

"My righteous
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 27, 3

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. 1. No. 45.

New York, Friday, November 21, 1919

Price 2 Cents

DEMANDS PRESENTED BY PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS

LETTER INCLUDING DEMANDS SENT TO ALL MANUFACTURERS.—UNION GIVES UNTIL NOVEMBER 24TH TO REPLY

Schlesinger and Baroff Assisted in Drawing Up Demands

CLOAKMAKERS PREPARED FOR ANY EMERGENCY

So far as the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia is concerned everything is ready for a new agreement with the manufacturers of the industry. The Joint Board of Philadelphia held many sessions in the course of the past few weeks, at which the demands to be presented to the cloak manufacturers were the topic of discussion. Each and every one of the demands was carefully weighed and measured before it was finally acted upon.

So grave was the responsibility of drawing up the demands that the Philadelphia officials of the union called upon President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff to aid them in the task. Several conferences were held with these chief officers of the International, and at last a full list of demands has been drawn up and submitted to the individual locals for discussion and approval.

At the local meetings the members showed as lively an interest in the proposed demands as did the officials and the members of the Joint Board. Spirited discussions took place at those meetings, but the demands as proposed by the Joint Board were ratified by huge majorities.

The last act in the preliminaries to the new agreement was the presentation of the demands to the manufacturers. This was done in the form of a letter sent out to each and every employer involved as well as to the Manufacturers' Association. The Union gave the employers until Nov. 24 to reply.

The full list of demands is not yet available for publication. In the next issue of *Justice* we will be in a position to give them in full, here it can only be stated that week work, a 44 hour week and a minimum weekly wage are the principal demands advanced.

The Philadelphia cloakmakers are anxiously awaiting the reply of the manufacturers, for upon it depends whether the demands presented by the union will be won in an amicable way or thro' a fight. Needless to say that the cloakmakers are prepared for the worst, and should the employers fail to agree to the demands the combative machinery of the Union will be set in motion.

NEW EXECUTIVE BODY OF LOCAL 25 INSTALLED IN OFFICE

Schlesinger and Baroff Address the Members of the New Board

RULES COMMITTEE CHOSEN

Members of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union local 25 elected two weeks ago to the Executive Board of that union, were installed in office on Saturday, Nov. 15, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

The installation ceremony was marked with little show and pomp though with much earnest and solemnity.

Brother E. Reinsberg called the meeting to order. The secretary of the outgoing Board read the minutes of its last meeting and took the roll call of its members. With this simple ceremony over, the activities and duties of the outgoing executive body of Local 25 were at an end.

The incoming members of the Board were then declared to be installed in office. President Schlesinger, on behalf of the International, delivered the address of welcome, which was more than a mere formal greeting, for the president of the International, who hates to waste time on formalities, took this occasion to express his opinions and make his recommendation concerning the much needed reorganization of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union. According to Brother Schlesinger Local 25 as now constituted is an unwieldy organization with a non-homogeneous membership representing several distinct trades. It would be greatly to the advantage of the union, Schlesinger said, to establish several locals in the waist and dress industry, with a Joint Board to guide the affairs of the industry as a whole. The benefits of such reorganization are obvious; it will introduce autonomy in the several trades comprising the waist and dress industries,

giving the workers in each craft an opportunity to attend to their own particular needs. It will also insure greater interest in the affairs of the union on the part of the rank and file, for with the several locals reduced to a manageable size there will be room for individual assertion and expression of their members. It has been the experience in the unions of the International as well as outside the garment industry, that a greater degree of direct participation by the members of a union in its affairs is followed by an increase of strength and influence of the union, and consequently by greatly improved working conditions.

The members of the new Executive Board of Local 25 listened with grave attention to the address of the president of the International, and it was obvious that they would act on the suggestions and recommendations without unnecessary delay.

Al. Baroff, Gen. Secretary of the International also addressed the incoming Board, welcoming them as representatives of one of the largest Unions of the International and dwelling on the problems confronting them in their responsible office. Brother S. Seidman spoke in the same vein.

The new Executive Board presided over by Brother Seidman elected from its midst a Rules and Regulations Committee to draw up a system of procedure for the Board. Anna Epstein, Pauline Stein, Dora Chrusushin, S. Levinovits and H. Silverman were elected to the committee.

The first regular meeting of the new Executive Board took place on Tuesday evening, November 18th.

INJUNCTION ISSUED AGAINST RAINCOAT MAKERS' UNION LOCAL 20

An Injunction sued out by Mr. Silber against the Raincoat Makers' Union Local 20 is the last development in the strike conducted by the union against his shop, which is located at Richmond Turnpike, L. I.

The strike against Silber's shop is one of the fiercest struggles waged by the Raincoat Makers' Union of New York. It has been on for the last four months. All the workers originally employed in the shop quit work in response to the call.

The firm succeeded in procuring a few scabs, though not enough to conduct its business on anything like a normal scale. Of late the strikers have been particularly active in picketing the shop, and its owner applied for an injunction. The court granted the application and enjoined the Union from picketing the shop.

The injunction is a temporary one. The final hearing will take place in a few days. Ex-Congressman Meyer London will represent the union.

REFFERMAKERS RAISE \$6,000 FOR STEEL STRIKERS

SUM IS RAISED BY MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL 17 WITHIN A PERIOD OF ONE WEEK

Represents Only Part of the Quota Toward the \$250,000 Solidarity Fund

REFFERMAKERS HOLD RECORD FOR LARGEST CONTRIBUTION BY A LOCAL UNION

It is the proud distinction of the Reffermakers' Union local 17 to be foremost in the campaign to raise the Solidarity Fund for the striking steel and iron workers. Though other unions affiliated with the International are doing their duty by their fellow workers in the steel industry, and are sparing no efforts to redeem the pledge of the General Executive Board, local 17 must be given credit for breaking the record. In one week the sum of \$6000 was raised by and among the membership of that local, and this sum, we are informed, does not represent the total amount the Reffermakers intend to contribute to the \$250,000 Solidarity Fund.

In its admirable work on behalf of the steel strikers the Reffermakers' Union expresses in the best sense the traditions of the International and the principle of labor solidarity. The American labor movement may well be proud of having in its midst a union whose vision extend far beyond the narrow horizon of better working conditions for its members only. The members of the International were quick to realize that the titanic struggle in the steel industry concerned not the steel workers alone, but, indeed, the entire working class of the country.

The sum raised by local 17 will be of considerable material aid to the starving wives and children of the Gary slaves. But still greater is the moral aid, the message of cheer that the strikers will receive together with the financial aid. It will give them new heart, inspire them to further struggle against the organized forces of slavery and autocracy. So long as they are not deserted by their fellow workers in other industries the steel strikers can endure even greater hardships than those they are suffering now as the price for their emancipation.

The Reffermakers have set a record. It is now up to the rest of the locals of the International to try to break this record. Let there be a race between our unions. The successful contestant will win an invaluable prize — a place of honor in the annals of the American Labor Movement.

On with the race!

Topics of the Week

White Terror

THE ATTACKS upon all that is progressive and radical are with every day growing more vicious, impudent and brutal. The renewed offensive against the "Reds," started on the eve of the second anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Government in Russia, is still on, and from every part of the country come reports of crimes, atrocities and acts of violence committed against progressive persons and organizations under the pretext of rooting out the Reds.

