1-9-1920

Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 2)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
The cloakmakers of New York, who have been in their fight for a 30 per cent wage increase at the conference summed by Governor Smith between representatives of the Union and the Manufacturers' Joint Board, will return to their shops. This is not the end, however, for all understanding that the decision reached by the Board will bind the employers as well as their own organization.

The responsibility for the immediate effect of the conference rests entirely on the manufacturers' attitude in refusing to confer with the Union during the past few weeks, and the launching of a campaign of misrepresentation and falsehoods. The workers are certain of their loss in the event of their refusal, and have not the slightest reason to fear the public investigation of the charges.

The arbitration committee, which was appointed by the Governor and which has refused to investigate the facts, will hold its sessions in New York. Hugh Frayne and Israel Peck represent the Union; Wm. D. Baldwin and Saul Singer represent the manufacturers. Edward M. Boyce, Miss Frances Perkins, and Adjustment General Edward W. Ward will be the representatives of the State.

The decision of the arbitration committee will be announced at the conference meeting on Jan. 14 by Governor Smith. Governor Smith and the manufacturers have not the power to settle the strike.

President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International has proven himself a statesman in settling the strike in this country. His resolution and energy have overcome the snags and obstacles, and the Arbitration Committee has been the work of the manufacturers. President Schlesinger has succeeded in settling the strike and has established a system of arbitration in this country which will be the salvation of many such controversies.

The Arbitration Committee consists of the following members:

1. President Benjamin Schlesinger
2. Mr. W. H. Peck
3. Mr. W. D. Baldwin
4. Mr. S. Singer
5. Mr. Edward M. Boyce
6. Miss Frances Perkins
7. Adjustment General Edward W. Ward

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are defined in their production by reason of a specific physical condition.

The weekly wage scales of employees shall be fixed by the employer and a committee of employees, shop representative, employees working in the shop representing their workmen in the shop, according to the contract between the employer and the employees. All wage scales thus agreed upon shall be for the entire season, and no increase shall become effective until a new agreement is made to govern the scales of wages during the coming season. Any such increase must be given to the employer and his shop employees at least thirty days' notice of the changes in their wages and efficiency and the agreement must be in full force in each of the stock of the employer and shop employees.

The prevailing wage for the first week of employment shall be considered as a trial wage and at the end of the week, if the work is satisfactory to the employer, such employee shall be considered a workman. The wages of the shop and his wages shall be determined by the shop committees of the employer and the employees.

No overtime work shall be permitted in any shop as long as there is a labor shortage in the shop in actual work or when competitors' shops are not working overtime, except in case of emergency, and then with the consent of the employer.

All wages shall be paid weekly on a fixed day, and in cash.

11. All workers shall be paid for the following legal holidays: Christmas Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's Day, and Easter Sunday, and shall be paid at least double time. Workers may also work on workdays, except by special agreement, and then with the consent of the employer.

12. During a week in which a legal holiday occurs, employ- ees shall be paid one day's wage for each day worked in the week, and shall be paid for each full week paid for five days pro rata for the hours worked.

13. No contracting, or sub-contracting, within the shop shall be permitted.

14. No work shall be given to workers to be made at home.

15. There shall be no time contracts between the employer and his workers, either individually or in groups.

16. All of the employers shall furnish all workers with sewing machines driven by electric power and with the usual and the requisites of work.

17. Whenever the Union shall have the Superintendent that any sub-manufacturer or sub-contractor does not maintain under the conditions of their agreement, such contract or sub-manufacturer shall be suspended and the Union may, if the agreement is not terminated but all work is processed in the hands of the owner, recompense the workers thereon. The pressers shall be completed before the stoppage.

18. All garments originating in the manufacture of the Union shall not be made to be made outside, unless all inside employees of the Union shall be full capacity.

19. It is hereby understood that any manufacturer that receives or sells goods for the purpose of manufacture, and that a sub-manufacturer that receives such goods to be re- is not to be bought any workman from manu- sned, and any manufacturer that who, agrees to sell any goods to manufacturers against whom the Union has declared that have no possible records should be found.

All literature, books, papers, pictures on the walls of the places, whose, shall be gathered together and the articles that will be supplied, the name and address of the person by whom they are obtained, and where obtained.

