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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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Philadelphia Locals Reject Employers' Demands

President Schlesinger Meets Workers' Committees and Confers with Employers.

The women's wear manufacturers of Philadelphia are falling in line with employers of other cities. They too have come out with a demand for a "pool of flesh" from their workers; smaller wages and a longer workday.

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

This meeting was called at the suggestion of the Local's officers. Over 2000 members of Local No. 13 crowded the place to capacity, and a still larger number was turned away for lack of space. The meeting was characterized for the general spirit and enthusiasm which attended it.

President Schlesinger came from New York to preside at the meeting, and was received with a remarkable ovation.

The meeting was addressed by Elias Reider, the manager of Local No. 12, who described in detail the conference held between the representatives of the Union and the waist and dress employers' Association. He was visibly affected by the well-known labor speakers H. W. Matter and Miss Pauline M. Newman, the widow of the late Men's Trade Union League of Philadelphia.

Both these speakers exhorted the employers to hold solidly behind their Union and not to yield to demands from their present standards and terms and conditions.

President Schlesinger was the last speaker, and he discussed the still prevalent high cost of living and the unreasonableness of the employers in demanding a reduction of the earnings of the workers. In speaking of the conditions in the other cities, he mentioned President Schlesinger, among other things, as follows: "The Union will do everything in its power to see that this question is settled in a peaceful manner, and will try to avoid a conflict. And I hope that the more intelligent manufacturers within the employers' association, who understand their business, will work in the same direction, for peaceable labor. But if not, the spirit of injustice will take the upper hand among the manufacturing class. They will force a light upon the workers, the Union will meet this challenge in an effective manner."

On Tuesday, December 21st, President Schlesinger left again for Philadelphia, to take part in the conference between the Philadelphia locals and the manufacturers' association. He is expected to meet with the committee of our local in the city, and to cooperate with the earnest endeavor to dispel the heavy clouds that are gathering in the industrial skies of Philadelphia.

NEWARK CLOAKMAKERS GREET PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

On Tuesday evening, December 14th, the Newark Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 21, tendered a very warm reception to President Schlesinger in the big Montgomery Hall, Newark, N. J. A big crowd came to hear from President Schlesinger his greetings and report on conditions abroad, and particularly in Russia.

President Schlesinger delivered an interesting talk, which was received with a storm of applause. After the meeting, Local No. 21 entertained President Schlesinger in a banquet at the Roosevelt Club, at which there were present a number of officers and active members of Local No. 21, and the officers of the Newark Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 16.

Cloak and Skirt Makers of New York!

Saturday, December 23rd, is a legal holiday. No member of the Cloakmakers' Union is to work on that day, and all are to be paid fully for that day.

It is the duty of all cloakmakers to see that the work is going in any of our shops in this city on Christmas Day. We wish to impress it upon the minds of every member of our Union, that each is to be personally responsible for the strict carrying out of this order.

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will not meet Saturday owing to the holiday. In speaking of the New York Cloakmakers' Union, it is necessary to remind them of the necessity of regular payments towards the Million Dollar Defense Fund. This fund must be created so that the holidays which the cloakmakers have won for themselves may be maintained in the future. The employers will be only willing to grant you holidays without pay, what they don't like to pay for these legal holidays. They would be only too happy to get rid of the unions which force them to pay the workers for these days of rest and recreation in our industry.

The Million Dollar Fund of the Cloakmakers' Union will be the best guarantee that the conditions which the workers have gained for themselves will never be taken away from them. Let the cloakmakers, therefore, see to it that this fund is materialized as quickly as possible. The $800 installation for the Million Dollar Fund must come in with the same regularity, loyalty and enthusiasm, as the day when they worked to raise the fund was adopted.

SEATTLE CLOAK UNION IN DISPUTE WITH EMPLOYERS

Brother Cooper, secretary of Local No. 28, has informed the General Office that the local organization is having great difficulty with the employers of that city at the present time.

The manufacturing cities of Seattle, Brother Cooper writes, "will, of course, endeavor to look for work among the cloakmakers and ladies' tailors in New York. We appeal, therefore, to them not to permit themselves to be misled by any promises or trickery. Let no union man, cloakmaker or ladies' tailor, leave for Seattle until the trouble with the employers and the union is settled.

