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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 48)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995.Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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The newly organized Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, after consulting about for a leader and manager, was finally fortunate to obtain the consent of First Vice President Morris Sigman to take charge of its business as General Manager. Brother Sigman gave his consent to accept this post with great reluctance and only after the General Executive Board had time and again persistently asked him to assume these duties. Since he left the New York Cloakmakers Joint Board, Vice President Sigman was connected with the General Office, first as Acting President in the absence of President Schlesinger, and later, as general organizer, doing field work for the International.

His coming to the Waist and Dress Joint Board doubtless means a great filling up of the ranks of the Organizers as an organizer and manager, know of his boundless energy, resourcefulness and determination. The situation in the waist and dress industry in New York at present is such that it will require a leader of first rank to conduct qualifications and the workers in the industry are to be congratulated upon the acquisition they have made in his person as their leader.

VICE-PRESIDENT GORENSTEIN COMING EAST.

Vice President Max Gorensstein, who has been acting as International organizer on the Pacific Coast for the last five months, has been requested by the General Executive Board to come East to do field work in connection with the organizing of members approved by the Out-Of-Department of our organization.

Vice President Gorensstein's official station has been Los Angeles, where he was engaged in organizing work among the waist and dressmakers, of which there are several thousand in that city. The present situation in the East is the urgent necessity of having every organizer of ability on hand to do this work, and it is hoped that he might arise in New York and in localities within a short distance of New York, and many of the many waist and dress shops are located, has prompted the Board to recall him from the West.

Meanwhile, and until either a new organizer or a local man is placed in charge, the work in Los Angeles, the management of local affairs will have to fall upon the three International locals in Los Angeles, which will continue the work started by Vice President Gorensstein.

The decision of the Chicago Convention, which charged the General Executive Board of the International with the duty of forming a Needle Trades Alliance, to consist of all the international unions in the needle trades of this country, is about to be carried out in the near future. Owing to the absence of President Schlesinger in Europe the matter of arranging a conference of these international unions was delayed until the Fall of this year.

The General Executive Board at its last meeting last week instructed President Schlesinger to call such a conference in the immediate future. Upon his return to New York, President Schlesinger addressed a letter to all the five international unions in the garment trades, namely, the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, the United Garment Workers of America, and the International Furriers Union, inviting them to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York City on December 6th, 1920.

Already answers accepting this invitation have been received at this writing from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Capmakers and the International Furriers. Journeymen Tailors have signified their intention to attend the conference and a reply from them is expected soon. The United Garment Workers of America, however, have not yet qualified in their reply to our invitation that it would have to be discussed and agreed upon by their General Executive Board first. As it stands today, their consent to participate in the discussion of the formation of a needle trades' alliance will have to come in the final reply to the definite proposal addressed to them by our International this week.

ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, NOV. 21, THE BOONAN EMBROIDERERS' UNION, LOCAL 66, CELEBRATED A somewhat belated banquet, the victory which it scored over the employers in the industry several months ago. This banquet had a double purpose: It was arranged to celebrate the organization, and it served brate the victory of the members as a reunion for all the active members of the local, a get-together at which the problems of the industry and the approaching times of trial and stress were discussed frankly, open-mindedly and temperately.

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Max Amdur Goes to Toronto

Brother Max Amdur, until recently International organizer in the dress and skirt industry in the City of St. Louis, has been appointed as the General Executive Board to go to Toronto, Canada, to assume temporary charge of the local cloak situation.

Brother Amdur has for a number of years been a vice-president of the International, and was one of the founders of the Cloakmakers' organization in Philadelphia, which he had managed for over ten years. He left the organization for a short while during the last year, but rejoined the organizing staff of the International in the Summer and was sent West to endeavor to organize the thousands of women workers in the dress and skirt industry of St. Louis.

The cloak organization at Toronto, which has left without a manager after the departure of Vice President Koldosky to Europe, appealed to the General Executive Board for a person who could be put in charge of the local organization, preferably one who would be able to steer its course in the present difficult period. This appeal was answered by the local manufacturers' association. The Board thereupon decided to request Brother Amdur to go to and to place his services at the disposal of the Toronto Cloakmakers' Joint Board.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

The Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva

The eyes of the world have been turned this week to the meeting of the League of Nations opened its first session there on Monday, November 17. The delegates from Russia and the Soviet Union were not present, as their government at the time of the call for the session had been dissolved, leaving the statesmen of the other nations to consider the course of action to be followed in the absence of those with whom they had been accustomed, if not regularly, at least often, to work. The absence of the Russian delegates was felt by the other members of the League of Nations as a serious loss, and the absence of the representatives of the Soviet Union was felt as a severe blow to the hopes of the international community for a peaceful solution of the world's problems.

