

"My brightsome nose, I hold fast, and will not, let it go."
—Job, 27A.)

JUSTICE

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

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

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Philadelphia Locals Reject Employers' Demands

President Schlesinger Meets Workers' Committees and Confers with Employers.

The women's wear manufacturers of Philadelphia are falling in line with employers of other cities. They too have come out with a demand for a "pound of flesh" from their workers: smaller wages and a longer work-day.

The Philadelphia cloakmakers have given their employers a fitting reply to these demands, two weeks ago. Last week, the thousands of girls and men employed in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia have framed a unanimous answer to their employers, at a great meeting held on Thursday, December 16th.

This meeting was called at the big assembly room of the Labor Lyceum. Over 2000 members of Local No. 15 crowded the place to capacity, and a still larger number was turned away for lack of space. The meeting was characteristic for the unusual spirit and enthusiasm which attended it. President Schlesinger came from New York especially to attend this meeting, and was received with a remarkable ovation.

The meeting was addressed by Elias Reisdorf, the manager of Local No. 15, who described in detail the conference held between the representatives of the Union and the waist and dress employers' Association. He was followed by the well-known labor speakers H. Weinman and Miss Pauline M. Newman, the president of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia. Both these speakers exhorted the workers to stand solidly behind their Union and not to recede one iota from their present standards and conditions.

President Schlesinger was the last speaker, and he discussed the still prevalent high cost of living and the unreasonableness of the employers in demanding a reduction of the earnings of the workers. In speaking of the conditions in the trade, Brother Schlesinger, among other things, said as fol-

lows: "The Union will do everything in its power to see that this question is settled in a peaceful manner, and will try to avoid a conflict. And I hope that the more intelligent manufacturers within the employers' association, who understand their business, will work in the same direction, for peace in our industry. Should, however, the spirit of injustice take the upper hand among the manufacturers, and they will force a fight upon the workers, the Un-

ion will meet this challenge in an effective manner."

On Tuesday, December 21st, President Schlesinger left again for Philadelphia, to take part in the conference between the Philadelphia locals and the manufacturers' association. He is expected to meet with the committees of our various locals in that city in an earnest endeavor to dispell the heavy clouds that are gathering in the industrial skies of Philadelphia.

NEWARK CLOAKMAKERS GREET PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

On Tuesday evening, December 14th, the Newark Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 21, tendered a very warm reception to President Schlesinger in the big Montgomery Hall, Newark, N. J. A big crowd came to hear from President Schlesinger greetings and a report on conditions abroad, and particularly in Russia.

President Schlesinger delivered an interesting talk, which was received with a storm of applause. After the meeting, Local No. 21 entertained President Schlesinger at a banquet in Sherry's Manor, at which there were present a number of officers and active members of Local No. 21, and the officers of the Newark Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 115.

Cloak and Skirt Makers of New York!

Saturday, December 25th, is a legal holiday. No member of the cloakmakers' Union is to work on that day, and all are to be paid fully for that day.

It is the duty of all cloakmakers to take particular care that no one is working in any of our shops in this city on Christmas Day. We wish to impress it upon the minds of every member of our Union that each is to become personally responsible for the strict carrying out of this order.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will not meet next Saturday owing to the holiday.

In speaking of the New York Cloakmakers' it would not be amiss to remind them of the necessity of regular payments towards the Million Dollar Defense Fund. This fund must be created so that the holidays which the cloakmakers have won for themselves may be maintained in the future. The employers will be quite willing to grant you holidays without pay. What they don't like is to pay for these legal holidays. They would be only too happy to get rid of the unions which force them to pay the workers for these days of rest and recreation in our industry.

The Million Dollar Fund of the Cloakmakers' Union will be the best guaranty that the conditions which the workers have gained for themselves will never be taken away from them. Let the cloak-

makers, therefore, see to it that this fund is materialized as quickly as possible. The \$5.00 installments for the Million Dollar Fund must come in with the same regularity, loyalty and enthusiasm, as on the day when the decision to raise the fund was adopted.

SEATTLE CLOAK UNION IN DISPUTE WITH EMPLOYERS

Brother Cooper, secretary of Local No. 28 of Seattle, Wash., has informed the General Office that the local organization is having a serious dispute with the employers of that city at the present time.

"The manufacturers of Seattle," Brother Cooper writes, "will, of course, endeavor to look for workers among the cloakmakers and ladies' tailors in New York. We appeal, therefore, to them not to permit themselves to be misled by any promises or trickery. Let no union man, cloakmaker or ladies' tailor, leave for Seattle until the trouble with the employers and the union is settled."

This dispute which has arisen in Seattle, like in all other cities, is due to the insistence on the part of the local bosses to "weasel" the conditions by the rather popular present-day method of reducing wages and lengthening the working hours in the shops.

Governor Smith Pardons Three Union Men

Governor Smith of New York signed, a week ago, a pardon for three members of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, who had been sentenced to long terms in State prison, about a year ago. They are Brother Hermann Altman, David Tanenbaum and Barnett King.

These men were sent to serve long terms in the State prison, not because they were caught at some heinous crime. They were arrested in the course of a bitter fight which Local 20 had conducted against a small employer, by name Silver, on Staten Island. The strike started about sixteen months ago and lasted several months. These three men acted as pickets in front of the shop. Silver procured an injunction against picketing by the Union. Later a fight was provoked by some unknown men near that shop and by brought charges against these pickets, that they assaulted him. This frame-up succeeded and a local judge sentenced these union men to two and a half years in State prison each.

The Union, has, of course, done everything in its power to free these innocent men from jail. Finally it succeeded in moving Governor Smith to review the proceedings of their trial and their sentences were annulled.

Thanks for incessant activity on behalf of the innocent and loyal union men are due to Mr. Joseph Baranoff, an old friend of the ladies' garment workers' organizations in New York City, who had contributed a great deal of his time, influence and energy to draw the Governor's attention to this case. The Joint Board of the New York City also has taken part in the efforts to free these three men, and among the committee that went to Albany to lay the case before the Governor, there were Brothers Israel Feinberg, Philip Kaplowitz and Louis Tanager of the Cloakmakers' organization of New York City.

Needless to add that the leading spirits behind this pardon movement, in Local 20, were Brothers Louis Wecker and Samuel Friedman, the manager and the secretary, respectively, of that local.

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WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' ATTENTION

Saturday, December 25th is a legal holiday in the Waist and Dress Industry. No member of the waist and dress locals is permitted to work on that day and is entitled to pay for same.

All those who work only five days per week are to stop work on Friday, Dec. 24th at 12 noon and receive pay for full 44 hours, in accordance with the agreement in our industry.

Joint Board Waist and Dress Industry of N. Y.
Morris Sigman,
Gen. Mgr.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

The Steel Trust in the Lockwood Inquiry

THE inquiry into the manipulations of the building trust in New York City, conducted by the Lockwood Legislative Committee, has discovered not only criminal collusion between the trust, the building contractors and a certain type of "labor leaders" in the building trades, but it has succeeded in exposing in all its nakedness the brazen ruthlessness with which the steel magnates of the United States are endeavoring to destroy the labor movement of this country.

