactionaries, should be tabooed.

Gilbert Cannan, the English Liberal. Author and Critic, delivered the second of his series of lectures on "The English Novel In the Past Fifty Years," on Tuesday night, October 1. His last Tuesday's audience which was the first he greeted in America packed in until the S. R. O. sign had to be displayed.

Besides Mr. Cannan a list of well known English speakers who are in America to attend the Civil Liberties Conference, are giving lectures at the school.

Mrs. B. N. Langdon Davies, member of the British Independent Labor Party, will speak on "Labor and Liberty" on Wednesday, October 22 and on "Democracy and the Press" on Friday, October 31.

W. N. Ewer, Foreign Editor of the London Herald, speaks on Monday, October 27. His subject will be "Direct Action in Britain." His wife, Monica W. Ewer, will deliver her second lecture on Monday, November 10. Her subject will be "The Shop Steward Movement in England." "The Bankruptcy of Europe" will be discussed on Wednesday, October

29, by Mr. F. W. Pethock Lawrence.

The nominal fee of 25 cents is charged as admission to any of these lectures which are held in the Rand School Auditorium, at 7 East 15th street.

Piece Work Is Doomed

Chicago. — The piece work system is being destroyed in the custom-tailoring industry by the Journeymen Tailors' Union. Successful strikes are being waged in numerous localities, while scores of cities have established this humane system, and with it the 8-hour day.

The tailors have made these gains through the power of their organization and despite the prophy of "wise" men who insisted that the tailors were welded to the piece work system and would not change.

Court Favors Gary

Pittsburg, Pa. — Attorneys for the steel strikers have been denied a temporary injunction against Mayor Babcock, who refuses to issue meeting permits to the strikers.

The city authorities acknowledge that there is no city ordinance by whose terms the strikers are required to secure such a permit, but they insist that the mayor is justified in his action when he "believes" rioting will ensue.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
 office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1125
 R. SCHLESINGER, President
 A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.
 Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

VOL. I. No. 43. Saturday, November 8, 1919.

Entered as Second Class matter January 25, 1919, at the Postoffice at New
 York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103
 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

TIME TO ACT!

A general strike of coal miners involving half a million workers and affecting not only the basic industry of the country but, indeed, all industry is in itself sufficient to command the attention of every working man and woman, and the injunction sued out by the United States government against the leaders of the miners, which makes the strike a struggle between the United Mine Workers of America and the government of the United States of America, has riveted the attention of the country upon this unique combat.

The astonishing step the government has taken to prevent the strike of the coal miners is something that concerns not the miners alone but American labor as a whole. For whatever sophistry and specious argument may be employed to show that the government is in the right, the fact that the right to strike has been stricken out from the constitution of the United States is obvious and undeniable.

Granted, for the sake of argument, that the miners committed an uncommendable act by calling a general strike at this time, when the winter is knocking at the door, when coal is needed to protect us from the inclemencies of the weather, to keep the railways running and to send to European countries the fuel that they need so sorely. Granted that by striking at this time the miners have proved that they are a heartless, unfeeling lot. Granted that if the miners were a bit more humane, like President Wilson and other kind souls, they would have postponed their strike, piled up a great supply of coal, so as to enable the coal magnates to reap enormous profits for the next few months. Granted all this,—it is, nevertheless, true that the constitution, in guaranteeing the right of workers to strike, does not intend a word about kind-heartedness. The right to strike is absolute, and it obtains even if the strike was prompted by malice and lack of humanness. But the government has wiped out the constitutional right to strike and substituted a paralyzing injunction instead.

That the injunction against the officials of the miners is a denial of the constitutional right to strike is self evident. The injunction makes it a conspiracy for two or three persons to discuss the strike in public. Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, speaking in official capacity of Attorney General of the United States government, leaves us undecieved as to the object of the government in taking out the injunction! He says that no strike can last long without leadership, and now that the leaders of the miners are bound hand and foot, the coal strike will soon be broken. The injunction also forbids the

use of the miners' strike funds to promote the strike or to pay out strike benefits, and this circumstance again amounts to a denial of the right to strike; for no strike can be conducted without funds, and no strike can last if the strikers are starving and all aid is withheld from them. The United Mine Workers of America have a strike fund of about fifteen million dollars, but the injunction has tied up the money, and this means that the government is determined to break the strike by starving the miners, if other means fail.