The delegates of the other nations met in the magnificent halls of the League of Nations headquarters in Geneva, and the atmosphere was one of solemnity and determination. The delegates were determined to work for peace and cooperation among nations, and to prevent the recurrence of war.

The session opened with a speech by the President of the League of Nations, who welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that they would work together for the realization of the aims of the League.

The first order of business was the consideration of the reports of the various committees and commissions that had been working during the interval since the last meeting of the League. These reports were discussed and debated, with the aim of reaching a consensus on the actions to be taken.

The delegates then turned their attention to the discussion of the disarmament question, which had been a major issue since the founding of the League of Nations. The delegates worked hard to reach an agreement on the steps to be taken to reduce armaments, but the lack of consensus on this issue was evident.

The meeting concluded with a resolution adopted by acclamation, which called for further efforts to achieve peace and cooperation among nations, and for the continued work of the League of Nations.

This meeting of the League of Nations was a significant event in the history of the world, as it marked the beginning of a new era of international cooperation and the hope for a more peaceful world.

The Terror on the Increase in Ireland

The past week was an exception to the trend of recent months, characterized by the relative calm that had prevailed in Northern Ireland. However, this calm was disrupted by a series of events that have raised concerns about the continuing tension and potential for violence in the region.

The situation in Northern Ireland has been marked by a sharp increase in terrorist activities, with a number of attacks on public and private property, as well as on individuals. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) has claimed responsibility for many of these attacks, and the government has been working to contain the situation.

The latest incident occurred in the town of Enniskillen, where a bomb exploded at a bus stop, causing injuries to several people. This incident follows a series of similar attacks in recent months, including a bomb attack on a bus in Belfast that injured dozens of people.

The government has warned that the situation could escalate further, and has called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The United Nations has also expressed its concern, and has called for an immediate end to the violence.

The situation in Northern Ireland remains tense, and the government is working to find a way to bring about a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The Fiume Triangle Near Settlement

The bitter controversy over Fiume and adjacent territory, which has been a source of friction for a number of years, is expected to become the cause of a new war in which Italy is involved. The conflict has been characterized by the spectacles of armed force and political intrigue that have marked the dispute.

The Fiume Triangle, located on the Adriatic coast, has been the subject of several international disputes in the past. It is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia, and has been the site of several armed conflicts.

The current dispute began in 1918, when the Treaty of Versailles awarded the Fiume Triangle to Italy. However, the Treaty was never ratified by Yugoslavia, and the region has been the subject of ongoing disputes ever since.

The situation in Fiume has been characterized by the presence of the Italian navy, which has been stationed in the region since the end of World War II. The navy has been a source of tension, as it has prevented the region from being settled by civilians.

The United Nations has expressed its concern about the situation in Fiume, and has called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The U.N. has also called for an international conference to be held in order to negotiate a settlement.

The situation in Fiume remains tense, and the United Nations is working to find a way to bring about a peaceful resolution to the dispute.

The Lift-the-Blockade Conference

On Sunday, November 21st, there took place in New York City the Lift-the-Blockade Conference, called for the purpose of discussing the question of removing the economic sanctions imposed by the Allies on the Axis powers. The conference was attended by representatives of the major Economic Councils, including the Council of the International Bank and the Council of the International Finance Corporation.

The conference was called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who had been working on the question of lifting the economic sanctions imposed on the Axis powers. The Secretary-General had been in touch with the leaders of the Economic Councils, and had been working to find a way to bring about a peaceful resolution to the dispute.

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With the General Executive Board in Baltimore

A Brief Review.
BY S. YANOPESKY.

will not lay down arms until victory is theirs.

