12-5-1919

Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 47)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.
Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 47)

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*.
Schlesinger Given Warm Send-off

MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD PRECEDES SEND-OFF BANQUET ATTENDED BY MOST VICE-PRESIDENTS

Impressive Speeches Made by Prominent Guests and by the Gower of Honor

LOCAL 25 PRESENTS SCHLESINGER WITH A GOLD CIGARETTE CASE

The last two days preceding the departure of President Schlesinger were marked by a great deal of stir and bustle in and out of the offices of the International. On Thursday morning a special meeting of the General Executive Board was held, at which the President was made to insure the smooth working of the International mechanism. He was also members of the General Executive Board were present at the meeting.

In the evening of the same day, which was Thanksgiving Day, a banquet was hastily arranged at Beekman Hall, 210 E. 53rd St., in honor of Schlesinger. Only the close friends of Brother Schlesinger and persons directly concerned with the International were present at the banquet. About 80 persons attended, among whom were most of the vice-presidents of the International, a delegation from the Waist Makers' Union, Local 13, of Philadelphia and the Joint Board of the Teamsters' Union of that city; brothers' J. Fineberg, Kaplanowitz and Lams, representing the Joint Board of the Teamsters' Union of New York; Abraham Cahen, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; S. Yanofsky, Editor of the Justice and B. G. Henderson and Charles Irwin, editor of the New York Call.

Brother Max Amidor, who vice-president of the International acted as toastmaster. His opening speech and those of the guests who introduced the banquet were marked by a degree of earnestness on each occasion and were as well as the audience realized the mission of the President of the International as the expression of earnest consideration. President Schlesinger was to leave for war-ridden Europe to establish relations between the labor organizations of the ladies' garment trade there and the United States, which is only a part of his mission. He will study conditions in Europe with a view of ascertaining how our International can best help the ladies' garment workers of Europe to get on their feet again. The pres

The opening of the Workers' College, organized by the Educational Department of the International, will take place next Saturday, December 13, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 17th Street, at 7:30 P.M.

Some of the most prominent educators of the country will attend the opening celebration and will deliver short addresses. The list of speakers includes Professor Charles A. Beard, Dr. H. W. Dana, of the Workers' College of Boston, Dr. Olgin, Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director of the American University London, Professor Graham Wailes, Miss Fannia M. Cohen, Harry Wander, and Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of the International.

An excellent concert has been arranged for the same evening and the services of the best musical talent have been secured. The principal artists at the concert include Alice Knowlton Hammer- slough, soprano; Lucille Collette, violonist; Harry Horsfall, organist; and Richard Louis, pianist.

Admission is free to members of the International. Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the various local unions of the International. Each local was given a number of tickets proportional to its membership.

Members of the International who want to attend the celebration are advised to purchase tickets, for the number of tickets is limited by the capacity of the auditorium of the school.

The members of the local educational committees will act as usheres.

FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES THROW AT THE PIER TO SEND OFF BASKETS OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT BASKETS ABUNDANT

Schlesinger Gives Kisses His Colleagues and Friends Good-Bye

BOARDS ADJOURN AT 11:39 A.M.-MISCH AS VESSEL CLEARS PORT

The departure of the President of the International was the occasion of a touching demonstration of love and esteem on the part of the friends and associates of Schlesinger. A throng had gathered at the pier long before he arrived there. Many of the friends who came to see Schlesinger off brought along gorgeous bouquets of flowers and fruit baskets. The President of the International was greeted by the staffs of the General Office, the Justice and Teamsters' Union, and the workers of the Pier. In a few minutes he was requested to go abroad. He took leave of his friends and associates not in a conventional manner, but embraced every one of them, kissing them a heart-felt good bye. Tears were in his eyes as he boarded the Adriatic. They were not tears of sorrow but of unshedded gratitude to those who showed so much affection for him and who were so profoundly interested in his mission.

Before he disappeared from view, Schlesinger called out to a Justice reporter to say good bye to all the readers on his behalf.

An untoward incident marked the departure of Schlesinger. As the Adriatic was clearing out she collided with a freighter. Though little damage was caused by the collision it delayed the Adriatic a few hours. At the time of the present writing no word has been received from President Schlesinger. In all probability the readers will hear from him through the next issue of the Justice.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MISS BONDFIELD

The Educational Committee announces that a luncheon has been arranged for the Educational Committee of the Locals and for the Faculty of our Unity Centers and the Workers' University, on Sunday, December 13, 1914 at 12 o'clock at the Ceramic Club, 14 West 12th Street. The guests of honor will be Miss Margaret Bondfield, of England, who will speak on labor education in England.