A session meeting places, a thorough and complete examination made and the walls sounded." It looks as if the Department of Justice is doing such a thing. It has discovered that both the Communists and the Labor Unions believe in working class organization, that both parties believe in the class struggle, that they believe in overthrow of capitalism. In fact, the Department of Justice has uncovered that which has been widely circulated since 1848, namely, the Communists of Friedrich Engels. It looks as if the editors of our press had just discovered it and printed it on the first page of their papers.

The leaders and intelligence with which Government officials are clearing the country of unrest and anarchy is, to say the least, a national shame.

The office force in the Park Ridge has been completely passed before among the photographs and other materials in the Park Ridge case, it was revealed that Karl Marx's nose red and punched a hole in his mouth. Then one of the agents raised the picture in front of his face, like a mask put a cigarette thru his nose and put it in his own mouth.

"Jenine's right eye was ban- nished, her nose was strapped from a meeting hall, and a cigar butt was stuck in a man's mouth."

In order to legalize these acts of the Government, Congressmen have introduced a bill in the House against all associations, societies, or corporations which teach, advise, or favor the overthrow of the Government. The bill is so comprehensive and thorough as to provide a death penalty for treason. It prohibits the publication of articles against the Government. It is a mischievous to exhibit in a public place, with another emblem which would indicate a purpose to overthrow the Government, is punishable with a fine and imprisonment, in the Federal Government of the United States. It is not intended to throw over the Government.

Congressman Graham says, to members with the American Constitution: I. Member Hold New Convention

T WENTY THREE months ago the United States America held its annual convention which was chartered under the name of the American Convention. This convention held a four months ago. This week another miners' con-

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Reign of Law and Order

With the exception of the Department of Justice, the Post Office, the Treasury Department and the National Guard, it is evident that the Department of Justice has distinguished itself by a long series of unavailing problems. It has been pointed out that the Department of Justice has not even been able to turn over the constructive measure of local government to the Department of Justice. It has been the only sound and vigilance of the Department of Justice, in the lenguage of the Government, it is now performing.

There can be no doubt of the success of the Department of Justice in the study of the methods of the Case of Secret Service and has improved.

The Department is also to be credited for the starting discovery was that it has discovered that both the Communists and Labor Unions believe in working class organization, that both parties believe in the class struggle, that they believe in overthrow of capitalism. In fact, the Department of Justice has uncovered that which has been widely circulated since 1848, namely, the Communists of Friedrich Engels. It looks as if the editors of our press had just discovered it and printed it on the first page of their papers.

The leaders and intelligence with which Government officials are clearing the country of unrest and anarchy is, to say the least, a national shame.

We have seen the following revelation of Secrecy, a new government act by President Wilson's proposal, Secret.

We are not prepared, the powers of the Federal Government would have been turned loose on the country, not anything than what we have ever seen.

With every mining community in the country homesteaded, with Federal agents, gathering funds tied up and women and children fighting and facing the forces of the law, it is good, could we go on with the strike?

A reasonable apology for the leaders was reenforced by the following revelation of Secrecy, a new government act by President Wilson was read at the Washington conference with the United States. If it had been given to the public would have resulted in overwhelming the decision of the President against the mine workers that the public would have appeared out and shot!" The terrible ter-

President was not re-ported to be significant is that it is Mr. Green seems to admit that the President made a strong case against the miners. Are the rank and file of the miners of this opinion?

At this writing the outcome of the convention is still un- dertaken labor movement is anxiously turning toward the choice the miners have made to the lessons they had learned from their last^

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

We desire to call the attention of the members of the International to the fact that the Saturday night meeting at the Mine robbe Makers' Union, Local 41, will have its annual hall on Saturday, October 18, at the An- fant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. The annual ball of this organization is a sign of enjoyment and pleasure to those who attended it. No one has ever been dis- appointed except those who could not get in for lack of room. There will be plenty of hand- some gifts for the men's and women's girls. Music will be furnished by Prof. Schillier's Jazz Band — real music.

In addition to the general good time that the visitors will have it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a program which has been prepared and it is expected to have a
I should not have to stay long, none, for the jewelry manufacturer, with his large, round eyeglass, went up again and resumed his nauseating talk about the strike and the ungrateful workers.