The General of our International was made clear by President Schlesinger, not only at the public meeting in which he was president of the new Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, but at each and every executive session of the meeting of the Board and throughout the week. Had you read one of the reports rendered by all the Vice-presidents, there was a sense of heavy responsibility on the part of the officers of the organization. There was not a trace of hysteria or panic in all these reports. The reports even attempted to gloss over shortcomings or defects, such as the work of the out-town department; a report by Vice-President Schoolman on Chica
gogo affairs; a report by Vice-President English in Cleveland; a report by Vice- President Schlesinger on the wages of the women in the labor movement; a report by Vice-President Seidman on Baltimore, Snyder on Bos
ton, and Leavitt on Philadelphia, etc.; the railroad industry, and many others. We shall, therefore, only at
tempt to give the general idea of the various sections of the decisions arrived at by this meeting without much comment and detail. Before we get into the meat of the matter, we would like to convey our impression with regard to the gen

eral meeting and the work of the General Executive Board towards the problems that agitate our industry at the present time.

In brief, the attitude adopted by the Board is such that meets the demands of the entire membership, working with the whole of the 150,000 men and women in the Garment Industry.

The work of the Board is so clear, so calculated, that they cannot be accused by any of the delegates of being selfish or unloving in the deliberations.

Had we only known what the authors of the resolutions of the meeting had as the basis of their deliberations, we would have noticed how the Board has been inclined to deal with the problems of the industry.

A healthy condition of a home owned by the Interna
tional to house its own office. One of the important and most significant aspects of the International's work that is now receiving the proper treatment is the care for the delegates of the Convention of 1920, and the care for the delegates of the Convention in 1922, which is a part of the General Executive Board.

We shall treat with the problem of the care of the delegates of the Convention of 1920, and the care for the delegates of the Convention in 1922, which is a part of the General Executive Board.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES OF THE ITALIAN DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 29.

The Educational Department of Local 29 cannot find employment for its members and the making plans for them in other ways.

These plans will be an

Instead of being conducted with the usual care and attention, they are being conducted by Miss Gluck.

On Monday of this week a number of members met at 16 West

25th Street at 8:30 to read and discuss articles on current events. On That evening the members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Swimming Group—Registered
gathered at 6:00 P.M. on Monday nights at 5:30 at the swimming pool, 23rd Street and 2nd Avenue, in which the group is quite large. Miss Florence Zinckerman is in charge of the swimming group. All members must be present on time.

The following credits are contributed to the committee this Saturday afternoon, and the meeting will be held at 3:00 P.M. on Wednesday, July 22, at South Ferry.

For further information telephone Miss Gluck, Watkins 3107, or the Unlak Labor Education Committee, Stuyvesant 3037.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 29.

In less than one year the Italian Dress and Waistmakers' Union has established itself on a firm basis. It will celebrate its first anniversary with an entertain
tment and a social at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., Tuesday, December

5th, 1920, at 7 P.M.

We invite all members of this local, and all Italian-speaking workers of other locals, and we also extend an invitation to all the members of the International.

The Lesbian Film Labor, Inc., will show two films at Webster Hall, Miss Gluck, "I'll Labor."'s

The orchestra will also render two selections: From "Rigoletto" and "Lucia."'s (soprano); Arias from "Rigoletto" and "Lucia."'s (soprano). Lecture by Frank Bellicone, Editor of "I'll Labor."'s

"Dancing will be

As usual, all know, the music, the pictures and the dance, speak an international language that all know and understand. Attend every one to call for tickets, which are on sale at the office of the United Labor Education Committee.
EDITORIALS

THE MEANING OF THE OPEN SHOPキャンペーン

If anything was needed to remove every doubt that the movement for the "open shop" is a life and death struggle to the living standard of the union worker, it would be the recent pronouncements of the leaders of the Brindellum syndicate, in addition to 1600 Chambers of Commerce in most industrial centers of the United States have arrayed their forces behind it, supplies the evidence. To those who think the "open shop" is not a real issue, not a struggle for the principle of freedom, it is indeed a flagrant denial of the principle of freedom so dear to all American hearts. Just recently another argument was adduced to the stock of the opponents of the union shop, the key point to the discriminatory scandal in the building trades, to the corruption of Brindellum which has been holding sway there for a long time, and draw the moral therefrom that under the open shop there is no harm done. But this argument has not been vailed in the building trades. Only under the rule of the "damned and un-American" principles of the closed shop, they maintain, could such a corruption be possible. But there is no more corruption than in the new arrangements in the building industry. It would not be amiss, therefore, to put the proper light at this moment upon the liberty-loving motivation.