If the Lockwood Committee had done nothing else but made the public acquainted with the autocratic power exercised by the steel trust over building operations in New York City to the detriment of union labor, it would have served its end very well. It appears that one of the major factors responsible for the shortage of housing in the Steel Trust with its various subordinate interests operating in a high-handed manner in New York City and in all important industrial centers.

Steel is a very essential factor in construction. In the erection of large buildings there is at least 50 per cent spent on steel alone. The testimony brought out by the Lockwood inquiry shows beyond peradventure that the steel mills have been compelling builders and building contractors to buy steel from a certain group of promoters, those who belonged to the "Iron League Erectors Association," at prices fixed by the trust. It was further disclosed through the testimony of the heads of the steel mills themselves that they have used every possible means of coercion and compulsion to prevent construction in New York City by union labor, and had favored all contractors and builders who employed non-union men on their jobs.

There is little news in that for all those who have watched the activities of the Steel Trust and its depredations during the last strike. The thanks of organized labor are nevertheless due to the Lockwood Committee, and perhaps to the steel magnates themselves, for the brutal frankness with which they have admitted on the stand their attitude towards organized labor and their efforts to destroy it as far as they could. They openly declared that they are for a union of capitalists, but that the workers need not have any unions and cannot dictate working conditions.

Let us hope that these revelations will serve as an eye-opener for a great many workers in America who have heretofore not been able to see the true relationship between capital and labor in America, as exposed through the very mouths of their enemies in the course of last week's investigation.

Miners Elect Officials

THE United Mine Workers of America, the biggest individual labor union in this country, has just recently concluded a referendum for the election of its chief officials. The returns show an overwhelming majority for the present incumbent of the presidency of the United Mine Workers, John W. Lewis. William

Green, the Secretary, was returned unopposed.

The election of Lewis and Green is a matter of considerable significance. It indicates clearly that the miners who had the choice of electing a progressive president have nevertheless re-elected Lewis who is regarded as a staunch conservative. It at once repudiates clearly the theory of those in the labor movement who are rash enough to believe from spotty indications that the great masses of workers in America are ready to adopt radicalism and radicals as their leaders. It contains likewise a lesson of the power of an entrenched machine within organizations. Doubtless there were greater numbers among the mine workers who, if organized, would have voted against Lewis and for his progressive opponent. These forces, however, were scattered, and without cohesion no demonstration of strength is possible.

The returns in a number of other unions during the past several months show an unmistakable trend towards conservatism. The hasty and explosive expectations of those in the labor movement who believed that they could take a short-cut towards the millennium under the influence of events in far-off Europe, have been revealed in all their immaturity. The road of the progressive and the radical within the labor movement is long and hard. The educational work should not stop for an hour nevertheless, as in this work alone there lies the sole guaranty and hope for a more enlightened labor movement in America.

The "Crime Wave" in the Big Cities

A SERIES of daring hold-ups, continuing unabated for the past several weeks, has finally aroused public opinion in New York to a pitch of white heat. A number of robberies, culminating in murders, particularly in the shopping centers of New York, has of a sudden disclosed the helplessness of the Police Department and its inadequacy to cope with the wide-spread lawlessness all over the city.

Coming, as it does, on top of acute unemployment, this epidemic of robberies is quite significant. It is interesting to observe that the general press, as a rule, does not find time to explain this criminal wave by any rational or logical criterion. Only occasionally one runs into an explanation that most of these criminals are not habitués, but former soldiers who have become used to the handling of firearms and who finding themselves at present in economic straits, do not hesitate "to take a chance."

It is all too apparent that lack of jobs and the flourishing of crime go hand in hand. To point that out is, however, not the business of the leaders of public opinion. They would rather hide this fundamental though ugly feature of the situation and would confine themselves to denouncing the laxity of the city authorities.

League Session Ends in Clash

THE assembly of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva for several weeks, has ended its first session. Most of the delegates have gone away

in a spirit of fight with the Council of the great powers, which, from the very first day of the session of the League of Nations, never failed to demonstrate its supremacy and power over the assembly.

The net results of the League of Nations' meeting have been very small indeed. The endeavor by the more progressive elements within the League, to revise the covenants of peace, have resulted in failure, and Argentina was even compelled to withdraw from the League on that account. The League attempted to classify and to standardize some of the mandates over the former German colonies, and over similar lands that have been created by the treaties. The all-powerful Council, however, refused to give the assembly the right to either change or classify these mandates.

From the very first day of the meeting, the League of Nations conducted its executive work in private, and regardless of the attempts of the progressives within that body, the majority steadfastly refused to give the light of publicity turned upon its work. A similar fate befell the question of the reduction of armaments, the principal object of the League, as we were given to understand at its inception. The League of Nations and the Council have taken no tangible action in this matter, except as to tacitly acquiesce in the position of Japan, that it could not cease arming as long as the United States, and co-incidentally England, are increasing their armaments.

The prospects for the League of Nations today are not very bright, indeed. Shorn of its actual powers by the Council, the function of the League is reduced to an advisory capacity, and in spite of even good intentions, it is likely to prove powerless against the imperialism that permeates the minds of those who are at the helm of the three great powers in Europe, France, England and Italy.

Anti-Strike Bill Rushed Through Senate

THERE can hardly be a better criterion for anyone who wants to gauge the true spirit and attitude of our Upper House with regard to labor, than the Senate's action on December 16th, when by a record vote it rushed through the Poindexter Anti-Strike Bill.

The bill makes it a felony for any person, or persons, by spoken, written or printed word, to advise, solicit or persuade employees of a common carrier of the United States to quit employment. If enacted into law this bill will be a direct blow and challenge to every railway workers' union in the United States, as it aims to deprive them of every right to strike, making any such act punishable by prison and money fines.

The hasty way in which this bill was passed, and the fact that not a voice was found on the floor of the Senate to protest against it at that time, is of deep significance. Of course, there are a few senators, among them La Follette of Wisconsin, who if on the floor of the Senate at that time, would have strongly protested against the enactment of this bill and would have forced it to be sent back for reconsideration. These senators, however, are in a very small minority, and it is still doubtful if they will succeed in forcing a reconsideration of this vote.

What is interesting, however, is the fact that the nation's Upper

legislative house is ready for anti-labor action at the first signal, and that with a House of Representatives composed of a similar lineup of more organized labor may expect to have to battle for its very life during the next few years.

Unemployment Rampant in England

UNEMPLOYMENT in Great Britain, which has been steadily growing, has created a serious problem which is becoming more and more urgent with the advent of Winter. There is general anxiety over the situation in the big cities of England, as nearly every trade in the country is affected. Unemployment is common among the clerks, among the middle class occupations as well as among manual laborers.

In labor circles it is declared that there are about 1,000,000 men out of employment in England today. The majority of these have dependents, and the total number of persons suffering from the present conditions is placed at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. A large proportion are former soldiers. There is a general tendency on the part of trade unions and local authorities to rely upon the Government to solve the problem. The national executive committee of the Labor Party recently passed a resolution declaring that the "present scandal of innocent starving persons should be allowed to continue" and calling upon the Government to maintain persons for whom no work is available.

