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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 49)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
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.
Afternoon Entertainments for Members of Local 25

Musical and Theatrical Program at Rand School Auditorium

The Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 25, has realized for some time that there are many advantages its members could derive through the organization in the field of education.

The afternoon will be spent in an entertainment which has been arranged by the union, and which will be open to all members of the union.

The evening’s entertainment will be a musical and theatrical program at Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

The program will include music, dramas, and other forms of entertainment. There will also be a performance by the local Waist and Dress Makers' Union Band.

The entertainment will be open to all members of the union, and their families. It is a great opportunity for members to come together and enjoy a night of music and entertainment.

Research Department, went to Cleveland with a report containing a study of the wage scales in the Cleveland industry, which will be distributed by the Board of Referees. We shall print all details in connection with this meeting of the Cleveland referees in our next issue.

Cleveland Cloak Referees to Meet Next Saturday

The Board of Referees for the cloak, suit and skirt industry of Cleveland, of which Judge Julius W. Mack of Chicago, is chairman, will meet next Saturday, December 4th, in Cleveland. This Board of Referees of Cleveland is a similar agency to the board of arbitration that functions in the cloak industry of New York for a long time. It is endowed with power of deciding on matters in dispute that arise from time to time between the union and the manufacturers and associations.

The general situation in the needle industry did not fail to得益 from the organizing of the Cleveland, and they too have begun to raise objections and kicks with the existing working conditions and agreement with the union. As a result they are, at present, showing signs of unwillingness to give up the idea that they had promised them some time ago.

The point of contention in Cleveland is the wage scale; so that the Board of Referees will need to call a meeting of the Board of Referees to say its final word in this situation. General Secretary Barlow left for Cleveland to take a hand in this controversy.

Together with First-President Perlstein, who is the manager of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, he will appear before the Board of Referees on behalf of the Unions. Owning to the fact that the matter to be decided upon is one affecting wage scales, Alexander Trachtenberg, the Director of our

President Schlesinger left last week for Chicago and will visit in the course of his trip Philadelphia, Boston, Toledo and seven other cities, to adjust disputes and to negotiate agreements between our unions and the manufacturers' associations in these cities.

The collective agreement between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago and the Manufacturers' Association is about to expire soon. The renewal of the agreement is on present occupying the attention of the local cloakmakers' organization, and the Chicago Joint Board has requested President Schlesinger to come to Chicago to start negotiations in this connection.

In addition to that, President Schlesinger intends to have big meetings in all of the cities he intends to visit, and to deliver at these meetings a speech to the workingmen in London, as delegate to the Convention of the International Clothing Workers' Federation held last August in Copenhagen, Denmark.

He will also relate his experiences in Soviet Russia which will be of just as much interest to our members in the country towns as they were for four members in New York.

We have little doubt that President Schlesinger's visit to our organizations in the above mentioned cities will meet with the same enthusiasm that greeted him upon his return from Europe in New York. Our tour will serve to extend the influence of the Labour movement in the country towns and to infuse new activity within all our local unions.

NEEDLE TRADE CONFERENCE TO MEET ON THURSDAY, DEC. 9

A change in the preliminary arrangements made it necessary to transfer the date of the first meeting of the needle trades alliance conference from December 6th to December 9th. The conference is planned to take at least three days and will be composed of delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the associated harness makers' union, the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers Union of America, the International Furriers' Union, and perhaps the United Garment Workers of America, in addition to our International Union.

It is difficult to forecast whether the contemplated alliance will be formed right at the first conference, or whether other conferences will be necessary to accomplish this purpose. It is, nevertheless, certain that an alliance of all the needle trades at this time is highly desirable in view of the fact that almost all associations of employers in the garment trades, men's or women's, are up in arms against the unions and there is no possibility of their making any concessions to the unions.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

Railway Men Deliver Wage Ultimatum

IN the course of the last week, representatives of the United States Railway Engineers' Brotherhood, delivered an ultimatum to the Union Pacific Railroad company in San Francisco. The ultimatum was presented to the company's executive committee by the Brotherhood's president, James J. Egan. The Brotherhood's ultimatum is a clear indication that the railway workers are determined to stand up for their rights and fight for better working conditions.