To begin with, it is only too obvious that the closed shop, as it had existed heretofore in many industries, is out of taste with our captains of industry. This fact, in itself, is indicative of the fact that the "open shop" movement is indeed a fact in the history of thousands of workers in the shops. The more there are hungry and unemployed workers in the land, the easier is the task of breaking down the hated trade unions which have become so "arrogant" in the past few years that they have begun even thinking of acquiring a voice in industrial management of industrial democracy. This is the sum and substance of the argument of the opponents of the union shop, that we are getting ready to give battle royal to organized labor, to stage an industrial battle as has never been witnessed in this country. Trades unionists, they say, are now trying to breed a spirit of unrest in the laboring classes, as a weapon against the employers. The conservative ideas and methods of trade unionism are losing their ground, and more radical and rational strivings are taking place, and the world is the poorer, more precocious, if you please. Now, if ever, is the time to kill the labor movement, before it becomes too strong and unconquerable. This is the secret, the hidden motive, behind the recent pronouncements of the leaders of the "open shop" movement, to girt their loins, to take heed of the coming storm and to prepare themselves adequately.

No, this is not a short sighted policy for the labor movement to bury its head in the sand until the storm passes over. Capitalism cannot be too fooled. It may pretend that it is only fearful of the revolutionary spirit of the working class and that it is out to protect itself. The employer, however, is not of earth, nor is the labor movement of the working class. No, it is not the world of business that is the secret of strength of the "open shop" movement; it is the world of business.

In a closed shop the employer ceases to be the autocrat, both with respect to union movement, and to the whole mess of the men in his shop. It gives the workers certain inalienable rights and takes away from the employer powers of unlimited control. It adds to the freedom of action of workers a great measure of self-respect and power. In a closed shop, when the will of the workers' union comes in conflict with the will of the employer, the latter has to give way to the former. Self-respect is the key to this fact, therefore, that the employer raises the cry that his liberty is being violated.

It seems hardly it could be any objection raised to these contentions by the employers were they to come out with frank and open declarations to that effect. An employer in America has as much right to fight for self-respect as does any other individual in this country. Such is the protest of every individual, both employer and employee.

Our employers, however, are not quite as open-minded as was the Russian year. Our employers fight for their penny interests while proclaimed from the rooftops that they are fighting for the "free dom of the union workers" and for the "freedom" of the workers in general.

This is outright and unmitigated sham and swindle. The freedom of labor is hated like poison by the American employer. It is a thorn in his side, and his ideal is the complete enslavement of labor through the medium of the "open shop." In the paradise of an "open shop" one can imagine the employee going to work to the level of his capacity. In an "open shop" workers have no one to stand up and fight for them. They are unorganised and are like clay in the hands of the potter. It is this that the employer prevents. The essence of the union, and the worker is a mere inarticulate tool. This is the real truth behind the strong movement to break down the union shop and the bowel for the open shop. The same argument is being raised at present by every fleecer and exploiter of labor in America.

The phenomenon of Brindell in the building trades is an even more timely excuse for them. On the other hand, had this Brindellism been the product of the closed shop only, no campaign against the union shop would have been launched by the employers. Brindellism has been of greater profit to the unorganised groups of building contractors and employers than to the workers. For each penny it has cost the union worker, thousands of dollars have been poured into the pockets of thousands of dollars through the aid of Brindell. What probably aggravates the employers must be the fact that Brindell is only a fraction of the Brindellism which exists in the building trades. Wherever a union shop exists there is not even a trace of Brindellism; that in the wholesale majority of union shops business is conducted on an honest basis.

The interests of the workers are not trifled with and sold for a mere pittance of potence. It is clear that this concentrated campaign for the "open shop" on the part of the fleecers of labor has no other meaning but the de-

struction of the trade union movement of America and it is not too important that the workers become fully familiar with this aspect of the ugly business of the "open shop." The "open shop" means the smashing of the labor organizations. Once given the license to employ whomever he might want to, the employer can easily look for the one who is not god willing to become his slaves, rather than for the union worker who enters the shop with the conviction that he has certain rights in the shop and is entitled to the obligations which go with those rights.

