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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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Philadelphia Locals Reject Employers' Demands

By James E. Rejcek

The women's wear manufacturers of Philadelphia are 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 workday.

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

This meeting was called at the behest of the Local Union of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Over 2000 members of Local No. 15 crowded the place to capacity, and the still larger number was turned away for lack of space. The meeting was characterized by the general spirit and enthusiasm which attended it. President Schlesinger came from New York to attend the meeting, and was received with a remarkable ovation.

The meeting was addressed by Elias Rejcek, 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 of New York. He was by the well-known labor speakers H. Weisberg and Miss Pauline M. Newman, the women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia, and the men's.

Both these speakers exhorted the employers to hold their heads high and boldly maintain their Union and not to retreat in face of the present standards.

President Schlesinger was the last speaker, and he dismissed 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 industry and the Union, he said:

"The union will not sit back and just let things go. The women who have worked day and night for years have the right to a fair wage. If they do not get it, they will not work. The union will fight for them."

On Tuesday evening, December 14th, the Newark Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 21, entertained President Schlesinger in the Great Montgometry Hall, Newark, N. J. A big crowd came to hear from President Schlesinger, formerly, greetings and report on conditions abroad, and particularly in Russia.

NEWARK CLOAKMAKERS GREET PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

By James E. Rejcek

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Saturday, December 25th, is a legal holiday. No member of the Cloakmakers' Union is to work on that day, nor are they to be paid for that day.

It is the duty of all cloakmakers to work only when the work is in progress in any of our shops in this city on Christmas Day. We wish to impress 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 on Saturday owing to the holiday.

In speaking of the New York City situation, President Schlesinger stated that the Million Dollar Fund must be used to maintain the standards. The Union must be active in this matter, and the Men's Garment Workers' Union is doing all it can to see that the standards are maintained.

Seattle Cloak Union in Dispute with Employers

By James E. Rejcek

Brother Cooper, secretary of Local No. 28 of the Seattle Cloak Union, 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, "are very unwilling to pay the workers for these days of rest and recreation in our industry. The Million Dollar Fund of the Cloakmakers' Union will be in a better position to protect themselves and raise the wages in the Seattle market."

The men's and women's wages in Seattle are said to be equal to or better than in any other city in the Union. The men's wages in Seattle are said to be equal to or better than in any other city in the Union. The women's wages in Seattle are said to be equal to or better than in any other city in the Union. The women's wages in Seattle are said to be equal to or better than in any other city in the Union. The women's wages in Seattle are said to be equal to or better than in any other city in the Union.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

The Steel Trust in the Lockwood Inquiry

THE inquiry into the manipulations of the building trust, which has been conducted by the Lockwood Legislative Committee, has discovered not only the criminal collaboration between the building trust, the building contractors and a certain type of "labor leader" in the building trades, but has revealed as well the need in exposing in all its nakedness the brazen ruthlessness with which the owners 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 automatic electric 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 there is a ring of contractors responsible for the shortage of housing in New York and that the Steel Trust with its various subsidiaries is operating harshly and ruthlessly in a big-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 30 per cent spent on steel alone. The testimony brought out by the Lockwood Committee makes it manifest that the steel mills have been compelling builders and contractors to join a certain union of builders from a certain group of producers, those who belonged to the "Iron League," and that the Steel Trust had the prices fixed by the trust.

It was further disclosed through the testimony of the witnesses that the steel mills themselves that they have used every possible means of coercion and compulsion to prevent the 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 agents in the Lockwood Inquiry.

The thanks of organized labor are nevertheless due to the Lockwood Committee for bringing to light the nefarious scheme of the Steel Trust to fragments themselves, for the brutal frankness with which they have admitted on the stand their attitude toward organized labor and their efforts to destroy it as far as they could.

They openly declare that they are for a union of capitalists, but that the workers need not have any union and do not dictate working conditions.

Let us hope that these revelations will be the beginning of a great many workers in America who have heretofore not been able to make a true understanding of the course of last week's investigation.

