11-26-1920

Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 48)

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. 2, Iss. 48)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/202
VOCABULARY:
- SIGMAN TO MANAGE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD.
- NEEDLE TRADES CONFERENCE SET FOR DECEMBER 6
- LOCAL 25 WILL ELECT NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD.

THE NEWLY ORGANIZED JOINT BOARD IN THE WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY, AFTER ESTABLISHING THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF ITS BUSINESS, WAS NAMED The Waist and Dress Joint Board. Vice President Sigman was connected with the General Office, first as acting President, later as a general organizer, then he was made field work for the International.

His coming to the waist and dress joint board doubtless means that the beginning of the joint board's work is on a firm and working basis. All those who are familiar with the work of building a strong Sigman, know of his boundless energy, resourcefulness, and determination.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS CELEBRATE VICTORY

On Sunday evening last, November 21, the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, celebrated at a somewhat belated banquet, the victory which it scored over the employers in the industry several months ago. The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, was granted a new contract at the previous general convention of the union at Philadelphia, and the employers have not been able to break the contract since.

The banquet had a double purpose: It was arranged to celebrate the organization, and it served to add to the prestige of the members of the union being a reunion of all the active members of the local, a get-together at which the problems of the industry and the approaching times of trial and stress were discussed frankly, open-mindedly and in good temper.

The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. H. Reidel, and speeches were delivered by the general secretary, the vice president, and the local secretary.

Max Amdur Goes to Toronto

Brother Max Amdur, who has been an organizer in the dress and skirt industry in St. Louis, has been granted a new contract with the general executive board to go to Toronto, Canada, to assume temporary charge of the local situation.

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

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

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

The situation in the waist and dress industry in New York at present is such that it will require a leader of the kind that Sigman's qualifications and the workers in the industry are to be conversed upon, and the advantages they have in their interests as their leader.

Vice President Gorenstein Coming East

Vice President Max Gorenstein, who has been acting as international organizer on the Pacific Coast for the last five months, has been granted a leave of absence by the general executive board to come to East, to do field work in connection with the organizing work being carried out by the out-of-town department of our organization.

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

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

Local 25 Will Elect New Executive Board

On Tuesday, November 30, there will take place elections in the International Ladies Garment Union, Local 25, for an executive board and a central committee. Special election for the Local committee has been called in every branch of the organization throughout Greater New York, and the daily labor press will contain notices as to the places and hours of voting.

These elections are of vital importance, not only because of the representation of the thousands of waist and dress makers in New York, but also because of the need for a general participation in the election. It is imperative that the members of the Local executive board be the able, loyal and energetic men and women candidates should be returned as members of the board. The near future will certainly need able leadership and mature judgment on the part of those who will be entrusted with the management of Local 25.

Elias Lieberman Leaves Business Office of "Justice"

Brother Elias Lieberman, one of the best known members of our International Union, and for a time manager of Local No. 25, has resigned his position as Business Manager of the three weekly publications of our organization: "Justice", "Giustizia", and "Gerechtigkeit", to enter the practice of law in addition to the editorial work for our Daily New York Daily.

Brother Lieberman has been with the Business Department of our International Union for the last several weeks conducting our local union publications, and he has contributed to the sound basis. Brother Lieberman's work has contributed from time to time to the columns of "Justice".

CONTENTS

Newspaper of the Day

Weekbook of the Week

Wages of the Local

Firms that Have Changed

Cutters' Page

Educational Committee
The Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva

The eyes of the world have been turned this week to the sessions of the League of Nations opened its first session there on Monday, November 21st. The members of the American delegation, headed by Mr. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Marion Mahler, Director of the International Labor Office, have been arriving at the first session of the League as the chief business of the session. It was decided to distribute the business of the assembly among the various commissions and that the sessions of these shall be private and without the public. The order of business for the first session was: (1) The Peace Conference, (2) The League of Nations, and (3) The United Nations.

The Peace Conference will consider matters of the peace of the League of Nations as it is organized.

The League of Nations was formed to prevent war and to maintain peace. The members of the League of Nations have agreed to settle their disputes by peaceful means and to renounce war as a means of resolving international disputes.

No one expects much from this League, and, of course, the world will have to wait for the next meeting to see what it has to offer or to expect from it any other class. With the exception of the peace conference, the League of Nations is a possibility for international cooperation. The working classes of Europe, for example, have been a force for peace and a return to normal conditions. In the East of Europe is in the hope of forming a government that is able to do the peace conference.