It is the first time in the history of the country that the government has undertaken to play the part of a direct strike breaker and relieved the employers involved from the strenuous task of fighting the workers by injunctions, starvation and guns. The strike is now waged not against the coal operators, but against Uncle Sam, against the government of the United States. It is the first time in the history of America that the government of the United States has so completely and so openly identified itself with the interests of the propertied class, the employing class, and declared war upon the working class. No arguments, no legalistic casinistry can becloud this outstanding fact, and it is for this reason that the strike of the coal miners is of immediate concern to every workers in whatever industry he is employed.

The President, his cabinet, and Congress are in full accord with the steps taken to deny the workers the right to strike. The judiciary, the executive and legislative authorities of the country are thus lined up against the workers. The entire coercive power of the government is massed against the workers, and against such an array of force arguments will hardly prevail. John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, may have sounded the depths of labor's resentment, when he characterized the injunction as a usurpatory act; Gompers may have expressed the feeling of the vast body he represents when he condemned the injunction,—but voicing sentiments is not sufficient. The entire labor movement of the country must pick up the gauntlet hurled at it by the government, and enter the struggle—not in sympathy with the miners, but in defense of the fundamental rights of the American workers as workers and as citizens.

Just as the government has volunteered to assume the burden of the strike and champion the cause of the coal operators, so the workers of the whole country must assume the burden of the miners' strike and make it their strike, their struggle to defend the primal right of labor. Should American labor fail to realize the full

extent of the menace and fail to act accordingly, it will forfeit its liberties and be doomed to involuntary servitude.

There are indications that American labor is fully aware of the grave menace and fully alive to it. Some of the spokesmen of American labor, who have been in the habit of deceiving themselves by various high sounding words about democracy and harmony, are now quite unbelieved and are beginning to talk in quite a different vein. What counts however, is not talk but action. The dark forces of reaction do not talk—they act. Will labor act? This is the momentous question upon which the future of the labor movement depends. If the organized labor movement will have courage enough to identify itself with the struggle of the miners the forces of reaction will be dealt a death blow, and labor will be out of danger. If organized labor will fail to act in this crisis, an era of slavery will begin in this country, and the emancipation from it will not come before a new, prouder, more courageous generation arises.

FIGHTING WAGE REDUCTION

In a recent issue of the *Gerrechtigkeit*, J. Heller, Secretary of the Reefers Makers' Union, Local 17, takes up the very important question of attempted wage reductions during the slack season. Under the system of week work these attempts at reducing the wages of the individual workers constitute a real menace to the welfare of the workers. During the busy season few men received no more than the minimum stipulated in the collective agreement. The manufacturers were interested to get the maximum output and were willing to pay for it, so that speed and skill above the average were at a premium. But with the passing of the rush season many of the manufacturers have attempted to reduce the wages of their workers to the barest minimum. This the workers resist, of course, and the various crafts in the cloak industry are trying to organize and consolidate this resistance. Speaking for the executive board of local 17, brother Heller thinks that an effective remedy against wage reductions has been found. The remedy is a simple one: when a direct attempt is made by the employer to cut down earnings, a strike ought to be called to resist the wage cut; and when the attempt is indirect the individual worker should not be permitted to accept the wage (above the minimum) with his employer, but such wage settlements should in each case be made by the union. So far as local 17 is concerned this is the new settlement method in the cloak industry.

We have no objections to this plan if only it will be justified by good results. But it seems to us that with the ever increasing cases of attempted wage reductions, the work of wage settlement on behalf of individual workers will prove far beyond the capacity of the union.

We would suggest a simpler plan of resisting wage-cuts, and our plan has the additional advantage that it can be carried out in each case by the worker himself. Our plan is that the worker render a minimum work for a minimum wage. It will not take long before the employer will realize that he gained less than nothing by reducing the wages to the barest minimum and will re-

grat and correct his error. This plan applies to direct and indirect wage-cuts with equal effectiveness.

There is also no reason why an equal distribution of work in each shop should not be instituted now that there is not enough work to go round, and if the workers will be contented with the minimum wage, doing no more than an equivalent amount of work, there may be enough work for all.