Miners Eelect Officials

THE United Mine Workers of America, the biggest industrial labor union in this country, has elected and placed in office its new officials, and it has elected 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, Mr. Lewis Williams.

Green, the Secretary, was returned unopposed.

The election of Lewis and Green is a matter of considerable significance. It indicates clearly that the miners are convinced that electing a progressive president has nevertheless re-elected Lewis who is in their opinion the best manager. It is to be doubted whether the clear majority of the miners are in favor of Lewis and Green. Yet the miners are willing to adopt radicalism and radical leaders as their heads. It is contained likewise a lesson of the power of an entrenched machine within organizations. Doubtless there were greater numbers among the miners who did, 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.

The returns in a number of other unions during the past several months indicate a trend towards conservatism. The hasty and explosive expectations of those who believe that they could take a short-cut towards the millennium under the stimulus of the movements halfway the trust is far off, Europe, have been revealed in all their immaturity. The road which the Steel Trust has taken within the labor movement is long and hard. The educational work is still in its infancy. Nevertheless, as in this work alone there lies the sole guarantee and hope for a more enlightened labor movement.

The "Crime Wave" in the Big Steel Mills

A SERIES of daring hold-ups, continuing unabated for the past several weeks, has finally attracted public opinion.

Last week a New York to a yacht of white heat. A number of robbers, culminating with the recent hold-up in the steel hanging centers of New York, has of a sudden disclosed the utter ineptitude of the government to apprehend and its inadequacy to cope with the wide-spread lawlessness.

Coming, as it does, on top of acute unemployment, this epidemic of robberies is a very disturbing factor. It is interesting to observe how 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 lured into the handling of firearms by the great depression or for the purpose of making any such act punishable by prison and fines.

The steady increase in this bill was based, and the fact that not a voice was found on the floor of the Senate to amend the bill at that time, that the bill is of a great purpose, which in the States to quit employment. If enacted into law this bill will be a weapon of great use and power in saving the railway workers' union in the States, as it aims to deprive the railway companies of the power of dismissing employees.

The officers of the railroad company were in possession of the bill and had been in possession of the bill and had been in possession of the bill for some time, and that the bill was passed, and that the bill is of a great purpose, which in the States to quit employment.

Of course, there are a few senator who, if on the floor of the Senate at that time, would strongly urge the abolition of the enactment of this bill and that it would have forced it to be sent back for reconsideration. Some of the senators, however, are in a very small minority, and it is still doubtful if they will succeed in securing a reconsideration of this vote.

What is interesting, however, is the fact that the situation of the legislative house is ready for a similar action at the first signal, and that with a House of Representatives composed of a similar line, we may not expect to have battle for its very life during the next few years.

Unemployment Rampant in England

EMPLOYMENT in Great Britain, which has been steadily growing, has created a serious problem in several sections and more urgent with the advent of Winter. There is general anxiety over the employment of all England, as nearly every trade in the country is affected. Unemployment is manifesting itself in the middle class occupations as well as among manual laborers.

The London Mercury declared that there are about 1,000,000 men out of employment in England today. The number of fighting men and dependents, and the total number of persons suffering from the presently existing depression, is approximately 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. A large proportion are former soldiers. There are also hundreds of thousands of trade union and local authorities to rely upon the Government if the pressing problem of the executive committee of the Labor Party recently passed a resolution that no male laborer, because of status or of laboring class, shall be prevented from holding office.

The government is expected to demand of the 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, December 28, at 8 P.M., at Public School 49, 314 East 20th Street. You are expected to attend and show your best colors.

Give up an hour on Tuesday and come to the meeting: The success of this great banquet depends on your making. Unity needs you now. Remember your enthusiastic pledges made at Forest Park last summer.

The committee calls for 600 volunteers to help with the work:

1. Joint the Unity Chorus—under the leadership of Presho.
2. Get contributions for the baazar.
3. Distribute 500 beautiful baazaar posters in every conspicuous window in the city.
4. Distribute 500 attractive throw-aways.