A dispute which has arisen in Seattle, like in all other cities, is due to the insistence on the part of the local officers to "readjust" the conditions by the rather popular present-day method of reducing wages and lengthening the working hours in the shops.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

The Steel Trust in the Lockwood Inquiry

THE inquiry into the manipulations of the building trust, conducted by the Lockwood Legislative Committee, has discovered not only criminal collusion between the trust, the building contractors and a certain type of "labor leader" in the building trade, but also the necessity of needed in exposing in all its nakedness the brazen ruthlessness with which the lockwood inquiry is endeavoring to destroy the labor movement of this country.

If the Lockwood Committee had done nothing else but made the public acquainted with the autocratic power exercised by the steel trust over building operations in New York City to the detriment of union labor, it would have done its end well indeed. It appears that "labor leaders" are responsible for the shortage of housing and are building in a big-handed manner in New York City and in all important cities.

Steel is a very essential factor in construction. In the erection of large buildings there is at least 40 percent spent on steel alone. The testimony brought out by the Lockwood Committee is sound precedent for the steel mills which have been compelling labor and building officials from different groups, to accept the "labor leaders" who belong to the "iron law," and who have put a stop to union labor by the simple expedient of fixing the wage rates.

There is little news in that for all those who have watched the activities of the Steel Trust and its combine, especially the Lockwood inquiry. The trusts of organized labor are nevertheless due to the Lockwood Committee, since it is the only inquiry that has ever been made into the activity which has led to the downfall of the steel mills themselves that they have used every possible means of coercion and compulsion to prevent a construction in New York City by union labor, and had favored all contractors and building officials who employed non-union men on their jobs.

There is little news in that for all those who have watched the activities of the Steel Trust.

A SERIES of daring hold-ups, continuing unabated for the past several weeks, has finally aroused public opinion in New York to a pitch of white heat. A number of robberies, culminating in the hold-up of one of the most important shopping centers of New York, has of a sudden disclosed the criminal activities of the great department stores and its inadequacy to cope with the widespread lawlessness.

Coming, as it does, on top of acute unemployment, this epidemic of robberies is a subject of keen interest to the general public, as a rule, does not find time to explain this criminal wave by any rational or logical critical explanation. Only occasionally one runs into an explanation that most of these criminals are not habitual criminals, but former soldiers who have become used to the handling of firearms in Europe, and to striking the public with the unimpeachable and making any such act punishable by prison and money fines.

The long-continued nature of this bill was passed, and the fact that no voice was found on the floor of the Senate to object to it and the fact that, at the same time, is of deep significance. Of course, there are a few senators who are, among them, the brothers Wisconsin, who, if on the floor of the Senate at that time, would have spoken against the enactment of this bill and would have forced it to be sent back for reconsideration. But there are few, however, in a very small minority, and it is still doubtful, if they will succeed in getting a reconsideration of this vote.

What is interesting, however, is the fact that the Senate's Upper legislative house is ready for a similar action at the first signal, and that with a House of Representatives composed of a similar line of men, we may expect to have to battle for its very life during the next few years.

Unemployment Rampant in England

UNEMPLOYMENT in Great Britain, which has been steadily growing, has created a serious political concern and is becoming even more urgent with the advent of Winter. There is general anxiety over the plight of unemployed, as nearly every trade in the country is affected. Unemployment is making itself felt not only in the middle class occupations as well as among manual laborers.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000,000 men out of employment in England to-day, and from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000. A large proportion are former soldiers. There is a small proportion of wealthy trade union and local authorities who rely upon the Government to solve the problem. The executive committee of the Labor Party recently passed a resolution for the immediate payment of needy soldiers, and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue and to save them from the grind of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue.
Health Talks

By Dr. I. A. GALDSTON
Educational Director of the J. B. of Sanitary Control.