The ultimatum is a response to the company's recent decision to replace railway workers with strikebreakers. The Brotherhood's ultimatum calls for an end to the use of strikebreakers and for the reinstatement of all workers who have been fired during the strike. The Brotherhood's ultimatum also demands an end to the company's use of violence and intimidation against workers who are on strike.

In addition to the Brotherhood's ultimatum, a number of other labor organizations have also taken action in support of the railway workers. The American Federation of Labor has called for a national strike to support the workers and has called on other labor organizations to join in the struggle.

The railway workers' fight is not just about wages and working conditions. It is a fight for the survival of the railway workers and their families. The railway workers are not just fighting for themselves, but for all workers who are struggling to make ends meet in a capitalist society.

As the railway workers' struggle continues, the World will stand in solidarity with them. We will support their fight for better wages, better working conditions, and an end to the use of strikebreakers.

~ Union Labor Organization to Lift Russian Blockade

FOLLOWING the big conference of labor unions sever- en years ago at Havana, the purpose of starting a nationwide movement for the lifting of the Russian blockade, it is reported that the Russian government has recently announced that it will lift the blockade in order to raise the price of wheat and other commodities. The move is expected to have a significant impact on the international economy.

The lifting of the blockade is seen as a significant step towards restoring relations between Russia and the Western countries. It is hoped that this move will lead to further steps towards a resolution of the Cold War.

The lifting of the blockade is not just a matter of economics, however. It is also a matter of principle. The blockade was imposed as a means of trying to force the Soviet Union to change its policies. The lifting of the blockade is a symbol of the fact that the Cold War is over and that the world is moving towards a new era of cooperation and understanding.
Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

BY BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

I was in Moscow and discovered at the Foreign Office that I was stop-
ing at the Savoy.

You must see that I get some things straight, for now and for the
leaks and for the little later.

Post-Ornery, certainly did his best. The Savoy was, of course,
other, to the commandant of the 'hotels, the supervisors, but
nurseman, or sometimes the, say, miscro но
everything would be
forthcoming tomorrow. For the
nurseman, or sometimes the, say, miscro но

He gave me some additional instructions how to get along un-
til the following morning, and then took me down to the dining
room for supper.

The evening meal consisted of black bread, butter, cheese,
small potato pancakes and two glasses of tea. Before leaving the
room I had bought a package of twenty-five cigarettes and
a box of matches. I learned later that the rooms were all
furnished by the hotel with twen-
ty-five cigarettes daily. I told
my straight to the hotel director, Mr. Goldfarb for the midnight
hour, and he volunteered to escort me to the Russian
embassy at night.

The night was exquisitely beauti-

And so I was looking into the
dark blue framework, it seemed to
his position that we started out at one
and walked through the principal
rooms in the hotel. Indeed, I was
quite eager myself to see Bolshevik
Moscow at night.

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JUSTICE

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Friday, December 3, 1920.


THE IMMIGRATION POLICY OF THE A. F. OF L.

The vehement attack by the American Federation of Labor upon prospective immigration to this country and its frantic efforts to have the gates of America closed to the oncoming strains of humanity, is purely a manufactured cry to camouflage the emptiness of the “bolshevism” charge. It is the true meaning of present-day industrial and political problems.

If it is true that the newly arriving workers from Europe are a menace to American labor, why not adopt the same policy toward the regular annual increase of working manhood and womanhood right here in America? If it is right to prevent Europeans from coming here, why should it be less right to prevent the unborn competitors to American labor from coming here? If the F. of L. would follow the logic of its policy a bit further, it should have conducted along with its anti-immigration campaign in America a movement for the limitation of births. We are inclined to believe that such a campaign conducted in the interests of American adult labor would find a greater response than a crusade against strong, healthy and willing grown-up workers from Europe.

