

# JUSTICE

"My rights—  
ness I hold  
that, and will  
not let it go."  
(Job. 17, 6.)

"We ought to  
be just even to  
our enemies."  
Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 27.

New York, N. Y., Saturday, July 19, 1919.

Price 2 cents.

## VICTORY AT CLEVELAND!

**The Gains Are: An Increase in Wages for All Workers in the Trade; A Recognition of Shop-Chairmen; and Finally the Institution of A Machinery for the Elimination of Difficulties Arising Between Employers and Workers. The Workers Are Thoroughly Satisfied. The Same Can Be Said of President Schlesinger and Mr. Perlstein, Leader of the Cleveland Union. The Present Arrangement Holds Good for the Coming Five Months Up To and Including the 24th of December.**

The deliberations of the Board of Referees (Justice Julian W. Mack, Chairman, Major Samuel J. Rosenow, and John R. MacLean) took place at the United States District Court in the Post-Office building at Cleveland and extended for 2 days, Monday and Tuesday. The court-room is naturally spacious, and throughout the entire time of the proceedings, crowds of cloak makers and manufacturers filled the room held spell-bound by the arguments presented for the Union by President Schlesinger and for the manufacturers by Mr. Morris Black.

The demands which the Union had set forth in the beginning were as follows:

- 1.—Week work for all.
- 2.—Minimum scale of wages for all classes of workers.
- 3.—The institution of a machinery whereby disagreements might be smoothed over.

(The 44 hour labor-week was granted by the manufacturers several weeks ago, immediately after the outbreak of the strike in New York).

### THE DECISION

Judge Mack read the decision which set forth that the referees were in full sympathy with the demands of the Union, but that the agreement drawn up last year by Secretary of War Baker between the International and the Cleveland cloak manufacturers remained, unfortunately, the full power of the referees. Since the agreement results that no new changes be made in the methods of labor in the case of the Cleveland shops for the duration of the war and the 6 succeeding months after its termination, the referees dare make no change from the system of piece-work to week-work.

The agreement with Secretary Baker however goes out of effect, the 24 of December, 1919, and consequently, the Union will have to delay the institution of week-work in the Cleveland cloak, skirt, and dress shops until then. This is the first point in the decision.

The second point in the decision

concerns itself with an increase in wages for week-and-piece-workers.

All week-workers who have until now received 30 dollars a week or more will receive a 4 dollar increase. In this classification are included cutters, head-pressers, and sample-makers.

All week-workers who have until now earned a weekly wage of 29 or 30 dollars, will receive a 5

dollar-increase with the exception of under-pressers who have until now received 26 dollars a week, and piece-pressers who have received 25 dollars a week. These will receive a 4 dollar a week increase.

All week workers who have received 19 dollars a week or less will receive a 2 dollar a week increase.

Piece-workers, according to this basis, will receive an increase of 10 cents an hour.

These increases apply to everybody employed regardless of sex.

The third point in the decision concerns itself with the institution of a board which will straighten out all differences that may arise between the worker and the employer. The decision of the referees concerning this point is that should a worker desire to register a complaint before his employer, he need not make it in person, but he may use a proxy in the shape of a fellow-worker. In other words: workers from every department in a shop may choose

any one they desire to represent them at a complaint-hearing before the employer or manager. Should this shop-delegate not succeed in smoothing out the difficulties, the matter is then to be laid before the Union by an unprejudiced chairman, and both parties must abide by his decision. This chairman will be selected by the Board of Referees.

Although the Cleveland workers feel a bit disappointed that they will have to wait until the spring season to institute week-work, they are elated with the decision and the way their demands were presented before the Board of Referees by President Schlesinger.

They consider the increase in wages and the creation of an arbitration board as the greatest achievement of our International—especially in such a city as Cleveland where until now the employers would not even, until now, recognize the words "union" and "International."

## A STRIKE OF THE CORSET MAKERS IN BRIDGEPORT

The International has two locals in Bridgeport, Conn., 33 and 34, known as the Corset-Workers Union.

Lately, the workers have been preparing to have a "talk" with their respective employers and Fannia M. Cohen, vice-president of the International L. G. W. Union who is there now, informs us that the workers had almost completed drawing up their demands, including an increase of 50 per cent, 44 hour labor week, free thread, which until now they were forced to pay for, compensation for idling when they are obliged to wait for work and the employment of union workers only. But before they could draft their demands in final form the firm of "The Warsaw Corset Company" suddenly stepped into the way of the worker and locked them out last Monday.