It is asserted that the Government could maintain the unemployed of all England for ten weeks for the sum of one million pounds, and in view of the huge sums which England is spending upon her navy and other armaments, this sum for the tiding over of her army of unemployed looks modest enough indeed.

Meeting of Unity Volunteers To Be Held Dec. 28

The second meeting of Unity Volunteers will be held Tuesday evening, right at work, (5:30 P. M.) at the Public School 40, 314 East 20th Street. You are expected to attend and show your colors.

Give up an hour on Tuesday and come to the meeting. The success of this great bazaar must be of your making. Unity needs you now. Remember your enthusiastic pledge made at Forest Park last summer.

The committee calls for 500 volunteers to

1. Join the Unity Chorus—under the leadership of Proshnikoff.
2. Get contributions for the bazaar.
3. Distribute 500 beautiful bazaar posters in every conspicuous window in the city.
4. Distribute 100,000 attractive throw-aways.

There is but little time left. During this time all of New York and vicinity must be awakened to the call of our Unity Bazaar. Every hall must be visited and thousands of throw-aways distributed. Workers' Circle and Socialist Party branches, as well as other unions, must be visited, and our bazaar made popular.

These are but mere hints as to the innumerable tasks before us. A handful can not do all. You can do some kind of work.

Fall in line. Come to the meeting positively, and be assigned.

Do your share for Unity. Today.

Health Talks

By Dr. I. A. GALDSTON
Educational Director of the J. B. of Sanitary Control.

"EYES AND THE WORKERS"

When Mother Nature made man she must have anticipated his follies for she seems to have provided for them with the munificence of a mother. To most of our organs, such as the heart, liver, kidneys, pancreas, etc., she has given several times the substance and energy they require for absolutely normal function. It is because of this that we can abuse our various organs to a certain extent with relative impunity. And yet, despite this, we succeed in taxing ourselves even beyond this margin of safety, as can be seen from the fact that most of us die "before our age."

Among the organs most abused by man, perhaps none suffers more than the eyes. In the garment industry particularly, nearly seventy-five out of every hundred have one thing or another the matter with their eyes. It is true that because of the tax our industry imposes upon the worker's eyes one would expect a greater percentage of sufferers. Still this fact fails to explain in full the great percentage of eye ailment among our workers. More responsible than the industrial eye strain is the general ignorance, of our workers, on matters of eye hygiene. It may be said with certainty that were our workers to be as careful about their eyes as some of them have now been taught to be about their teeth, equally encouraging results would be secured, and the percentage of sufferers would be greatly decreased. To appreciate the truth of this claim let us see what the eye is, and how it works.

The eye is like a camera, consisting of a lens, a closed box and a sensitive plate of film. It is a self-regulating camera; one that adjusts itself to light and to distance. It is also a self-filling camera, that is, its film changes continually, the sensitive material being reproduced constantly. Like every camera the eye merely takes a picture; the interpretation of the picture is left to the brain. In order to make this appreciation and understanding of the picture possible, there must be some connection between the eye-camera, and the brain, and in fact we find such a connection existing in the optic nerves.

As to the pictures themselves, these are made up of differing light values running from deep shadows to bright lights. Different shades of light are produced by the difference in reflection found in various substances. The light from an electric bulb falling on a silver spoon, on a piece of paper, and on a piece of cloth, will show us the spoon as very bright, the paper as less bright, and the cloth as dark. The reason for this is that the silver spoon throws off and into our eyes much of the light that falls upon it, the paper throws off less, and the cloth reflects still less.

It is necessary to understand all these points because upon them is based our eye hygiene. Thus we can now appreciate why bright

unshaded light is injurious to the eyes. A bright light shining directly into the eye, consumes the sensitive material of the eye's film, and wastes the eye's strength.

For the same reason we should avoid reading printed material which is upon glazed paper. The smooth and bright paper-surface throws so much of the light that falls upon it into our eyes that it is difficult to read the printed letters. We can now also understand why lights, even though shaded, should not be placed in front of our eyes. For to see a thing well, we must see it through its reflected rays, which requires that the source of light be behind our back, or over our shoulders.

What is true for the brilliant light, holds true as well, though in another sense, for the insufficient light. Both strain and injure the eye. Under this head may be put the eye strain incidental to reading in cars. The constant shifting of the paper, due to the jarring of the car makes it hard for the eyes to get a proper pic-

ture of the printed letters with the result that eyes are many more times strained when reading a page on a car than when reading the same page under proper light, and when at rest.

Still another cause for eye strain is reading or working in a stooped position. The eye has a rich blood supply, and stooping causes a congestion and inflammation of the eyes. In addition to the above named factors contributed to the ruin of our eyesight may be noted certain practices common to the workers. Among these we find as the most important one, the rubbing of the eyes with dirty fingers and cloths. Next comes the practice of buying glasses from peddler cart peddlers, and from irresponsible oculists. The eye should never be rubbed or roughly treated, and it should be especially guarded against dirt. Nor should glasses be bought from other than responsible optometrists. Remember that not every eye trouble requires glasses for treatment, and that badly fitting glasses can do great damage to the eyes.

Note.—The workers of the I. L. G. W. U. should note that the Union Health Center, at 131 East 17th Street has an eye clinic at which the workers may have their eyes examined every Monday from 3 P. M. to five P. M.

LINES OF PRAISE

Editor, "Justice":

While sitting in the class room of our Workers' University, I feel like exclaiming "Long live our International!" For no matter what attitude we may take towards the ways and methods of organization by the trade unions, we cannot help admiring the educational work done by our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

After every lecture on Economics, Literature, etc., I realize my vision broadening and my mind made to think clearer. I see new horizons appearing before me, while the darkness of my mind gradually leaves me.

It was our International that was the pioneer in the field of education for the masses. It is up to us, individual members of this great organization, to make this highly important enterprise a success by spreading the message of education broadcast among the workers. An enlightened working class will create an emancipated world.

I hope, dear editor, that you will allow me some space in your journal to express, through the above written lines, my feeling of esteem for our educators.

Very sincerely yours,
S. GARBER.

NOUVELLES DE MONTREAL

La dispute avec les manufacturiers contre une réduction de salaires, ouvrage à la pièce, échelle de production, etc., qui a été faite contre les manufacturiers, dans tout le pays, n'a pas été négligée à Montréal.

Les ouvriers en confection de Montréal sont à faire la même bataille que les ouvriers en confection de tous les autres centres des États-Unis et du Canada. Nous avons actuellement des greves dans les manufactures suivantes: Royal Coat, Nathan Landes, Miller Bros., Taffert Dubrofsky et Harry Rother, tous contre la réduction de salaire et ouvrage à la pièce.

Comme des attentats ont été commis par quelques-uns des membres de l'Association Manufacturière afin de réussir à réduire les salaires, mais des actions promptes et déterminées de la part de l'Union ont obtenu un prompt règlement.

Celui qui écrit cette lettre (Gerant du Bureau Conjoint) a dernièrement visité le Bureau en chef de l'International afin de conférer avec le Président Schlesinger, pour savoir quel moyen prendre afin d'améliorer la situation à Montréal. Un plan a été mis en pratique et a très bien réussi. Il est très difficile de dire, à cette conjoncture, comment l'Union va sortir de ce présent conflit. Ce qu'il y a de certain, c'est que l'Union est prête à déclarer greve à toutes les manufactures qui oseront essayer d'enfreindre nos conditions si durement obtenues.