The “wisdom” underlying the campaign of the A. F. of L. against immigration is, therefore, a further case of the fishing without limits. When there are none left the problem becomes one of fishing under the social license. We believe there are many problems which need solving, but our efforts to solve those problems, if we are to be successful, must be directed toward the bottom of the river.

We must admit this “menace” is not as great as an imaginary one. It is within the realm of possibility. But, heavens, who can protect us from this menacing flood? The American labor movement here is far too small. It is our belief that the American labor movement will ever remain patient and calm and never find out that their present fighting methods condemn them to eternal whirling in the same ceaseless circles.

ANTEN THE CONFERENCE IN THE NEEDLE INDUSTRY.

Our expectations are finally to be realized. On December 9th, a conference of the Needle industry was finally held. A conference which the Needle industry will take place, at which we hope a federated Needle Trades Alliance will be founded.

We need more space in discussing the importance of this undertaking. The fact is that when President Schlesinger first came out with this proposal, all the unions in the various garment trades recognized the great importance of the expression to the interests of all our unions, and it is not necessary at present to discuss the magnitude of this idea as well as its feasibility.

Nevertheless, it may be stated that many great and noble undertakings have often failed on account of minor matters, sometimes that petty politics have been the cause of a great idea perishing. It is true that we have had to forego the unionization of the industry, but a great thing to develop has not been explained in time. These are the only pits in the path, the only obstacles for translating this plan into a reality for the accomplished, will, in our opinion, open up a new page in the history of the labor movement in our industry.

We hope, therefore, that the delegates of all the international unions at that conference will spare no effort to avoid all obstacles and that the federated Needle Trades Alliance will be founded without prejudice, without any other hindrances.

We were trade unionists who have a little more thought to these complex questions, they would have realized, probably, first, that the American Federation of Labor, as we have already stated, has no idea of unemployment, and secondly, that a trade union in order to have a right to exist cannot and must not think of adopting as a figure of speech a political or social function, as a labor union, quite useless. It is our opinion that the trade union movement was created for the purpose of providing a religious bond between the workers as a whole, the world over, no matter how many there are of them. The duty of a true labor union, one that does not consider itself a job trust for a limited number of people, it is not to make efforts of limit the number of workers in an industry, or a country, and to sentence those outside of this group to starvation or death, but to divide whatever work there is. It is the work of the workers and in a manner that will afford a living to all of them.

Of course, we do not mean to assert that a union can always accept the demands of the trade unionists, the demands arise under which these aims are unattainable for a certain time. We do assert, however, that this must be the purpose and the striving of each labor union, the very essence of that name. The trouble with the A. of L. is that it is sadly in need of this principle and the evidence thereof is its eternal fight against immigration. It would appear that the A. F. of L. regards as the greatest enemy of the workers not the foreign immigrants, but the poor immigrant laborers who are to be feared and constantly combated.

It may sound unbelievable and cruel, but it is a fact. Already the heads of the Federation are whispering that the workers against the poor immigrants. They are demanding that the gates of America be closed for fully two years, if this can help the workers in this country in the battle against the anti-bolshevism storm. But let us put to the test and garnering the impression that this anti-immigration shriek and howl is mere camouflage, a desire to conceal the present policy of impotence of the Federation on the question of prohibition. Only when the country is at a standstill, it is said, we must act. But it seems to be a great noise, to raise a cloud of dust, pointing all the while to the American workers that they are to be saved, to provide doors to millions of foreign laborers, their prospective competitors! Consider the folly of all this. The truth is that there are already about three million unemployed in America. How is the American Labor movement going to protect this great army of starving and near-starving people in this country? Is it not a question whether these millions are organized, or are not, for the American Federation of Labor has no power, no influence, no strength, the name of every one who works for a living in this country. Is it not the duty of the Federation to see that these millions have food to eat, beds to sleep in, and a certain comfort? A constructive program did the Federation advance on behalf of these unemployed? Not a thing, with the exception of howling from the mere desire to hide the fact that the Federation has no policy. We must have a plank against immigration on the part of the A. F. of L. is well founded after all. Perhaps the Federation heads are afraid that the immigrant workers will never remain patient and calm and never find out that their present fighting methods condemn them to eternal whirling in the same charmed circle.