THE CLOAK SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

DEMANDS OF THE UNION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE WITH MANUFACTURERS.-SECRETARY BAROFF TAKES PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Last week the readers of the Justice were informed about the demands advanced by the Cloak Makers' Union of Philadelphia to the manufacturers of the City as a basis for renewing the agreement between the Union and the manufacturers' association. The demands, the readers will recall, include weekly work, a 44 hour week and a minimum weekly wage for every worker in the industry.

In reply to the letter sent by the union to the individual manufacturers as well as to the manufacturers' association the latter agreed to meet the union representatives in conference with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. The conferences have been in progress for some time, and as we are advised by the officers of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

Secretary Baroff of the International attended a few of the conferences between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers. In his opinion it will not take long before the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be based on a level with that of New York and other cloak cities.

the cloak manufacturers of that city as a basis for renewing the agreement between the Union and the manufacturers' association. The demands, the readers will recall, include weekly work, a 44 hour week and a minimum weekly wage for every worker in the industry.

In reply to the letter sent by the union to the individual manufacturers as well as to the manufacturers' association the latter agreed to meet the union representatives in conference with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. The conferences have been in progress for some time, and as we are advised by the officers of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

Secretary Baroff of the International attended a few of the conferences between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers. In his opinion it will not take long before the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be based on a level with that of New York and other cloak cities.

the cloak manufacturers of that city as a basis for renewing the agreement between the Union and the manufacturers' association. The demands, the readers will recall, include weekly work, a 44 hour week and a minimum weekly wage for every worker in the industry.

In reply to the letter sent by the union to the individual manufacturers as well as to the manufacturers' association the latter agreed to meet the union representatives in conference with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. The conferences have been in progress for some time, and as we are advised by the officers of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' union, the prospects are bright for an early and peaceful settlement.

Secretary Baroff of the International attended a few of the conferences between the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers. In his opinion it will not take long before the cloak industry of Philadelphia will be based on a level with that of New York and other cloak cities.
New Mexican Crisis

We have just passed through a Mexican crisis follow- ing the departure of American aviators by Mexican bands. The government of the United States was called upon to intervene to Mexico to catch the bands, or rather to demonstrate its military might. The government of Mexico was averted at that time, only a few weeks ago, and now a new situation had developed that was different from the one previous. The new chief feature is the kidnapping of an American citizen. A few weeks ago it was reported that an American citizen was kidnapped, no less a dignitary than William O. Jenkins, Consular Agent of the United States, and that they demanded a large ransom. The American government was forced by this and demanded of the Mexican government to pay the ransom for the release of Jenkins without delay. Two or three weeks ago the Mexican government and Jenkins were released. The United States authorities charged with collusion with the bands that had kidnapped Jenkins. The Mexican government accused the representative of the United States of doing the bands "the job" in order to strain relations between the two countries.

The German groups of American capitalists have long been seeking an opportunity to move into the country, and in the war with Mexico is a well-known fact. They have been dispersed, and the government, which nationalized the Mexican oil fields and put a curb on the foreign capitalists who for a long time had been in control of Mexico's chief source of wealth. It was an open secret that while there was much noise raised about the two kidnapped Americans, the government concerned not so much about punishing the bandits as making sure that its oil controls would not be interfered with. As soon as the Mexican Senate decided to turn over the accused to the Mexican government in the event they were not tried and convicted. The Mexicans have been complaining that these "revolutions" are going to cost them the country and its resources, they have been left alone in making these accusations. Also in the United States, the bands have been generally regarded as criminals and a number of public organizations made the same charges against our capitalist gun-patriots.

In the present conflict the Mexican government simply sought to organize a conspiracy against the Mexican government and put it in trouble. Alfonso Céspedes, government or of the State of Puebla, says that there is overwhelming evi- dence against the idea that the bands had anything to do with the assassination. The government was willing to serve the government of the United States with all the evidence necessary to show the existence of the conspiracy. But our government is greatly indignant against Mexico. What has become of the official representative of the United States and the red official of the government of the United States? Are there no conspiracy, or no conspiracy, Jenkins must be set free—this in substance is the attitude of the United States government. It is very probable that this time Carranza's government will not meet the Secretary of State and obey the command of the strong neighbor, who is in possession of the United States. But Carranza will refuse to submission without a fight, it is very probable that we are on the eve of war with Mexico. "Public opinion" as regards the attitude of the public is making their selves ridiculous, for the influence of the public is not to be underestimated, but a drop in the bucket. The trainmen in the section of Missouri, where the anthracite coal they have been paid for is not delivered, are usually zealous, have struck and refuse to handle the coal. The public, in whose name the coal is being paid for, have not been informed that all these absurdities are suffering from the shortage of coal, but the government goes its way. It threatens, it bullies, it is sending troops, but no coal is being dug.