Le grand cri parmi les manufacturiers de Montréal est: Production! Production! Actuellement, l'Union a des séries de conférences avec les manufacturiers, afin d'étudier la question de production et toutes les autres matières qui peuvent survenir de temps en temps. Un Président impartial du nom de Mr. Howard S. Ross, un homme de grand talent, a été engagé, et de nouvelles négociations sont entamées pour

trouver des moyens afin de mettre le blâme (si blame il y a) de diminution de production ou il appartient. S'il y a des ouvriers dans le métier qui ne donnent pas une bonne journée d'ouvrage en retour du salaire qu'ils reçoivent, ces quelques-uns devront en subir les conséquences seuls, et non pas toute l'Union entière, ou le système à la semaine. L'espoir de l'Union est que nous pourrions venir à une entente amicale avec l'Association Manufacturière, et de cette manière, payer le chemin pour un nouveau contrat quand le contrat actuel sera expiré dans quatre mois d'ici.

La situation dans l'Union des Ouvriers en Imperméables, laquelle est sous le même contrôle que les ouvriers en manteaux, est très sérieuse. Jusqu'à cette semaine 100% des membres de l'Union des Imperméables ont vu leur ouvrage diminuer depuis deux mois. Les manufacturiers ont décidé de fermer leurs ateliers parce que les ouvriers refusent d'accéder à leurs demandes de réduction de salaire et diminution de leurs plants, et par ce fait mettant la moitié des ouvriers sans emploi.

Une seule manufacture, La Canadian Rubber, a complètement fermé ses portes, mettant plus de 200 ouvriers sans ouvrage.

Nous traversons actuellement une grande bataille avec la Montreal Waterproof Co. qui ont démenagé leurs ateliers à la campagne. Cette greve dure depuis 10 semaines et est combattue avec beaucoup de courage que la première semaine. Les manufacturiers ont cru qu'en tenant leurs ateliers fermés, ils vont réussir à faire rendre les ouvriers par la faim. Ils vont certainement attendre très longtemps parce que les ouvriers sont déterminés de ne pas céder; la longueur du temps ne les effraie pas. Nos membres sont certains qu'à la fin ce sera mieux pour eux.

Depuis les derniers six mois, il est apparu quelque chose de bon-

veau à Montréal, nommé Contracteurs. Ces parasites dans la confection des imperméables et des manteaux sont encouragés par des employeurs peu scrupuleux qui cherchent par tous les moyens possibles à rétablir le système de sauteurs à Montréal.

Ces hommes qui ont quitté l'Union afin de servir des maîtres de cette capacité dégradante, comprendront bientôt leurs erreurs et retourneront certainement à l'Union avant qu'il soit longtemps, comme quelques-uns ont déjà fait, et l'Union agira avec eux comme elle agit avec les scabs.

Cette semaine, une surprise a été de voir la National Rubber Co. venir à une entente avec ses ouvriers, cette compagnie ayant été la première à comprendre la futilité d'essayer à faire rendre ses ouvriers par soumission.

Les greves que traverser actuellement le bureau conjoint de Montréal, et le fait que presque tous les ouvriers ont été sans travail depuis quatre ou cinq mois, et conséquemment n'ayaient pas payé leurs contributions, a beaucoup affecté la réserve financière de l'Union, mais nous espérons pouvoir les remonter par quelques moyens qui seront adoptés aussitôt que la nouvelle saison sera reprise.

Pour conclure, il ne serait pas bien de ne pas mentionner que la décision si longtemps attendue concernant une augmentation de salaire telle que demandée par l'Union, a été refusée par le président impartial. Ses raisons sont que les demandes de l'Union étant justifiées, mais que vu les présentes conditions de l'industrie, il dit que pour le moment il ne peut rendre de décision, et remet la question à notre présent Président Impartial, d'avoir à s'occuper de la question aussitôt que les conditions du métier seront changées.

J. LAMICH,
Gerant du Bureau
Conjoint de Montréal

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE UP TO DATE

The Lockwood Committee with its chief counsel, Samuel Untermyer and associate counsel, Leonard M. Weinstein, at the head, deserves full credit for what it has already accomplished in the investigation conducted under its direction. We say that without being guilty of any illusory beliefs that the Lockwood Commission can succeed in completely eradicated the nest of graft and corruption in the building industry.

It is quite true that to a limited circle of men the sad role of the Brindell in the Building trades unions was not a secret. This limited circle of persons knew that some of the building unions, with their leaders and management, were a sore upon the body of the labor movement of New York. It was still less of a secret to these people that the Steel Trust and its subsidiaries hate union men worse than the devil, and that such corporations like the National Erectors' Association are here for no other purpose but that of combatting trade unionism with all the means at their command.

Yet, while these facts were more or less widely known, no one besides the culprits themselves had any true conception of the immense ramifications of the machinery that was built up for corrupting and destroying the trade union movement in the building trades. Credit is therefore due to the Lockwood Committee for the light that it has shed upon this situation and for having compelled the miscreants themselves to confess to their dark plans and actions.

The trade union movement at large is still keeping silent over these disclosures. It apparently is still fearful of the dark powers of Brindellism. Sooner or later, however, this ostrich policy will have to be abandoned, and to save its reputation, its very existence, the labor movement will have to remove this cancer with the sharpest of instruments. It is time to argue that the trade union movement is justified in not placing Brindell on trial because he has not yet been found guilty by a court of justice. Brindell and his crimes belong primarily to the court of the labor movement. Brindell has brought upon the labor movement the scorn of a great many earnest and sincere people, and the labor movement must try him accordingly without being obstructed by the technicalities and the legalistic finess of the Littletons and the O'Connors. We are confronted in this case with facts of corruption and treason that cry to heaven, and on the basis of these facts Brindell and his coterie must be branded and cast out like a pest from the labor movement.

Whatever slight suspicion one may have entertained before that the Lockwood Committee with its investigations of Brindellism had meant to hunt the trade union movement of this country, it must be stated now beyond cavil that in having so mercilessly torn off the mask from the union-smashing corporations in the building industry the Committee has proved its full sympathy with the honest and genuine labor movement of America. No matter how hard Mr. Grace, of the well-known Bethlehem Steel Corporation, had tried to dodge an open statement that he is a bitter enemy of union labor, Mr. Untermyer compelled him to come out with his true colors. Mr. Grace was forced to admit that the American capitalist hates trade unionism like death and that his aim is the complete destruction of the labor movement in America, an aim for the achievement of which he is ready to sacrifice a great deal.

And while this was not a secret for a great many people, and while the purpose of the National Erectors' Association and of many similar corporations throughout the width and breadth of our land was an open book to great numbers, these corporations have nevertheless been able to disguise their true aims under the false flag of the "open shop." They have been incessantly telling us that the "open shop" means a place of employment where no distinction is made between a union and a non-union worker. Mr. Untermyer tore this mask off their faces, and they stand today before the whole world as the inveterate enemies and sworn adversaries of the trade union worker.