Fortunately, the spirit is in the other direction. The spontaneous outbreaks and all the "outlaw" strikes that have taken place in the past few years are an indication of the legitimate disgust of the workers with the capitalist representation of the American labor movement. The American labor movement has ever endangered the American standard of living, it is true, but it may prove a menace to the foundations upon which the arch-conservatism of the American labor movement is based.

We must admit this "menace" is not at all an imaginary one. It is within the realm of possibility. But, heavens, who can protect us from this menacing flood? The American labor movement here is far too small. It is our belief that the American labor movement will ever remain patient and calm and never find out that their present fighting methods condemn them to eternal whirling in the same charmed circle.

WILL MOONEY AND BILLINGS GET A NEW TRIAL?

Our readers have probably not forgotten that two faithful labor leaders in the West were recently tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, William D. Mooney, sentenced for life through an abominable conspiracy on the part of the money-bags of the Pacific Coast. The labor movement, and a host of American radicals, is determined to see that the men whose crime was to do all in their power to obtain a new trial for these two martyrs and to lay bare before the world the abominable frame-up connected with the verdict.

Until now all these efforts were of noavail. Governor Stephenson of California, the only person in whose hands the power for ordering a new trial lay, has refused to be influenced by a report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. And he persistently refused to appoint a special commission of the two railroaded labor leaders.

Recent reports from San Francisco brought the news that a
With the G. E. B. In Baltimore

BY S. YANOFSKY

II

The problem of organizing our trade and labor groups on the order of the day and remains one of the most important ones for our International to solve. The report of Vice President Hat- pern on the work of the Out-of-Town Department proved to the members that the International will have to spend a great deal more in effort and money if we are to be sure of success in that field. In the course of the discussion, Pres- ident Haywood, in bringing up the press in the country towns be used, through paid advertise- ments, to organize the trade unionism so that when our organizers visit these places they may find the people more favor- able for their activities.

It was pointed out that we suf- fered much from the lack of organizing talent that we have in our local organizers, men and women qualified for the out-of-town work, much of which we have been neglecting. It was decided to recall Vice President Greenstein from Local No. 25 to help with this service at the disposal of the Out-of-Town Department, regardless of the fact that he is not available, as Los Angeles is of considerable use and necessity at the present time. As fact, the sums of money on out-of-town or- ganizing is concerned, all those who took part in the discussion admitted was of importance and urgency. The re- port of General Secretary Baroff, however, showed that our financial situation that regardless of the increase of the per capita tax to the Interna- tional, the amendment of our organiza- tion, and reenforcement under present conditions, is very advis- able. Aside from that, the ex- pense of the General Office have so increased that even the en- largement of our offices to meet the current expenses of the Interna- tional. The publication De- partment and the office work due to the International, is a source of a considerable deficit, and the printing of our three publications has reached a point of $10,000 or more. In addition, the office work has brought home the members of the Board the fact that a reor- ganization of the Rules Committee is the management of some of our smaller locals in New York City. The Board of Directors, at their organization under a form of a joint board, or district council, has agreed to appoint a Committee of energy and various other expenses for those locals. The main- tenance of individual offices and branch offices by these locals was eating all up their income and compelled them eventually to be- come a burden upon the Interna- tional. The Board adopted the proposal to reorganize the man- tenance of branch offices, the practical carrying out of this plan to the General Office of the Interna- tional.