It seems to us that this plan is both feasible and effective, yet we trust in the intelligence and experience of the executive committee of local 17.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN RAISING THE STEEL STRIKE FUND

Mr. Foster's heart to heart talk with the representatives of our locals had a stimulating effect upon our membership and their efforts to raise the \$250,000 Solidarity Fund for the steel strikers, pledged by the General Executive Board of the International. Wm. Z. Foster, the man at the head of the great strike, told the delegates of our locals that only one thing might conceivably break the strike, and that is starvation. In every other respect the strike is in a splendid condition. The press campaign and the reign of terror instituted by the steel trust and the trusted judges and public officials have succeeded in a number of things, but not in producing steel. On this score the trust is in a bad shape, and there is no sign of improvement unless the demands of the strikers are met.

Foster's report gave new heart to our locals. It is gratifying indeed to see them vie with one another in raising their quotas. The Cutters, the Waistmakers, Reef-makers' unions have placed the steel strike fund at the top of their order of business. The Reef-makers' Union decided that each of its members give 3 hours work toward the fund. This will amount to 3 dollars or more for each member and the total thus raised will run up into thousands of dollars.

We extend our hearty congratulation to local 17 upon its good work, and we are sure that before these lines are put into type, congratulations will be in order for many more of our locals. If the work continues at this rate the \$250,000 will be raised very soon indeed.

National Conference of Organized Workers and Organized Farmers

The A. F. of L. upon the decision of its executive council, has issued a call for a national conference of organized workers and organized farmers to meet in Washington on Dec. 13th, for the purpose of drawing up a program of action for the protection of their mutual interests. Representatives of 114 international trade unions, the four railway brotherhoods and four farmers' organizations will be invited. The Washington conference will constitute a triple alliance for the purpose of pooling the protective resources and energy of the organizations called together—farmers, organized workers and railroad brotherhoods.

The Coal Miners and the Government

By A. ZELDIN

The strike of the soft coal miners for higher wages and better conditions has turned into a struggle between trade unions and the government. The coal magnates are entirely in the background and, magnanimously allow the government to fight their battle.

It has yet too early to predict the results of the injunction sued out by the government against the coal miners' strike. It all depends on the further steps the government will take and on the response of the American unions. If the government will really arrest the leaders of the coal miners and if the railwaymen will carry out their threat and call a general strike on all railways as an answer to the arrest of the leaders of the coal miners, a situation may develop bordering upon civil war. It is doubtful, however, whether either side will have courage enough to carry the struggle to its logical conclusion. In all probability they will both stop half way and wait for the other side to begin the aggression. And in the meantime good people will step in and end the struggle in some sort of compromise.

It is plausible to expect that the strike of the coal miners will at most become a strong political issue in the elections of next year with a strong labor party in the field. The attitude of the government toward the strike is more than the followers and organizers of a labor party may wish for. But whatever the result, it will be admitted by every political observer that it was a very risky and miscalculated move on the part of the democratic administration to take out an injunction against the strike leaders and to hold up the strike funds. Even if the measure will prove effective and will help the coal barons to operate their mines on the old scales of wages for six more months, it will prove very costly, if not fatal to the Democratic party.

One thing stands out clearly in the present situation, and that is that the Wilson administration, by its stand on the coal strike, broke off with the masses of American labor, who supported the democratic party during the last few years because of its ostensibly friendly attitude to labor. It was Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party that passed the Adamson eight hour bill in 1916, and this it was that helped Wilson to be reelected. The last move of the administration proves, however, that it decided to break with labor. It goes without saying that not only the coal miners alone are involved. The injunction against the coal miners is only an experiment. If it, will work it will be applied also to the railwaymen, who are on the eve of a strike.

By the position it has taken the government has made it unmistakable as to where its sympathies lie. Mr. Gompers is right when he sees in the recent events an attempt on the part of the big money interests to deal labor a knockout blow. But what Mr. Gompers failed to add is that the government is going hand in hand with these interests in their attempts to crush labor. This, however, was clearly stated by the leaders of the coal miners.

A brief survey of the conditions

that led to the coal strike will give an idea as to the attitude of the government.

In 1917 the coal miners entered into an agreement with the Fuel Administration, which was to be binding for the duration of the war but not later than April, 1920.