Coal Miners Get A Raise

I mean that the representatives of our government are viewing with other citizens in solidarity and in their place to please the coal magnates. The government set out to "settle" the conflict in the coal industry. First of all president Wilson with his statement declaring it a moral duty to the miners to agree to higher wages when, according to the operators' interpretation, the miners have not been paid to agree to higher wages than the miners and their employers were to expire a year from now. Then came Attorney General Pal- mier and unscored the Lever Act, according to which (in the opinion of the miners) it is not only a moral wrong but a crime as well. Then followed the law suits of Judge Anderson, etc.

The government, in its attitude to the miners, is very much in the way of justice, and that the situation was not in the least improved when the government transferred the miners' claims to the United States. The miners entered into these claims to the miners have not been found. The miners' representatives did the offer and they could not by any means agree to it. And the rank and file of the miners continued to stay home pending a turn for the better in wages.

Then Secretary of Labor Wil- son came with his compromise. Of the miners' leaders promptly accepted it. But the operators balked and the government appointed former fuel administrator Garfield to take the place of Sec- retary of Labor in the coal confer- ence. No sooner did Garfield assume his duties than he decided to accept the miners' offer of a $1 an hour increase. The miners are entitled to, Garfield spoke in the name of the government, to demand an 8-hour day. When Wilson spoke in the name of the governor, the miners readily agree to withdraw the offer. Garfield's "compromise" pro- duced on the miners. If any body had suggested the possibility of Garfield's offering an increase below $1 an hour, Wilson would have been promptly pro- nounced insane. But now that the miner's strike has lasted for many weeks, the question of insanity has been shifted his way. For it is the miners who have refused to labor less than $1 an hour, and to expect by this offer to end the strike. After the sensational statement by ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Garfield, that the miners were not making any more money than the operators, several miners met to see what he would do to put him. In the conference, decree that the government would simply end the strike and promise to agree to the wage increase proposed by the Secretary of Labor. The Garfield decree, however, while signed by Garfield, does not know what shame is, just as it does not understand that the strike can be settled by forcing the miners to go back to work. It is hard to say how all this will end. The coal shortage is be- coming more and more of a menace. The strike, volunteer strikebreaker, of the "public" are making themselves ridiculous, for the influence of the public is not to be underestimated.

New Industrial Conference Opened

I though nothing of importance can be expected from it, it is worth mentioning the fact that the new industrial conference called by President Wilson is already in session. As indicated in the previous paper, the conference differs from representatives of the "public" only. Capital and labor are not officially represented there. But most of the Presi- dent's proposers are spokesmen of the capitalist class, a few of them are themselves employers of labor. It is Mr. Wil- sons hope that the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workmen will find themselves in- volved in the production of goods of the same quality as the capital and labor. One of the first men of the Presi- dent's "labor commission" has been in conference with the President on the subject of the "Labor Commission" and the "labor commission." The President has no longer the political style of Wilson's former spokesmen about the great part labor plays in the "work of the world." Our men have been trying to get the government to make sure that the workmen are not only paid fairly but that they will have the chance to make their own wages. They have been trying to show that the workers are entitled to, Garfield spoke in the name of the govern- ment. The miners have been talking about the "labor commission" and Garfield has been talking about the "labor commission." For a moment the miners were ready to subscribe to these words of the President, for they say no- thing and mean just as little.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH

In Russia, as in France, in 1789 the industrial and political revolu-

WOMEN IN THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The "Women's Day" has been the subject of a resolution of the Russian revolution of March 8th. The resolution, the "Women's Day," was passed by the government and adopted by the Russian workers' government. The resolution, the "Women's Day," was passed by the government and adopted by the Russian workers' government.

Later, at Mme. Kolokolny's point out, the first great demonstra-

One of the members of the central Action Committee soon after the revo-

Lassalle, the wife of Inovyev, President of the Northern Commune, is commis-

There is developing now, said the President of the United States, "social type of young working class girls, who economically are also self-sufficient, work for the workers, are not paid for the work they do, and are not paid as they should be. They are not paid as they should be, and are not paid as they should be.

The American women play an important part in the commis-

One of the members of the central Action Committee soon after the revo-

The resolution, the "Women's Day," was passed by the government and adopted by the Russian workers' government.

One of the members of the central Action Committee soon after the revo-

Later, at Mme. Kolokolny's point out, the first great demon-
The law provides that such children shall remain in the colonies until they reach the age of 17, and when they start out for themselves they are given certain duties toward them and cares for their health and education.

According to the official report up to January, 1919 over 1,500 Russian women aided with all their might the soviets in fulfilling this hope of the world.