"EYES AND THE WORKERS"

When Mother Nature made man she must have anticipated his failings; for she seems to have provided the woman of the household to bear his children and the man to earn a living. To most of our organs, such as the heart, liver, kidneys, pancreas, etc., she gave a certain limit of strength and energy they require for absolutely normal function. It is because of this, perhaps, that the eye organs have been given to a certain extent with relative impunity. And yet, despite the protection they have, we must learn to take care of ourselves even beyond this margin of safety, as can be seen from the fact that most of us die "before our age."

Among the organs most abused by man, the eyes are more than the eyes. In the garment industry particularly, nearly seventy-five out of every hundred are only required to have one thing or another the matter with their eyes. It is true that because of the nature of their work, it imposes upon the worker's eyes, one could expect a greater percentage suffering. But this does not fail to explain in full the great percentage of eye ailments among our workers. More responsible than the conditions of their work, however, is the general ignorance of our workers, on matters of eye hygiene. It may be said with certainty that they are our workers to be as careful of their eyes as some of them have been taught to be about their teeth, equally equally convincing results would be obtained were these workers to suffer from greatly decreased. To appreciate the truth of this claim, all we have to do is see what the eye is and how it works.

The eye is like a camera, consisting of a lens, a closed box, a sensitive plate of film. It is a self-regulating camera; one that adjusts itself to the conditions to which it is subjected. It is in a self-filling camera, that is, its film changes continually, the sensitive material being automatically replaced by the same when the film is exposed. Every camera the eye merely takes a picture; the interpretation of the picture is left to the brain. The mind, in order to make this appreciation and understanding of the picture possible, must be in a certain connection between the eye-camera, and the brain; and in fact we find such a connection existing in the optic nerve.

As to the pictures themselves, these are made up of differing light values running from deep shadows to bright highlights. Different shades of light are produced by the difference in reflection found when light falls upon an object. Light from an electric bulb falling on a silver spoon, on a piece of paper, and on a piece of cloth, will show us the spoon as very bright, the paper in the middle, and the cloth as dark. The reason for this is that the silver spoon reflects and shows us the color of the light that falls upon it, the paper is gray, and the cloth reflects light still less.

It is necessary to understand all these points because upon them is based our eye hygiene. Thus we can now appreciate why bright unshaded light is injurious to the eyes. A bright light shining directly into the eyes is the nuclei of the eye's film, and wastes the eye's strength.

For the same reason we should avoid reading printed material which is upon glazed paper. The smooth and bright paper-surface of such material reflects light upon our eyes. We are then reflected into our eyes that is difficult to read the printed let-
ters. Our eyes cannot see very clearly why lights, even though shaded, should not be placed in front of our eyes. Even a light reflection of reading-matte, which naught others, and should be especially guarded against white light; for it should be spread through such light might not be from other than re-
sponsible optometrists. Remember, very careful the light be used, because if it naught others, and should be especially guarded against.

What is true for the bright light, holds true as well, though in another sense, for the insufficient light. Both strain and injury the eye. Under this head may be put the eye strain incidental to this state of affairs. The reflexion of the light, due to the jarring of the car makes it hard for the eyes to get a proper pic-
ture of the printed letters with the result that eyes are many more straining than is necessary, reading a page on a car than when reading the same page under proper light, and at rest.

Still another cause for eye strain is reading or working in a stoo-
pie. This requires a use of the blood supply, and stooping causes a congestion and inflammation of the eyes. In addition to this, the named factors contributed to the ruin of our eyesight may be noted as contributing to the ruin of the workers. Among these we find as the most important one, the rub-
ing of the eyes with dirty fingers and clothes. Never trust the prac-
tice of buying glasses from push-
cart peddlers, and from irresponsible optometrists. The glasses should not be rubbed or roughly treated, and it should be especially guarded against dirt. The glasses should not be bought from other than re-
sponsible optometrists. Remember, very careful the light be used, because if it naught others, and should be especially guarded against.

Note—The workers of the I. I. G. W. U. should note that the Union Health Center, at 151 East 102nd Street, new York, which the workers may have their eyes examined every Monday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

P.L.