At their last convention in Cleveland the coal miners declared that the war had ended with the conclusion of the armistice and that in consequence of this their contract with the government had expired. They, therefore, drew up new demands, which they intended to gain in a renewed contract with the coal operators. Among these demands are: a six hour workday, a five-day week and an increase in wages amounting to 60 per cent of their earnings at that time. It was also decided at the convention that in case these demands were not met by the coal operators before November 1, 1919 a general strike should begin on that date.

Since the convention and preceding the strike three conferences were held between the coal

miners and operators. All of these conferences ends in a failure. The press blamed the coal miners for the failure to come to a peaceful settlement, charging that they were unbending and would not modify their demands. But John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, declared that the demands proper were hardly discussed at the conferences and that most of the time was consumed by debates whether the war is over or not. Upon the failure of the second conference the President of the Miners' Union issued the strike order in accordance with the decision of the convention.

About a week before the strike began, a statement was issued by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in which the strike of the coal miners, was declared unjustified and illegal. It was unjustified because it was called at a time the government was exerting its greatest efforts to reduce the high cost of living, and it was illegal because the contract with the government is still

in force, since the war is not yet over, and the miners have no right to make demands before March 1, 1920, when the contract expires.

To this statement the president of the miners union replied that Wilson contradicted himself. He pointed out that only a few days before the issuance of the statement on the coal strike Mr. Wilson vetoed the Prohibition Enforcement Bill on the ground that the emergency (i. e. the war) no longer exists. Mr. Wilson must have made a mistake in one of the two cases, Mr. Lewis said, and the mistake was made in the case of the coal miners.

On the eve of the strike Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer sued out a writ enjoining the leaders of the miners from calling a strike, or directing it, or making use of the funds in the treasuries of the unions to pay strike benefits.

But in spite of the injunction the strike began at the scheduled hour, and 425,000 miners quit work.

The most conspicuous aspect of the whole situation is that for the first time in the history of the country an injunction was issued to prevent a strike of nearly half a million men for higher wages and shorter hours.

Cummins' Railroad Bill Would Condemn Workers to Involuntary Servitude

Provision Making Strikes Illegal Is Paramount Feature of Proposed Congressional Legislation.

The United States Senate has before it a bill introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa providing for private ownership and operation of the railroads, the paramount feature of which bill is a provision making strikes and lock-outs criminal offenses.

Other sections of the bill provide for—

Ultimate reorganization of the roads into twenty to thirty-five competitive systems.

Employees and public each to have two members on boards of directors.

Excess earnings to be used, one-half for purchase of equipment by railway boards, to be leased to roads, and the other half to be administered by an employees' advisory council for establishing a system of profit-sharing for employees, improvement of working conditions, invention of safety devices, technical education of employees and to supplement employees' pensions and insurance.

The railway board would have broad powers in recruiting traffic, compelling joint use of terminals and suggesting improvements in service generally.

A joint committee on wages and working conditions, on which both sides are equally represented.

A railway transportation board with sweeping powers over the roads.

Interstate Commerce Commission to be given authority over issue of stocks and bonds and determination of a fair return.

The roads to be returned the last day of the month in which the bill becomes a law.

Senator Cummins' bill embodies a fundamental feature of the railroad executives' railroad reorganization plan proposed by R. S. Lovett, president of the Union

Pacific Railroad, who is strong for "consolidation, but not too much consolidation" — with all the financial legardeman attending the process — and who has dismissed the Plumb Plan for public ownership and democratic operation of the railroads as a "Russian Soviet" idea. Cummins likewise has classed the Plumb Plan as "the Soviet principle," thereby classifying as Bolsheviks the officers and members of the Brotherhoods and of labor unions generally, as well as all others who advocate it, thus sidestepping economic argument merely by calling constructive proposals Russian names.

Thomas Harps about "Treason"

Senator Thomas of Colorado has waxed more vehement in his utterances on the railroad question. He is quoted in the Chicago Tribune of August 6 as having said: "We are faced with the demand that we pass the so-called 'Plumb Plan' and by that means confiscate \$20,000,000,000 worth of property and turn it over to the workers and others whom they name for private exploitation. The railroad employees are employees of the Government and those on strike are guilty of little less than treason."