In the absence of the minutes of the proceedings of the Council, it is, of course, difficult to say whether or not the Council is going to be able to do the peace conference. The Council has failed in the past to do the peace conference. It has been able to do the peace conference and to give the people of the world hope that the peace conference will be able to do the peace conference.

The League of Nations, however, was only short-lived and came to a sudden interruption on November 21st, 1918. The American delegation informed the Polish and Russianuki representatives that they would not remain in the League of Nations. The American delegation was opposed to the idea of a permanent peace conference, and the American delegation did not want to remain in the League of Nations.

The American delegation did not want to remain in the League of Nations because they believed that the League of Nations was not effective in maintaining peace.

The meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva was an important step in the history of the world. It was a step toward the establishment of an international organization that would work for peace and justice.
A Brief Review.

BY S. YANOPESKY.

will not lay down arms until victory is theirs.

The meeting of our International was called by President Schlesinger, not only at the public meeting, but at each and every executive session of the meeting of the Board and the meetings of the local branches throughout every one of the reports rendered by all the Vice-presidents.

There was a trace of hysteria or panic in all these speeches. The reports even attempted to gloss over shortcomings or defects, but the most complete rationalization is such that although our big membership is conscious of the difficulties that it might be called upon to face in the future, it is firm and courageous and stands unfalteringly upon its feet, and gives not the slightest thought to retreat or submission.

It is the present race for survival in the situation in Baltimore in the cloak industry. It is for the present far from being clear what is to happen, but the workers are without employment.

Nevertheless, the speeches of the Board, of President Baroff, Vice-President Lefouvis and of the writer of these lines, have shown a hearty response to the difficulties that the Board has faced, and the tone of their speeches which pointed out that the International will not re Concise a step from its policy of what is prepared to fight to the last for all its gains and achievement of this result is, that it is prepared to fight to the last for all its gains and achievements of this result.

First, the attitude adopted by the Board is such that meets in the halls of the Executive Board of the cloak and coat industry, where there are not the 100,000 men and women in the ladies' garment industry.

One of the reasons for the manner in which the Board has been able to meet at the present time, at such earnest times as these the Board would be inclined to postpone. It stands to reason that had our Executive Board decided favorably upon the formation of a Needle Trades' union.

Nevertheless, the General Executive Board is very much in the minds of those who have been charged with the responsibility of selecting the site for the new union building.

It was decided to call to order Monday of this week a number of members met at 16 West 23rd Street to read and discuss articles on current events. On Thursday morning, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Swimming Group - Registrations.

The Third National Needle Trades’ Federation.

The selection of the site will make clear to us the responsibilities of the leadership, the public, the trade unions, and the community. The International will rise as a voice in the defense of those who have earned aspirations and successful manager of the Cloakmakers’ Joint Board, has convened a meeting of the Executive Board of the new Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, a committee to consider the possibility of an independent local for the present in the Waist and Dress Industry.

And in speaking of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, it should be noted that the present branch in Local No. 20 appeared before the Board some time ago with a request that they be given an independent local for the present in the Waist and Dress Industry, and that the Board decided to refer the entire matter to a committee for additional investigation, a committee from Local No. 35 regarding their jurisdictional rights over the present in New York City. It was also decreed that this committee present a final report to the Executive Board of the General Executive Board.

We shall treat with more detail the information as to these committees and the decisions arrived at with reference to them in our next article.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES OF THE ITALIAN DRESS AND WAREHOUSEMAKERS’ UNION, LOCAL 29.

In less than one year the Italian Dress and Warehousemakers’ Union has established itself on a firm basis. It will celebrate its first anniversary with an entertainment and dance at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., Sunday, December 5th, 1920, at 7 P.M.

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

The Labor Film Service, Inc., will show free of charge at Webster Hall.

An Educational Film and a Labor Review Booklet.