Some wisecracks may argue: Haven't the employers sufficient ground to hate such unions like the Brindell outfit, and aren't such employers true public benefactors because they endeavor to destroy these unions with all the power they possess? This ostensibly plausible argument, however, can be met in a few words: The Brindell business is just the result of the abominable fight which these captains of industry are waging against the trade union movement. They have driven the union worker, through their wily plots, to do his work under cover, and once human activities must be done in the dark and not in the open, corruption and graft inevitably follow in a great many cases.

We say, therefore, that the Lockwood Committee, no matter what the effect of its investigations upon specific cases might be, has already accomplished a great deal. It removed the veil of secrecy from a mass of ugliness within our community. There they stand before us—

on the one hand, the grafting officers of the building trades unions, unmasked in all their repulsiveness; and on the other hand, the great captains of industry, mercilessly exposed and fashed. These discoveries must sooner or later lead to a complete change in the inner life, strivings and fighting methods of our entire trade union movement.

TWO CONFLICTING CHARGES

The clothing employers, engaged in a desperate fight against their workers, locked out because they refuse to return to piece work and to the sweat shop, have made public two conflicting charges.

On the one hand they accuse them of "sovietism," of plotting to become the masters of the tailoring industry. The workers, according to our super-patriotic employers, are pupils of Lenin, and full-fledged Bolsheviki. On the other hand, their attorney, Mr. Gordon, the selfsame gentleman who had won for himself such undying notoriety as the bosses' leader in the dress and waist strike two years ago, has made the statement that the leaders of the Amalgamated are grafters par with Brindell of the building trades fame, and he threatens the Amalgamated with dire results and a legislative investigation.

How can these two charges be reconciled? The members of the Amalgamated can be charged by the bosses that they aim at a greater and ever growing share of control and management of the industry until they have become the complete masters thereof. The Amalgamated can also be accused by their employers of consisting of a mass of unscrupulous and ignorant persons whose leaders aim solely at filling their pockets with filthy graft extorted from their employers. Each of these suppositions can be entertained singly, but it is obviously absurd to assume that both might be correct.

One may believe or not believe in sovietism, but one must admit that in order to aspire to it, workers must be possessed of a considerable degree of intelligence, independent thinking and revolutionary idealism. And having admitted that, the second charge by the employers, that the officers of the Amalgamated are unmitigated grafters, falls of its own absurdity. Graft is only possible in such a labor organization where the workers are densely ignorant and completely incapable of independent thought and action. If we are to take both these charges at their face value, we shall reach the conclusion that the clothing workers are both revolutionary fighters and graft-ridden persons; men who can act and think independently, and men who permit themselves to be bamboozled and sold out by a gang of grafters at the same time.

Even a babe in arms can understand that this is an impossible combination; that both these charges are hopelessly conflicting. We would therefore advise the clothing employers to come to an understanding with their spokesmen, their eloquent mouthpiece, Mr. Gordon, in these two propositions; The Amalgamated is either a horrible nest of dangerous revolutionists and Bolsheviki who are bent on nothing less than the introduction of a Soviet Government in America, or the Amalgamated is a coterie of grafters. Both together, these charges cannot stand, unless the employers are willing to admit that already in the early stages of the fight they have lost every vestige of reason and logic.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE

Within the limited space of our journal, we can hardly afford the luxury of commenting upon the value of the many contributions that have appeared in its columns during the past several months. We are, perforce, compelled to leave that to the kind judgment of our readers. We, nevertheless, deem it our duty and pleasure to single out in this connection the articles contributed by the Director of our Record Department, Brother Alexander Trachtenberg.

The outstanding feature about these contributions are their simplicity and clarity. They require no commentaries and present a vivid picture of our entire International in all its branches and sub-divisions. These articles are full of figures, but these figures indicate the creative work that had been invested in the building of our International. We wish to confess that we never believed so much ourselves in the strength of our organization as when we read these "dry" articles replete with figures and tables. It is only when we consider that the International Union with its membership of over 100,000 composed of various nationalities, races and sexes is a voluntary association of workers, that we can appreciate how promptly these men and women meet their obligations to the organization and how small is the number of those who remain in arrears. One sees clearly from these articles that the true strength of an organization lies not in compulsion and force, which is so prevalent, to our regret, in certain labor circles, but in the free will and the clear consciousness of its membership.

We have, indeed, learned a great deal from these articles. We hope that our readers have benefited from them as well, and if some of them have failed to read these contributions heretofore, we suggest that they read and reread them again. It will only strengthen their faith in their organization, which at the present hour requires all the loyalty and support that could be given to it.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

VI.

From the first minute that I entered Lenin's room I began to feel perfectly at ease and at home. As I settled down in the chair proffered to me I reached out faintly for my package of cigarettes. Then I reminded myself that it might be proper to inquire whether he objected to smoking, which I did. In reply he rose from his seat, walked over hastily to a little table and brought over an Ashtray. I struck a match, and Lenin lazily remarked: "Your matches are Russian, I can tell that by the odor." (A present-day Russian match when struck issues a strong smell of sulphur before it gets to burning.)

"Can you speak Russian?" He asked me in English.

"Regrettably, no," I replied.

"When I came here I understood one word in a hundred. Now, I believe, I can understand one word in twenty-five."

He laughed.

"Were you born in America?"

"No, in Russia—in the city of Kovno. But I emigrated to America at the age of twelve, and knew very little Russian at that time." I mentioned that on my way to Moscow I made it my business to visit my old home town.

He became interested. "You were in Kovno? How are things there? Are the Jews being persecuted there too?"

I told him that they were not, and that the Jews have no cause to complain about the Lithuanians as far as anti-Semitism is concerned. Lenin asked me whether there is any anti-Semitism in America. In speaking of the condition of the Jews he then said the following:

"The hatred towards the Jews is deeply rooted and ages old. It will take time to uproot and eliminate it. The intensified anti-Semitism of today, however, is the result of economic conditions mainly. The Russian pogroms, for instance, were principally the result of an organized attempt to stifle the revolutionary movement. We have no pogroms and no Jew-baiting in Russia at present, we have no anti-Semitism!" he said with emphasis. Of course, one cannot vouchsafe for what others may secretly feel, but it certainly does not exist in the open."

We began talking about the trade Union movement in America.

"You are the president of the women's garment workers," he remarked, "and what about the workers in the men's clothing trades?"

I told him that they too have powerful unions, but that they belong to a different national organization.

"Is your organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?"

"I was aware of the point of view of the Bolsheviks with regard to all other organizations which do not adopt their program and I felt somewhat discomfited at this question. I became afraid lest my answer might bring a discordant note into our friendly chat from its very outset.

"Yes," I said, "ours is one of the oldest and strongest organizations in the American Federation of Labor," looking at him fixedly with the purpose of ascertaining what effect my words would have

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

upon him. He must have understood what was in my mind for he said:

"Unions should and must belong to their national organizations. You probably are aware of my point of view with regard to this from my pamphlet 'The Infantile Disorders of Leninism' which was translated into English."

"Then seat union is quite contrary to that of Daniel de Leon who was organizing opposition Socialist Unions in America?"

"Of course, of course," he replied.