LINES OF PRAISE

Editor, "Justice": While sitting in the class room of our Workers' University, I feel truly that "I am alive in the international!!" For no matter what attitude we may take towards the workers, I feel that workers are more and more trusted and guided by the trade unions, we cannot help enjoying the educational work of the Workers' Health and Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. After every lecture on Econom-
ics, Literature, etc., I realize more and more that in order to make the worker more and more, I am gradually learning to think. It was our International that caused me to think. I made a confirmation for the masses. It is up to us, individual members of this great organization, to help in this highly important enterprise a success by spreading the message of education among the workers. An enlightened working class will create an emancipated world.

I hope, dear editor, that you will make no space in our journal to express, through the workers experience, to the coming generation of esteem for our educators.

Very sincerely yours,

J. G. GARDNER

NEW NOUVELLE DE MONTRÉAL

La dispute avec les manufacturiers contre une reduction de sa-
laire, en pleine production, etc., qui a eue lieu entre les man-
ufacturiers, dans le pays, n'a pas ete negociee a
Montreal.

Les ouvriers en confection de Montre
au Canada, nomme Contract-
leur. Ces parasites dans la con-
fection sont tres nombreuses et les manteaux sont encor-
nes par des employeurs peu scrupuleux qui n'hésitent pas a
prenez possibili-
tels pour abattre le syste-
me des ouvriers. Mon-

La situation des ouvriers au
ours. Ce dernier est de
ion, que l'Association Manufacturiers ad-
terminer la part de l'ou-
contre a un certain regle-
ment.

Celui qui edit cet article (Ge-
tduit du Pauvre Unjoule) a der-
riĕre visite le Bureau en chef de
l'International afin de conferer
le President Schlesinger
pour savoir quel moyen prendre
il demander sans occasion
la situation a
Montreal. Ce dernier ete mis en
pratique et a tres bien reussi. Il est
tres difficile de dire, a cette con-
clusion, comment l'Union va se
comporter. Le dire des ouvriers de
l'Association Manufacturier,
ace que l'Union est ouverte
de declarer grace a toutes les
conditions et de determination
eindre nos conditions si
remplie.

Le grand travail est cependant
several. De plus, de plus, de plus de
ouvreres sans ollage.

Nous avons actuellement plusieurs
Importants ont vu leur ouvrage diminuer depuis plus de
demandes de reduction de salaire
plantes.

La nouvelle manufacture du
Canadian Rubber, a complete
cet mercatoire de 1000 ouvriers.

Une seule manufacture, la
Canadian Rubber, a complete
cet mera	ter de 1000 ouvriers.

Votre correspondant, la
Union Water proof, qui ont de
menage leurs ateliers a la cam-
natale importante de
Canada. Cette semaine, depuis deux semaines et est de
mattre la moitie des ouvriers sans
ouvrage.

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ouvrage.
TWO CONFLICTING CHARGES

The clothing employers, engaged in a desperate fight against their workers, locked out because they refuse to return to piece work and to the sweat shop, have made public two conflicting charges.

On the one hand, they accuse them of "sovietism," of plotting to become the masters of the tailoring industry. The workers, according to our super-patriotic employers, are puppets of Lenin, Trotsky, and Bobshheviki. On the other hand, their attorney, Mr. Grogan, the so-called gentleman who had won for himself such undying notoriety as the bosses' leader in the dress and waist strike two years ago, has made the statement that the leaders of the Amalgamated are grafters par excel in the building trades fame, and they threaten the Amalgamated to die right there.

How can these two charges be reconciled? The members of the Amalgamated can be charged by the bosses that they aim at a greater and ever growing share of control and management of the industry than they have become the complete masters thereof. The Amalgamated also be accused by their employers of consisting of a mass of unscrupulous and ignorant persons whose leaders aim solely at filling their pockets with fitty graft extorted from their employers. Each of these assumptions can be entertained singly, but it is obviously absurd to assume that both might be correct.

One may believe or not believe in sovietism, but one must admit that it is a fact that in anarchism they are possessed of a considerable degree of intelligence, independent thinking and revolutionary idealism. And having admitted that, the second charge by the employers, that the officers of the Amalgamated are uninitiated grafters, falls of its own absurdity. Graft is only possible in such a labor organization where the workers are densely ignorant and incapable of independent thought and action. If we are to take both these charges at their face value, we shall reach the conclusion that he clothing workers are both revolutionary fighters and grafters who; men who can act and think independently, and men who believe themselves to be baged out, and sold out by a gang of grafters at the same time.