The main ideas of the soviets says Madame Kolotyan is to try to achieve a normal, efficient generation. The motto is: "the children are the future of the world." These Russian women aid with all their might the soviets in fulfilling this hope of the world.

In all such children are brought up in special colonies where there are given schools, toys, libraries, clothes and are taught trades or professions that are best suited to their abilities.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER
Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Thursday, December 8th, 8:45 P. M., Fifth Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions."

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER
Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, December 15th, 8:45 P. M., Fifth Lecture by Frank Tannenbaum on The Labor Movement.

BROWN'S UNI TY CENTER
Public School 84, Freeman St. and William Sloane, Brooklyn.

Friday, December 6th, 7:45 P. M., Fourth Lecture by Mrs. Ollie Marz, shew's "Major Garbar.

Saturday, December 6th, 2:30 P. M., Lecture by Miss Anna E. Ray Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHILDREN
The future of the children is one of the most important issues facing humanity today. The law provides that such children shall remain in the colonies until they reach the age of 17, and when they start out for themselves they are given certain duties toward the colonies and cares for their health and education.

According to the official report up to January, 1919 over 1,500 Russian women aided with all their might the soviets in fulfilling this hope of the world.

The main ideas of the soviets says Madame Kolotyan is to try to achieve a normal, efficient generation. The motto is: "the children are the future of the world." These Russian women aid with all their might the soviets in fulfilling this hope of the world.

In all such children are brought up in special colonies where there are given schools, toys, libraries, clothes and are taught trades or professions that are best suited to their abilities.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER
Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Thursday, December 8th, 8:45 P. M., Third Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions.

BROWNSVILLE UNITY CENTER
Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street.

Tuesday, December 4th, 8:45 P. M., Third Lecture by Dr. Anna E. Ray Robinson, "The Parts and Organs of the Body: their functions.

WAISTMAKERS' UNITY CENTER
Public School 40, 320 East 20th Street.

Sunday, December 16th, 6:30 P. M., Lecture by Mrs. Lillian Soisik Rogers, "Labor Organizations in the United States.

In all such children are brought up in special colonies where there are given schools, toys, libraries, clothes and are taught trades or professions that are best suited to their abilities.

AGAINST RUSSIAN BLACKMAIL
Last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) a meeting of American liberal women was held in the Church of Ascent for the purpose of discussing the possibility of introducing the U. S. government to raise the blockade from the United States. The number of Russian women now in this country were invited to gather for the first time.

Miss Helen Todd who represented at the conference the "Women's Emergency Committee" said to the prominent Russian guests:

"We American women want you Russian women to understand that our love for the children in your country is as your own love for the starving, suffering children of the world. It is our concern that we are with all our heart opposed to the blockade against Russia which keeps our friends in Russia from reaching the United States. All we demand is that all children have food, milk and other necessities and that the little ones in Russia do not perish by the inhuman blockade which keeps necessary food from the very people who lives the lives who are being mowed down by the committee.

Last week there was a drive here in Philadelphia for the relief of the war sufferers in Russia and we are making a contribution in Arch St. Theatre for last Monday, November 24th, at 4 p.m.

The home of the Plebes Relief, here in Philadelphia, and the former of this local, Ministers H. Zuckcr, the members of the local, was acting as Chairman. The members of the committee had already decided to work a full day during the hours of the coming season for the purpose of fortunate the American people in Europe.

Not only were they satisfied with the decision of the day's work, which will amount to more than $2,000, but a volunteer collection was made during the meeting for the whole local and $515 was collected in cash in addition to a few boxes of food that were pledged by a number of members, five of whom pledged a full day's work for the next season. The members of the Union (five in all) have pledged the sum of $100.

The members of our local with very few exceptions, have already paid in full the campaign for the steel strike. If there would be enough work in the shops we would double the amount collected.

The registration and attendance in our organization this year is not as large as was expected. Last year we had over one school of the hundred students, this year we succeeded in getting two schools in the Wm. Penn High School and the Southern High School, and we have less members attending both schools than we had in the last year. We expect the number of members interested in this most important work and we surely do not want it to be broken. We expect a satisfactory settlement before the last week of the year, unless something unexpected turns up.

THANKS TO OUR MEMBERS
Editor of "Justice"

Dear Comrade:

Permit me the courtesy of your valuable columns to thank the many New York locals of the International Women's Garment Workers for their generous financial aid given by them to the "Emancipator" which is issuing for the information of Labor Unionism and Socialism among the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States.

In thus aiding, the New York locals exhibited a commendable comprehension of the necessity for this effort in this period of impending social changes of reaching every element of the country. The masters are today engaged upon a desperate policy of terror and oppression to break the labor movement, and to achieve their aim they are ignoring no element of strength that is available. Courts, truches, the machinery of government and the unorganized workers, blacks and whites, are all being mobilized for the final effort.