It may be a mere coincidence, but the organized official offensive against the labor movement launched by the government of the United States, the onslaught upon the fundamental rights of the workers made in the form of injunctions and court ukases against a striking coal miners, and the renewed attacks and raids upon radicals were started at the same time. If one doubts that there exists any connection between these two offensives, one's doubts are dispelled by our striking dailies, whose reporters and editors assure us that such a connection does exist, that the workers in their mutinies against their employers are striving to attain the same aims as those preached by the Reds and that consequently the offensive of the government against labor and that against radicals in general are tending in the same direction.

The raids and brutal attacks upon individuals and organizations charged with being radical are made ostensibly because there is a conspiracy on foot to destroy the government by violence. The people are told that the country is in danger, that the elements of terror and violence have become all too active of late and that they must be shown their place once for all. And ill fate or the madness of a few persons has put an additional weapon in the hands of those who perpetrate crimes and atrocities in the name of "law and order." In a parade of war veterans in Centralia, Wash. three ex-soldiers were shot dead. The local I. W. W. were off-hand charged with the murder and a prominent member of that organization was lynched. While there is so much insistence that everything must be done in an orderly, legitimate way, that the law must be observed at all costs, it is considered quite proper and patriotic that a man is lynched for an alleged crime and that a labor organization is accused of plotting murder before the least attempt at investigation has been made. The law applies when it can be used against radicals and organized labor, but when it comes to a hunt upon radicals or a pogrom upon labor organizations every encouragement may, nay must, be given to violate the law.

The Red-hunting orgies are particularly savage and repulsive in the state of New York. Here we have the Lusk Committee, a body which will go down in history as perhaps the ugliest mani-

festation of reaction in America. Loaded with a sanction by Attorney-General Palmer, who made himself so notorious by his efforts to break the miners' strike, the Luskers swooped down upon a number of radical meeting places and arrested upward of one thousand persons. It goes without saying that these knights of the Black Hundred also seized tons of "dangerous" propaganda literature which could at any time be bought at any book store or newsstand. Of the hundreds of the Lusk prisoners only thirty odd were detained and only against two were serious charges made, one of them is the well-known Irish propagandist Larkin and the other—a member of the Communist party named Gitlow. Chief Magistrate McAddo has ruled that every one of the 7,200 members of the Communist party is liable to arrest and prosecution because of his membership in the party. It is worth noting that the Communist party is outspokenly opposed to seizing the government by means of violence.

No Coal Is Being Dug

THE COAL STRIKE is over. The officers of the United Mine Workers of America rescinded their own strike order in compliance with the ukase of Judge Anderson. The district of justice of the United States has notified the men about the order of the chiefs calling off the strike. All of which proves that the coal strike is over. So certain it was that the leaders of the coal diggers ended the strike by rescinding the strike call that the press and the authorities heaved a sigh of relief and were beginning to get ready for the next offensive against the railway brotherhoods. But the striking miners upset the whole thing by refusing to take the official view on the matter. In their opinion their strike is as good a strike now as it ever was, all injunctions and court mandates to the contrary notwithstanding. And what is worst of all, the miners not only possess their own opinions—they act on them, or rather, they refuse to act, refuse to work. And the government in touching alliance with the coal operators, after it has marched its injunctions and mandates up the hill is now obliged to march them down again, and begin things from the beginning.

It is not improbable that the government suspected some such mischief on the part of the miners, for a conference between the operators and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America was arranged in great haste immediately after the strike had been called off. Neither the government nor the operators would have been any too eager to reopen negotiations on the miners' demands of higher wages and shorter hours if they had really believed the strike was over.

And now the situation is a most ludicrous one, so far as the operators and the injunction government are concerned. The victors do not know what to do with their victory and are anxious to be relieved of it. The vanquished leaders of the miners are none the worse for the defeat. They have the whip hand at the conference, though they are forbidden by law

to boast of the fact. The miners are idle pending the negotiations. The leaders know it, and the operators and the government know that the leaders know it. No threats of a strike are being made—this would be a crime, but why threaten a strike, if the strike is a fact? The usual formula of "either we gain our demands or we strike" has been abridged by the order of Judge Anderson, but in its condensed form it is just as effective. The operators now realize that what they must do is not to hold wage parleys but to settle the coal strike. If the miners' leaders know how to make use of their advantageous position the coal strike will be won despite the fact that the Wilson administration did its utmost to break it.

Martens Makes A Sensible Offer

THE LATEST FEAT of the Lusk Committee is another attack upon the Soviet Bureau in New York. L. C. A. K. Martens, the representative of the Russian Soviet Government, refused the demand of the Lusk Committee to produce copies of his correspondence with his government, for which crime he was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bail.

At the hearing the Luskers again demanded the surrender of the official correspondence of the Soviet Bureau, and this time Martens yielded.

And while he was at it Martens made public a letter he had sent to Secretary of State Lansing in which he offered to provide transportation to Russia for all "undesirable" citizens of the Soviet Republic and all the Russian citizens willing to return home. A sensible offer to accept, it may seem. The government complains the foreigners of Bolshevik leaning are causing a lot of trouble here. Well, here is Martens ready to ship them home at the expense of his Bureau and save our government both trouble and money. But the State Department will not accept the offer, for this would imply a partial recognition of Martens' official standing as well as a partial recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia. And then another thing. When Russian radicals are deported they are sent to Siberia or other districts controlled by counter-revolutionists. There the deported Russian are, as a rule, murdered by the authorities. It is apparently the purpose of our government not only to get rid of the troublesome Russians but also to place them in "safe" hands.

The Broken Pledge

I am authorized by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, to say that the administration does not consider this bill as a rule, murdered by the authorities. It is apparently the purpose of our government not only to get rid of the troublesome Russians but also to place them in "safe" hands.

"This bill" is the Lever Act, under which the striking miners were enjoined. The words are those of Senator Husting—spoken on the floor of the Senate just before the passage of the bill.

—NEW REPUBLIC.

LABOR TO TEST LEGALITY OF MUNITION SHIPMENT TO KOLCHAK

Denouncing the shipment of arms and munitions to Kolchak as "pure and simple gun running, against international laws and the United States constitution," Archie Robertson, delegate from the longshoremen's union, sought and obtained credentials from the Central Labor Council Wednesday night to solicit funds from local unions for the purpose of making a test case of the "filibustering" in the federal courts.

Robertson said he has retained the law firm of Gay & Wilson as attorneys in seeking an injunction through the federal courts to restrain American munitions profiteers from shipping war munitions to Kolchak, whom he described as "not even the head of a de facto government and a filibusterer against the law and peace of nations."

Col. C. E. S. Wood of Portland, noted authority on constitutional and international law, will be asked to act as associate counsel, said Robertson. The services of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho as associate counsel will also be sought.

"We want to make this a test case to determine whether international and constitutional law is still in effect," declared Robertson. "If the federal court refuses the injunction and permits the 'gun running' to continue it means that the government considers the law broken down. It means that shipments of arms and munitions to Ireland, Mexico or any other country where revolutionists are uprising will be entirely legal under a ruling from the United States courts. It will take about \$1,000 to start this work. The longshoremen have already put up \$60 and I hope other unions will be as liberal."

63 PERSONS ARE LYNCHED IN U. S. IN TEN MONTHS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday a statement showing that 63 persons were murdered by mobs in the United States in the first 10 months of 1914. Of the victims 61 were American citizens and two were Mexicans. Fifty-nine of the Americans done to death were Negroes, of whom 11 were burned at stake.

"Among the causes for lynching were 'circulating incendiary literature' and 'talking of Chicago riot,'" says the statement. "Four Negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of the road for a white boy in an automobile, one for an altercation with a white man and one for being a leader of his race.