There is but little time left. During the last months of the year, in industry and artistry must be awakened to the call of our Unity Baazar. The committee is sending out thousands of throw-aways distributed, workmen's Circle and Solidarity, to every member of the other unions, must be visited, and our baazar made popular.

It is now time to turn our attention to the innumerable tasks before us. A handful can not do all. You can do much of the work.

Fall in line. Come to the meet- ing positively, and be prompt.

Do your share for Unity, Today.
NOUVELLES DE MONTRÉAL

La dispute avec les manufacturiers contre une réduction de salaire par une partie des ouvriers, n’a pas été heureuse à Montréal.

Le lendemain, un ouvrier a été tué au travail.

Ceci montre que les ouvriers ne sont pas prêts à accepter une réduction de salaire.

La situation actuelle est critique et nécessite des mesures urgentes.

Pour conclure, il ne serait pas bon de ne pas mentionner que la décision si longtemps attendue concernant une augmentation de salaire tarde à être demandée par l’Union des ouvriers, a été refusée par le président international.

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THE LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE UP TO DATE

The Lockwood Committee with its chief cogwheel, Samuel Untermyer, and its chairman, B. M. Wellman, all hands, and a full credit for what it has already accomplished in the investigation conducted under its direction. We say that without being guilty of unfairness, of course, but a satisfactory conclusion that the SMG and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers have completely eradicated the nest of graft and corruption in the building industry.

It is quite true that the limited circle of men at the head of the Brindell Trust in the building business 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 union movement. It is true that there was not much to go on but the bare fact that the Steel Trust and its subsidiaries hate union men worse than the devil, and that such corporations as the National Erectors' Association and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers both engage in certain practices tending to corrupt the labor union movement with all the means at their command.

Yet, while these facts were more or less widely known, no one suspected that the true core of the Brindell Trust’s ramifications of the machinery that was built up for corrupting and destroying the trade union movement in the building trades. Credit is thereby due to the 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 building industry has to be made free from the grip of these instruments. It is safe to argue that the trade union movement is justified in not placing Brindell on trial because he has not yet been fully proved guilty, and perhaps the grip is made 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 according to the law, without being obstructed by the technicalities and the legal niceties of the Littleton and the O’Connor cases. We are confronted in this case with facts of corruption and pressure that can be 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 Brindell Trust and its ramifications of Brindellism had meant to hurt the trade union movement of this country, it must be stated now beyond cavil that in having so mercilessly torn the life of the labor union movement in the building industry the Committee has proved its full sympathy, the honest and genuine labor movement of America. No matter how hard Mr. Grace, or any of the Associated Clothing Corporation, may try to spin 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 conflict 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 wiser/aces may argue: "Haven’t the employers sufficient grounds for despising the Lockwood Committee and all such employers true public benefactors because they endeavor to destroy these unions with all the power they possess?" This ostensibly plausible argument, however, may be met in a few words: 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 men in their efforts to build up the trade union world to drive 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 trade unions, masked in all their repulsiveness; and on the other hand, the great captains of industry, mercilessly exposed and lashed. These discoveries and that goes to show that we never believed in the general success, strivings and fighting methods of our entire trade union movement.

TWO CONFLICTING CHARGES

The clothing employers, engaged in a desperate fight against their workers, looked back because they refuse to return 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 puppets of Lenin, Trotsky, and Shafikov. On the other hand, their attorney, Mr. Godden, the "old gentleman who had won for himself such undying notoriety" of 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 that he threatens the Amalgamated to din right out of existence.

"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 are also 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 extortion from their employers. Each of these propositions 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 this order to permit workers to 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 leaders of the Amalgamated are uninitiated grafters, falls of its own absolutism. Graft is only possible in such a labor organization where the workers are densely ignorant and incapable of independent thought and action. If we are to take both these charges at their face value, we shall reach the conclusion that his clothing workers are both revolutionary fighters and graftsmen, illiterate people, and that we can make them independently and that we may be baulked and sold out by a gang of grafters at the same time.