As a matter of fact the "confiscation of \$20,000,000,000 worth of property" which seems to worry Senator Thomas, is anything but confiscation, nor is the property involved "worth" \$20,000,000,000. The property which would be taken over by the Government is the highways of the nation. Its physical valuation is estimated at from \$9,000,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000. The outstanding securities against the corporations that now own the nation's highways amount to \$20,000,000,000, in

exchange for which, under the terms of the Sims House Bill, which embodies the Plumb Plan, the Government would give for every honest dollar Government bonds, secured not only by the physical property of the railroads, but by the Government itself. This is the "confiscation" that is agitating the guardians of the interests. As to the "workers" to whom it would be turned over, they constitute the Government — all the people — while the corporation which would operate the transportation system would not be capitalized and its fifteen directors would be chosen in equal numbers by the public, by the railroad managers and operating officials and by the classified employees as distinguished from the operating officials.

Yes, anything likely to drive the powers of privilege away from their prey or to make them disgorge any of their plunder is treason. But to condemn workers to involuntary servitude, to restore slavery on the North American continent, as the terms of the Cummins bill provide, far from being treasonable in the eyes of the privileged class, is the height of loyalty and the purest patriotism, because the workers would be shorn absolutely of their only economic power, the right of collective bargaining, and they could never again be in a position effectively to assail the Profit System, which, through the proposed railroad reorganization, expects not only to put over its biggest capitalistic manipulation in all the history of frenzied finance, but to perpetuate the system under which such manipulations are made possible.

From the viewpoint of Big Business and Big Money involuntary servitude of the worker, is

ideal, for it would put him down in the social scale in a class by himself, where he would be a drawer of water and hawser of wood, while the privileged captains of industry and finance are left unfettered in their roles as task masters and slave drivers, absolutely secured from any "confiscation" which would limit their unearned incomes to anything near a reasonable standard.

Statement issued by Brotherhoods' Heads

A statement discussing the provisions of the Cummins railroad bill was issued by the fourteen Brotherhoods' chiefs on September 14, which we quote as follows:

The Cummins Railroad Bill, introduced in the Senate on Sept. 2, carries a provision removing from Labor the right to strike and making strikes illegal. The exact language of this provision is as follows:

"If two or more persons enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce; or enter into any combination or agreement which substantially hinders, restrains or prevents the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, such persons so combining and agreeing shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason."

This provision not only would make it illegal to strike with intent to hinder interstate commerce, but also would make it illegal to enter into any combination or agreement which does hinder interstate commerce. Intent would not have to be proved in the courts. Thus the provision is iron-clad; for any strike on the railroads, of however small proportions, would unquestionably hinder interstate commerce. The provision is carefully written to remove from railway labor the right to strike under any possible circumstances.

If this provision were enacted into law it would impose upon railway labor two insupportable conditions, namely, compulsory arbitration and economic servitude. Such a serious and fundamental proposal opens up the whole question of the relations of Labor to the State and to the employer, and precipitates every issue in the industrial situation. To advance it in Congress at this time, in the face of an economic crisis, and when Congress is refusing the legitimate requests of railway labor for a full consideration of its own proposals, is a step calculated only further to increase the difficulties that confront the nation.

The right to strike as the last resort is ingrained in the nature of the American workman; he has inherited it from the Declaration of Independence, from the Constitution of the United States, from every tradition of this free people, from every achievement in the history of our great nation. If he failed to cherish his economic freedom he would no longer be a true American. To attempt to put such a prohibitive law into operation, therefore, would be madness. No leadership

in the world could restrain the rank and file of American Labor under such an imposition; the human factors called forth would be beyond control.

What would be left a workman under the provisions of the Cummins bill above quoted? The final clause of the provision is an empty promise. If two or more men quit work under any excuse it could be held that they were interfering with interstate commerce. The provision simply means that under it men in the railroad employ would no longer be free to quit their jobs; they would work in economic serfdom, subject to the conditions imposed by the adjustment boards; or, if two or more of them did quit, they would be criminals, and the police and the troops, the courts and the jails can be used against them.