And indeed my forebodings proved to be true. Hardy did come to the door, and my friend stood before me.

But here a miracle occurred. After a few minutes of sitting down, the boat made a viatic and the jeweler began to talk.

Two days have already passed since he stopped annoying me. I do not know whether he is in his room or he sits on a chair on the deck. His life in no range at all does not stir from his place.

B. SCHLESINGER.

On board of the "Adriatic," Wednesday, December 3rd.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

BRITISH LABOR PARTY SWEEPS ON

Recent by-elections in Great Britain show that the Labour Party will be in control of the next Government in England. A striking illustration of this will be found in the election of Tom Myres, labor candidate, to Parliament from the contiguous district of Yorkshire, with a majority of 7,060.

The candidates, besides Myres, were Sir John Simon, Independent (Asquithian) Liberal, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Colonel B. C. Fairfax, Coalition Liberal. Premier Lloyd George asserted, with the candidacy of Simon was announced, he would consider Simon's election as a liberal vote of censure to the government.

Lloyd George threw his support to Colonel Fairfax with the result that Independent Liberals used all their efforts to defeat him, preferring to see the Labour candidate win.

SHOULD SOCIALISTS PARTICIPATE IN CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS?

The Socialist party of Italy elected enough Socialists to the Chamber of Deputies to entitle it to strong representation in the Italian Ministry. The Italian Socialists and laborers have a representation of 56 of the 400 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Socialist party of Belgium likewise elected enough Socialists to the Chamber of Deputies to enable it to strong representation in the Belgian Ministry. The National Congress of the Belgian Socialist party approved the participation of the Belgian Socialists in the Labor government. As a result, four elected Belgian Socialists now hold positions in the Belgian government amy of five with the Catholic Ministers and three with the Liberal Ministers.

Paul Faure, editor-in-chief of Paris Daily, recently wrote:

"The opposition of "collaboration," writes the following article with regard to the different positions taken by the Socialists of Italy and Belgium:

On a vote of 1,400 to 190 the Congress of the Belgian Labor Party has decided to participate in the Labor government. It agrees to sit in a Ministry with Liberals and Catholics. It has decided to give up the Socialists parties that wage incessant war against the proletariat and has accepted the tendencies of the possessing class in the program of such a coalition can be nothing but mediocrity. Neither the Liberals nor the Republicans want to sacrifice any part of the bourgeois prerogatives or yield any question of the existing social mechanism.

"The advantages which Communism offers to the working class are not sufficient to demand this sort of bargaining. Whether it is in the revision of the constitution or the guarantee of the right to strike, or any other partial prog.

"It would be a sin for Socialism to make use of its increased strength and to profit from the results of its propagandism to gradually acquire the power of the bourgeoisie by limiting the field of the Socialists. It is a sin to encourage the bourgeoisie to guarantee as to everything else to its class adversaries.

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"But one cannot help being impressed with the logical and instructive comparison between the tactics just adopted by the Belgian Socialists and (Continued on Page 7)
Justices

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, office, St. Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Smythe 1129
R. SCHULBERG, President. T. TANOFF, Editor.
BAROFF, Business Mgr.

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EDITORIALS

WHAT ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AFTER?

Governor Smith has decided to take a hand in the present glowing state of the trade. To this end, he has summoned to Albany a conference consisting of representatives of manufacturers and workers. At the time these lines are written, the conference is not yet known. We know from bitter experience that Governors are not only likely to do harm, but also to do it by motives of fair play and justice in dealing with disputes between labor and management. Governor Smith, however, may be an exception. We therefore deem it wise to set forth the varying phases in regard to the decision of the Governor.

It is not the outcome of the Conference may be of one thing we are positively certain. The manufacturers of the cloak makers for an increase in wages will sooner or later break the existence of the unions. These demands have been forced upon the workers not by agitators, not by union officials, but by the general economic situation. The present wages of cloak makers cannot keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living. As consumers in general, the workers are not in a position to pay for everything much more than six months ago, at the time when the wage squeeze was made. It is the force of these circumstances that will compel the cloak makers to resign to their demands. Unless the demands of the union are satisfied more demands, no matter whether they come from unions or not, will have a very little influence on the situation.