Among the important decisions in Baltimore, we wish to note one with regard to Local No. 23. It was decided that a joint Board of the International comprises a large number of dress- makers, should temporarily join the Joint Board of this Industry and dress industry, so that when agreements are signed between the manufacturers and the employers, they should be uniform and effective for all dressmakers in the industry, and that the Joint Board No. 23 be requested to request that all dressmakers of Local No. 23 be transferred permanently to the Local No. 23. Having convinced them- selves, however, that such an act was not rash and unadvisable, they subsequently limited their re- quest to the above-mentioned de- cision of the Board, in which Vice President Wander acquiesced.

A thorough discussion took place on the report of the San- francisco Committee. The report was comprehensive as far as its formal was concerned and contain- ed a number of rules for tuberculosis cases among the membership of our union.

Letters were received from Boston and Phila- delphia, and from some other towns, rendered at the meeting were, in fact, little different from the others. In brief, the situa- tion is as follows: The employ- ees have become impatient, are making all sorts of inelastic demands, apparently in the hope the union will succumb to all this. The workers, however, stand firm for their rights and will not yield an iota of their present standards.

There is a list of other decisions which are quite important for those who are directly interested in them.

A telegram was received from the Clothmakers of Toronto that they want to have a representa- tive on the International Board at their negotiations with the employers about the new agreement. They are desir- ed to Brother Amstur in St. Louis, to proceed to Toronto and attend to this matter and to aid them in their work.

In reply to a telegram received from the International Clothing Work- ers' Federation, informing about the general strike in Bel- gium, it was decided to send them $2,000 francs.

A letter was received from Local No. 1 regarding the publications of ex-president Rosenberg's book on the "History of the Cigar Makers' Union", to raise $1,000 for publishing purposes.

All in all, the meeting proved to be a success and the future of our union is very bright.

ALL CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS FREED

A CHAPTER OF martyrdom has just been closed. The last of the 600 conscientious objectors who have been imprisoned in American prisons have been released, long after similar ob- jectors in other countries have been freed from jails in Europe.

Perhaps it was too early to ex- pect an adequate story of the ti- tanic fight which this handful of men, whose conscience objected to the war, has been carrying on in the interest of killing their fel- low men, has had to undergo after they had been branded and put in jail. The story of the being and unanswerable humilia- tion to which they were subjected, will yet be told, when passions have completely subsided, and the spirit of fair play and tolerance has come again into play. Suffice it to say that dozens of them have succumbed under the strain of endless torments, choosing rather to die than to abandon their own principles. A classifica- tion of their political beliefs shows that the majority of them belong to radicals, labor and So- cialist circles, and are in every way considered as unimportant by the leaders of religious societies whose articles of faith forbid military service.

The treatment accorded by the authorities is such as to give an impression to these brave men whose happenings have been in the minority and disagreeed with the passion- swept majority in faith and action, will remain one of the black- est pages in American history. At the same time, it will remain as one of the brightest pages in American history as an example of sup- erior courage and of resolve clinging even unto death to faith and principle.
The English Unemployment Insurance Law

By M. KOLCHIN

We say a "new" law, though as far back as ten years ago, there have already enacted a law for the insurance of unemployed in England.

The present act is an improvement of the previous one. It continues its work to wider strata and carries greater benefits. The old law only involved the followings: the protection of the building, the building trades, the mechanical engineering industry, and the iron foundry and the manufacture of vehicles.

The law was at that time regarded as an experiment, to begin with industries which have suffered from unemployment more than any others. According to governmental reports, this law extended to about two and a half million workers.

The new Act embraces about nine million workers. It takes in the complete capital with the exception of the following: Agriculture, domestic help, sailors, and workers in various government departments and public service agencies, such as railways, street cars, gas and water, and the insurance of employers and commission agents. The majority of the workers in England, that is, those in the trade with a permanent job, and with old-age pensions. Such workers in agriculture, laborers and agents are, according to the terms of this Act, not involved in unemployment insurance.