We did not enter deeply into this question. I have said already that his answer was rather diplomatic and this was indeed had a good reason too: in the pamphlet to which he referred to me, Lenin, states, indeed, that unions must belong to their national organizations; but he prescribes there instructions for guidance which are even more "Bolshevistic" than staying out of national organizations. He advises in fact not "horing from within" but smashing from within.

The next question was mine.

"Comrade Lenin," I said, "I want to get from your own lips a general review of the situation in Russia; her economic conditions, her position on the battle fronts and her prospects for the future. I want to have the opportunity, upon my return to America, to tell our working masses what I have heard personally about it from you."

He began to talk with emphasis and warmth, and I felt that the words were coming from the depth of his heart and that they were permeated with an almost religious conviction. "You cannot imagine how much our Russian people have suffered already and how much it still is suffering from famine, cold and want of everything. But the sacrifice is well worth, because we are destroying capitalism. Bolshevism is such a success because of the war. The people were bleb white; they were sick, tired and worn out. The people demanded peace, work and land. Kerensky was a bourgeois, and he could not give the people these things; the people looked to us as their saviors, and we, the Bolsheviks, undertook the great work of salvation."

"We made peace with Germany—the famous Brest-Litovsk peace. The bourgeois world condemned us for that treaty. The social-patriots called us compromisers. Picture to yourself, what you would do if armed bandits held you up and if in order to save your life you would have to part with your money, your weapon and your automobile. Should you be called a compromiser for that? Imagine further, that after you had given up your valuables to these bandits you captured them subsequently and shot them, should you still be called a compromiser? Well, I am that sort of compromiser. Our compromise with Germany was just that kind of a compromise."

"We have conquered all our enemies. The fate of Wrangel will be the fate of Denikin and Kolchak. Poland will also have to conclude peace. Winter is approaching, and it is just as difficult for Poland to conduct war

fare during Winter as it is for us. It may take two more years before we are enabled to begin the reconstruction of Russia. But after that matters will move fast. Ten years thence all Russia will be electrified, and everything will be produced with the aid of electric power. The world will then see what Socialism is and what a salvation it is for mankind."

"But what about meanwhile, until these two or ten years?" I asked.

"Our situation is already not quite as difficult as it was before," he said. "Let me cite an example. We have succeeded in getting in during the preceding year from the country districts about 100 million poods of grain. This present year we have brought in 283 million poods, and if we succeed in doubling this amount the coming year, our food problem will be settled and we shall abolish money thereafter altogether."

His remark about abolishing money reminded me that I had in my pocket a half million of Soviet roubles. "What will then become of my fortune of a half million?" I asked laughingly, and extracted from my trouser pocket a handful of bills.

Lenin laughed heartily. "How much of this fortune worth in your American money?" he asked. But we immediately became earnest again. The word "America" apparently had to do with this change of the tenor of our talk.

"Yes, America," he remarked, "the American Government has lost its head completely. It has arrested hundreds upon hundreds of people on the mere suspicion that they were Bolsheviks and has created thereby an atmosphere of panic permeated with rumors of Bolshevik plots. American newspapers portray us like wild men. We are nevertheless thankful to them; they work for us. They aid us in the work of getting the masses of workers interested in our cause, in Bolshevism and its aims. They, perhaps, could not act otherwise. They have tried to suppress Communism through a conspiracy of silence, but did not succeed. So they turned to other methods, the method of calumny and falsehood."

I asked him if he knew of a telegram published in the New York press that he, Lenin, was arrested by Trotzky. He laughed again.

"Let me tell you something which will amuse you still more," I said. "After Dora Kaplan shot at you, the entire press in America had it reported that you were dead. One big New York daily, attempting to show how generous-minded and honest it was, printed quite a eulogistic post-mortem in which it assigned you a place as the greatest statesman of our age. The next day your death was denied in the press, and you can imagine the predicament of that editorial writer."

Lenin was almost convulsed with laughter.

We began talking about the policy of the American Government towards Russia. He asked my opinion concerning that as he was desirous of learning the attitude of the American workers towards the blockade and the campaign carried on in the press against

Soviet Russia: I told him a number of facts which interested him quite a great deal, and ventured to ask him his opinion regarding the relations of these two countries in the immediate future. He was optimistic. Some of his opinions may so new to the reader. Here is what he said:

"America needs us. She is getting ready for a war with Japan. She will need Russia for strategic and all other reasons. We have all and many other articles which America would want. We have lands along the Pacific Ocean which America would probably like to have. You were no doubt told about the American business man Mr. Vanderlip, who is in Moscow now and is negotiating with us about some big deals in the name of a group of American bankers and prominent business people."

"Yes, I heard about it," I replied. "I have even had the opportunity of seeing the letter which was addressed to you. The letter begins with the words 'Your Excellency' and ends with 'Your obedient servant'. Rather complimentary, is it not?"

"Yes, Vanderlip is a Yankee business man," Lenin replied with a smile, "he is not concerned with Bolshevism or Socialism. His mind is occupied solely with business. Such a fellow makes a decent impression, especially as we have to deal with capitalists, we would prefer to deal with gentlemen like Vanderlip."

An hour passed in this talk. The telephone rang, and his secretary brought in a telegram. I looked at the hour: it was after eleven. I told Goursky that Lenin must be very tired and it would probably be advisable that we leave. Lenin overheard my remark and said:

"It is true, I am tired; but I am too tired to eat, write or even sleep. Can't you spend another while?"

"I observe you are quite used to working overtime," I said.

"We must work long hours; we have a revolution on hand," Lenin said smilingly.

The Rand School Ball

Two features of the Rand School Ball, which will be held on New Year's Eve at Madison Square Garden, will be the beauty contest, with prizes for four of the fairest women who will attend the ball, and the awarding of 10 prizes, consisting of two weeks' vacation each at the Rand School Summer Camp.

Among the artists who have already received invitations to judge the beauty of those who attend the ball are Art Young, Ryan Walker and Willy Pogany. Other names of experts in feminine beauty will be added later to the list of judges. At least four prizes will be awarded to the contestants. The prizes will be announced later.

The International Dance Pageant, for which dancers are being sought weekly, will be given at 11 P. M. on New Year's Eve. The Rand School Journal, which will be distributed at the ball, will contain articles by Benj. Schlesinger, Eugene V. Debs, Joseph Schlossberg, Mrs. Bertha Mailly, Algeron Lee, Charles Ervin, and many other well-known writers of the labor movement.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

The following are the results of the election in our union, which took place on Saturday, December 18th:

President: David Dubinsky, 565, elected; John C. Ryan, 592.
Vice President: Julius Levine, no contest.

General Secretary: Israel Lewin, 636, elected; Albert Wright, 266.

Secretary - Treasurer: Joseph Fish, 485, elected; Julius Samuels, 465.

Inner Guard: Sam Massover, no contest.

Delegates to Central Trades & Labor Council: Julius Levine, 480, elected; Israel Lewin, 571, elected; Joseph R. Scheffel, 210, Meyer Zschheim, 142.

Cloak & Suit Manager: Sam Perlmuter, 274, elected; Louis Lipschitz, 271.