The manufacturers are employing the same tactics that they used to irritate the alarm raised by them in the advertising columns of the papers. They are afraid of the terms of a conspiracy on the part of the union and the workers. We wonder why the cloak makers have not yet learned the lesson, for they have been broken, according to the agreement, by the common bigness in the agreement has been considered the whole time by the union as a great victory to the manufacturers are trying to frighten the union by these very alarms is clearly seen from the fact that they may be taken for the workers back to their old conditions. The spirit displayed by the workers back to the workers back to their old conditions. The spirit displayed by their mode of reasoning will prove to be to their own interests.

The Union is made responsible by the manufacturers for all possible and impossible evils that are said to go on in the shops. It is the individual against the Union the manufacturers try to produce the impression that last week the brothers of the workers. If after a long-fashioned the workers were forced to pay prices higher than those originally agreed upon. And they, poor souls, paid them the highest prices. The leaders of the Union would undoubtedly be the last people to wish the world such methods, they would have been the first to combat them, were they indeed so general as they are not. In the long run the blame to the manufacturers themselves. In the they who demoralized the prices are met with it will be fixed. They are paying prices more than six months ago.

There is undoubtedly a reason for the huge start that the manufacturers in the press against the cloak makers. It is a question of gain by telling the public that the cloak makers are the best paid in the country. Because their wages are more than enough for a decent living, that is natural. If the cost of living has not come higher, the fact that the workers are intoxicate with their strength, and they are consequently determined to be blackmailed what justice de cies to them? We doubt that sympathy is the right motive. We suspect that it is a skilful device for getting from the public the necessary responsibility against the union that the manufacturers know that ultimatum, they will go in. We have come to the just demands of their workers. They cover themselves now with the cloak makers to be able later to ask in all humility the public to take a share in the increased burden. They forced upon them will. What the manufacturers aim is to get the whole country in advance with a guaranty that the public will consent to be skinful of the cost for which the manufacturers will pay in pennies to the workers. The manufacturers are not considering to avers for all the manufacturers to take the public on the part of the public in the future. They cry out in on the public the public in the public the public out. This is the case can be plainly seen from the last lines of the advertisement.

"Because of these facts and others of an industrial nature, the government of the country, the Association is prepared to oppose unjust demands as long as such demands last. As long as it receives the moral support of the Public, until such time when it, will be indiffident to the public that increased wages for the workers and increased prices of cloaks and suits are desirable."

We have no way of telling what the public will answer to this. But if the question of an increase of wages has little to do with a raise of prices the manufacturers can well afford to raise the wages of the workers without increasing the price of cloaks. The manufacturers are by no means entitled to the public to be blackmailed. If the present cost of production is to be taken into account. It is not the intention of the manufacturers who they ought to be invited to examine the cost of last season. The manufacturers have declared in one of their letters to the Joint Board that they are willing to open their books to the public. It remains to be seen whether these promises will be fulfilled.

PHILADELPHIA FALLS IN LINE.

Thanks to the energetic Secretary-Treasurer, A. Baroff and the able leadership of the Phildelphia Joint Board, chief, Brother Amour, a highly satisfactory and scientific agreement has been signed between the Philadelphia manufacturers and cloak makers.

The city of Philadelphia was all the more thirsty that it was worth the workers were waiting for the first day of the system of week-work. It was not necessary to persuade the workers to accept the new system manufacturers. But the question was, whether the work was not the only and chief cause of the issue was the wage scales. The Philadelphia manufacturers demanded much higher wages than those paid by the New York and other large cities. The manufacturers argued that they could not compete with the prices paid by the manufacturers of New York. Fortunately, both sides finally accepted the following point, which is the first paragraph of their agreement.

"The price of the cloak and suit, as well as the union, recognize that a minimum of $2.25 is necessary for the industry, but it is also recognized that the normal minimum is not based on sufficient data. Therefore the Philadelphia manufacturers and union agree to postpone fixing a definite minimum for four weeks from the date of signing this agreement. During that period that a joint investigation shall be made by committees representing the manufacturers and cloak makers. A minimum for the cloak and skirt industry shall be established.