"Georgia led the states with 17 lynchings, Mississippi followed with 10, Alabama and Louisiana dividing the honors of third place with eight lynchings each.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

BULLETIN WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 17, 1919

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER,
Public School 63,
4th St. near First Ave.
Manhattan

Thursday, Nov. 20th, 7:45 P. M.
Second Lecture by Miss Ellen A. Kennan, George Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married."

BROXNY UNITY CENTER,
Public School 54,
Freeman St. & Intervale Ave.
Bronx.

Thursday, November 18, 9 P. M.
Lecture on "Trade Unionism" by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Friday, November 21st, 7:45 P. M.
Second Lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx, Two plays by great Jewish writers: Schmitz's "Professor Bernhardi" and David Finski's "The Treasure."

Saturday, November 22, 1:30 P. M.
First lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson. Health Conditions in the Shop and Home. Occupational Diseases.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER,

Public School 84,
Stone and Glenmore Aves.
Brooklyn.

Thursday, Nov. 20th, 7:45 P. M.
Second Lecture by Frank Tannenbaum, "Conservative Functions of the Labor Movement."

Friday, November 21, 7:45 P. M.
Second Lecture by Miss Ellen A. Kennan, George Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married."

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER,

320 East 20th Street,
Manhattan

Friday, November 21st, 8 P. M.
Second meeting of class under Dr. Olgin, the play being Hauptmann's "Einsame Menschen."

BULLETIN WEEK BEGINNING NOVEMBER 24, 1919

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER,
Public School 63,
4th St. near First Ave.
Manhattan

Tuesday, November 25th, 9 P. M.
Third lecture by Frank Tannenbaum, "Progressive and Conservative Labor Movements."

BROXNY UNITY CENTER,

Public School 54,
Freeman Street & Intervale Ave.
Bronx

Tuesday, November 25th, 9 P. M.
Second lecture by Mrs. Lillian Soskin Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States."

Friday, November 28, 7:45 P. M.
Third lecture by Mrs. Olga Marx, Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness."

Saturday, November 29, 1:30 P. M.
Second lecture by Mrs. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, "Drinking Water, and Ventilation."

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER,

Public School 84,
Stone and Glenmore Avenues
Brooklyn

Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 8:45 P. M.
Third lecture by Frank Tannenbaum, "Progressive and Conservative Labor Movements."

Friday, November 28, 7:45 P. M.
Third lecture by Miss Ellen A. Kennan. Granville & Barker's "Waste."

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER,

Public School 40,
320 East 20th St.
Manhattan

Tuesday, November 25, 8:45 P. M.
Second Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson, Drinking Water and Ventilation, Clothes in Summer and in Winter.

Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 9 P. M.
Lecture on Trade Unionism by Mrs. Lillian S. Rogers.

Friday, November 28, 8 P. M.
Third meeting of class under Dr. Olgin, play being the new 2-act play by Sholom Ash, as produced by the Jewish Art Theatre.

The third meeting of the Permanent Joint Conference of the Educational Committees of the Locals was held in the Council Room, 31 Union Square, on Saturday, November 15th, at 2:30 P. M. Miss Fannia M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the International in the chair. There were present members of the Educational Committees of many of the Locals, and Dr. Friedland, the Educational Director, and Mrs. Retting, representing the Waistmakers' Union. Mr. Charash, Publicity Manager of the Yiddish Art Theatre, was present at the meeting to state the conditions of our arrangements with the Yiddish Art Theatre for tickets at half price. Tickets will be printed and sold to our members for the nominal price of 15 cents a piece, which will entitle them to seats at half price for all performances in the Yiddish Art Theatre on Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Dr. Friedland announces that the Educational Department has a large number of tickets at half price for our members for the Orchestral Symphony Concerts conducted by Max Jacobs at Aeolian Hall. The first of these concerts will be given on the 23rd of November at 3 P. M.

Owing to a misunderstanding, there was no lecture at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, last Saturday, December 22, at 1:30 P. M. at this Center. All are urged to attend.

The matter of the Workers' College was then taken up. Dr. Friedland reported on the curriculum of courses for the College. It will be divided into two parts: classes for Business Agents, etc., and classes for other active members. Most of these groups will meet in Washington Irving High School, and others, it is hoped, in the College of the City of New York, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, on Friday and Saturday afternoons.

The College will open the first week of December 1919 with meetings on Wednesday evening (for Business Agents); Friday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

No student will be admitted to the College, which will be under the direct supervision of our Educational Director Dr. Friedland, until he has passed an examination. All those wishing to enter the College classes, will please hand in their names to their local

offices to members of the Educational Committees of the Locals or to the Educational office of the International.

The opening celebration of the Brownsville Unity Center will take place at P. S. 64, Stone and Glenmore Ave., on December 13. An interesting program is being arranged for this occasion. Miss Mary Ruth Cohen is in charge of the Brownsville Unity Center. All students in Brooklyn should consult her.

December 6th, 1919 is the date for the opening celebration of the Bronx Unity Center, at P. S. 54, Intervale Ave., and Freeman St. Note the date, all ye Bronxites! We mean to make this a gala occasion.

The Board of Officials of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union which consists of all the Business Agents and other officers

LABOR IN FOREIGN LANDS

A tremendous agitation is going on among the laborites of Scotland and especially Glasgow to demand a "hands off Ireland" policy.

There were recently some sensational revelations in the police courts in Sydney. A couple of detectives were lined up for accepting bribes, and the cases went against them. These detectives were implicated in the incarceration of the I. W. W. men, and they have been so discredited that the result further enhances the belief that the twelve I. W. W. men, now serving long sentences of imprisonment, are the victims of some foul conspiracy on the part of capitalism. Editor H. E. Boote (of the Australian Worker) who has done such yeoman work in trying to secure the release of the men, is again using his pen to good purpose on their behalf.

Mr. Lloyd George's pathetic appeals from his luxurious retreat in Norway for economy in England accompanied by greater production on the part of labor, have so far been received with coldness by workers who have been witness to the extravagant expenditures of the Government on unnecessary wars, and know that the national debt is increasing at the rate of two millions a day. The war against Sinn Fein in Ireland is costing nearly a million a month; the war against the people's government in Russia is costing seven and one half millions a month; the forces in Mesopotamia are costing over two and a half millions a month. The army, navy and air force estimates amount to over 500 millions, which, allowing for all possible inflation, is nearly half as much again as the entire pre-war governmental expenditure for all purposes.

Strikes prevail in Austria in all trades, even professions. The physicians of the Public Health Department threaten to go on strike, complaining that their pay amounts to 6,000 crowns a year, while lamp-lighters receive 11,000 and street car conductors 14,000. Into the already tangled political and economic situation a new element has just been injected by the formation of the so-called Citizens' Committee as an offset to the Workmen's Council. It is composed largely of employers of la-

bor of the Union called a special meeting that last Friday and invited Dr. Friedland and Miss Fannia M. Cohn to speak to them on the Educational program. A discussion followed and the Educational Department offered to organize special classes in English, Economic and the Labor Movement for the Business Agents on days and hours to suit their convenience. The Educational Department expects that all the officers of all the Locals will join these classes. No efforts or money will be spared to have the best instructors and lecturers, so as to give the officers of all the Local Unions a chance to secure the best educational opportunities, as the officers are in a position where they are considered not only the leaders but also the teachers of the many thousands of our members, and nowadays we feel that none should be of a Union unless he is prepared for this great task.

bor, shopkeepers and the mercantile element generally. The program of the committee, as announced, is practically in opposition to the aims of the socialists and other groups allied thereto. It seeks to abolish food control and remove the embargo on imports. An expression of the general uncertainty is given in the inclusion of him for it is now a orgy of speculation on the Vienna Exchange. Stocks of every kind are bought and sold in enormous quantities at the widest fluctuation. The people apparently feel that the crown is becoming almost worthless and that any kind of security is of more value.