A law such as this would spell the end of Labor organizations in America. Is this the intent of the provision? Does Congress, at the behest of the alarmed business system, propose to try to break up the organizations of Labor throughout the country? Is it decided that the time has come to make this final fight? These are questions which demand an answer. Every workman in the land is asking them as he reads the newspapers. In his heart he knows that to enact this law would spell more than the death of trades unions. It would spell the birth of revolution.

This is not a threat, but merely a statement of obvious fact. The real threat comes from the other side — against Labor, to remove from its hands the only weapon by means of which it has built up and maintained its organizations, and against the public, to throw the country into a state of confusion and violence. Labor alone, in this railroad crisis, has been thinking of the public; it is only Labor's plan which holds the public interest, and proposals for other plans and proposals have been dictated by selfish motives. This final proposal is cynically disregardful of the public welfare.

As representatives of the fourteen organizations comprising the Organized Railway Employees of America, we beg Congress most earnestly to consider this situation on the basis of its true values. We feel it to be our duty as American citizens to lay before the people still another phase of the question, which may have escaped the attention of Congress in the pressure of its labors, but which, nevertheless, is of the utmost importance to the standpoint of the men concerned.

Let us speak directly from this standpoint. The American workman is an independent citizen of a free republic. He believes in the Constitution of the United States, and in our present representative form of government. He believes that this Government is the servant of the people. He knows that it will not produce justice automatically, but only through the eternal vigilance of its citizenry. He believes in the consent of the governed in industry as well as in politics.

Over two million of this stamp have advanced in Congress a plan for the solution of the railroad problem. Their plan is comprehensive and constructive. They have engaged able counsel to represent them. They have resolved to avail themselves of every possible channel of the Government to further their plan and to win a hearing for it before the bar of

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

Decision To Aid Steel Strikers Is Unanimous

The decision of the membership with respect to the Executive Board's recommendation, that the members of Local 10 be assessed \$2 each towards the \$250,000 pledged the steel strikers by the International's General Executive Board, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Most speakers expressed regret that this matter came up at the present time, the slack season. Otherwise, they pointed out, a day's wages would have been donated. And this donation would have been given as wholeheartedly as the \$2.

The \$2 assessment will be collected in 50 cent installments. One dollar per member will immediately be sent the International to be forwarded to the steel strikers.

Cloak Cutters Nominate Officers

The Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Raincoat Cutters, at their branch meeting, held Monday, November 3rd, aside from acting upon the usual order of business and hearing the manager's report, nominated officers for the ensuing term of one year.

Manager Gorenstein's report was interesting because of the important matters it contained. The manager reported that two conferences were held with the two Associations in the cloak trade, the American and the Protective.

The report relating to the American Association dealt with the question of the maintenance of the minimum number of machines by employers, as provided in the agreement. Sometime ago it was reported here that investigations disclosed the violation of this clause, and the resulting failure on the part of the violators to employ at least one cutter.

These employers, it was pointed out, cut the garments themselves. The Executive Board recently held a meeting where this problem was discussed. The matter finally resulted in the formation of a plan making it inexcusable for bosses not to hire cutters. A business agent was assigned to carry this plan out, with the aid of a clerk of the Association.

Many violations were found even after the adoption of the plan by the manufacturers. The union, so Gorenstein reports, is penalizing every firm who is found cutting; making them pay to the union sums equal to the value of a cutter's time. The union is also withdrawing the help from every employer who fails to maintain the minimum number of machines provided for in the agreement. Firms who maintain two or four machines never employ a cutter. The union will not allow garments to be made up that were not cut by a member of Local 10.

The conference held with the Protective Association, dealt with the attempts on the part of some

employers to reduce the wages of cutters. Most cutters secured increases above the minimum when they were confronted with high living costs. These costs have not lessened in any way, but, on the contrary, are ever increasing. Hence the union has agreed with the employers' conference committee that wages are not to be lowered. Any such attempt should at once be reported to the union.

The election, despite the fact that signs a few months ago pointed otherwise, will be, as usual, a warm one. In fact it promises to be a more heated contest than last year, which was thought could not be surpassed.

The present manager, Max Gorenstein, is not opposed. For the four posts of business agent there are nine contestants; nine also for the five men who represent the cloak cutters in the Joint Board. The trustee is not opposed and three contestants are aspiring for the Executive Board's two posts. The two members for the Election Board from this Branch are Nathan Sapperstein and Emanuel Kopp. This Board is composed of six members; 3 members are elected from each of the three branches.