In all other points the agreement does not essentially differ from other agreements between manufacturers and cloak makers in the other cities. Believing that this is the best agreement that could be made, we are fully prepared to accept it. We, the members, demand the best possible conditions, we warmly congratulates the Philadelphia cloak makers, and believe that the agreements were instrumental in bringing it about.

CLEVELAND CLOAKMAKERS CELEBRATE VICTORY.

We have good news also from Cleveland. The agreement between the Cleveland manufac-
The former was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for further consideration. Mr. Gompers expressed the opinion that a formidable alliance had been arranged. Then happened a general discussion, in which, had the press been present, they would have had to be turned to a cocked hat. One by one the farmers’ organizations with which Mr. Gompers had been in conference were asked to go on record in favor of the credit and financial resources of the country in the hands of a few printemps, and to support the Plan in the hands of the government for the service of the people; and the extension of all joint action of labor organizations and farmers.

Letter of President Schlesinger

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purposes of labor politics, in order to
another an ugly agitation and
maintain the prestige and control of
labor. There in the district. There in,
contrast, the two policies which are
strikingly different. The one we have,
in stark contrast, the two policies which are
striving with the world view of
labor today. It is politics against
principle, expediency against con-
viction, sin against faith, and civic
eight. On the one side are the old
forces of the American Federation
of Labor which have been shaped
by a strong, adroit, and jealous
politician, who retains his power by
playing upon the weaknesses of his
lieutenants, and who puts every issue to
a political test; on the other hand is
leaves, unerringly uncorrupted, in
close accord with the spirit of the
race and the region and the
of the necessity for constructive
and drastic economic change.
The contrast is fundamental. Only the
lack of true information, and the
absence of false information, confines the public and the
and the lack of is going as to what is

go. The results of the conference of
Democratic politicians are significant. During the week fol-
the conference the "ra-
dal" activities of the Na-
ton of the Farmers' National Council and Md. Chamberlain of
the Appeal Association of
Washington, appeared before the Senate Committee on Inter-
state Commerce of the
the Cummins railroad bill; and
Mr. Gompers went with them. Nor
could anything be represented as the same
farmer
s called at the White House and
the letter of George P. Hampton on the
document left with Secretary
the
in
and
the
control of the railroads for
two more years. Mr. Gompers ap-
only three factors: the
mover, an
ground, had seen that he
not control the fiction of
lack of an
and
to
a
A new
The real result of the affair is that
there is to be another con-
ference of the independent labor groups in
Chicago early in February. This con-
ference will be a continuation of the
the cooperative movement in all
its details, to assemble powerful
forces and to
a
A new
the economic field. It will be a
free to
all those who want to take ac-
tion to
the cost of living. The
Brookfield Brotherhood and
the Farmers' National Council
be there; the Nonpari-
League will be represented in
good standing. The United Mine
Workers, who have made great
time, will be there, and
doubt
hasten
force their
Producers' groups like the
Southern
General Association will be represented, together with
the Cooperative League and the
the cooperative


dered itself, has a

tlement of the

Organiza-

sion

labor

the

American Federation of Labor,
also, will probably send
delegates. It appears that the
s will be there to
over either the importance or
the significance of this develop-
ment. The bread was set to rise
in too little a dish; the housewife
had no idea of the strength of the
yeast; and now the"baking was"
over the edge.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1919.
From The Nation.

IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

As men and women and as
citizens of a community, we are
interested in all things that af-
fect our daily life. The times
we are very much concerned with
the main points of our indus-
trial organization is the"price"
and that this congress has
price with price it gets any-
where, and that price in the
relation between labor and ser-
vices. We also know that our
civilization, our industrial system, is
a big bargain and not
which is
and taken care of by simply exchang-
ing money here and there; we
are all agreeable to
with the method of the medium of
exchange. Therefore, we have
arranged the following schedule
for a course on
The Economics of the Indus-
trial System of the
School of Social Research, who
will cover this most interesting and
important subject in an
series of lectures. The
lectures are given Saturday af-
ernoon, during the winter at
Washington Irving High School.