Cloak & Suit Business Agents: Julius Bender, 440, elected; Benj. Sachs, 416, elected; Isadore Nagler, 351, elected; Meyer Scharp, 303, elected; Ignatz Fischner, 281.

Cloak & Suit Executive Board: Benjamin Rubin, 310, elected; Philip Ansel, 290, elected; Sam Kerr, 280, elected; Louis Gordon, 163, Jacob Lukin, 120, Joseph Blument, 64.

Cloak & Suit Joint Board: Harry Zaslofsky, 255, elected; Benjamin Rubin, 250, elected; Meyer Tunk, 242, elected; Sam Kerr, 230, elected; Philip Ansel, 215, elected; Julius Cohen, 227, Jacob Lukin, 155.

Waist & Dress Manager: Sam B. Shenker, no contest.

Waist & Dress Business Agents: Adolph Sosen, 301, elected; John W. Settle, 80, elected; Emil Wilder, 251, elected; Max Stoller, 231.

Waist & Dress Executive Board: Sam Sadowsky, 265, elected; Benj. Fry, 217, elected; David Fruhling, 215, elected; Sam Sokol, 127, Victor Michaelsohn, 95.

Waist & Dress Joint Board: Sam Sadowsky, no contest; Julius Levine, no contest; Philip Oretsky, no contest.

Miscellaneous Manager: Joseph Weinstein, no contest.

Miscellaneous Business Agent: Jacob Fleischer, no contest.

Miscellaneous Executive Board: Morris Alovio, no contest; Meyer Zschheim, no contest.

This last election was one of the most interesting ever held. The campaign was conducted by almost everybody in a very intelligent manner. With the exception of a limited few who resorted to personal slander of the prospective candidates, the election was one of the cleanest ever held by our local. The number of votes cast was approximately 1000.

While this number of votes is about 200 less than that cast last year, still, when we take into consideration the fact that our members have gone through a long slack period which is not over yet; and many were in bad standing; also the fact that an assessment of \$10 was levied on our membership during the year, which caused some members to fall into arrears with their dues, we should be proud of the interest displayed by them in this election. The proportion of the votes cast to the number of our members in the Union, is by far greater than that cast in any other union in the ladies' garment industry.

The installation of all the newly

elected officials, and appointments of those officers whom the constitution of our union empowers the President to appoint, will take place on Monday, December 27th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. A number of prominent labor leaders have been invited to attend the ceremony, and we expect a big attendance. It is essential that our members get acquainted with their newly-elected officers, who are to serve them for the coming year.

Now that the excitement that attended the pre-election campaign has subsided and things have settled down once more and become normal, both our officers and members are ready to start in the new year with renewed energy to work for the strengthening of our organization. The times that are facing us are such that it will require the aid of every one of our members to maintain our position in the industrial field which was secured by us during the era of prosperity that we have just got through in this country.

The employers are preparing to give us battle and with that in view they are preparing the so-called "public opinion" through the medium of the capitalistic press. They are raising the cry of lower costs to befuddle the minds of the public.

What they really want is to continue the high profits that they have made during the last few years, and it will be up to organized labor to fight every inch of the ground.

The Executive Board wishes the members of Local No. 10 and all other unions a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

NEWS FROM MONTREAL

By J. LANCH

The struggle against a reduction in wages, piece work, scale of production, etc., which is being waged against the manufacturers, all over the country, has not neglected Montreal either.

The cloak makers in Montreal are waging the same fight as are the clockmakers of all other centers of the United States and Canada. We have on hand strikes in the following shops: Royal Cloak, Nathan-Landes, Miller Bros. Taffort & Dubrofsky and Harry Rother, all against reduction in wages and piece work.

Recently, attempts had been made by some of the members of the Manufacturers' Association to get a reduction in wages, but prompt and determined action on the part of the Union brought about a settlement.

The writer of this letter (manager of the Joint Board) recently visited the General Office of the International to confer with President Silbesinger, as to what course to adopt to cope with the situation in Montreal. A plan was worked out which is being put into practice with very good effect. It is very hard to say, at this juncture, how the Union will emerge from the present conflict. Certain it is, that the Union is prepared to strike against any firm that ventures to infringe upon our hard-won conditions.

The cry of most of the Montreal manufacturers is: production, production. The Union is at present conferring with the Manufacturers to study the question of production and all other matters that might arise from time to time. An impartial chairman by the name of Mr. Howard S. Ross, a

very able and broad minded man has already been engaged, to place the blame for lessened production, (if there is such a thing), where it belongs. If there are a few workers in the trade that do not give a fair day's work in return for the wages they receive, those few will have to bear the consequences and not the entire Union or the week work system. The Union hopes to reach some amicable settlement with the Association, and in this manner, to pave the way for a new agreement when the present one expires, which is 4 months hence.

The Situation in the Raincoat Makers' Union, which is under the same control as the Cloak Makers, is a very serious one. Up to this week 100 per cent of the members of Local 122 have been out of work for the last two months. The manufacturers have decided to close their plants because the workers refused to concede to their demand for reduction in wages, and the diminishing of their plants, thereby throwing half of the raincoat makers out of employment. One firm alone, the Canadian Rubber Co., has entirely closed down, throwing over 200 people out of work.

We are waging a very bitter fight against the Montreal Waterproof Co., which has moved to the country. This strike is now nearing the 10th week, and is being fought with the same spirit as during the first week. The manufacturers think that by keeping their factories closed, they will starve the workers into submission. They surely have a long wait coming to them, as the workers are determined not to give way, no matter how long it is going to take.

In the last six months, there has appeared something new in Montreal, namely, the contractor. This parasite, both in the clockmaking and the raincoat making trades, is being encouraged by some unscrupulous employers, who are longing to reintroduce the sweat system in Montreal. These men who have left the Union to serve the masters in that degrading capacity, will soon find out their mistake and return to the Union, as some already have, and the Union will surely deal with them as with scabs. This week, a break came with the settlement of the National Rubber Co., this being the first employer to see the futility of trying to starve the workers into submission.

In conclusion, it would not be amiss to mention that the long expected decision with regard to an increase in wages as asked for by the Union, was refused by the impartial chairman. His finding was that the Union's demand for an increase in wages is justified, but taking into account the present condition in the industry, he feels, that he is unable to grant it, and refers same to our present impartial chairman to be taken up by him as soon as condition in the trade shall warrant.

LECTURE FORUMS

BRONX COMMUNITY FORUM

YOUNG DEMOCRACY

DEBATE

Subject—Resolved: That the League of Nations will Benefit the American People if the United States Joins the League.

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

HAMILTON HOLT

SCOTT NEARING

Editor of the Independent

Of the Rand School

PAUL U. KELLOGG (Editor the Survey) Chairman

Sunday Afternoon, January 2
COOPER UNION

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS

RESERVED SEATS, \$1.00

Tickets for sale at: The Young Democracy, 51 Greenwich Ave.; The Independent, 311 Sixth Ave.; The Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.; New York Call, 112 Fourth Ave.; New York Forward, 175 E. Broadway; Brownsville Labor League, 219 Sackman St. Broadway.