It is clear enough that had the workers in America been fully organized, this campaign for the "open shop" would not have had the least chance of success. A shop without a union shop, no matter under what name it goes. Unfortunately, there are still more organized workers in American than such who belong to no unions. It is therefore more important to employ the laboring class of America who is responsible for this lack of solidarity and intelligence among the workers of America. It is, nevertheless, a fact that behind organized labor in America there are millions of workers who see in this struggle waged by the employer against labor unions, a chance of profit to themselves. This unorganized army is a tremendous factor in the labor movement. It is the greatest support in times of strikes, as it supplies the greatest quota of strike breakers. Just at present when they have launched their fight against trade unionism, they obviously look to this immense mass of human material to aid them in their efforts to get rid of the organized army of black-legs. They count upon the spread of unemployment to augment the ranks of this unorganized human mass.

In a word, the real meaning of the "open shop" movement is an attempt to make the working class of America prepare themselves to carry on the trade war in a manner which is in line with the spirit of the open shop movement. The employers have succeeded in getting the working class of America to girt their loins, to take heed of the coming storm and to prepare themselves adequately.

Now, more and more, exchange unionism in America must stand firmly for all it has achieved and all it demands. No compromise in principles, for the "open shop" movement is too strong to be trifled with. The mighty struggle must be waged by the workers of America as this closed shop proposal under present conditions means sapping of the life blood of the working class. The labor movement must stand adamant for retaining everything that has been won by them. The least concession means a step in the right direction for the establishment of socialistic principles in this country. Thus, the struggle of the "open shop" movement is not only a battle on behalf of the cause of labor of all that is healthy, strong and capable of fighting within the ranks of labor in America.

It is true that the labor movement is weak and must, therefore, surrender. It is strong, powerful and can achieve everything if it arms itself with unlimited courage and determination.

AFTER THE MEETING OF THE BOARD

Those who have expected that the General Executive Board of the International, at its sessions at Baltimore would issue a manifesto full of lightning and thunder against the arrogance of the employers, will probably feel that they have been disappointed a fourth time in this issue of "Justice." That would indicate, however, that they have not taken the true measure of our International and its leaders.

Our organization believes little in "strong words" and threatenings. Our organization believes in action and proof. We have caught napping at the post. The deliberations of the Board were conducted in this calm and determined manner—a manner of men who know their business and their duty.

Of course, our leaders are not deluding themselves at this present time. They know well that in times of prolonged unemployment the workers become more and more ardent in the struggle for the improvement of wages and working conditions. At such times, whose alliance with the organization is but of recent date, become lukewarm and indifferent. One thing, however, is beyond question, and that is the anxiety felt by the fleecers of labor, the dishonest employers, the disloyal and dishonest workers, their wholesome, deeply rooted and wildly out-branched, and no storm can ever root it out. The least attempt of the employers to measure strength with it would call forth the full power of resistance with us, to amply demonstrate the value of the past experience of the past forty years and show our strength in our industries understand this situation very well. They are cautious in their movements as they are quite conversant with the caliber of their adversary. They know that the union is watchful and constantly on its guard. There are, however, in our smaller industries a lot of petty, pikewy employers who, blinded by narrow local views, believe
It took me almost five days to make the trip from Kowno to Moscow. We left Kowno on Friday morning and reached the Alexandria Depot at Moscow on Tuesday afternoon. There were four of us in the party.

The entire way from the Russian Capital to Moscow we traveled in a sleeper. The only traces of a luxuriously appointed compartment were, I thought, a number of individual cabins, each equipped with electric light, comfortable washing rooms and standards. Now only faint traces of its former beauty could be observed; the compartments themselves and the interior of the compartment doors opened and closed with difficulty; the plush seats were torn, the broken springs were protruding in an ugly and uncomfortable manner; the odors of all kinds as it seemed, beyond repair. The thin straw mattresses and pillows were worn out. I was certain one felt it almost impossible to rest one's head upon them in the hope of obtaining some sleep.

Nevertheless, when I reached the end of my journey I felt so fresh and so happy, I could hardly contain my spirits of expectation, as if I had only made the trip from New York to Kowno and Moscow. As I got the eye of a porter—who condescended to carry my bag to the train and into the railroad sleepers—and an inviolate to take me over to the former "Hotel Metropol" I got a new sensation of six thousand roubles, I made my way to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs located in the Hotel. Saniter Nuvotza, late of New York, who is in charge of one of the most important divisions in the Soviet Foreign Office, gave me a certification, counter-signed by Chicherin, extending to Moscow. I found, as I got to the train, a little room in the Hotel Metropol and at half after four in the afternoon when Nuvotza handed me my "passport" and a list of manuscripts, I got into the train. The Russian government has been pushed back fully four hours to save daylight; it was actually only 12 o'clock and had practically the entire half-day to look up my acquaintances. It is 4 o'clock now, Nuvotza informed me, I left him, "If you are hungry, I

sincerely to be the beggar on the horse the hour and are treating that with a good heart in every manner. They have made a red-letter day, however, without their host.