UNITY CENTER OF LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 26 OPENS SEASON 1919-1920 WITH FINE PROGRAM

Additional Class in Arithmetic

Formed

After a recess during the hol-
days the well known Unity Center of the Ladies Waist and
Dress Makers' Union, Local 26, situated at the intersection of
33rd Street, began to work the second half of the season
with a new group of students. Among the many students
who spent even-
ning after evening within its
class rooms was a group
that could gather a mere school building, with
cold brick walls but a
center of
unity and good
ship, enriced by warm
and
sense associations of friend-
ship.

That time given over to such
purpose is considered well spent
and is a
in the educational opportunities
offered them, is attested by the
fact that they themselves asked
for more classes in arithmetic, and
voted to spend an additional
hour on two evenings a week.
Furthermore, this com-
munication which they felt was lacking
in their program of studies.
The class began Monday evening,
Dec. 15, with Miss Bettie F. Hoffman,
Monday and Wednesday evening
from 5-8 P.M. directly after the
class. The course is conducted by
Mr. J. Zelzenko on "The
Movement of Trade Unions" at
the City College of New York.

Thursdays, Jan. 27th, 8 P.M.
Clownmakers'Unio,
Local 21, lead by
Sherr on "Labor and Injunc-

WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 12th, 1920.

10:15 AM

11:00 AM

12:00 P.M.

5:00 PM

8:00 PM

East Side Unity Center, 449 East 45th Street, near 2nd Avenue.

Friday, Jan. 10th, 8 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Labor and Unionism, by Dr. Sarah Greenberg.

Saturday, Jan. 11th, 7:30 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Labor and Unionism, by Dr. Sarah Greenberg.

Saturday, Jan. 12th, 8:00 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Labor and Unionism, by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Friday, Jan. 16th, 8:00 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Labor and Unionism, by Miss Helen A. Kennan.


don Movement, Trade
Unionism, by Arthur E. Albrecht.

Thursday, Jan. 15th, 7:30 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Literature, by Miss Margaret Daniels.

Thursday, Jan. 17th, 7:30 P.M. M. C. O. Lecture on Literature, by Miss Helen A. Kennan.
JOHN KENNETH TURNER

"MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES"

By SAM. B. SHENKER

Newly Elected Officers Installed

At the special meeting of Cutters Union Local 10, held last Saturday, Jan. 3rd, the Election Board rendered its report of the election held on the previous day. The following officers were elected: John Turner, president; Sidney Rothenberg, vice-president; and Harry Friedmann, secretary-treasurer.

The outgoing president, Harry Friedmann, congratulated the incoming staff and presented to the new officers a gold plate inscribed with the words, "To John Turner and the new officers of the Cutters Union Local 10, this plate is presented as a token of appreciation for their fine work and efficient administration." The new officers then spoke briefly and expressed their appreciation for the work of the outgoing officers.

Dress Meeting

The regular dress and wait meeting will be held Monday, January 5th. Members are requested to be present at 9:00 a.m. Mass meetings of workers in this trade were held last winter in the interest of the city and demands were read and approved of.

The international organization is now going on in the Children's Dress trade. A letter was sent to independent employers asking for a 6% flat increase. This letter was read and discussed at the meeting and a 6% increase was recommended.

The organization campaign has resulted in the signing up of agreements with several large shops. Works in the larger shops are eager for a call to make work come out in normal conditions. This eagerness is due to nothing else than the miserable wages paid, and to other intolerable working conditions.

"Daddy" Wener Resigns

No doubt members of Locals 10 and 85 remember "Daddy" Wener on the picket line. It was only a short time ago that mention was made of him in this column. Wener is now back in two of his old categories, one being his old job in the cutters trade out of the Chicago Haymarket. He has resigned from the World's Fair Business and has closed his store.

In addition to the above, Wener was also a member of the Chicago Union of Dressmakers and Tailors, and was an active participant in the Haymarket Affair of 1895.

New Working Cards Out

The attention of the members of all the branches of Local 10 is directed to the fact that new working cards are being issued for the coming season. All cutters, who have not yet been issued new cards, should change their cards for new ones. Cutters who are unable to procure new cards will be found working with one.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

(Continued from Page 8)

Attorney of the United Socialists, who also won a victory in the recent elections.

"The Society's position is irreducible,"— complete condemnation of the existing social order, absolute and complete cooperation with the possessing classes. The Italian Socialists declare that the capitalistic feudal, and political order, from which alone the possessing classes benefit, must disappear, and the Socialists rely solely upon themselves to realize this dream.