Even a bane 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 sect of dangerous revolutionists and Bohleshivki 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 their workers 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 the columns of our paper. We wish, however, to perform, 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 of these contributions is 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 are quite impressed with the articles we write that we have been learning ourselves in the strength of our organization as 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 many women and men have been organized to the organization and are the numbers of those who remain in strarces. 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, in the main, learned a great deal. 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 read 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.

MAY D. DANIELS, Managing Editor

Subscription price for one year, $1.00 per year.
VI.

From the first minute that I entered Lenin's room I began to feel his presence all about us. As I settled down in the chair proffered to me I reached out instinctively for my pall of cigarettes. Then I reminded myself that it might be proper to inquire whether there were any at my disposal. I did. In reply he rose from his seat, walked ever hastily to a little table and brought over an ashtray, a matchbox, and a lighter. Lenin no less than 50 years of age, had no need of a pipe, but he said: "I have a different kind of tobacco." Then he added, "I think there is a good reason for this." He held a cigarette into my hand, myself who had been there for 50 years of the Russian Revolution.

But what about the future? Lenin was not ready to disclose anything about that.

"But \( x + y = z \) or \( x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \) if and only if\( x = y \) and \( z \) is the hypotenuse."

The Rand School Ball

Two features of the Rand School Ball, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, will be the beauty contest, with prizes for the most beautiful of the women who attend the ball, and the awarding of 10 prizes, consisting of two-week vacations at such as the Rand School Summer Camp.

Among the artists who have already accepted invitations to attend the ball are Art Young, Young Walker and Willy Pogany. Other artists invited to attend the ball will be added later to the list of judges. At least four prizes will be awarded, and the names of the winners will be announced later.

The International Dance Fete, featuring dancing weekly, will be given at 11 P.M. on New Year's Eve. The Rand School Journal, which will be distributed at the club, will contain articles by Benj. Schlesinger, Eugene V. Debs, Joseph Leber, James Joyce, Alderson Lee, Charles Ervin, and many other well-known writers of the labor movement.
Lecture Forums

BRONX COMMUNITY FORUM YOUNG DEMOCRAT

DEBATE

Subject—Resolved: That the League of Nations will benefit the American people.

AFFIRMATIVE

HAMILTON HOLT
Editor of the Independent

NEGATIVE

SCOTT NEARING
Of the Rand School

Paul U. Kellogg (Editor the Education) Chairman

Sunday Afternoon, January 2

COOPER UNION

ADMISSION: 50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS: $1.00


“The Causes of Labor Unrest”

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28
8:30 P.M.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1 RECTOR 13TH STREET

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

By J. LANCH

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

President: David Dubinsky, 363, elected; John C. Ryan, 392, unopposed.

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

Treasurer: Joseph Fish, 435, elected; Julius Samuels, 573.

Delegates to Central Trades & Labor Council: Julius Levine, 484, elected; Israel, 372, elected; Joseph Schellet, 210, Meyer Zachilkin, 142.

Clerk & Steward Manager: Sam Perlmutt, 274, elected; Louis Lipschitz, 271.

Clerk & Steward Business Agents: Julius Bender, 440, elected; Benjamin, 416, elected; Idaore Nagler, 481, elected; Harry Broyner, 250, elected; Ignatz Fischer, 281.

Hunt & Steward Executive Board: Benjamin, 440, elected; Isadore, 250, elected; Sam Kees, 332, elected; Louis Gordon, 189, elected; Joseph Blument, 64.

Clerk & Steward Joint Board: Harry Zaslowski, 372, elected; Benjamin Rubis, 250, elected; Meyer Tunkt, 342, elected; Sam Kees, 332, elected; Philip Anel, 315, elected; Julius Cohen, 273, elected.

Wald & Dress Manager: Sam R. Schenker, no contest.

Wald & Dress Business Agents: Adolph Schenker, 151, elected; W. Settle, 50, elected; Emil Wilder, 324, elected; Max Stoller, 215.