The orchestra will also render two selections: From "Bigolletto" by "Lucia" (solo soprano) by A. A. Brilli. Lecture by Frank Bellance, Editor of "Il Lavoro"...
EDITORIALS

THE MEANING OF THE OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

If anything was needed to remove every doubt that the movement for the "open shop" is a life and death struggle to the living standard of millions of American workers, a look at the statements of the national leaders of the employers, in addition to 1,600 Chambers of Commerce in most industrial centers of the United States have arrayed their forces behind it, supplies the evidence. Admittedly the "open shop" campaign is of course not a threat to the principle of freedom so dear to all American hearts. Just recently another argument was added to the stock of the opponents of the union shop. The very basic point is that the "open shop" movement is in the interest of all wages, in the interest of all unions, in the interest of all workers, in the interest of all of America.

To begin with, it is only too obvious that the closed shop, as it had existed heretofore, in the present situation, is out of place with our capitalist system. This fact, in itself, is the main issue, and the fact that we are getting a movement that is designed to improve the working conditions, it is in the interest of the employers themselves, and to the great extent of workers, is in the interest of the American public, and to the great extent of the workers, is in the interest of the American people.

In a closed shop the employer ceases to be the autocrat, both with regard to his employees and to his union. This has been the case in the past, and it is the case today, and it is the case in the future. It is the case in the past, and it is the case in the future.

In the closed shop the employer has a free hand in the management of his business, and he can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.

In the closed shop, the employer can dismiss workers at will, and he can fire workers at will. In the open shop, the employer cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will. He cannot dismiss workers at will, and he cannot fire workers at will.

In the closed shop, the employer can discriminate against workers, and he can exclude workers. In the open shop, the employer cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers. He cannot discriminate against workers, and he cannot exclude workers.

In the closed shop, the employer can keep his workers in line, and he can exclude those who are not willing to work. In the open shop, the employer has no such power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power. He is forced to pay a price for his power, and he is forced to pay a price for his power.
It took me almost five days to make the trip from Kovo to Moscow. We left Kovo on Friday and reached the Alexandrovsk Dep- ot at Moscow on Tuesday afternoon. There were four of us in the party.

The entire way from the Russian hotel to where we traveled in a sleeper. The trains, a sleepers of luxuriously appointed cars. The sleepers had a number of individually furnished compartments, each equipped with electric light, comfortable washing rooms and studies. Our room was on the second floor. We found our compartment doors opened and closed with difficulty; the plush sheets were torn, the broken springs were protruding and in an ugly and uncomfortable manner. The solution seemed to be a more thorough cleaning, as we suspected, beyond repair. The thin straw mattresses and pillows were covered with dust, and the afterpulls were a black. I was fed, it was almost impossible to rest one's head upon them, and with the hope of obtaining some sleep.

Nevertheless, when I reached the end of my journey I felt as if I had met my expectations, as if I had only taken the trip from New York to Moscow, as I was not the only one who felt that way. It was a porter—who condescended to carry my bag to the hotel. He informed me that I had traveled a thousand miles and six thousand roubles, I made a way to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs located at another hotel. Narotova, lady of New York, who is in charge of one of the important divisions in the Soviet Foreign Office, gave me a certificate, counter-signed by Chicherin, extending my stay in the hotel, and then I decided to look in search of some former American friends.

Narotova told me that I would get my meals at the Hotel Savoy and find a room reserved for me at that hotel for the period of the mealtimes. She was kind enough to have the hotel in St. Petersburg, where she lived in a hotel there. The hotel had been pushed back fully four hours to save daylight, and to be in Moscow in the evening. I had practically the entire half-day to look up my acquaintances. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Narotova handed me my "passport," but at the time I was in Russia, the hotel and I was not aware of it. I had left him, if you are hungry, I would suggest you come up with me to my hotel and we shall have a meal. We shall have a meal together. If you are afraid, you will go hungry until 9 o'clock in the morning, supper is at 7, and breakfast is at 8.

"If I should go hungry, I would much rather hang in a restaurant for a light repast." I told her.

I did not suspect at that moment that for a "greenhorn" like myself, it is not an easy matter to find an eating place in Moscow. A few days later, I learned that it was much more difficult to obtain an egg for a thousand roubles, a hen for five hundred roubles, a glass of tea with two pieces of sugar for two hundred roubles, an apple for one hundred and fifty roubles, ten cigarettes for three hundred and fifty roubles, and so on. In some of the articles, there were any purchasers for the articles in the city. But the city is not able to satisfy the demands of the people. There were many factories closed and big sums of money—of course, until the heavy hand of the price regulations—would fall upon them.