In view of this we must again thank you, our friends, for the aid you extend us and raise them for their firmness of vision and determination to work in the "Emancipator" to that section of the American working class that need it most, the Negro workers, black and white, all being mobilized for the final effort.

Yours for a worker's world,

THOS. POTTER.

Bk. Mgr., "The Emancipator."
THE MINERS, THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT

The part the government now is playing in the miners' strike of 51 is of the greatest possible importance, not only for the miners in their present strike but for all the workers and for the entire labor movement of the future.

It is therefore of importance that the workers understand the nature of the government's action, which arose after the injunction against the leaders of the miners had failed.

Granted, that the government could not and had no right to remand the miners to the early struggle waged between the miners and the operators, because in the latter the government does not suffer most, and the government deemed it its duty to prevent the suffering of the miners by granting them protection in other resort it granted at the Lever Ave. which gave it a semblance of legality. The miners then rushed to the government to ask the injunction against the leaders of the strike in the hope that the injunction would grant them protection. The miners must have been heartily surprised when the government turned against the miners, granting them protection in the forces of the government.

The miners must not have the impression that the government always acts in the interest of the country.

Granted all this for the sake of the argument, granted that the initial step of the government was inequitable and was prompted, by a sense of duty, it is still true that the subsequent acts of the government were not justified.

The government did not act in its own interest, as it failed to prevent the strike. The government failed to prevent the strike by granting the miners protection.

The government did not act in the interest of the miners, as it failed to prevent the strike. The government failed to prevent the strike by granting the miners protection.

In conclusion, we should all be careful when the government acts in the interest of the country. We should all be careful when the government acts in the interest of the country.

S. SEIDMAN GOES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Brother S. Seidman, vice-president of the International, organized the Ladies' Garment industry in the Eastern and Western States, and organized the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 55, has been appointed special representative of the International in the Pacific Coast towns, an appointment sought after by Brother S. Seidman as one of the active representatives of the International.

This means that the office of the International, having carefully weighed the merits of the several candidates for the appointment, has given Brother S. Seidman the most fitting.

To easily understand who the office of the organizer on the Pacific Coast holds such attractions for the International, it is necessary to know that the climate of sunny California is in itself a great inducement. So much has been written of the West, of the wild open spaces, that any Easterner is eager to go there and see things for himself. The West is similar to the Virgin soil for an organizer of ladies' garment trades. There is room for interesting work and good prospects of big achievements, and these prospects lure our International organizer, more than the sunny days of the West.

Brother S. Seidman is, therefore, desirous of going to the West, and he has been chosen to go west, for the appointment is both a recognition of his past ability and a new opportunity to accomplish big things under favorable circumstances.

Seidman left New York last Thursday, stopping at St. Louis, Toledo, and Cincinnati on his route to Los Angeles. The latter city has many important centers of the ladies' garment industry. It is an opportunity to accomplish big things under favorable circumstances.

Seidman left New York last Thursday, stopping at St. Louis, Toledo, and Cincinnati on his route to Los Angeles.
In Judge Anderson's Courtroom

BY WILLIAM HARD

I note Mr. Tethod also listen-

ing, his nose is set in an

air of Debonair. He is

nearly in a whisper, as if

he would not be overheard

by the judge. He seems to

be thinking about the in-

terests of the country.

Mr. Tethod is president of

the New York Stock Ex-

change, and is a member of

the House of Representatives by

Mr. Moundell, denouncing the strike, and a state

ment of the President. 

Wilson disclaiming any

opinion on the merits of the

strike, and a statement from

somebody to the effect that the

prices of coal have been

abandoned but merely suspended.

The judge listens.

I imagine the sitting figure

above the judge's chair inter-

rupting to say:

"Wait a minute! Do you mean
to me that this strike is a

controversy have nothing to do

with the action of this court and

involving the war-time control of the

coal operators for eight months and

come in, if you please, to make

a war-time injunction against the

miners and come with clean

hands."

But the sitting figure, I

conclude, is not interested in
court to keep the discussion

of thinking of equity in the back

of her head. She does not interrupt.

The judge does not interrupt.

The judge mentions two or three in the course of

an argument. When the Government mentions

the Debs case, he instantly

"I am familiar with it.

"When the Government mentions a certain point of law, he

instantly shows that he does not

know anything about it.

"The Debs case settles that.

"The Government smiles in hap-

piness and gives me a hint of

something interesting about Lord Byron.

Lord Byron had a river or a

cave in this place, where he

brought suit against him because this river or creek

was flow-flowing of Lord Byron's

or natural way. The court issued a

mandatory injunction telling Lord Byron to make it flow

the natural

way.