According to the old law, the worker in the above-mentioned industries is in a state of unemployment to 7 shillings benefit weekly ($1.75 in American currency). This is, of course, very small when it is considered from the point of view of the American worker and the American cost of living. It must also be taken into account that since the enactment of the old law, there have been considerable changes everywhere. The new law, however, gives to male workers an unemployment benefit of 10 shillings per week (about $3.75 in American money), and to female workers £2 5s. per week ($30). These benefits are to be paid not longer than for 15 weeks every year and, according to the new act, a worker is entitled to benefits three days after he had lost his job, instead of the 21 days provided for by the old law.

Unemployment insurance in England is compulsory. The law applies to all persons employed in factories, workshops, and all other countries, the economic conditions in England are bad. Services in the government and public servers are of the opinion that it will take, perhaps, ten years before the economy returns to her former standing. That may be so. The truth is that in England, where the economy is paralyzed, small wonder; therefore, to increase and that the necessity of a new unemployment insurance law is becoming obvious and pressing.

The FOURTH CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC

Will be given at the Rand School Auditorium

Friday, Dec. 10th, 8:30 P. M.,

by the RAND SCHOOL Symphony Orchestra

Tickets now on sale at Rand School Office.
If the enthusiasm shown by our students who are attending the classes at New York University is a criterion of success, this year promises to be a better year of the educational work that we have undertaken. Inevitably, before and after each course, interesting and instructive discussions take place in the class rooms between students and teachers, and these discussions are very inspiring to the student who has a heart for the cause of labor education at heart. They register a degree of cooperation between teacher and pupil very seldom seen in the ordinary classroom and attest to that friendly spirit which we have tried to infuse from the very beginning in the relations between our teaching faculty and the students.

The joint conference of the Local Educational Committees will meet on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4th, at the Washington Irving High School, Room 546 at 2 P. M.

At the Workers' University on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4th, the following courses will take place:

At 1:30: Modern Novelties and Literature. Clement G. Wood.

2:30: Dr. Leo Wolman will commence his class in Labor Law and Procedure. This course will include labor and management problems, industrial management and corporation law.

2:30: Miss Grace Scribner will begin her very interesting course in Current Economic Opinion. Miss Scribner will discuss with the class the current articles on economic and labor trends in leading American and English journals. Students will be required to bring the class a newspaper article each day. This course will be able to keep in touch with the reports of the books and articles of economics as reflected in current periodicals.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 19th, the schedule of courses is as follows:

At 10:30: Robert Bruce will direct the students in "College Ming Situation." Mr. Bruce is the Director of the Commercial Industrial Research, and is an authority on the subject.

11:30: Dr. F. C. Melvin's class in sociology.

11:30: Mr. Gustave F. Schulz.

12:30: Current Economic Literature. A. L. Willett.

Mr. Alexander Fischel reports that he will commence his class in philosophy and logic, the Educational Department is ready to announce. This course will begin on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:30.

UNITY CENTERS

In the Unity Centers the schedule of courses will be continued as announced:

Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 88, 43rd Street, near 1st Avenue.

Mr. Max Levin will continue his class on labor problems and economics.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 88, Stone and Gleason Aves., Brooklyn, Mr. Solon De Leon will take up the question of labor problems and economics. He will discuss four goods and services which are basic for this country.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Miss Frances Wolfson will conduct her class in physical training at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 43, Fourth St. and 4th Ave., Miss Theresa Wolfson will take up the class in labor problems and economics.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Dr. Margaret Dubbs will conduct a class on labor problems in England and in the United States. This class will be held from 8 to 9:30.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 103rd St. and Brown Place, Mr. Max Levin conducts his class in labor problems and economics.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 123rd St. and 8th Ave., Modern Economic Institutions, by A. L. Willett.

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Father Maguire Church, Father Maguire Church, Mr. Theresa Wolfson in labor problems and economics.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, at 8:00: In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 103rd St. and Brown Place, Miss Theresa Wolfson will lead a class in physical training with Miss Frances Wolfson.

Thursday evening, Dec. 9 at 8: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, 43rd Street and 1st Avenue, Dr. Ellen Cohen gives lessons in Modern Literature and the Drama.