Wald & Dress Executive Board: Sam Sadowky, 203, elected; Benj. Levy, 305, elected; David Friskin, 318, elected; Sam Sokol, 157; Victor Michaelowky, 95.

Clerk & Steward Joint Board: Sam Sadowky, no contest; Julius Levine, no contest; Philip Oretinsky, 197.

Miscellaneous Manager: Joseph Weinsten, no contest.

Miscellaneous Business Agent: Jacob Fleischer, 213, no contest.

Miscellaneous Executive Board: Morris Alvis, no contest; Meyer Feibush, no contest.

This last election was one of the most interesting ever held. The campaign was conducted by all everybody in a very intelligent manner. With the exception of a limited few who were personal slander of the perspective candidates, the election was one of the cleanest ever conducted by our local. The number of votes cast was approximately 1000. While this number of votes in about 1500 less than last year, still, when we take into consideration the fact that our membership has gone through a slack period which is not yet over, it is a very remarkable thing also the fact that an assessment of $100 was levied on our membership and the fact that we had our union business profited by the work of the members in the community. This last election has shown that the Association is by far greater than that cast in any other union in the local district.

The installation of all the newly elected officials, and apportionment of the labor leaders have been invited to attend the ceremony, and we expect a big attendance. It is important 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, held our officers and members are ready to start in the new year with renewed energy to work for the strengthening of our organization. The time that is facing us is such that it will require the aid of every one of our members to maintain our position in the industrial field. Our success was secured by the great era of prosperity that we have just gone through in this country. The employers are preparing to give us battle and with that in view are preparing the so-called “public relations” through the medium of the capitalistic press. They are raising the cry of low cost to befuddle the minds of the public. What they really want is to continue the high prices we 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.

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 clothiers in the cloakmakers of all other centers of the United States and Canada. We have won the battle in the following cities: Royal Cloth, Nathan-Landes, Miller Bros., Taffet & Dubovsky, and others, against reduction in wages and piece work.

Recently, attempts have been made by the members of the Manufacturers’ Association to get a reduction in wages, but we must and determined action on our part of the Union brought about a settlement.

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

The city of most of the Montreal manufacturers is: production, production. We have met the United States Journeymen’s Union in this city and are prepared to cooperate 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 shown himself to be very much interested in the welfare of the trade that do not give a fair day’s work in return for the wages paid them. It will be his duty to see that the consequences and not the entire Union or the work week system. The Union seeks to reach some amicable settlement with the Association, and in this manner to avoid 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 No. 39 were on strike for the last two months. The manufacturers have decided to close their plants because the workers refused to concede to their demand for a reduction in wages, and the diminishing of their prices. The whole group of the raincoat makers out of employment. One firm alone, the Union who have already closed, throwing over 200 people out of work.

The situation is 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 early days. The manufacturers think that by keeping their factories closed, they will starve the workers into submission. They are sure to have a long wait coming to them, as the workers are determined not to give up in any 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 cloakmaking and the raincoat industries, is being encouraged by some unscrupulous employers, who are engaged in a great system in Montreal. These men who have left the Union to serve the masters, who have no experience, capacity, will soon find out their mistake and return to the Union, as some men already have. The Union will surely deal with them as we have.

One of the most serious weak-
nesses to which a large por-
ty of society is subject is its in-
ability to use their minds properly. A great many people possess con-
siderable information and are ac-
quainted with all sorts of facts, but unfortunately they are unable to use, to get other people to see things as they do because of their ignorance of the way in which the minds of people work, or because of their disagree-
gard for this.

On Jan. 9, at 10.30, Mr. Alex-
ander F. Barlow will commence a course on "Applied Logic and Psychology" in the Workers' Uni-
vity. The aim of this course will be to remedy the weaknesses dis-
cribed in the foregoing state-
mement.