Then the Government prays the judge to

continue the injunction telling the leaders of the

miners to cancel the strike.

The judge tells the miners

to return to the lawyer of the

miners.

The miners' lawyer rises to a

speech. He stretches out his hands

and speaks on the right strike.

He speaks jeerily. His words

are not the language of

speech. The judge begins to

ask questions. He begins to

ask them with a show of

teeth.

"Do you mean to tell this court

that you will not come to

court?"

"What has that case to do with it?"

"Are these defendants

beginning to cry?"

"If we can have no union, how

shall we have any national

wages?"

"The men who are

conspiring for the purpose of

stopping the railroads?"

"To be concluded in next issue."

"What did Columbus prove by

standing an egg on end?"

"That eggs in his day were

harder to break than they are

now."

The men I marry must have

common sense?" said the

judge.

"I won't!" he replied bitterly.

—London Answer.
Airplane Express

No more jogging along the road behind the dripping horse!: Even the steam-engine books show these days. The car of progress has taken to wing and is flying by plane, and is doing dare-devil loops and nose dives at 100 miles an hour, with a thrilling breath and hang on to the seat. Rivers, cities, states fly by! There are no curfews, nor will there be until the front toward the East where Rus- sia emerges from Asia a red glow of early morning before the dawn of the west.
The new day is dawning.

A Political Movement

By some freak of fate this month of November has been overweighed with political baggage. While the industrial movement is gaining its breath for new efforts, the political movement of labor has been making rapid strides forward. General elections have been held in two of the leading states lately known as the Allies. In France, Italy, Bel- gium, and general strikes, the struggle has been registered at the ballot box. The nationalistic struggle in Western Europe is as plain as is the landlodee toward reaction in the United States. A yawning between the New York and the Old World. The last stage in the political struggle are giving way, while in America the Old Guard gains new victories daily. Strenuous efforts were made in Socialists Island, the one spot on earth where peace and brotherhood are preached by America would soon become the Capitalist Island, the one spot on earth where hatred and militarism flourish.

We extend our sympathy to Cardinal Mercier, the martyr of Belgium, whose present mission is evidently to save the people from themselves. The Belgian elections justify his worst fears. The "inner enemy" has made a pact with the "outer enemy" in Belgium, left America, he appealed to the plutocrats of this country for more time to change the course of things. This movement in his own country, for whose success at the approaching election he is fighting, he fears. The cardinal's bid for popularity during the war in fanning the flames of national hatred has been answered by the government. The Belgian elections justified his worst fears. The national hatred has been trans- mitted by common suffering into class hatred. The Socialist Party has gained 50 seats largely at the expense of the Catholic Party. The Socialist Party is under the reactionary rule of the Church Party, which stood in the way of establishing the Socialist party. The Labor Party with almost 700,000 votes stands now at the head of the Belgian government. While the Belgian Socialist Party is the leader of the Belgian government with Bismarckianism known Socialist, as Prime Min- ister.

In Italy, too, the Socialist Party will lead at the result of the elec- tions. The workers' representa- tive is the only one to take office in number since 1913. Holding 155 seats in the 1,000 Parliament and 200,000 votes. This is the political po- licy of the government.

In France the great victory for "law and order" turned out to be a great defeat for the workers as the election was represented by socialists, the report turns out to have been a great victory. Socialists, on the other hand, has been doubled and the number of deput- es elected rose from 50 to 70. Prominent French scene may explain the reason for these deliberate misrepresenta- tions. The films of the day, the French cars were hot with the news of a great victory for the working class. But little money was counted. For American bankers are expected soon to sup- ply the finances for French busi- ness. The money there, therefore, is being represented as a safe inves- tment at the present moment at all expense to the truth. Poor Little Italy, on the other hand, al- though she needs American money even more than France, is not such easy access to the cables and the news service, and is therefore painted in her true Bolshevik color without whitewash. She has lately been receiving the cold shoulder from both her land and for political reasons and they might not be unwilling to find a way to the West. It is destined for her find its way into other pockets.

The American Labor Party

The victory for the anti-labor candidate, Calvin Coolidge, in Massachusetts, is a real blow for organized labor. His ap- peal to the people on the record of the labor movement is a strike resulted in an enthusiastic endorsement. The enemies of labor have tried to destroy the friendly or compromise where labor is concerned, and have the public for strike. The unheeded- ly persecution of the strikers in every state is a great political battle. It is more such than the forces of labor and the forces of labor control of the government in America. The national conven- tion of the American Federation meeting now in Chicago is the only possible answer of self-res- pect to the battle. The with the latest powers of the government by the great capitalists for the purpose of suppressing and breaking up their own organization.