The Warman Unity Center, P. S. 40, 23rd St., 1st Avenue, the class in physical training with Mrs. Margaret Scully at 6:30.

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 123rd St., near 8th Ave., Physical training, Mary Ruth Cohen, at 8, Arithmetic and civics at 8, Physical Hygiene, Dr. H. R., at 9, Accountant, at 10.

In this Unity Center, there will also take place at 9:30, a class with Mr. Rudolph Rapp on Physical Hygiene.

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 16, 103rd St., 1st Avenue, Physical training, Miss Blanche Lynch, at 9:30.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 88, Stone and Gleason Aves., Brooklyn, Physical training, Miss Loretta Ritter, at 8:30.

Health, Nutrition, and Accident Prevention, by Dr. Max Lurie, at 8:45.

Friday evening, Dec. 10th at 8:45: East Side Unity Center, P. S. 88, 43rd Street, near 1st Avenue.

Mr. Max Levin will continue his class on labor problems and economics.

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 88, Stone and Gleason Aves., Brooklyn, Mr. Solon De Leon will take up the question of labor problems and economics. He will discuss four goods and services which are basic for this country.

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Miss Frances Wolfson will conduct her class in physical training at 8 o'clock.

The election campaign in our union this year promises to be a very interesting and exciting one, because most of the views being brought out in the press are new and different, and the different candidates and their campaign managers will not in the main personalities, and will avoid the use of the spirit of animosity against the different candidates, some of whom, it is feared, will be elected for the coming term and will require the respect and confidence of the member in order to fulfill his utmost good for the union. The following are the candidates for this position:

For President — David Dubin.

For Vice President — Julius Levine.

For General Secretary — Alfred Weitzman.

For Secretary-At-Arms — Sam Massower.

For Two Directors to the Central Union and Labor Council — Julius Levine No. 7663, Meyer Zachkheim, Adolph Sonnen, Joseph Schectel, Joseph Weinraub, Julius Levine No. 6825, Israel Levin.

The next number of "Justice," a full list of the candidates for the general and branch offices, will be given in the next number which will appear on the ballot.

Max Silberfeld No. 5013, and Adolph Nusimowitz No. 2370 appeared. The above brothers are working for J. Zap, 97 East 17th St., N.Y. The firm employs a foreman cutter and these two men, and the latter asks the Executive Board to give the cutter the same working conditions that the rest of the labor force are getting in the war work. For instance, the cutter does all the marking while the workers stretch the goods, cut it, and also do the finishing. Now that there is little work in the shop, the foreman does all the work. How-
Amalgamated Clothes System
A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

Conducted by Clothing Workers of New York Producing for an Ideal of the Future

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

HIGH GRADE HAND TAILORED CUSTOM CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE

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BROTHERS VITTEBERG & SCHNEIR
Ex-Shop-Chairman of Shear Brothers announce the opening of the

V. & S. Restaurant
143 W. 21st ST.; Between 6th and 7th AVES.
MEMBERS OF THE CUTTERS UNION ARE INVITED

Best Food, Best Service, Reasonable Prices

Designing Pattern Making and GRADING
Taught Strictly Individually

DAILY DAY AND EVENING HOURS
Our method is specially designed for the wholesale line of women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' garments.

Also see us before making a mistake

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Practical Designer Building
PROF. L. ROSENFELD, Director
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ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared of strike and members must work elsewhere

Jesse Wolf & Co.,
106 Madison Ave.
Son & Sons,
105 Madison Ave.
Bolomor & Meltzer,
37 East 22nd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
Mack Kanner & Milius,
132 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
16 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Dresswell Dress Co.,
16 East 32nd St.
Regina Kohler,
259 Fourth Ave.
Dents & Ortmberg,
33-35 West 32nd St.
J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

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CUTTERS: UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December 16th, 1920, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at 10:30 and close at 6 P.M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
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: Monday, December 20th
GENERAL:
Monday, December 27th

MEETINGS BEGIN AT 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches
should secure a card when going to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.