The International is probably too preoccupied to pay attention to these details but I may square its accounts with these little parables at the first opportunity. It is truly laughable when we hear that a few petty employers in this city have recently sent ultimatums to the workers that they are at liberty to choose their own prices, and that their prices are not responsible enough to contract agreements with.

For the sake of this mixed feeling of pity and scorn. They are special made to order now. Don't worry, if you have not, I have no need to wait, they will make clear to you what the true meaning of labor and its price is. We will have to believe on the one hand and will believe motions of anger with which you have attempted to daunt them.

In Russia it is not at all easy to attempt to reassure me, "our government has moved back fully four hours."

But you rise four hours earlier in the morning, don't you? the rejoinder.

"Don't ask so many questions," she said, but no one seemed to be able to answer them at present. Get back by and remember—twelve o'clock.

After I had spent a few days in Moscow I learned that the mid-night hour was quite an ordinary hour in the political life of the city. The appointment with Lening was also for twelve o'clock at night. Nuo-

tza, as is customary in Moscow, met me at one o'clock at night. One need not be afraid to go alone in the streets of Moscow at midnight, and the stories that are being circulated on the continent and America that one is not safe with his life if he ventures out at Moscow at night—particularly if he wears a hat in the Russian fashion.

I was inclined to believe that a much safer walk to the streets of Moscow at midnight, than the streets, for I had a good overcoat and with a gold watch and chain on my body and was therefore, as it turned out, more than stopped me. Neither did I hear of anything like that happening during my stay in the city.

When I made the appointment with Goldfarb-Petrovsky the hour was past midnight and it was still bright and the atmosphere very inviting. So I went out to make the acquaintance with the city.

Moscow is an unusually beautiful city. Her main streets are paved with asphalt and rows of elms bloom along the sidewalks. Wherever one looks, the city meets imposing cloisters of remarkable architecture and splen-

dous buildings. The streets have not been fixed in six years now, and the buildings have not been restored since. The exterior plastering on some of these has fallen off and some looks damp in January. Of course, nevertheless, the city still looks remark-
ably beautiful, particularly towards evening, when the sun's rays upon the enormous gilded cupolas and the church steeples are bathed in the rays of the setting sun.

Of all the "forty-times forty" churches in Moscow not one to, my delight, had not been ex-

ed. Yet all of them stand there as in, if in, but in conforming to. They are elegant, the leaders of the revolution issued at once strict orders not to damage the Russian Church would be striped. The Moscow command, was scrupulously obeyed.

So the churches stand in Moscow as before and their bells ring out as they did in the days preceding the revolution. At the entrances of the cloisters, masses are administered to the men, and women, sit daily on their knees.
crossing themselves and prayer. The streets of Moscow are quiet these days. The cars is still numerous, and in some streets there are few pedestrians.

The streets in Moscow are kept much cleaner than those in Philadelphia, Chicago or Boston. They seem to be constantly swept and cleaned. It is impossible to notice any litter or dirty spots on the streets in Moscow in order to be entitled to a ration of food, and as a result, people here do not find it necessary to walk around the streets here who know no trades and who are physically too weak for such a walk. In the Soviet Union, there are many middle-aged women, these being given brooms and are sent out to clean the streets. Some streets are being cleaned several times a day.

As I walked out into the Tverskoy Boulevard, I felt completely, for a few minutes, there are the usual bustle and movements of the Bolshoi Theatre. This street is remarkably beautiful and kept immaculately clean. The wide sidewalks are crowded with people, and sign boards with gilded letters adorn every building. From the window of the car, I could not look at these buildings and observe that most of them were under construction. I also noticed that if one boarded up, and that most of the men and women walking along the sidewalk was carrying bags with them—either going to or coming from the broad lanes and lanes of white houses.

I was also impressed by the fact that the white races, without smile or laughter, I perceived a feeling of well-being from a heavy night air.