The first person that I was to see was Dr. Goldfarb. I had learned in a few weeks before I left New York that he was known in Moscow as a friend of the Petrovsky family, and that he was the chief of all military officers' schools in Soviet Russia. But neither Narotova nor any of his assistants knew Petrovsky's son, or his family, and they advised me to get in touch with Boris Reinstein, who had been through him the address of the former member, who lived at present in Moscow, Steinberg, who formerly lived at Buffalo, New York. He is now in Moscow and occupies an important post in the Commissariat of Labor. He is in Moscow and we always spoke with great enthusiasm. Reinstein gave me Dr. Gold- farb's address and telephone and promised to get me in touch as soon as possible with Lenine. He telephoned to Moscovy works and had been almost as good as in New York. After fifteen minutes of holding the line, I heard Goldfarb's charming "Hello!"

"You must come to see me today," he told me in English.

"All right, I shall come up presently," I said with satisfaction.

"Oh, no, not at once," the voice came back. "I am awfully busy just at present. Suppose we make an appointment to have tea at 4 o'clock?" I had been at 4 o'clock, and I thought he must mean tomorrow. I asked him again about the time.

"At midnight sharp," he replied, "at the Palace, No. 1, Bolshaya Sadovaya." 

"Can I go out visiting at such a late hour in Moscow?" I asked in wonderment.

"In Russia it is not at all late," he said. "You have not attempted to super- see our customs, our customs have been moved back fully four hours."

"But you rise four hours earlier than your morning, don't you?" I in- terested.

"Don't ask so many questions," he said. I said I would be very happy to answer them at present. Get by and remember—twelve o'clock is three o'clock." After I had spent a few days in Moscow I learned that the mid- night hour was quite an ordinary hour for the Russian. The first appointment with Lenin was also for twelve o'clock at night. Nocture was a common affair, and Lenin was one o'clock at night. One need not fear to go alone in the streets of Moscow at night, and the stories that are being circulated on the continent and America that one is not safe in his life, if he ventures out at Moscow at night—particularly if he wears a Russian uniform. I am inclined to believe that it is a mere much safer to walk the streets of Moscow at night than the streets, for the night is pitch black, and he frequently walked during my two weeks' stay to the latter than the former, and the people were very bright and the weather very inviting. So I went out, to make the trip, acquaintance with the city.

Moscow is an unusually beautiful city. Her main streets are paved with asphalt and roads of the sidewalks. Wherever one turns one meets imposing chateaux of re- markable architecture and splen- did views. The streets themselves have not been fixed in six years now, and the buildings have not been remodeled. The exterior plastering on some of these has fallen off and some lapping is in process of repair. Nevertheless, the city still looks remark- ably beautiful, particularly toward evening, when the sun melts upon the enormous glassed cupolas and the church steeples are bathed in rays of the setting sun.

Of all the "forty-fours" of factories in Moscow not one, to my knowledge, has been closed. Yet all of them stand there as if in exile, as in mourning. They remain intact and unharmed. In the early days of the Bolshevik Rev- olution the churches indeed passed through days of danger. There was heard in the streets of Mos- cow the words, "Down with the churches!" by the enraged masses of revolutionaries only damaged the church. They were the leaders of the revolution issued at one strict order hot to damage the churches, and the people was scrupulously obeyed. So the churches stand in Mos- cow as before, and their bells ring out in the dark as in the day, and they preceded the revolution. At the entrance of the clausers, masses of people, women, stand daily on their knees
crossing themselves and praying. The streets of Moscow are quiet these days. There are fewer cars and still fewer automobiles; the newsboys disappeared from the streets. It is chimerical of the innumerable church bells imparts a peculiar sadness, as if all male voices were weighten upon one's heart.

The streets in Moscow are kept much cleaner now, even in Philadelphia, Chicago or Boston. They seem to be constantly swept and cleaned every day. The workers are taking some work in Moscow in order to be entitled to a ration of food, and as they go through the streets here who knows no trade and who are physically too weak for hard work, many middle-aged women, these are being given brooms and are sent out to clean the streets. Some streets are being cleaned several times a day.