The program of the National Labor Party is progressive be- cause of our greatest hopes. It is sound, practical and fundamental. Lit- tle attention is given to economic issues. The program is a practical and fundamental. The National Labor Party has been advanced in economic issues.

The whole value of the Interna- tional Labor Federation shall be summed up by stating that it has been the official sanction of great Western labor groups to the policy of voluntary govern- ment regulation of labor con- cerns. A small group headed by the head of the International Asso- ciation for Labor Legislation, oc- cupy an important position in the staff of the new international committee and the presidency has been given to a representative of the best-informed and scientist minds among the French labor leaders, but also one of the most con- demned.

If the League of Nations ever becomes an international force which seems doubtful at the moment, we may expect that the character of the International Labor Conference will be greatly changed. As labor triumphs pol- itically in each country, the power of the labor movement will increase and the character of the conference will be greatly increased. It will tend to become the international political organization as the national trade union conference is the industrial weapon. The field of activity will be extended in the form of Biannual social welfare will give way to a more complex and international conference. If the League of Nations fails, labor will create for itself a still more effective institution than the International Labor Conference. Of the two possibilities the last seems most probable.
The constitution committee has completed its work last week and one meeting is held at which the committee for a final reading of the amendments drawn before presentation to the Executive Board will no doubt consider the question of calling a special meeting in order to adopt the amended constitution. As yet it cannot be stated when the meeting will be held, but the Executive Board will decide this by next week and may designate the general meeting for December a special one for the first reading and call another special meeting on the 4th Monday of this month. The meeting will be called upon to vote on the constitution and members are advised to give this matter more than passing attention. The constitution should have been ready in this time last year, but the strikers in the various branches have made this impossible. Now, however, the committee is ready. The members are asked to watch these columns for notice of the meetings.

Clown Men Hold Important Meeting

At the Clown and Suit Brand meeting, held last Monday, December 1st, the membership heard a report rendered by their manager, Max Gorenstein, that all the locals have decided to ask for an increase in wages through the Joint Board for the coming season. This also includes the cutters.

Before this was reported, the activities of the branch for the past month were discussed and the manager, as usual, Gorenstein pointed out, the slack season cannot keep the members busy. It is quite a common thing for this time of the year to end the meeting and the branch hold a meeting for the pay or overtime. Some men, in order to swell their earnings in the slack season, work for time and half instead of double time for overtime. Gorenstein added that this increases the amounts varying between $16 and $20. In one case he collected $209. The list for this week was printed in the Chronicle, as previously called before the Board and fixed. Reports were printed here of the conference going on with the two associations in the clown trade, the American and Protection. The dispute will respect to lowering wages were settled. The Protective association has agreed not to lower wage rates in cases where they are higher than the minimum. At the same conference the question of a wage increase was discussed and following the decision of the Joint Board for a formal notice for a conference on an increase a wage has been served. The representatives expect to meet the clowners. The Executive Board of Local 10, too, held a special meeting where the action of the Joint Board was approved and conferences representing cutters have been appointed.

The results of the conferences held with the American Association have been favorable to the cutters and the question of union members getting all the work made up by workers has been agreed upon.

and waist cutters will be held this Monday, December 8th, at Arlington l.t Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The meeting is important from all angles. Reports of the activity of the cutters for the coming season will be heard and acted upon.

For the present dress and waist cutters are asked to be in the city. The fact that beginning January 1st, the new rates will be in effect. Hence cutters are notified that when they secure a job this month they should keep the card in the new rate, but must change it on January 5th. Those who are working right through should change the card they hold now for the card in the new rates.

Vote for Cutters Near Election Day

The election of officers for the coming season is one that cutters are four weeks off. Members should prepare now and place themselves in a good standing. Those who are members of the Union for six months or over and do not own more than one week's dues are entitled to vote. If the dues books of some men are held in the office then they must be turned in at once, since one who has not his book with him cannot vote.

The election will take place Saturday, December 25th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. Polls open at 12 noon and close at 5 P.M. The installation of officers will take place on the following Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, in the same hall. A complete list of the candidates who are eligible will be printed here in the Chronicle for the benefit of the membership. The Board will enter the name of the person who has been elected, for the Board must first determine whether all those who have accepted are eligible.

The cutters of the Crown Rain Coat Co. held a meeting on Thursday to consider the following resolution: THE COMMITTEE, Hyman Stern, Chairman, Meet Tuesday, December 18th, Irving Schinbaum.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

The following shows have been disclosed on sight and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 11-13 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Snyder, 105 Madison Ave.
E. S. 33 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 21 West 36th St.
Mack & Kanen & Mills, 110 Madison Ave.
M. Stoddard & Co., 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co., 10 East 33rd St.
Dragwell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kohler, 30-32 West 33rd St.
Deitz & Ottenberg, 2-10 West 33rd St.
Sammy, 506 6th Avenue.
M. Cohen, 506 6th Avenue.
J. & M. Cohen, 10-13 E. 32nd Street.