Even a bale in arms can understand that this is an impossible combination; that both these charges are hopelessly conflicting. We would therefore advise the clothing employers to come to an understanding with their spokesmen, their eloquent mouthpieces, Mr. Gordon, in these two propositions: The Amalgamated is either a horrible nest of dangerous revolutionists and Bobshheviki who are bent on nothing less than the introduction of a Soviet Cfiguration in America, or the Amalgamated is a coterie of grafters. Both together, these charges cannot stand, unless the employers are willing to admit that they have been in the early stages of the fight they have lost every vestige of reason and logic.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE

Within the limited space of our journal, we can hardly afford the luxury of commenting upon the value of the many contribut ions that have appeared in our columns during the past week. We can only perform, compelled to leave that to the kind judgment of our readers. We, nevertheless, deem it our duty and pleasure to single out in this connection the articles contributed by the Director of our Record Department, Brother Alexander Trachtenberg.

The outstanding feature of these contributions is their simplicity and clarity. They require no commentaries and present a vivid picture of our entire International in all its branches and sub-divisions. These articles are full of figures, but these figures indicate the creative work that had been invested in the building of our International. We wish to confess that we have been bewildered at the figures we see ourselves in the strength of our organization as we read these "dry" articles replete with figures and tables. It is only when we consider that the International Union with its membership of over 100,000 composed of various nationalities, races and sexes is a voluntary association of workers, that we can appreciate how promptly these men and women have been able to organize and bring about such a result. We are reminded of some of the difficulties in the path of workers who remain in arrears. One sees clearly from these articles that the true strength of an organization lies not in compulsion and force, which is so prevalent, but in the free will and the clear consciousness of its membership. We have, therefore, learned a new lesson. We hope that our readers have benefited from them as well, and if some of them have failed to read these contributions hereof, we suggest that they read and reread them again. It will only strengthen their faith in their organization, which, at the present hour requires all the loyalty and support that could be given to it.
VI.

From the first minute that I entered Lenin’s room I began to feel the spirit of his presence. As I settled down in the chair proffered to me I reached out my fingers for the packet of cigarettes. Then I reminded myself that it might be proper to inquire whether there were any in the room as I did. In reply he rose from his seat, walked over hastily to a little table and brought over an ashtray with a small bag of cigarettes. Lenin jokingly remarked: “Your maechs are Russian, I can tell that by the odor.”

“Daniel de Leon” was in the match when struck issues a strong smell of sulphur before it gets to burning.

“How can you speak Russian?” He asked me in English.

“Regrettably, not,” I replied, “when I came here I understood one word in a hundred. Now, I believe I can understand one word in twenty-five.”

He laughed.

“Were you born in America?”

“No, in Russia—in the city of Kovno. But left for America in 1899, I am very little Russian at that time. I mentioned that on way to Moscow I made it my business to visit my own town. He became interested. “You were in Kovno? How are things there, and how are the Jews being persecuted there too?”

I told him that they were not, and that the Jews have nothing to complain about the Lithuanians as far as anti-Semitism is concerned. I asked him again whether there is any anti-Semitism in America. In speaking of the conditions in Kovno, the Jew he then said the following;

“The hatred towards the Jews is deeply rooted and ages old, I will take time to uproot and eliminate it. The intensified anti-Semitism is due to the result of economic conditions mainly. The Russian pogroms, for instance, were principally the result of economic conditions and nothing else, stemming from the revolutionary movement. We have no pogroms and no Jew-hating among the people, there is no anti-Semitism!” he said with emphasis. Of course, one cannot very well be as full of glee as he seemed to feel, but it certainly does not exist in the open.”

He went on to talk about the trade Union movement in America.

“You are the president of the women’s garments workers,” he remarked, “and what about the workers in the men’s clothing trades?”

I told him that they too have problems, but that they belong to a different national organization.

“Is your organization affiliated with the Federation of Labor?”