As I walked out into the Tversky Boulevard, I forgot completely, for a few minutes, the bustle and white goods stores of the Bolshievski. This street is remarkably beautiful and kept immaculately clean. White goods were crowded with people, and signs with gilded letters adorn every building. From the windows of all the old buildings, this street appeared very much like the Leipzigerstrasse in Berlin. From the windows you could look at these buildings and observe that most of them were covered with white goods, boarded up, and that most of the men and women walking along the sidewalks were carrying bags with them—either going to or coming from the bread lines and the bread stations. With grave mien, without smile or laughter, I perceived a feeling of working up from a heavy nightmare.

ITEMS FROM NEWARK

The members of Local No. 115, the� W&m & Whitegoods Workers of Newark, are looking forward with a pleasure to a splendid day, the results of which will take place February 4th, 2011, at Eagle's Hall, 20 South Park Street, Newark. The party will be a gala affair, and will have a fine dance floor. As many guests from New York and surrounding towns as possible have been invited to attend. The Arrangement Committee has engaged a place convenient to the hall. It is expected that the party will be a great success.

At 2:30 Saturday, Dr. Alexander Fischel of the University will give a class in "Psychology and the Scientific Attitude." This is the first course announced by the Arrangement Committee. Dr. Fischel will attempt to present an evaluation of the sciences with regard to social progress. The class will be of great interest and will be of value to all students. The class will be open to all, and it is expected that a large class is expected to attend.

In addition to the regular classes, there are five supplementary courses of instruction offered by the faculty of the Workers' University. These courses are designed to aid students in the completion of their studies, and are of great value to all students. The following courses have been approved by the Arrangement Committee: "History of Civilization" and "History of the City of Newark." These courses are open to all students and will be held on Thursday evenings at 8 p.m. in the Workers' Union Hall, 20 South Park Street.

The first of these courses will begin on Thursday, November 28, 1911, and will continue on Monday evenings. The course is open to all students, and will be taught by Mr. Joseph S. Brown, instructor in history. The course will cover the history of the City of Newark, from its earliest settlement until the present day. The course will be open to all students, and will be held on Monday evenings at 8 p.m. in the Workers' Union Hall, 20 South Park Street.

Fannie Schwartz is the chairwoman of the committee. She is accompanied by Mildred Masson, the treasurer, and Elizabeth Althoff, the union organizer, who are the managers.

P. S. 63, Fourth Street near First Avenue—A lecture on literature will be given on Tuesday evening, November 27, 1911, at 8 p.m. by Miss Ellen A. Kennan, genealogist of the Trade Union Organization, followed by a lecture by Orw. T. E. Kennan, of the Bureau of Industrial Research.

P. S. 711, 105th Street near First Avenue—A lecture will be given on the well-known Yiddish writer, Kafka, Galvowsky, Dresner, and others. These works will be explained and interpreted in the course of the lectures.

P. S. 171, 105th Street near First Avenue—A lecture on the Yiddish writer will be given by Mr. Leib Lehman. The students will be called upon to illustrate the various forms of Yiddish literature from the daily press.

The courses at the Workers' University are arranged for the students to obtain a better understanding of the world of labor and its great importance. To begin with, Mr. Clement Wood of One World Street, Manhattan, and Mr. A. Kenan will deliver a lecture on Shaw's "Heartbreak House," the well-known English dramatist's latest play, on Friday evening, November 28, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be delivered in English, and will be open to all students.

P. S. 84, Stone and Innervale Avenue, Borough—Dr. Mar- garet Daniels will be given in a class on "The Social and Political History of the United States," on Friday evening, November 28, at 8 o'clock. A brief analysis of the way in which the United States has developed and its political and economic history will be covered.

P. S. 84, Stone and Innervale Avenue, Borough—Mr. Joseph S. Brown, instructor in American and English history, will give a class in "The Social and Political History of the United States," on Friday evening, November 28, at 8 o'clock.

The following courses have been approved by the Arrangement Committee: "History of Civilization" and "History of the City of Newark." These courses are open to all students and will be held on Thursday evenings at 8 p.m. in the Workers' Union Hall, 20 South Park Street.

The first of these courses will begin on Thursday, November 28, 1911, and will continue on Monday evenings. The course is open to all students, and will be taught by Mr. Joseph S. Brown, instructor in history. The course will cover the history of the City of Newark, from its earliest settlement until the present day. The course will be open to all students, and will be held on Monday evenings at 8 p.m. in the Workers' Union Hall, 20 South Park Street.

The program of the Workers' University has been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year. The principal courses of our education have been in progress for almost a year.