THE AGITATOR

The eminently respectable word "agitator" has fallen into dire disrepute. It has taken the place of almost every other distasteful epithet with which men were wont to brand the undesirable individual. There is no valid reason, that we can see, why a perfectly good and innocent word should have descended to the level that "agitator" has. Our dictionary gives the meaning of the word as: "One who, or that which, agitates, rouses, or stirs up." And we would venture the opinion that in its proper meaning the epithet "agitator" is something to be greatly desired.

If conditions on this old globe are in every way ideal, then the agitator in whatsoever cause is a menace. If "man's inhumanity to man" and the exploitation of one group of society by another are myths, then the agitator is a nuisance. If improvements in our economic and social life are not to be desired, then the agitator is an undesirable. But, on the other hand, if our methods of government, our economic and social system, our ethical standards are not what they should be, the agitator is an asset to our national life and plays a very necessary part in the progress of the race.

To agitate for a higher standard of economic and social life for the workers; to rouse the unorganized from their lethargy and assist them to take their proper place in the line of human progress; to stir up the workers' organizations to a larger conception of their responsibilities, that they may be of greater value to the membership; truly, a great and glorious mission is that of the agitator. —Edmonton Free Press.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union office, 21 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1125
 B. SCHLESINGER, President
 A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.
 Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

VOL. I. No. 43. Friday, November 21, 1914.
 Entered as Second Class Matter, January 23, 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 1102 Act of October 3, 1911, authorized on January 25, 1912.

EDITORIALS

ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE MINERS' STRIKE

It is really astonishing how little our authorities and public opinion as represented by our press, think of the rank and file of organized labor. In their opinion the workers are entirely devoid of will and intelligence, and all their acts are but echoes of the wishes and ideas of their leaders.

One can easily understand why the government entertaining such views about the mental calibre of the ranks of labor and anxious to break the strike of the coal miners, decided to deprive them of their leaders. The line of reasoning was quite simple: since the strike was called by the leaders without reference to the wishes of ignorant, dumb miners, and since these stupid creatures will be quite lost without their leaders, if we so many sheep without a shepherd, they will flock back to the mines by sheer force of habit, by sheer instinct.

To make a certainty "double sure", Judge Anderson also tied up the union's funds. This was an extra precaution to insure the immediate collapse of the strike.

The leaders of the miners obeyed the court ukase like good Americans. They did not by so much as a word or gesture aid or promote the strike. But the strike continued and not a man deserted the ranks.

The state should have been content to convince the government and the operators that the leaders are mere agents of the coal miners; that the leaders continue in office and enjoy their authority and the confidence of the men only because they carry out faithfully the wishes of the men. But when one is obsessed by a false notion one will fail to see the truth even if it is staring in one's face and will commit absurdities rather than acknowledge an error.

Such was also the case with our government. From the failure to break the coal strike by gagging the leaders the government did not draw the only possible conclusion: that it is a strike of the miners and not of the leaders, that it is the men who insist on the demands advanced by the leaders. And proceeding on the erroneous assumption that a strike is leader-made, the government through the same Judge Anderson, who had gagged the miners' representatives by an injunction, issued another ukase ordering the same leaders to call off the strike. Failure to comply with the court mandate would be interpreted as opposition to the government of the United States and be punishable as such. Again the leaders, as Americans who "cannot fight the government," complied with the ukase. They did so even a few hours ahead of the time set by Judge Anderson. In a formal com-

munication addressed to all district officers of the United Mine Workers of America they rescinded the strike order and called off the strike.

But, as it was expected by every sane person, the strike was not broken even after the leaders, under duress, directed that it be ended. The miners continue to stay at home as if nothing has happened.

This eloquent though silent demonstration of the miners' determination to strike until they win should have convinced even the most stubborn that the coal strike was not leader-made, that it is the 400,000 men who struck for better working conditions. But so great is the obsession of the government that even now it insists that the miners continue to strike because they are influenced to this effect by leaders,—this time not the regular leaders but Red and Bolshevist volunteers.

One may wonder why the miners had obeyed their leaders when they had called the strike and why they failed to obey the same leaders when the strike was called off. How is it that in so brief a period the Reds have obtained such a sway over the miners as to make them disobey the leaders whom they obeyed to a man only some two weeks ago?

But people who are tyrannized by an obsession are loathe to examine it in the light of facts. Rather than admit that they are in error they will make preposterous assertions and do preposterous things.

If there was a land of legalized social castes, it would be easy to understand this contemptuous view of the "lower classes." It is traditional with the aristocracies of all lands to regard the "common people" as devoid of will and intelligence. And if the lower classes mutiny it is the fault of a few agitators, who must be considered harmless either by imprisonment or by exile, or not an uncommon thing — by a safe berth and cozy nook in the government machinery, thus destroying the causes of mutiny root and branch.

But it is really marvellous that also in our country conceived in and founded on the principle of democracy, which presupposes an individual will power and an average degree of intelligence in every normal member of the community, there should exist the same misconception, the same superstition that the people of the toiling class are but blind tools in the hands of a few agitators. This only shows that our authorities and our press really do not believe in the principle of democracy, for if they did they would seek other causes, the real causes, of the labor discontent, and they would realize that it is the worker himself who is making demands

upon his employers and upon society.

And not until the masters of our society will come to realize that the workers are not minors or mental defectives, that they know exactly what they want, will a remedy for the social ills be found. More drastic legislation may be enacted for malcontents, agitators, Bolsheviks, anarchists, I. W. W., etc., but it will not improve conditions in the least. The prisons may be filled with class captives, a Siberia may be created for the exile of those who dare assert their discontent, but the labor movement will proceed at a quick pace, for the rank and file of labor are not blind tools, but individuals conscious of their needs as well as their aims.

This and only this in the lesson the miners' strike has taught us.

WALTER E. WEYL

Walter E. Weyl, who died last week, was one of the men born of the bourgeoisie and raised in it, but with all his heart and soul devoted to the working class and to all that is noble and lofty. The Cloak Makers' Union is greatly indebted to him for what it is now. He was one of the arbitrators of disputes between the employers and the workers under the famous protocol system. His sympathies were always with the workers. President Schlesinger told us of a case highly characteristic of the decedent. In 1904 the union was practically in its dying stages. There was not money enough to meet the office rent. And it was Walter E. Weyl who contributed 60 dollars to the union, though he was far from well to do at that time.

For the last few years Mr. Weyl was one of the editors of the *New Republic*. This is what the noted weekly says about its deceased editor:

"In this first moment of sudden loss friends cannot speak adequately of what Walter Weyl has meant to this generation of Americans. He was indeed 'Truth's pilgrim at the plough for poor men's sakes.' With toil and doubt, with quaint humor and a spontaneous welcome for all sorts of human beings, the chief motives of his public work were curiosity and love. He wrote a story book for children and conducted statistical investigations for the Government, and between these two poles of varied personal hospitality and scrupulous scientific accuracy his life moved.