ITEMS FROM NEWARK

The members of Local No. 115, of the Weis and Whitegoode Works of Newark, are looking forward with pleasure to a splendid victory over the new contract which will take place February 4th, 1901, at Eagle's Hall, 20 South Park Street Newark, and there the contract will have a fine dance floor. As many guests from New York and members of the International Union, the arrangement committee has engaged a place convenient to the nurses who are unfamiliar with Newark. The members of the Newark local extend a most cordial invitation to the members of other locals of the International to join them in making this affair a success. They feel sure that it will not only be a cause of entertainment and pleasure for those who are unfamiliar with Newark, but it will attract a number of women workers in Newark who have not been previously more familiar with the organization.

Officers of the International in New York and officers of local unions have already signified their intention of attending the meeting. The Claseks and the Wreckers of the Workers' Union of Newark, are cooperating to help their fellow workers of Local No. 115 to make this affair a success.

Fannie Schwartz is the chairwoman of the hall committee. N. B. Hall, the president of the Women's Auxiliary, Mildred Massini, the treasurer, and Elizabeth Alldrich, the union organizer, are managing the affair.

P. S. 63, Fourth Street near First Avenue—A lecture on literature by Miss Ellen A. Kennan, author of "William Tell," and "Kuennan's study" will be held on the 12th of January. Miss Kennan will present to the students the interpretation of modern French writers like Stendahl, Doyen, Taine, to the present day writers, and their works will be read in the course of the lectures.

P. S. 171, 103rd Street near First Avenue—A lecture on the well-known Yiddish writer, Zalmen Sholem, Galvezorthy, Dresner, Rabinowitz, and others. Their works will be read in the course of the lectures.

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The courses at the Workers' University arranged for next month will be of great interest and importance. To begin with, Mr. Clement Wood one of the most prominent members of the American poets, will begin a course of lessons on "Modern Literature" every Tuesday evening, 1:30 P.M. Mr. Wood will take up the most representative works of one of the modern American poets, English, Spanish, English, French, Russian, Scandinavian and American writers, and their works will be presented as pictures of contemporaneous life and as attempts at imaginatively. Mr. Wood will be assisted by Mr. L. Leib Leib. Mr. Wood will also read and discuss, in the course of his lectures, the best of the modern American and English poems and will attempt to show how these have been affected by social and economic institutions.

At 2:30 Saturday, December 14th, Mr. Alexander Fincher will deliver a lecture in the Workers' University on "Psychology and the Scientific Attitude." This is the first of a series of lessons in this subject, and Dr. Fincher will attempt to present an evaluation of the science with regard to social progress. The failure of the logical basis of judgment and decision which is made by most people who have not been trained in scientific thinking and those who have had an academic and scientific background, will be presented to the students. The instructor will show that all social and technical progress has been the result of scientific thinking on the part of leaders of thought and that such progress is not possible without the inclusive property of some few favorable individuals, but can be achieved by the collective action of the great mass of the people. Mr. Fincher will be assisted by Mr. L. Leib Leib.

Mr. Fincher will continue the series of lectures on Sunday, December 20th at 10 A.M. At 11:30 A.M. of the same day, Dr. Fincher will give a lecture in the Workers' University on "History of Civilization." The students of the Unity Centers are requested to pay particular attention to these courses and their work will be closely followed by the instructors in the Unity Centers with reference to their assignments, etc., at the meetings of the courses, etc. It will save much time and will enable them to make their proper places in the classes.

On Saturday, November 27th, at 1 o'clock, the first class for the business agents and officials of the In-
Organizing in Small Towns

By Arthur H. Samuels, Organizer.

Quite a number of raincoat makers still, doubtless, feel that they have not heard from me in such a long while in the columns of JUSTICE, that I have given up interest in the matter that is outside of making organizing efforts there is nothing else for me to do. This view, however, is very rare. The raincoat makers, after all, have been more successful in hiring help and setting up largely of farmers, village storekeepers and small business people. The organizers who have moved his plant into one of these towns receives every encouragement from the fact that he is not alone in the place. The local banks extend him more credit than is customary to beginners, and are quite willing to obtain the location, and he gets every possible assistance from the condition of the place. After his plant is established full page advertisements appear in the papers (and the likely to ‘Female Help Wanted,’ promising them steady work and good pay)

David Cohen, No. 1221 appeared on numerous occasions. Brother Cohen was charged on November 9th, disobeying the order of Business Agent Henry Band, who had asked the shop of Aaron Goldstein & Co., 112 West 27th Street, to work, until such time as the cutters in that shop would have had their share of work. Brother Cohen, who has been a leader in that section, misunderstood the instructions of the office. He was found guilty of a breach of the rules. So he called him before the Executive Board to be reprimanded. The Executive Board, however, warned him that for a repetition of such an offense in the future he will be punished severely by the Union.