SKIRT AND DRESS MAKERS, LOCAL 23

ATTENTION

According to the decision of the local, all members will have to pay 25 cents as their weekly dues, beginning with January 1, 1920. You are urged to pay your arrears before January 1, for after that date you will have to pay your arrears according to the new rate.

Executive Board, Local 23. H. WANDER, Manager.

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS ATTENTION

The following is a list of the nominated candidates to the various offices for the next 6 months. All those having objections against any of the candidates, can bring such to the Objection Committee, that will meet on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 8th, 9th and 10th, from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., at the office of the Union.

ABRAMOWITZ, NATHAN
ABRAMOWITZ, MORRIS
SNAS

BROHINSKY, GERESH
BRASICK, LAZAR
CHAIZEW, BERNARD
DRESINSKY, SAM
DOBRENE MOSES
DRAZIN, BORIS
DRABIN, NATHAN
DE MARINIS, GAETANO
D'AGNILLO, ALEX ANDRIO
EDRICH, H.
FINKELSTEIN, JULIUS
FINKELSTEIN, HYMAN
FURMANSKY, NATHAN
FORMAN, ABRAHAM
GOODMAN, MAX
GOLDBERG, MAX
GOLDKOPF, ISADOR
GENIN, ABRAHAM
GARDNER, HENRY
GARDNER, HENRY
GOLD, B.
GOLUSCO, ARTHUR
HILFMAN, HARRY
HARRIS, MORRIS
JACOBS, ISADOR
JENKS, HARRY
KALTOFT, ABRAHAM
KRIEGER, WINSFORD
MANN, L.
MAGNINBERG, WM.
BLOVIK, MACK
MAGNITAVA, FRANK
MARQUIS, MAX
PHILIPS, ISAC
PRES, SAM
ROSENFA, FRANK
RUBIN, OSCAR
SOLTOFF, LOUIS
SCHUMETTER, WM.
SKOLNICK, BERNY
Sammartino, P.
SPITZBAUM, JACOB
TORCHINSKY, A.
WALTERS, SAM
WINSFORD, DON.
WILKES, NATHAN
YERETSKE, JOSEPH
ZUCOBO, DARIO

Objection Committee, Local 80. HARRY HILFMAN, Sec'y.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

A Series of Five Lectures by MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY


Rand School Auditorium
7 East 15th Street
Pee for Course, $1.00 Single Admiration, 25c.

Lectures Start at 8.30 P.M. Sharp
DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A Dignified Profession for Man or Woman
Easy To Learn—Pays Big Money

You, Too, Can Learn and Become a Successful Designer.
Men and Women Earn More Money
Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel. A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Better Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading and Fitting have been established for over 25 years and have achieved New Ideas, New Systems, Best Methods, ODM. Best Results. Individual Instruction. Day and evening Classes. Reasonable Terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday.
MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOLS
912-920 Broadway (Cor. 21st St.) New York.
Phone, 13 Granary.

LEARN HOW
TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS
By the most easily-learned System for Women's, Misses', Junior's, Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Dresses and Underwear.

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER SYSTEM BOOK and
A PRACTICAL SKETCHER FREE with every course.

Strictly Individual Instruction given during the day and evening hours at the
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING and
PATTERN MAKING

SIMPLEX
CLOTH CUTTER
BUILT TO WEAR
WITHOUT REPAIR
SIMPLEX
CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
169 W. 21st St.
New York
Tel. Farnsworth 5030-5031

Safe and Powerful.

Efficient Service.

CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
DRESS AND WAIST:
Monday, December 8th.
MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, December 15th
GENERAL (All Branches):
Monday, December 22nd.
CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, January 5th.
Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

NOTICE OF CUTTERS' ELECTION
The Election of Officers for the Cutters' Union, Local 10, will take place
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1919
in
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PL.
Polls Open 12 O'clock Noon
Close 5 P. M.
Only those who are members for six (6) months or over, and owe not more than twelve (12) weeks dues are entitled to vote.

Members must present their dues book to be entitled to a ballot.
INSTALLATION TAKES PLACE
JANUARY 3rd, 1920.

LEARN HOW
TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS

Patronize Our Advertisers

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.
S E L L S
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
488-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bt. 28-30th Sts.

"I hear she is illereed in forestry."
"Well, she is to the extent that she always pies to look spruce."
—Florida Times-Union.