He used to say that he could not dislike anyone he had ever met. His anger dissolved into a kind of fascinated understanding. He had no personal opponents. The best man might rage, but what interested him was how perfect a heathen the heathen was. His method was to comprehend, no matter where it led him. He asked questions and he explained, and always when he honestly could, he gave the benefit of the doubt. That is what we who were his friends are remembering to-day. The movements with which he is associated as critic and prophet have already made their own what Walter Weyl taught. But we are thinking of himself, of the man we knew so well and worked with so happily. We are saying goodbye to him, our friend."

OUR CONCERTS AND LECTURES

Cynics from the outside and in our own midst explain the poor showing at our concerts and class meetings on the theory that "you can lead a mule to the water but you can't make him drink." We reject the intimation that the membership of our locals are a dull lot, unwilling to learn, indifferent to the higher things in life. And not we alone—our members are highly-nurtured when charged with responsibility to education and artistic diversion. Certain it is that the International as a whole and the individual locals cherish education and art, and tax themselves to the utmost to promote enlightenment among the members. Yet the results attained hardly justify the efforts and the money spent. Last Sunday, for instance, local 1 arranged a splendid concert followed by a lecture on the new problems in the labor movement. The artists and the lecturer were there, but the hall was more than half empty, and those who did drop in came well toward the end of the evening. Perhaps the failure to advertise the affair extensively accounts for the poor attendance, but then again, our three weekly publications keep our members informed about the activities of our Educational Department as well as the educational activities of the individual locals, and there is really no excuse for this lack of response.

Education, of all things, cannot be gammed down the throat of the unwilling. Let the members of our locals say openly that they want none of education, and our Educational Department will liquidate its affairs, thereby saving the union thousands of dollars and the energies of a number of much needed officers. But if the members profess to be interested in education, if it is true that they value the efforts of the union in this direction, they must show it by attending the classes and lectures arranged for them. There is not a member of the International, however cultured or unlettered, but can find in the program of our educational activities a course of study to suit his tastes or needs.

We hope it is the last time we have to reproach our members their lack of response to the higher things, to the things that count most in life.

DOLLAR WORTH 37c.

The dollar of 11 years ago has lost 63 cents' worth of purchasing power and is now only worth 37 cents according to a memorandum issued by the war department in supporting the plea to congress for salary increase in the army. It is stated that since the armistice was signed one-sixth of the officers in the entire service have resigned because they cannot meet present living costs with an 1908 salary. It is declared that reports from all over the service indicate that officers and men are being swamped by the high cost of living.

Reports from officers on duty in China show that the purchasing power of the American dollar has sunk so low that it is worth less than Chinese money.

Our Educational Aims and Problems

By Dr. LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND
Educational Director, I. L. G. W. U.

In my first article written as Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, I thought it best to describe briefly the present activities and plans of our Educational Department. So that what follows is merely an exposition of the educational work in its present form.

In the weekly articles that I shall write after this, I intend to go, in greater detail, into the purposes, aims, and methods, of trade-union education. Little by little, we must transform our education, — transform its spirit as well as its aims, — so as to produce an educational system based on the industrial and economic facts of our life. To follow along the old-fashioned academic lines in our educational work would be to make it useless, ineffective, and apart from the realities in the life of the working man and the working woman. We have definite bases, as workers, as trade-union members, as parts of the huge industry, as members of families, and citizens of communities. On these bases, the superstructure of education for grown-up workers must be built.

It will take time to accomplish this change in the principles, aims and methods of education. But through our co-operative system and through the help of every member of the International, we will meet with success. It is a great and inspiring task. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel and make education our business, as we have made work our business. For the time will come when the workers, — all of them, hand and brain workers, will unite to control industry. Are we prepared for this? Only education, real labor and trade-union education, real education for a fuller, finer life, for a better, wholesomely human, — can prepare us for the work that lies ahead.

Ultimately, it will be the aim of labor and trade-union education to transform the usual academic education and to shift the latter over to the profit of the industrial and economic conditions. This can come about only very slowly and gradually, but it must be looked forward to, and planned for directly.

In the meantime, the Educational work of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has two aspects. On the one hand, we attempt to reach as many of our members as possible for intellectual, cultural and recreational instruction. This is mass education and can be carried on, for the time, only along broad lines. The other aspect is that of training especially good material to act as officers, secretaries, leaders, shop committeemen, etc., in the trade-union. Here, there is opportunity for a more specialized form of education, more systematic and better aimed.

In our country, and in possibly the majority of our trade unions, the problem of labor education is complicated because of the existence of a large admixture of foreign-born. This makes our educational situation much more difficult than that in England, where the W. E. A. and so forth, do not have this special difficulty to combat. For this reason, especially in the International, attention must

be given to the problem of acquainting the immigrant, recent, or of long standing, with his environment. This means, first of all, help him to learn the language medium of his new environment so as to obtain a better acquaintance with his new milieu. Therefore, the teaching of English for beginners, as well as for more advanced students, is the first necessity to meet this situation. This does not imply surrender of such foreign language as our members speak can handle. On the contrary, there is a great advantage in bilingualism.

The activities now going on in one of our Unity Centers, as we call the Public Schools in which we carry on a good part of our educational work, include not only courses of study but also concerts, forums, evenings combining educational films with short talks on the subject of the film, which is sometimes on a matter connected with our industry, as well as some music, so as to obtain a balanced program. We have planned, also, for our membership, in order that they may acquire a more balanced and wholesome appreciation of the drama, music and so forth, group attendance at plays, concerts, etc. followed by a discussion of these matters led by the instructor.

For special, hand-picked groups which forms our Workers' College, we have prepared a course of study. In it emphasis is laid on direct, practical problems of the organization, of an understanding of trade-unionism and the labor movement in general, and of business methods that enter into organization work. We feel that both the leaders, as well as the rank and file in the trade union movement, must be ready to inherit the new industrial situation which is now shaping. We are making every attempt to create and foster new energy, power and trained effort for the labor movement. This necessitates, among other things, some knowledge of the evolution of trade-unionism, an understanding of contemporary labor problems, and of the economics of industry: of production, distribution and consumption.

The two greatest present difficulties we face are these: first, the necessity for educating the workers to the need for education, so as, in time to reach the greater part of our members. This is the real problem. We are dealing with it in a great variety of ways, among others, through a Joint Conference of the Educational Committees of all Locals. This Conference meets at stated intervals with the educational Director and the Secretary of the Executive Education Committee. It forms a means of cooperation among all the locals of the Union in any given city and is the only way of discovering the needs of each Local for the purpose of meeting these requirements. In addition, there is an Executive Committee made up of the secretaries of the Educational Committees of the Locals, which attends largely to the secretarial work involved, and is a further means of spreading the gospel of trade-union education.

The second, present difficulty is that of a complete lack of text

books, etc., suitable for our purposes. We are preparing to cope with this matter and hope to have, before long, a number of text books that will suit our needs.

The above is possibly an inadequate summary of our work as it is already organized. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union initiated trade-union education in this country. While there is much we can learn from England and other countries in adult education, we are convinced that our problem is unique and much more complicated than is countries that are far less cosmopolitan in their make-up. Of our ultimate hopes and aims, we have made a few suggestions in this brief exposition of our work.