"If the Italian Socialists had so desired they would have been accorded five of six representatives in the Italian cabinet. Mr. Nitti, the president of the council, was eager to give the Italian proletariat by giving it the agreement to the enactment of a law in the interest of labor and certain fiscal reforms and labor legislation. Nitti's program would prolong the life of the capitalist class and postponed the cataclysm which he foresees.

"But Nitti came up against a Socialist party still imbued with the doctrine which was unfortunately not defeated—the doctrine that demands fundamental measures and at the same time spreads the revolutionary idea. In applying this doctrine the Italian Socialist party decided that it was immovable to all seductive proposals designed to weaken its battle front."

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR OPPOSES DEPORTATION

A resolution was adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor calling for a conference of two delegates from each trade union to devise ways and means for protecting the rights and liberties of foreign workers menaced with deportation.

Following is the resolution, which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

"Whereas, thousands of members of organized labor of foreign birth are facing the menace of deportation owing to their activities in the labor movement, whether for agitation or for participating in strikes, etc., as has been opened in the steel strike, under the guise of various reasons, and

Whereas, for years the American people and the constitution of this country have recognized the right of asylum which is now being ruthlessly abrogated, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Chicago Federation of Labor hereby authorizes the calling of a conference of two representatives from each trade union of the city of Chicago for the purpose of devising ways and means to protect the rights and liberties of foreign workers who suffer from the menace of deportation, imprisonment and exile.

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ELECTION IN CHICAGO LOCAL 104

At a special meeting of the Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 104, which took place on Dec. 19, 1918, the following officers were elected: S. Spindel, chairman; J. Palvor, financial secretary; J. Brandtaller, recording secretary; I. B. H. Buhl, assistant; G. Sherman and F. Holow, executive committee. All officers except the chairman and the treasurer were re-elected. Installation of officers took place January 6. The first meeting of the Executive Board was held Thursday, January 8.

Attention of Dress and Wait Cutters!

The following resolutions have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

J. Wolf & Co.

105 Madison Ave.

Son & Adams

50 Madison Ave.

Solomon & Metzler

33 East 33rd St.

Clairmont Tailors Co.

15 West 56th St.

Mack, Kamer & Millus

111 Madison Ave.

M. Stern

103 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen

109 Madison Ave.

Julian Weitz Co.

15 East 82nd St.

Drewell Dress Co.

18 East 82nd St.

Regina Kohler

229 Fourth Ave.

Deitel & Ottenberg

11-15 West 33rd St.

J. & M. Cohen

110 E. 32nd Street.

Max Workman

11 E. 35th Street.

THE UNION

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Local 35, I. C. C. W. U.

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"MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES"

Tuesday Evening

January 6—13—20—27

Single Admission 60c

Four Lecture Course Ticket 35c

Given at

R A N D S C H O O L

7 East 11th Street, N.Y.
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS
DRESS AND WAIST:
Monday, January 12th.
MISCELLANEOUS:
Monday, January 19th.
GENERAL (All Branches):
Monday, January 26th.
CLOAK AND SUIT:
Monday, February 2nd.
Meetings begin at 7.30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL RECEPTION AND BALL
of the
HOUSE DRESS, KIMONO & BATHROBE MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 41, I. L. G. W. U.
to be held on
Saturday, January 17, 1920
in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue
Admission including wardrobe and war tax fifty cents.
Music by Prof. Schiller's Jazz Band

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Skirts, Underwear, etc.
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SIMPLEX CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
109 W. 21st ST. NEW YORK
Tel. Farrago 8675

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10 ATTENTION
Cutters of all Branches who are working at present should change their working cards for the new season. The new card will be in effect this Monday, January 5th.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN
121 E. BROADWAY
100 LEHMAN AVE.
Open Sunday until 6 P.M.

GALA CONCERT
TOSCHA SEIDEL
MARGARET MATZENAUER
CENTURY THEATRE
Sunday Afternoon, January 25
TICKETS 75c. TO $2.50
NOW ON SALE AT RAND SCHOOL

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Easy To Learn—Pays Big Money
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