"RED" DORAN

Convicted in the recent I. W. W. case in Chicago and now out on bond

Will lecture on

"The Causes of Labor Unrest"
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28

5:30 P. M.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street

ADMISSION 25 CENTS



Educational Comment and Notes

One of the most serious weaknesses from which the great majority of people suffer is their inability to use their minds properly. A great many people possess considerable information and are acquainted with all sorts of facts, but unfortunately they are unable, because of lack of proper training, to use that information so as to arrive at correct conclusions.

In addition, even though some people may reach correct conclusions, and have the correct interpretation of facts they are still unable to "put over" their ideas, i. e., they are unable to get other people to see things as they are because of their ignorance of the way in which the minds of people work, or because of their disregard for this.

On Jan. 9, at 10.30, Mr. Alexander Fichandler will commence a course on "Applied Logic and Psychology" in the Workers' University. The aim of this course will be to remedy the weaknesses described in the foregoing statement.

In this course the class will study and discuss the most important laws of psychology and logic, and will find illustrations for these laws from their own daily experience. In this manner, it is hoped that they will be able to improve their own methods of thinking and to find it easier to convince or persuade other people of the truth of their own opinions.

The object of this course, in other words, is to make students "think straight."

Students of the Workers' University will be interested to know that the Educational Department has on hand copies of McDougall's "Social Psychology," which Dr. F. J. Melvin has recommended to the class in sociology as the textbook for the course. The book will be sold to students at the wholesale price—\$1.85, and copies can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, or at the Workers' University.

The general industrial character of a country is bound to affect the nature of the labor movement in it. Dr. Leo Wolman in his class on "Trade Union Policies," at the Workers' University on Saturday afternoons, at 2.30, will discuss with the class the industrial characteristics of the United States in this connection.

Dr. Wolman has recommended the students in this course to refer to Prof. Robert F. Hovie's "Trade Unionism in the United States." Those who wish to secure a copy of this valuable textbook may leave a request with the Educational Department, which will purchase these copies and distributes them to the students at the wholesale price.

Now that the first term of the season has closed, we are in a position to judge the work accomplished by our Educational Department as expressed through the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. We can see that the work is satisfactory, in every respect, in quality as well as in quantity. The Educational Department has been fortunate enough to secure on its teaching staff the ablest teachers in the city of New York—men and women who know their subjects from the academic point of view as well as from the prac-

tical standpoint. Every one of them has made a thorough study of the field in which he or she is engaged.

It is the desire of our International Union, through its Educational Department, not only to stimulate in our members a desire for education, and to satisfy this desire, but also to work out a new method of education which will be the most beneficial to them. This can only be accomplished by the constant effort on the part of those in charge of the educational activities to keep in touch with the classes and with the teachers. Our International realizes that adult education within the Trade Union Movement is a tremendous task and will require more than "one mind" to achieve it, especially since it is a pioneer undertaking in this country.

We are, therefore, calling a conference on Saturday afternoon, January 15th, of all the members on our faculty, both in the Unity Centers and the Workers' University, with a view to organizing a permanent body which will participate in the management of the educational work of the International. We believe that such an organization will be of great value; it will help the Educational Department to formulate an effective and well-planned curriculum; it will aid the teachers to organize their own experiences with the various classes; and it will build up a truly democratic labor educational organization.

MOVEMENT FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA GROWING

The movement started by the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, to arouse the sentiment of the country, and particularly that of organized labor, against the growing injustice of blockading Russia, is receiving hearty response from every quarter. The attack made upon the work of the Alliance by the ultra-reactionaries of the American Defense Society has served as a boomerang, and instead of hurting the cause of Russian freedom has called attention of a greater number of men and women to the purposes and aims of this movement.

The leaders of the American Labor Alliance have been unanimous in resenting the sly imputations contained in the charge by the Defense Society: that the work of the Alliance is financed by Russian money. In fact, this matter has now been given over to a group of prominent labor attorneys in the belief that there are sufficient grounds contained in that attack for a law suit against the Defense Society. Abraham Baroff, the Treasurer of the Alliance, who is in charge of the funds of the organization, said in connection with the attack levelled against the Alliance by the American Defense Society:

"The money to finance this movement, as far as it has been financed, has come from the collection taken up at the conference on November 21st, where delegates raised the sum of \$250 from their own pockets and pledged the

organizations they represented to a minimum contribution of \$2.00. When Mrs. Davison, the agent of the American Defense Society, undertakes to call this movement an insidious and dangerous propaganda by the enemies of America," he is speaking not for the real Americans, but for that element that is robbing, profiteering, looting and grafting; for that element that spent more than a billion dollars and got us no airplanes; that grafted from the building of ships and took a hand in all the transactions that are being exposed at present in all their ugliness by public investigation."

A number of State Federations of Labor, notably that of Pennsylvania, headed by James A. Maurer, had during the past week sent out letters to all their affiliated locals, urging upon them the necessity of adopting resolutions to the effect that the lifting of the blockade and the resumption of trade relations with Russia would be of material benefit to the workers of America, as well as to Russia, inasmuch as it would diminish unemployment in this country and would simultaneously relieve distress and privation among the Russian population.

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GRAND ANNUAL BALL

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Friday Evening, December 24, 1920

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TICKETS, 50 CENTS

AN ATTACK UPON THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKER

The efforts to send NICHOLA SACCO and BARTHOLOMEW VANZETTI to the electric chair for a crime which even the preliminary evidence proves them innocent, is more than an attack upon them as individuals.

It is an attack upon the foreign-born worker who is active in the labor movement.

It is an attack called forth by hatred of them by the manufacturers, the Department of Justice and the local police.

LABOR MUST DEFEND ITS OWN

Unless labor comes forward to their defense, Sacco and Vanzetti go to their deaths, and the labor movement in New England suffers a crushing blow.

Money is needed for the legal fight and to spread the story of the frame-up to the workers of the country.

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

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

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FOR THE SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has the Sacco-Vanzetti case before it for consideration, according to a cablegram received here from Rome.

It is probable that the Italian Government will request the United States to investigate the activities of the Massachusetts police in framing up these labor men, who are subjects of Italy. The efforts to frame up the two labor men here is fast becoming an affair of international importance.

Mass meetings protesting against the frame-up of the labor men have been held in New York, Boston and other cities. Resolutions were unanimously adopted at each meeting, denouncing the frame-up and calling upon the workers of the United States and Italy to back the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, to save them from being railroaded to the electric chair.

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Julian Waist Co.,
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**LADIES TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS
OF LOCAL No. 3, ATTENTION!**

After a voluntary agreement of both committees which were elected to meet with Brother Schlesinger, the President of our International, the following was decided:

The amalgamation of both locals is to take place and appointment of all officials, Local Secretary, Business Agents and Executive Board.

We therefore call attention to the fact that members of Local No. 3 (previous Locals No. 80 and No. 3), who are in good standing have the right to make application for Local Secretary.

For Business Agents, only members of previous Local No. 80 are preferred.

Applications can be filed from Thursday, December 23rd, till Tuesday, December 28th, 1920, at 40 East 23rd Street, on the fourth floor of the Joint Board Office, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL No. 3.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

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

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, December 20th
GENERAL: Monday, December 27th
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, January 3rd
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, January 10th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
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