The following is the complete list of nominees: Manager, Max Gorenstein; business manager, four to be elected; Meyer Sharp, Julius Bender, Benjamin Sacks, I. Fischer, Jos. Imos, Max Silverstein, Isadore Negler, Arthur Weinstein and Louis Lipshitz; two executive board members; Samuel Kerr, Morris Steinberg and Louis Zerker; five joint board members: David Dubinsky, Elmer Rosenberg, Benjamin Sacks, Morris Steinberg, Harry Zolofsky. B. Rubin, Harry Bloom, Meyer Tunick and Benjamin Ellfman; one trustee: Morris Steinberg.

It must be understood that there are certain requirements for the candidates to fulfill before they can go on the ballot. The election will take place Saturday, December 27th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. Polls are open at 12 and close at 5 P. M. Members desiring to vote must be in arrears more than twelve weeks and must have belonged to the union for at least six months.

Dress and Waist Cutters to Nominate Officers

The dress and waist cutters will nominate candidates for officers in their branch for the ensuing term of one year at their next regular meeting. This meeting will be held Monday evening at 6.30, November 10th at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

Aside from the nominations, regular business will also be taken up. The reports of the manager and of the executive board will be heard at this meeting.

Paper To Appear Earlier

The membership will no doubt be gratified to hear that Brother Lieberman, Manager of the Justice, has notified the Executive Board of the contemplated changes in mailing the paper in the near future so that the membership will receive it earlier.

The paper will hereafter go to press one day earlier, on Thurs-

public opinion. They have proposed extra-constitutional methods. They want the people to know the facts, and to vote upon the issue. They believe that our present institution of Government offers every necessary means to this end.

days, instead of Fridays, which will bring it into the homes of the cutters on Saturdays. The complete list of addresses of Loc. 10's membership will also be sent to the office for correction. All those members who have complained of not receiving the paper will be sure to receive a copy soon. Aside from this step that was taken for the sake of the readers, an entire page may be reserved shortly for Local 10, which will make it possible to print complaints and adjustments and also executive board reports. Members are advised to report at once any change in their post-office address.

**THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.
SELLS
**WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI**
EXCLUSIVELY

**PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS**

**ATTENTION OF DRESS AND
WAIST CUTTERS!**

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

- Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler,
32 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kanner & Millus,
136 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 Kobler,
32 Fourth Ave.
- Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
- Snappy Dress,
510 Sixth Avenue.

TEACHERS WANT CHARTER

Portland, Ore. — The teachers in high school have formed a union and made application to the American Federation of Teachers for a charter. The application was signed by almost every teacher in that grade. The grade teachers are expected to immediately follow the same course. There is no opposition on the part of the school board to the unionization of the teachers.

INDICT FOR "CONSPIRACY"

Oklahoma City, Okla. — The federal court in this city has returned indictments against 17 male and one female member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union who are charged with "conspiracy" against the government when they suspended work last summer to enforce a living wage. Indictments have also been handed down against E. J. Giddings, attorney for the strikers.

BRONX SCHOOL
OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

of Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Dresses,
Skirts, Underwear, Etc.

The most perfect and easily learned system taught by
PROF. S. SHORR.

S. SCHORR'S DESIGNING ACADEMY
961 Southern Boulevard,
Spooner Theatre Building, Near 163rd Street, Bronx, N. Y.

**THE GREAT TEACHERS ARE READY TO HELP YOU
AT THE RAND SCHOOL**

Every workingman and woman should take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for study presented at the RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Everyone should be able to intelligently discuss Socialism, History, Politics, Economics and ALL THE PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

To study at the Rand School costs very, very little. The school is not intended to make money. It is to help the workers to better their conditions.

The RAND SCHOOL offers YOU a most wonderful opportunity to secure an education not only in such subjects as Socialism, History and Economics, but also in Natural Sciences, Literature, Art, Drama, Composition, Grammar, Public Speaking, Correcting Foreign Accent, News Reporting and many other subjects.

The Rand School offers over 30 courses for this season. The instructors and lecturers are such as you find in only the greatest universities. For the Rand School is the Workers' University.