As we have already pointed out, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union initiated systematic labor education in our country, but it has never been in-

ention or practice to isolate our educational work, on the one hand, from the broad stream of public education, and on the other hand from the more specific and widening current of trade-union education. Following our initial work in the field of education, trade-unions in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, Seattle, and other cities of the far West have established Workers' Labor Colleges. With all of these efforts at trade-union education we are striving to establish the closest possible relations, as our International is adverse to keeping our own educational efforts in a water-tight compartment, as it were. We suggest that efforts to co-operate in trade-union education, and to co-ordinate curricula, text books, etc., would be of great value for the whole trade-union education movement in America. It is only through the education, not only of the officers, leaders, etc., of the Unions, but also of the rank and file, that the trade-union can discover, preserve and enlarge its place and sphere of influence in the entire social structure.

The Boston Police

By W. B. RUBIN

Primitive man had no police.

He owned no property, save that for immediate consumption.

Police were designed, originally, for the protection of property: the cave man was able, usually, to protect his own life.

The pioneer, whether of forest, field, or mine, never thinks of police. Tenderfoots never pioneer.

We live in a civilization, now, that measures success in terms of property.

When one owns more than is within the compass of his survey, he hires an assistant.

Police are the assistants of the property interest classes.

For a long time, now, the policeman has been the hiring to enforce his master's "Law and Order."

When servitude was abolished in the form of chattels, it found itself revived in the form of jobs.

When courts ceased talking of master and servant in terms of ownership, their discourse followed in terms of contract.

The master then lifted the policeman — the soldier of his vested interests — out of the contractual ranks, and uniformed and brass buttoned him into office.

With insignia and oath, with club and authority, he was hailed the superman among his fellows!

Thus the carpenter and the machinist of yesterday became the policeman of today, sauntering the highways with arrogant mien.

Strikes were the oasis hopes of the toiler's industrial desert; the policeman, with their clubs, were the stalwarts of a master rule.

For a long time, the policeman took particular delight in clubbing his brother man of nether employment into submission, compelling him to stick to his job regardless of all its hardships and deprivations. But this healthful, caustic exercise aroused in the policeman a voracious appetite. What restitution!

The uniform quieted his mind, but there was nothing, not even

his club, which would please his hunger. His stomach showed more native sense than his brain.

And the policeman who had cracked many a striking head with his faithful club for daring to cry out against work in hunger, found himself face to face with the H. C. of L. — sad, indeed, to have the tables turned, and to become, as it were, a victim of his own brutality!

In dignified manner, the policeman petitioned his superiors for relief — the reply came that this was sworn to protect the constitution of his state as well as the constitution of the United States.

Hunger is a Bolshevik. The poor policeman had the state constitution and the United States constitution in mind, but his stomach made him remember his own constitution as well.

When his petition failed to bring the desired result, he found a human response from the very ranks he was in the habit of beating with his club.

Lo and behold The police of Boston struck!

What a shock to the vested interests!

And the fact remains that whatever becomes of the Boston police, other municipalities throughout the land immediately passed measures to increase the pay of policemen from fifteen to thirty per cent.

For the first time, society has learned that hunger in a uniform is just as rampant as in overalls.

The Boston policemen's strike marks a new era in man's protest against the inhumanity of our undemocratic industrial time.

Well, it was time for Boston to innovate another uprising.

Don't you remember the old Boston Tea Party!

Report of the General Secretary

LAI D BEFORE THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS LAST MEETING IN BUFFALO.

We have begun several weeks ago a very active campaign in the Corset Ladies' Neckwear and Petticoat trades of New York City. There are several thousand workers in each of these trades in New York City and their conditions are much inferior to the conditions of other ladies' garment workers in this city. The Petticoat worker had already received the attention of the International Union a couple of years ago, and after an abortive strike, the small Union in that trade went to pieces. It is not a very easy matter to organize and it is my opinion that it will require hard work and considerable sacrifices to build up a compact Union in this trade. The Ladies' Neckwear workers, particularly the cutters among them, were approached several times during the past few years by organizers of the International Union. It seems to me that the prospects at present are far better in this large and prosperous trade than they ever were. The same may be said about the corset industry which has a number of large shops in New York City and which we are organizing at present quite rapidly. Brother Meyer Weinstein was engaged for work in these three industries and he is at present assisted by a woman organizer. It may be necessary to enlarge the organizing staff in this field very shortly, as matters develop.

Brother A. Snyder of Philadelphia, lately Business Manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board, was engaged for out-of-town work recently. During this period he visited Baltimore, where he settled a strike of ladies' tailors, Local No. 101, and has worked together with vice-president Seidman in the city of Worcester, Mass. and Hartford, Conn. in connection with strikes of ladies' garment workers in those cities. Organizer Steiner is at present working among ladies' tailors in Paterson, N. J. and has also been active in working among Raincoat Makers at Trenton, N. J.

In speaking of out-of-town, I wish to say that our organizing activities in the smaller towns in New York, New Jersey, Mass. and Penn. towards which a drift of shops of our industry is noticeable, are still not properly arranged and would require your special attention. We have, during the past period, had a strike of Waist Makers in Schenectady in the shop of Kurruck which was settled satisfactorily after a struggle of a week. We donated \$200 to that strike and sent Miss Jennie Matras twice to Schenectady to aid in the conduct of it. We are also keeping on our payroll Brother T. J. Purcell of Troy, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is active in our interest in that locality of Central New York, embracing Troy, Schenectady, Albany, Glen Falls and a number of other towns where ladies' garment shops are springing up in profusion.

I was in Toronto on August 27th subject to the instructions of the members of the New York meeting of the Central Executive Board, as you may see from the minutes of the special meeting of August 19th. I have had meetings with the strikers and have found that our decision to support them was well merited, and as you will very likely hear from the report of vice-president Koldofsky, our hopes were crowned with considerable success. I also visited New Haven and addressed there a well-attended meeting of ladies' tailors. These are now set on strike under the management of vice-president Seidman.

Another situation which requires the attention of the Board is the corset field in the city of New Haven. After the Bridgeport success, vice-president Seidman was instructed to proceed to New Haven to attempt to organize the local shops, particularly the Newman and the Strouse-Adler shop. In spite of all efforts and heavy expenditure, no progress at all was made in New Haven, and the Strouse-Adler shop, owned by the political boss of the city, Isaac Ullman, appears to be absolutely impossible of organization. It would be therefore futile to go on with the work as it is, and a decision on this matter should be arrived at.

During the last two months we have had considerable work in New York City with the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association. The relations between this Local Union and the Association of their trade were never any too pleasant and they were not improved by the agreement concluded between the Union and the Association during last February in the heat of the Waist strike. Owing to certain disarrangement between the Union and the Association, the President of the Association had instructed its manager not to deal with the Union until that particular controversy was settled. It was a direct breach of the agreement, and the Union has treated it as such and the agreement was thus brought to an end. Later the Association maintained that the agreement was not abrogated by their direction and wanted to submit the matter for arbitration. The Union, however, insisted that they would confer with the Association only on questions of new demands and would not arbitrate an accomplished fact. Letters to that effect were exchanged between the Association and the International Union and the matter rests there. The actual influence of the Association in the trade is small and, as I said before, their relations with the Union were never cordial as the members of the Association had always maintained an attitude of hampering and obstructing the Union rather than cooperating with it. I have attended all these conferences and have taken part in the negotiations.

The ladies' tailors in almost every city have made remarkable strides both in organizing and in winning demands and improvements during the past few months. The Ladies' Tailors of Chicago were the first to win forty-four hours and improved conditions. The Ladies' Tailors of Philadelphia have become merged with the Cloak Makers Union and, from what I learn, they have been improving their conditions rapidly. The Ladies' Tailors of Boston have finally organized themselves and have just recently won a strike with the aid of the Boston Joint Board and their Manager, Bro. White. In New York City we are just at the end of a general strike of Ladies' Tailors which involved the entire industry and which has resulted in the winning of a forty-four hour work-week, a \$60 minimum per week and numerous other conditions. The only detail in this strike which has not yet returned to work, are the alteration workers in the Department Stores where some difficulties may be expected. The strike is under the management of vice-president Lefkowitz, who had been in charge of it by its very inception and who has contributed materially towards its success.