OUT OF TOWN NOTICES

Philadelphia—On Friday, November 28, Dr. Albertson Cray will make his last lecture at the University of Pennsylvania on "The Rise of the Working Class." Dr. Cray's lectures have always been a great success for the poor students, especially those of Philadelphia, and the course of lectures arranged by Local 15 will be open to all students, and all students will be welcome.

Several instructors of sociology at Oberlin College have consented to give lectures at the University of the Cleveland Educational Office next term without remuneration.

The Cleveland workers are at present organizing an orchestra. The orchestra will be open to all students, and especially to those whose children's class in music is also being formed to meet on Saturday evenings.

An industrial class organized for members who are out of work but interested in entering the field of visiting large industrial plants. The information gathered in these classes will be the subject of an important discussion in the classes on Economics.

The first visit of this group was given last week to the White Motor Co., one of the largest and most interesting factories in the country.

Thanksgiving afternoon, the Skirtmakers' Union, Local 23, held their first concert at 172 East 23rd Street, where Dr. Emile Reel was arranged. One of the soloists was Miss Rene Kandt, well known because she is one of the few who rendered the following selections:

- Broken Heart (in Russian)
- Mein Hater (in German)
- Shoebir Eil Bit (in Yiddish)

WANTED—500 members of Local 25 for a chorus under the leadership of P. Piroshkoff. The choir of Local 25 members is now being formed for participation in the Grand Union of Washington, to be held at the Star Casino, Washington's Birthday Event and Washington's Birthday Day, May 17, Piroshkoff, who is well known among the workers, will lead and train this chorus. Don'tsemble that you cannot sing, for you may not be able to sing, but in a chorus of 500, under Piroshkoff's direction, you will be able to sing a part. Come together with your fellow-workers, sing and keep up the Unity Spirit.
BY ISRAEL LELIN

Organizing in Small Towns

By ARTHUR S. SCHULMANN, Organizer.

Quite a number of raincoat makers still, dominate the trade. They have not heard from me in such a long while in the columns of this column. The reason for this is that the matter is that outside of making organizing efforts there is nothing left for them to do because of the strike.

The raincoat makers were not assured, nevertheless, that the work of organizing the International to organize their trade, is not being neglected in the slightest degree. They did ask here to give our members an idea of some of the difficulties and obstacles an organizer has to account in the pursuance of his activities.

Most of the places in which raincoats are being manufactured (outside of the large manufacturing centers such as New York, Boston, Chicago, etc.), are small towns far away from the metropolitan centers. The populations of these places are not up largely of large, villages, or small businesses. So it is obvious what moves his plant into one of these towns receives every encouragement from the headquarters. Mr. Schwartz, who after his plant is established full page advertisements appear in the papers (one of which is a "Female Help Wanted," promising them steady work and good wages. Similar advertisements appear in the bulletin boards in the post office.

The local press begins to boost the newly-arrived manufacturer as a man intensely interested in the industrial development of the town, assuring all the while that he is bringing prosperity to the inhabitants of the town. He even goes so far as to say that his object is to give employment to local women only. He pretends to be the most influential local club. In many cases he makes donations to local churches, purchases quite active in the welfare work in the town.

The workers whom he obtains principally are the daughters and wives of farmers and other local people. A wealthy widower who has been compelled either to travel to the nearest large city for employment, or give up the farm, is all, and to be supported by their families. And now that they have a shop right in the main street of the town, no matter how little they get, it is to them like found money. They are a boon, a comfort to the old, children, and towncolks, and the manufacturer is hailed as a godsend to the village.

The manufacturer, whose sole motive in coming to this town with his factory is to escape union control and to make a profit, is the stranger to the workers of the town to his heart's content, sits upon every opportunity to get rid of his workers and of the inhabitants of the town in general, as fast as possible. When and if an organizer does venture to come into the town, the town, in its turn, becomes the weapon of the stranger, and instead of what bad men organizers are, is immediately yoked an ox. The stranger, feeling that his interests are being protected, becomes the enemy of the town.

The question of the above facts as to enable our members to realize that it takes a long time and a lot of work and a tireless endeavor to effect an organization of any size anywhere.