Among the teachers are such names as Prof. Scott Nearing, Prof. H. V. Dune, Dr. Norman Thomas, Prof. Alexander Goldenweiser, Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Dr. A. L. Goldwater, Dr. I. A. Hourwich, Prof. Louise M. Kueffner, and many others equally as well known.

The RAND SCHOOL BULLETIN describes all these courses in great detail. It is a book that everybody should get a copy of before the edition is exhausted. There will be some courses you will want to study at the RAND SCHOOL.

At no other place will you get such thorough instruction at so small a price. No other educational institution offers the courses that the RAND SCHOOL offers.

So do not lose any time. Send for a copy of the Bulletin to-day, or call and talk things over. Room 401, Rand School, 7 East 15th Street.

Open daily until 10 P. M. Sundays from 12 to 6. Don't delay as all classes have limited capacities.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE CLOAK MAKERS' UNION

Do you know to what pay you are entitled for this election week?

You are working now 44 hours a week. Your wages differ; one gets \$50 per week; another \$55 per week; a third \$60 per week, etc.

When your employers has to make out your pay he figures out the number of hours you have worked, the rate per hour and then the total for which you are entitled for a week's work.

And suppose the bookkeeper has made an error! Must you only depend upon your employer's figures?

By no means.

A pay book has just been issued, it is called "Hourly Wage Reckoner." This little book shows at a glance the exact pay you are

entitled for the hours you had worked even when you received a hundred dollars per week.

For example: You receive \$67 per week, and you worked 37 hours during the week. To how much are you entitled? Take this little book, find the page of the \$67 item and you will see that for 37 hours you are entitled to \$56.34, and the same method applies whether you get one dollar or one hundred dollars per week.

The book costs 25c, you buy it once and you use it for all the time and you are spared the trouble of figuring every pay separately.

Go into any stationery, news-stand and book-store and ask for "Kleides Hourly Wage Reckoner."

P. S. The workers of Weinstein Brothers may get this book from the paperman downstairs.

Advertisement

CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND NOMINATION OF OFFICERS:
DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH:
 Monday, November 10th.
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH:
 Monday, November 17th.
GENERAL OFFICERS: (Special Meeting)
 Monday, November 24th.
 Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
ELIGIBILITY:

Practical Ladies' Garment Cutters who have worked in the trade 4 months within the year. 2 of the 4 months must have been put in within the 6 months preceding the election.

Prospective nominees must be in good standing; they should not owe more than 12 weeks dues on the night of nomination. All assessments and other obligations must be settled. Only those who have been members of the union for at least 2 years can run.

REGULAR MEETINGS:
CLOAK AND SUIT:
 Monday, December 1st.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A Dignified Position for Man or Woman
Easy To Learn—Pays Big Money



You Too Can Learn Designing and Become a Successful Designer.

Men and Women Earn More Money

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

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

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOLS

912-920 Broadway (Cor. 21st St.) New York.
 Phone, 83 Gramercy.

LEARN HOW

TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS

By the most easily-learned System for Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Dresses and Underwear.

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER SYSTEM BOOK

and A PRACTICAL SKETCHER given FREE with every course.

Strictly individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

at the **LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING**

Practical Designer Building
 PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 E. 14th St., New York.
 Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.
 Tel. Grayson 5817.

Safe and Powerful.



Efficient Service.

SIMPLEX

CLOTH CUTTER

BUILT TO WEAR WITHOUT REPAIR

SIMPLEX

CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.

109 W. 21st ST-NEW YORK

Tel. Farny 2339-6675

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPHTHOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

• 215 E. BROADWAY
 • 100 LENOX AVE.
 • Open Sunday until 6 P. M.



• 1708 PITKIN AVE. BROOKLYN
 856 POPPURT AVE. BRONX
 Eyes examined by the best specialists

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

will be held
BROOKLYN

On November 10th, 8 P. M., at Royal Palace, 16 to 18 Manhattan Ave., (corner Broadway).

NEW YORK

Wednesday, November 12th, 8 P. M., at Mount Morris Hall, 1362 5th Ave.

Purpose: The resolution of the shop chairman meeting to levy a tax of \$5.00 on every member, \$2.00 of which should be given for the steel strikers will be voted upon, also other very important recommendations of the Executive Board will be taken up for consideration.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL No. 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.