I was aware of the point of view that anti-Semitism is directed to all other organizations which do not adopt their program and policies. He took it up at this question. I became afraid lest my answer might bring a discussion of a kind that I might not be able to carry on intelligently chat from its very outset.

“Yes,” I said, “one is of these organizations in the American Federation of Labor,” looking at him fixedly with the purpose of ascertaining what effect my words would have upon him. He must have understood what was in my mind for he said:

“I suspect and must belong to their national organizations. You probably are aware of my speeches, which are written in English from my pamphlet “The Infantile Disorders of Leftism,” which was translated into English.”

“You opinion is quite contrary to that of Daniel de Leon who was opposing oppositions and of course I am.”

“Of course, of course,” he replied.

“Did not enter deeply into this question. I have said already that his answer was rather diplomatic and this shalliness had a good reason too; in the pamphlet to which he referred me he, Lenin, dates, indeed, that unions must belong to their national organizations; but he prescribes there inferences for existence which I consider even more “Bolshevistic” than staying out of national organizations and the development from without but smashing from within.

The next question was mine.

“Comrade Lenin,” I said, “I want to get from your own lips a general review of the situation in Russia in general. His situation, his position on the battle fronts and his prospects for the future. After all, he had earned tory, upon my return to America, to tell our working masses what he has just personally from you.”

He began to talk with emphasis and completeness. He felt that words were coming from the depth of his heart and that they were quite authentic, from an absolute, unqualified conviction. “You cannot imagine how much our Russian people, and how much especially from the famine, cold and want of everything. But the sacrifice is well worth it, we have saved Russia from the very jaws of destruction, Bolshevism had such a success because of the war. The Bolsheviki have been sick, tired and worn out. The people demanded peace, work and freedom, and they could not give the people these things: the people looked to us as their savers, and they, the Bolsheviki, have undertaken the great work of salvation.”

“We made peace with Germany—the famous Brest-Litovsk peace. The bourgeois world condemned us for that treaty. The social-pa- rty compromise is a compromise to yourself, what you would do if armed bands held you up and you were forced to pay them, you would have to part with your money, your weapon and your ammunition and be a kind of a compromise for that! Imagine further, that after you had given your axe to the employer, you captured them subsequently and shot them, should you still be called a class-compromiser? I think that sort of compromise. Our compromise with Germany was just that kind of a compromise.”

“We will not allow the trade unions in Russia to become too strong. It is necessary to maintain the balance. Our aim is trade unionism for the benefit of the working class. We keep the trade unions in Moscow now and is negotiating with us about some big desires of the property of American bankers and prominent business people.”

“Yes, I hear about it,” I replied, “I have even had the opportunity of seeing the letter which was sent to me from him, and we begin with the words ‘Your Excellent’ and ends with ‘Your obedient servant’. Rather complimentary, is it not?”

“Yes, Vorlender is a Yankee bankster, an agent of the foreign office of America. He makes a big impression, and as long as we have to deal with capitalists, we have to deal with these gentlemen, like Vorlender.”

An hour passed in this talk. The tones of Lenin became more and more confident as he brought in a telegram. I looked at the hour; it was eleven. I took the telegram in my hand, it was a very beautiful, very tired and it would probably be advisable that we leave Lenin only the beginning of the day.

“Is it true, I am tired; but I am too tired to eat, write or even sleep. Can’t you spend another while?” I asked.

“Let me work long hours; we have a decision on hand,” Lenin said smilingly.

The Rand School Ball

Two features of the Rand School’s annual Ball, which was held on New Year’s Eve at Madison Square Garden, will be the beauty contest, with prizes for four of the youngest women who were able to attend the ball, and the awarding of 10 prizes, consisting of two weeks’ tuition each, to the Rand School Summer Camp.

Among the artists who have already accepted the invitation to attend the beauty contest of those who will be the ball are Art Young, Young Walker and Willy Pogany. Other invitations in the offing. The Rand School will be awarded to the list of judges. At least four prizes will be awarded for each feature, the prizes will be announced later.