We have a Ladies' Tailors' Local in Rochester of recent origin, Local No. 129, which has accomplished con-

siderable results for its members and is at present, of its own accord, organizing the rest of the workers in that city. I attended conferences between Local No. 25 and the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association of New York City regarding the application of the preferential clause, as modified during the last settlement, in their shops. These conferences were also attended by Bro. Max Finkelstein, the

new Chief Clerk of Local No. 25, who formerly held a similar position in the New York Joint Board. The work of Bro. Finkelstein of Local No. 25 has so far been very satisfactory and it is to be hoped that he will find the work even more agreeable in the future. We have also, a few weeks ago, added in taking title in the Unity House at Forest Park, Pa. As you will recall, this Board had authorized the General Office to invest, if necessary, \$10,000 in this proposition, and we have done so at present in order to insure the placing of title to the Unity House Association.

(To be concluded in next issue)

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM. B. SHENKER

Constitution Committee To Report

In addition to the regular order of business to be taken up at the coming general meeting, three matters of special importance will be submitted to the membership for action.

One of the choosing of the city for the next convention of the International. The second important matter is the nomination of officers for the union as a whole for the ensuing term of one year. The third, and this may be regarded as the most important, is the report to be rendered by the Constitution Committee on the amendments to the Union's constitution. It is the desire of the Executive Board, after the necessary changes will have been made, to have the constitution printed in booklet form and supply each member with a copy.

Whether the amendments can be adopted at the general meeting is yet to be determined. However, according to the constitution, one reading can legalize the adoption, provided the Executive Board makes the meeting a special one for that purpose. The members are advised to attend for, in all likelihood, the question of adopting the changes already prepared by the Committee may be brought up by the Board.

The changes already drawn up are important. The Committee has voted in favor of two amendments that will both increase the duties of certain officials and will make heretofore unimportant posts important.

The attention of prospective candidates is called to the notice printed elsewhere in this paper. Candidates for general offices who are in arrears on the night of nominations will not be eligible. The posts to be filled are: president, vice-president, general secretary, financial secretary, an inner guard and two delegates to the Central Federated Union. The meeting at which nominations will be made, and at which the other special matters will be taken up will be held next Monday, November 24, at Arlington Hall, 33 St. Mark Place. The meeting which is a special one, opens at 7.30 P. M. sharp.

Miscellaneous Cutters' Nominating Officers

At the last meeting of the Miscellaneous Branch, which was held last Monday, Nov. 17, the members nominated officers for the ensuing term of one year. Reports, which were printed here last week, were submitted to the membership by business agents Perlmutter and Fleisher. The candidates nominated are: Manager,

Samuel Perlmutter; and Business Agent, Jacob Fleisher. As may be seen, both nominees are virtually elected, the membership not having nominated any one for either of the two posts in opposition. The only offices contested are the two posts for the Executive Board, four members having been nominated: They are Harry Friedman, Jos. Machlin, Dunief and Jos. Bokser. Of the two present members of the Board only Brother Friedman is up for re-election. The members of the Miscellaneous Branch for the Election Board are: Brothers Is. Cohen and Isa. Metzkin.

In the Dress and Waist Branch. Despite the fact that the election is not over yet, preparations for the control of the Dress and Waist cutting industry are under way. Pink working cards have been ordered printed for the coming season. Members of this branch are informed that beginning January 19th new working cards will be issued. Those found working after that date with the white card now in effect, will be called before the Executive Board to account for the failure to obtain a new one.

In addition to the step taken here in preparation for the coming season, also a control of all the shops is now being planned.

Though the present Manager, Israel Lewin, is determined to go out of office, all the preparations are being carried on under his advice. He has also promised to assist the coming manager in every way possible. Hence the membership need not feel too greatly concerned for the future management of this division.

A Correction

It is with regret that through some clerical last week's issue did not clearly state, who the nominees were for business agents and Executive Board members for the Dress and Waist Branch. The names of the candidates for agents were altogether omitted and the names of those who are running for the Executive Board were inserted under the head of Business Agents. The following is a correct list of candidates for the offices mentioned: The candidates for four business agents are: A. Sonen, Emil Widor, John W. Settle, Samuel Sadowaky, Bro. Stoller, Samuel Kahn and I. Brenner. For two members of the Executive Board: Hyman Goldberg, Abraham Lebowitz, Julius Levine, Charles Stein and Louis Ostrover.

Proportion of the Organized

What is the Percentage of the Organized Workers in the Organizable Occupations of the United States

By J. W. SULLIVAN

When Elbert H. Gary, speaking Oct. 24 at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, asserted that "from 50 to 90 per cent or more of labor in this country is non-union," he intended the assertion to be of use chiefly among his class of anti-union, plutocratic employers and their retainers, to mislead the masses of unorganized, un-Americanized foreign labor, ignorant as to the strength of trade unionism in the United States. This is one of the stock-in-trade "thumpers" so often repeated by the imitators of Chairman Gary that it is being echoed in a part of the public press which should know better. Its intrust comes to light on a moment's examination.

The latest census gives the number of persons "in gainful occupations" as:

Males	30,000,000
Females	8,000,000
Total	38,000,000
This total was thus classified:	
Agriculture	12,650,000 33.1
Domestic and General Service	3,770,000 9.9
Professional Service	1,700,000 4.5
Public Service	460,000 1.2
Clerical Service	1,700,000 4.6
Trade	3,600,000 9.5
Total	32,900,000 87.2
Extracting Minerals	965,000
Mechanical Work	10,858,000
Manufacturing and Transportation	2,837,000
Total	14,100,000 37.2

Grand Total ... 38,000,000 100
 In no country are 100 per cent of the first group (28,900,000) organized to any extent in trade unions.

In the second group (14,000,000) besides wage workers there are employers big and little, the higher salaried employes, young persons learning trades, unskilled, unassimilated foreigners, craftsmen in small industries and numerous persons self-employed. Only estimates can be formed for the numbers in these classifications, which either have interests apart from those of the wage workers or in all countries are unorganizable.

In this group of 14,000,000 are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 employers and high salaried employes? Are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 youths of the apprentice age? Are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 adults in its other categories? These queries, when put to statisticians, bring no positive figures as they involve the uncertainties of guess work. If there is an average of 2,000,000 in each of these three classifications (total 6,000,000) the number of organizable men and women in industry in this country is 8,000,000 (14,000,000 minus the 6,000,000). The American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods now count up 4,500,000. This would give 55 per cent of the total 8,000,000 organizable organized. But if the three classifications have 7,000,000 instead of 8,000,000, the percentage of the organized becomes 63 (4,500,000 out of 7,000,000); and if 8,000,000, the percentage is 75 (4,500,000 out of 6,000,000).

But, come to the practical question. In any particular industrial contest between buyers and sellers of labor

power the proportion of the organized to the unorganized in all the extent of America has little bearing. The outcome of any such struggle depends upon the number of the unorganized and unemployed who are qualified to work at the occupations affected and reachable within a practicable hiring area and willing to undertake union conditions. It is to be kept in mind that in every community masses of the unorganized are union sympathizers, showing themselves within the sphere of union influence whenever there is a strike. Statistics fail to annunciate these potential unionists.