EDUCATIONAL NOTE—LOCAL 25

Lectures on Literature and Art. The members of Local 25 have been called to the lecture which will be given on November 30th at 8 p.m. on Shaw’s play, “Heartbreak House,” at Falmouth’s “Unity Centre,” 310 W. 48th St., in Ellen Kennon, who is well known to most of our members, will dis- cuss the social significance of the play.

Every Friday night thereafter, there will be a lecture by R. L. Kom- stein talk will be on “The Appreciation of Music.” This class is ex- tended to members of the local and students at the school have been urged to register now for the course.

Swimming and Recreation: The swimming pool which began a trip to Europe and is in very close touch with recent de- velopments in the labor movement at sea. They are urged to register now for the course.

Reading Room: The room at the Bar, the gymnas- ium group at Falmouth’s “Unity Centre” meets. Registration for the Reading Room is open now.

Reading Room at Headquarters: The reading room at 10 West 25th Street has been larger in a rather modest way. Members and friends have contributed magazines and books from all nations. Local 25 are invited to drop into Room A.

The workers whom he obtains principally are the daughters and wives of farmers and other local people. A survey which has been compiled either to travel to the nearest large city for em- ployment, or go back away on it, and to be supported by their families. And now that they have a shop in the main town, no matter how little they get, it is to them like found money. A bountiful harvest, a boisterous towfalk, and the manufacturer is hailed as a godsend to the vil- lage.

The manufacturer, whose sole motive in coming to this town with his factory is to escape union control and to get the workers of the town to his heart’s content, settles upon every opportunity to make the lives of his workers and of the inhabi- tants of the town in general, a pleasant experience. And when an organizer does venture to come into the town, the work of organization and of giving satisfaction to the needs of what bad men organizers are, is immediately urged on him. The work is, of course, to protect the interests of the town, approaches the stranger and as-
LECTURES ON HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Dr. J. A. Galston, Educational Supervisor for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, will deliver the second of a series of lectures on Personal Hygiene and Sanitation on Saturday, November 13th, at 1:15 P. M. in T. S. 40, 220 East 20th Street.

In his first lecture, which was given last Saturday, Dr. Galston covered the elementary part of the subject of Biology, showing the development of the lower, and simpler forms of life as compared to that of the human life. The aim of the lectures is to finally make clear to the members of the class the structure of the human body, and how the different parts function. In order to be a good machinist, Dr. Galston believes, the machinists must first understand how the machine is built, and what part the different structures play in the whole machine. It is the same way with health: before the body can be effectively taken care of, guarded against disease, each person must first have at least an elementary knowledge of the structure of the body, and how the different parts of it function.

These lectures are planned especially for members of the Sanitation Committees in the Cloak and Suit, and Dresses and Waist Industries, but other members of the Ladies' Garment Industry are also welcome. The regular course which will train the Sanitation Committees to function as sanitary guards in their respective shops, will begin in the early part of December when the new home of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the Union Health Center, at 131 East 17th Street, will be completed.

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the Hungarian tragedienne.

CARLO ENCINO,
the Mexican young tenor.

ANITA LOPEZ,
dramatic soprano.

BERNARDO OLSHANSKY,
the celebrated Russian, baritone.

LEON RAINS,
former bases of the Dresden National Opera (his New York debut), and

CORNELIUS VAN VLIET,
the Amsterdam color virtuoso.

At the piano: Conrad G. Bos

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Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.

Salamand Mascot, 23 East 33rd St.

Claimant's Store, 25 West 23rd St.

Mack Koster & Milian, 135 Madison Ave.

M. Schon, 33 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 45 East 22nd St.

Dresswell Dress Co., 14 East 22nd St.

Regina Kohler, 293 Fourth Ave.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December 18th, 1930, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at 12:30 and close at 8 P.M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

Nomination Night, Monday, Nov. 29th.

CLOAK AND SUIT:

Monday, December 6th.

WAIST AND DRESS:

Monday, December 13th.

Special order of business: Adoption of constitution of the Joint Board in the Waist & Dress Industry.

MEETING PLACE:

Monday, December 20th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.