The International Dance Platform, going strong weekly, will be given at 31 P. M. on New Year’s Eve. The Rand School Journal, which will be distributed at the ball, will contain articles by Benj. Schlesinger, Eugene V. Debs, Joseph B. Wolf, H. Alpergorn Lee, Charles Ervin, and many other well known writers of the labor movement.
NEWS FROM MONTREAL

By J. Lanch

"RED DORAN"

Convicted in the recent I. W. W. case in Chicago and now out on bond
Will lecture on
"The Causes of Labor Unrest"

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28
8:30 P.M.

RANCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
7 Kent 12th Street
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

THE "WEEKS" NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By Israel Lewin

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

President: David Dubinsky, 263, elected; John C. Ryan, 392, no contest.

Vice-President: Julius Levine, 263, elected; Albert Wright, 206.

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph Fish, 420, elected; Julius Samole, 266.

Treasurer: Samuel Mosseser, no contest.

Delegates to Central Trades & Labor Council: Julius Levine, 263, elected; Israel, 372, elected; Joseph R. Scheftel, 210, Meyer Zacharin, 149.

Chairman & Secretary: Samuel Perlmutter, 374, elected; Louis Lifschitz, 271.

Chairman & Secretary: Business Agents: Julius Bender, 440, elected; Benjamin Schloss, 418, elected; Idaore Nagler, 461, elected; Roy Adler, 312, elected; Ignat Fischer, 381.

Board of Executives: Samuel Perlmutter, 260, elected; Sam Meyer, 280, elected; Louis Gordon, 139, elected; Joseph Blument, 64.

Chairman & Secretary: Joint Board: Harry Zaslowky, 375, elected; Benjamin Rubia, 250, elected; Meyer Tamm, 312, elected; Sam Sarice, 323, elected; Phillip Ansel, 315, elected; Julius Cohen, 279, elected.

Vice-President & Secretary: Management: B. R. Shehur, no contest.

Vice-President & Secretary: Business Agents: Adolph Schon, 260, elected; W. Settle, 80, elected; Emile Wilder, 321, elected; Max Stoller, 216, elected.

Chairman & Secretary: Executive Board: Sam Sadovsky, 203, elected; Benjamin Rubia, 330, elected; David Fruchta, 216, elected; Sam Sokol, 176; Victor M. Mikhailoff, 95.

Chairman: Joint Board: Sam Sadovsky, no contest; Julius Levine, no contest; Philip Oreste, 323.

Miscellaneous Manager: Joseph Weinman, no contest.

Miscellaneous Business Agent: Jacob Fleischer, no contest.

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

This last election was one of the most interesting ever held. The campaign was conducted by all everybody in a very intelligent manner. With the exception of a limited few who were given to personal slander of the prospective candidates, the election was the cleanest ever held by our local. The number of votes cast was approximately 1000. While this number of votes is about 500 less than that cast last year, still, when we take into consideration the fact that the number of members has gone through a slack period which is not over yet; and considering also the fact that the union has caused some member to fall into arrears with their dues, we should be pleased with the result obtained by them in this election. The proportion of the votes cast to the number of our members is, at least, by far greater than that cast in any other union in the local.
One of the most serious weaknesses in which the majority of people suffer is their inability to use their minds properly. A great many people possess considerable information and are acquainted with all sorts of facts, but unfortunately they are unable to use these facts, because they fail to see things as they are. It is because of their ignorance of the way in which the minds of people work, or because of their disregard for this.

On Jan. 9, at 10:30, Mr. Alexander Forbush will commence a course on "Applied Logic and Psychology" in the Workers' University. The aim of this course will be to remedy the weaknesses described in the foregoing statement.

In this course the class will study and discuss the most important laws of logic and psychology, and will find illustrations for these laws from their own daily experiences. Furthermore, it is hoped that they will be able to improve their own methods of thinking and to find it easier to convince or persuade other people of the truth of their own opinions.

Students of the Workers' University will be interested to know that the Educational Department has published a new book called "Social Psychology," which Dr. F. J. Melvin has recommended to the class in sociology, as the textbook for the course. The book will be sold to students at the wholesale price of $1.25, and copies can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, or at the Workers' University.

The general industrial character of a country is bound to affect the nature of the labor movement in it. Dr. Leo Wolman in his class on "Trade Union Policies," at the Workers' University on Saturday afternoons, at 2:30, will discuss with the class the industrial character of the United States in this connection.