The wage conflict being most active in industrial centers, the workers in them are in general thoroughly organized. The more highly skilled trades in many American communities have an effectiveness in unorganized labor of 100 per cent.

Yet employers' spokesmen go on repeating that "the trade unions represent 10 per cent (or 15 per cent) of American labor," that only "one-eighth (or one-tenth) of the workers" are in trade unions in the United States. "Here are the official figures," they say: "Thirty-eight million workers; less than four million unionists." They substitute "workers" for the census phrase "persons in gainful occupations," and thus make up their fiction.

In the light of the foregoing analysis of the census statistics the American trade unionists have the better of the argument. They can certainly claim for industry 54 per cent organized as a minimum. They can claim more without venturing into vague probabilities. They can admit that the census figures are not fresh, but none others except rough estimates are to be had. They can also admit that in the first of the groups above mentioned are some wage-workers possibly organizable. They can further admit that in the A. F. of L. are comprised more than one hundred thousand and Canadians. But these modifications made, the percentage here claimed for union labor are not seriously affected. It is to be kept in mind, too, that in the A. F. of L. statistics there are included neither the independent union nor the I. W. W.

Under-rating the numerical strength of the American trade union movement is frequently accompanied by an overrating of the British movement. A member of an American employers' commission was recently quoted in the London Times as saying: "While our workers are 85 per cent organized in unions, the trade union of the United States have only about 10 per cent so organized," and the impression that the proportion given to Britain is a fact seems to prevail generally.

But the statistics for Britain do not show 85 per cent of "the workers" organized. Far from it. Mr. H. G. Williams, in a carefully prepared paper read at the annual convention of the British Industrial League in August last, estimated that in 1906 there were in the Kingdom 15,420,000 "occupied persons," of whom 2,500,000 were income tax payers, the remaining 12,920,000 having incomes under £100 (\$400) a year. For the latter the groupings were:

Agriculture	1,690,000
Domestic service	2,050,000
Commercial, professional	2,340,000
Persons working for themselves	3,320,000
Manufacturing trades	6,410,000
Railways	610,000

LABOR ITEMS

BEHIND THE SCENES

While lawmakers, editors and publicists are shrieking that the country is threatened with revolution and that drastic legislation and a large standing army are necessary, the Guaranty Trust Company makes this statement in its semi-monthly lighter to business interests:

"The confidence of the average citizen in the ability of the United States to weather any storm is profound and there is not the slightest chance of any revolutionary movement making headway."

U. S. HAS NO MATERNITY BENEFITS

Washington. — The United States is the only leading industrial country of the world that has no state or national maternity benefit system, says Dr. Henry J. Harris in a pamphlet on this subject, issued by the United States Children's Bureau. Eighteen countries have such systems. Few of these countries offer benefits to all mothers, but there is a general agreement that wage earners should be included. The benefit is usually money, either a lump sum or weekly payments, and occasionally medicine and medical and surgical service.

The pamphlet quotes a leading British publication which states that while maternity benefits is a boon to the household when it comes, the maternity benefit in itself, and unconnected with any provision for prenatal care or for attention after the birth, does not afford alone "an adequate or a satisfactory provision for the great service of child birth."

FOOD COSTS KEEP JUMPING

Washington. — The retail price of 23 necessary articles of food increased 1 per cent in August as compared with July, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics. Between August, 1918, and August, 1919, the increase was 12 per cent.

From August, 1913, to August, 1919, the increase was 91 per cent. The most notable increases are: Ham, 100 per cent; bacon, 105 per cent; pork chops, 115 per cent; corn meal, 120 per cent; flour, 124 per cent; lard, 161 per cent; potatoes, 163 per cent.

The bureau states that the August, 1919, figures are "more than in any previous month."

OUT OF THE DARK OF YESTERDAY WE HEAR STRANGE WORDS TODAY

The National Industrial Conference at Washington has presented the spectacle of men contesting a plainly worded declaration of the right of workers to organize.

It is as if the dead had come to

Mines and quarries	1,000,000
Casual labor	500,000
Total	15,420,000

The four classifications last named in the table number 4,540,000. If, as reported at the Derby Trade Union Congress in 1918, the number of British trade unionists was 4,500,000, and the foregoing table as a whole warrants an estimate of about 9,000,000 persons organizable, the proportion organized in Great Britain is somewhere about 50 per cent. But Mr. Williams also says that "in 1913 there were about 15,200,000 persons with incomes under \$160 employed by others," a statement indicating considerably less than 50 per cent organized.

life. It is as if the intolerance and ignorance of the early Victorian period had returned to spread confusion among us. It is as if men had forgotten progress and lost the wish for further progress.

It actually is a fact that men who want great power in industry declare against allowing working people to organize for the purpose of bargaining collectively and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing! This happened in Washington!

John Spargo told the conference that in his grandfather's day it was a crime to belong to a union, but that by the time he himself joined the union some 30 years ago the question of the union's legality had been settled. He said that in his own union experience he never had known what it meant to be denied the right to join his fellows in collective bargaining.

And yet facing him sat men who were contending that right—admitting it in the abstract, yet seeking so to hedge it about in practice as to destroy the meaning and value of it.

These are strange and wondrous days. Great dangers are about us, yet men in high places walk and think as if the age-old answer of the bourgeois could suffice to solve the problem. That such conduct throws a greater burden upon the constructive labor movement is something they do not comprehend. That the human brain will go on thinking and striving toward the realization of ideals is something that they do not understand. It is too bad.

—Trinity Labor Review.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

Here is an easy way for you to figure out your weekly pay. Buy "Kleid's Hourly Wage Reckoner." There you will find the exact amount you are entitled to according to the numbers of hours you work during the week.

JACOB KLEID,

42 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

It may also be obtained in all reliable book stores, price 25 cents.

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,
83 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Mills,
135 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
33 East 23rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
Snappy Dress,
810 Sixth Avenue.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

RUSSIA'S REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

A Course of Lectures by

DR. I. A. HOURWICH

Economic Expert of the Russian Soviet Bureau

A timely, interesting study of the emancipation of the great Russian people from the time of Peter the Great.

COURSE OF 12 LECTURES \$4. SINGLE 35c.
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS

RAND SCHOOL, 7 EAST 15th ST., N. Y.
START FRIDAY

KNOWLEDGE IS
POWER

JOIN A CLASS OF YOUR
CHOOSING AT ANY OF
OUR UNITY CENTERS.

REGISTER WITH YOUR
LOCAL OR AT THE
NEAREST CENTER.

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



A. DELBON
Shear-Expert
485-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts.

PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A Dignified Profession 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 30 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, 53 Gramercy.

CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND NOMINATION OF OFFICERS:

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.

DRESS AND WAIST: Monday, December 8th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, December 15th

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.

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

Safe and Powerful.



Efficient Service.

SIMPLEX

CLOTH CUTTER
BUILT TO WEAR
WITHOUT REPAIR

SIMPLEX
CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
169 W. 21st ST NEW YORK
Tel. Farragut 2539-6675

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

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



* 1709 PITKIN AVE, BROOKLYN
* 216 PERSPECT AVE, BRONX
Eyes examined by the best specialists

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. SCHORR.

S. SCHORR'S DESIGNING ACADEMY
961 Southern Boulevard,

Spiegel Theatre Building, Near 163rd Street, Bronx, N. Y.

Patronize Our Advertisers