In this course the class will study and discuss the most impor-
tant laws of logic, psychology, and, will find illustrations for these laws from their own daily experience. In addition to this, it is hoped that they will be able to improve their own methods of thinking and to find the best way to convey or persuade other people of the truth of their own opinions.

Students of the Workers' Uni-
vity will be interested to know that the Educational De-
partment has just brought out a book on "Social Psychology," which Dr.
F. J. Melvin has recommended to the class in sociology as the text-
book for the course. The book will be sold to students at the whole-
sale price of $1.00, and copies can be secured at the office of the Edu-
cational Department, or at the Workers' University.

Dr. Wolman has recommended the students in this course to re-
fer to Prof. Robert F. Hovde's "Trade Unions in the United States." Those who want a copy of this valuable text-book may leave a request with the Edu-
cational Department, which will purchase these copies and distribute-
t hem to the students at the wholesale price.

Now that the first term of the session has closed, there is a pos-
tion to judge the work accom-
nished by our Educational De-
partment as expressed through the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. We can see that the work is being done. It is being done in the right re-
spect, in quality as well as in quan-
tity. The Educational Department has been able to engage enough to se-
cure on its teaching staff the ablest teachers in the city of New York, and it serves as a model for others to emulate.

20TH ANNUAL BALI

given by the)
LADIES' GARMENT CLERKS, LOCAL 130
at STUYVESANT CASINO
142 Second Avenue, N. Y.

Friday Evening, December 24, 1920

Music by Teddy's Jazz Band

TICKETS, 50 CENTS

CHRISTMAS EVE

AN ATTACK
UPON THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKER

The efforts to send NICHOLA SACCO and
BARTHOLOMEW VANZETTI to the electric chair for crimes of which 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, THINK STRAIGHT, WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION,

Room 407, 3 East 19th St., New York.
FOR THE SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENDERS

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.

Main 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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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
has less member nations than will be represented at the
INTERNATIONAL PAGEANT
RAND SCHOOL BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NEW YEARS' EVE.

Tickets on sale at New York Call, Jewish Daily Forward, Rand School and Socialistic Party Branches.
75 CENTS NOW
$1 AT THE DOOR

LADIES TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS
OF LOCAL No. 3, ATTENTION!

After a voluntary agreement of both locals 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 filled from Thursday, December 23rd, till Tuesday, December 8th, 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.

Follow the Crowd to the
SOCIALIST PARTY
Costume Ball
to be held
CHRISTMAS EVE.
(Friday, Dec. 24)
at PARKVIEW PALACE - 11TH ST. & 35TH AVE.

1. Prize for most original costume.
2. Large bouquet flowers to most popular person.
3. Beautifully Decorated Bonar Booth:
BE THERE!!

DESIGNING
Pattern Making
and GRADING
Taught Strictly Individually
DURING DAY AND EVENING HOURS
Our method is specially designed for the wholesale line of women's, misses' - juniors', children's and infants' garments.

See Us Before Making A MISTAKE

LEADING COLLEGE
OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designing

Professor Hennefeld, Director.

912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st),
NEW YORK

Phone, Bayview 8833
Boston Branch: 422 Washington Street, Duffer Building.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!
The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment there:

Sohn & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
Salome & Meier, 33 East 33rd St.
Claimant Waist Co., 15 East 25th St.
Mack Ranges & Milles, 150 Madison Ave.
M. Sloan, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 110 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 42nd St.
Dreswell Women's Co., 14 East 38th St.
Regina Kohler, 435 Fourth Ave.
Deuts & Ortenberg, 1-16 West 35th St.
J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd Street.

DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money
Become a Successful Designer

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear.
A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools makes an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay.

In the Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting you will learn to succeed. The Mitchell Schools of Designing have been established for over 50 years and have achieved new ideas, new systems, best methods, best results. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms.

Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday
Mitchell Designing School
912-920 BROADWAY (Corner 21st), New York

Phone, Bayview 8833
Boston Branch: 422 Washington Street, Duffer Building.

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 DRESSES:
Monday, January 10th.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches

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

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