Dr. Wolman has recommended the students in this course to refer to Prof. Robert F. Hovis' "Trade Unions in the United States," Those who may desire a copy of this valuable textbook may leave a request with the Educational Department, which will purchase such copies and distribute them to the students at the wholesale price.

New that the first term of the season has closed, results so far are encouraging, as a position to judge the work accomplished by our Educational Department as expressed through the Unity Centers and the Workers' University. We can see that the work is in the proper direction, in respect, as well as in quantity. The Educational Department has had the opportunity to secure on its teaching staff the ablest teachers in the city of New York, and we are sure that its subjects from the academic point of view as well as from the practical standpoint. Every one of the courses has made a thorough study of the field in which he is engaged.

It is the desire of our International Union, through its Educational Department, not only to inculcate in our members a desire for education for educational and industrial purposes, but also to work out a new method of education which will be of beneiit to all of them. It can only be accomplished by the constant effort on the part of the people in charge of the educational activities to keep in touch with the classes and with the teachers. Our theory is that the demands for education within the Trade Union Movement is a tremendous task and will require more than "outside mind" to achieve it, especially since it is a pioneer undertaking in this country.

We are, therefore, calling a conference on Saturday afternoon, January 15, at the Unity Centers and the Workers' University, with a view to organizing a permanent body which will participate in the management of the educational work of the International. We believe that such an organization will be of great value; it will help the Educational Department to formulate an effective and well-planned curriculum; it will aid the teachers in organizing their own experiences with the various classes; and it will build a common labor educational organization.

The movement started by the American Labor Party for Trade Relations with Russia, to arouse the sentiment of the country, and particularly that of organized labor, against the growing injustice of blockading Russia, is receiving hearty response from every quarter. The attack made upon the work of the Alliance has not deterred many of the American Defense Society has served as a boomerang, and instead of hurting the cause of Russian freedom has called attention to a group of men and women to the purposes and aims of this movement.

The leaders of the American Labor Alliance have been unanimous in resenting the stings by propaganda contained in the charge by the Defense Society that the work of the Alliance is financed by Russian money. In fact, this money has been turned over to a group of prominent labor attorneys in the belief that there are sufficient grounds contained in that attack for a suit law suit against the Defense Society. Abraham Baroff, the Treasurer of the Alliance, who is in charge of the funds of the organization, said in connection with the attack leveled against the Alliance by the American Defense Society: "The aim to finance this movement, as far as it has been financed, has come from the coffers of the organization, said in connection with the attack leveled against the Alliance by the American Defense Society."

The "ignorance is not bliss." Especially if you do not know that all of your friends and comrades will be Parishing and Dancing at the Ran School Ball.

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FOR THE SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENDERS

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has the Sacco-Vanzetti case before it for consideration, according to a cablegram received here from Rome.

It is probable that the Italian Government will request the United States to investigate the activities of the Massachusetts police in framing these labor men, who are subjects of Italy. The efforts to frame up these labor men here is fast becoming an affair of international importance.

Man meetings, protest meetings, against the frame-up of the labor men have been held in New York, Boston, and other cities. Resolutions were unanimously adopted at each meeting denouncing the frame-up and calling upon the workers of the United States and Italy to back the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, to save them from being railroaded to the electric chair.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS has no member nations than will be represented at the INTERNATIONAL PAGEANT RAND SCHOOL BALL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEW YEARS' EVE.

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75 CENTS NOW $1 AT THE DOOR

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

After a voluntary agreement of both committees which were elected to meet with Brother Schlesinger, the President of our International, the following was decided:

The amalgamation of both locals to take place and appointment of all officials, Local Secretary, Business Agents and Executive Board.

We therefore call attention to the fact that members of Local No. 3 (previous Locals No. 80 and No. 3), who are in good standing have the right to make application for Local Secretary.

For Business Agents, only members of previous Local No. 80 are preferred.

Applications can be filled from Thursday, December 33rd, till Tuesday, December 8th, 1920, at 40 East 23rd Street, on the fourth floor of the Joint Board Office, from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

By order of the EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL No. 3.