While organizing the difficulties described above, the frequent visits of an organizer to a town where factories are located are his favorable effect. The manufacturer, seeing the organizer in town, often begins to feel that he should desist from his work to fear that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area. He begins to feel that the organizer's visits might injure his workers with the town, if not with the manufacturers of the area.

The visits of the organizer also have many beneficial effects. While they do not as yet realize that the improvements of their conditions are due to the visits of the organizer, they nevertheless begin to think. They pay a little more heed to the support of unionism than before, and as long as they continue to think, there is every hope that as the industry picks up a bit there will be a possibility of getting a union in the town.

For the present, in some towns the International has entrusted us with organizing work among the workers of a small plant in Baltimore. As soon as Brother Sedam, the permanent Baltimore organizer, comes in to take up his job in New York, in the new Joint Board in the Waist and Drees Industry, we shall be allowed to go back to my territory and continue with the work already started.

BY WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY
LECTURES ON HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Dr. J. A. Galston, Educational Supervisor for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, will deliver the second of a series of lectures on Personal Hygiene and Sanitation on Saturday, November 13th, at 1:15 P.M. in T. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street.

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

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

BUY YOUR TICKETS EARLY FOR THE RAND SCHOOL BALL

at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Money is needed to meet preliminary expenses

TICKETS 75 CENTS NOW

Tickets now on sale

RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 13th Street

GRAND GALA “KUENSTLER” FESTIVAL

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27th

at 6:15

at CARNEGIE HALL

given for the benefit of the

war stricken starving intellectual proletariat, the artists and writers of Germany and Austria

The participating artists are:

PIASTRO BORISOFF,
the world famous incomparable violinist and artistic enعيistry of Russian Russia.

AGATHE BARRESCU,
the Romanian tragedienne.

CARLO ENGUIO,
the Mexican young tenor.

ANITA LEO,
the dramatic soprano.

BERNARDO OLHAMSKY,
the celebrated Russian baritone.

LEON RAINES,
renowned leader of the Dresden National Opera (his New York debut), and

CORNELIUS VAN VLIET,
the Amsterdam cellist-virtuoso.

At the piano: Conrad N. Bos.

TICKETS

to be had from our Educational Department, 51 Union Square

also 38 West 21st Street.

At Half Price

for our members only and their friends.

The $1.25 and $1.00 tickets

75 Cents and 50 Cents

if ordered at once.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

225 E. Broadway

100 Lenox Ave.

1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

895 Prospect Ave., Bronx

* Open Sunday until 8 P.M.

Eye examined by the best specialists.

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 Display Building

PROF. F. ROYNSFORD, Director.

222 East 44th Street, New York, One of the world’s largest apparel schools.

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 Wearing Apparel. A Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay.

The Mitchell Schools of Designing. Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, AND 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 (Cor. 21st), NEW YORK

Phone, Stuyvesant 8393

Boston Branch: 453 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST ENGAGING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN


Roth & Arnold, 103 Madison Ave.

Schon, 23 East 33rd St.

Higginson, 5 West 28th St.

Mack, Maloney & Millikin, 130 Madison Ave.

Montgomery, 103 East 33rd St.

Max Green, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Dresswell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Rogers, 309 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Orrenberg, 9-10 West 33rd St.

J. M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd St.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST ENGAGING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN


Roth & Arnold, 103 Madison Ave.

Schon, 23 East 33rd St.

Higginson, 5 West 28th St.

Mack, Maloney & Millikin, 130 Madison Ave.

Montgomery, 103 East 33rd St.

Max Green, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Dresswell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Rogers, 309 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Orrenberg, 9-10 West 33rd St.

J. M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd St.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST ENGAGING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN


Roth & Arnold, 103 Madison Ave.

Schon, 23 East 33rd St.

Higginson, 5 West 28th St.

Mack, Maloney & Millikin, 130 Madison Ave.

Montgomery, 103 East 33rd St.

Max Green, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Dresswell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Rogers, 309 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Orrenberg, 9-10 West 33rd St.

J. M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd St.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED AGAINST ENGAGING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN


Roth & Arnold, 103 Madison Ave.

Schon, 23 East 33rd St.

Higginson, 5 West 28th St.

Mack, Maloney & Millikin, 130 Madison Ave.

Montgomery, 103 East 33rd St.

Max Green, 105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Dresswell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.

Rogers, 309 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Orrenberg, 9-10 West 33rd St.

J. M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd St.