It is understood, that the workers immediately declared a strike and entire Bridgeport is wrought up over it, because from present indications it appears that the lock-out may turn into a general strike. Secondly, Bridgeport has become aware of the conditions under which the corset-makers were employed.

When the news of the lock-out spread in Bridgeport the firm felt very much chagrined and sought to wipe out the bad impression it created, by a thoroughly characteristic explanation.

In the first place it wants the public to understand that there is no lock-out. The story, so she

claims, is as follows: It had reached her ears that the workers were considering putting forth new demands and so she thought it wiser to send her workers home where they could best be able to discuss and rehearse this question, and naturally after the rehearsal they could return to work.

As regards the demands that the workers should not be forced to pay for the thread with which the corsets are sewn, the firm declared that it was not an actual charge but a matter of bookkeeping. All this was done in order that the workers should have no opportunity to pilfer a spool of cotton. Therefore this magnificent system.

As regards an increase in wages the workers can at any time approach the firm; that is if the present misunderstandings will not be in the way.

The firm considers that this is essentially a family thing, a matter which could have been concluded between her and her devoted children, her workers. Such is the explanation of the firm.

But the workers now know one thing, — that they are striking. Meetings are held, shop picketed, and until a settlement is made with the committee of the Union, —not only with a committee of her laborers — so long will the shop remain closed.

The leadership of the strike is well taken care of. Vice president S. Seidman, E. Rosenberg and

Laporta are there. Of the local leaders of the strike the following are very active: Ira M. Ornburn, Secretary, Connecticut Federation of Labor, Fannie G. Pepper, Secretary, Corset Workers' Union, Mrs. Chase, President, Corset Workers' Union, and Mr. Kiernan, President Local 34.

Elfas Lieberman, erstwhile chief clerk of the Ladies Waist Makers' Union of New York, and present manager of the Justice, has also set out from New York and he will undoubtedly deal with the situation in an entirely satisfactory way.

While going to press a conference is taking place between the committee of the Union and the firm, but the results of this deliberation cannot as yet be reported.

The majority of the workers in the shops, Miss Cohen informs us, are American women. The remainder are Hungarian, Italian and a sprinkling of Jewish women. All the cutters are American.

Should the strike not be settled it is a certainty, declares the secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Ira Ornburn, that a general strike of the entire corset industry in Connecticut will be declared, an industry which employs no less than ten thousand workers.

# THE WEEK

By S. YANOFSKY

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH BEFORE THE SENATE

In his rather long speech before the Senate, President Wilson did not say more than in his shorter speech, which he made a few days ago in Carnegie Hall. Yet, there are a few important points in his speech which special attention must be called. First, until America entered the war its position among the Allies was not entirely a pleasant one. There was doubt in the minds of the Allies. The 19th of July was celebrated last year with a joyousness that was only superficial, for, in truth, every heart was filled with black misgivings. However, as soon as the proud, strong, American soldiers appeared on the battle field, the situation was entirely altered. Now hope enters with the breasts of the doubting ones as soon as their eyes met our soldiers.

The second point is, that America, because of her disinterestedness and because of her entrance into the war without any egoistic motives, and without being in danger of the enemy, and having for her only goal the spread of freedom and democracy over the world, appealed to the world in such a way that her prestige had never been so high. She received an authority that she never possessed. Consequently, it was America that dictated the principles of peace and armistice.

The third point is, that in spite of the fact that the individual points in the Peace Treaty are terribly mutilated, yet they echo Wilson's Fourteen Points. Naturally should there not have been the necessity of smoothing over certain interests, should there not have been former secret treaties because of the war, then would the treaty have been a more ideal one. But under these circumstances no better treaty could have been concluded. Tremendous difficulties had to be overcome.

The fourth point is, that the entire treaty can hold no water without the League of Nations, because only through its inclusion can the present treaty be valid. All the newly created free nations could not exist without the establishment of a League of Nations which should protect them. It follows then, that, whoever desires peace on earth must recognize the validity of the League of Nations.

The fifth and last point, in his expository speech, was, that it would be too late now to follow Washington's advice, not to become entangled in European politics. However, just such a step was taken 21 years ago when America proclaimed war on Spain, and though this was obtained on the rich islands on the other side of this country, as a consequence of which we entered into agreements with the governments of the rest of the world. It is therefore too late to desire to remain isolated from the world. We are now bound up with the entire world, and we dare not break her heart, now that she needs us.

This is the content of the entire speech. It is good as far as it goes, but there is no reference to the different arguments put forth on the League of Nations. The Republicans in the Senate have not been convinced one whit through his speech, that their opposition

to the Peace Treaty is a wrong one. A stormy debate concerning the way the Peace Conference dealt with China occurred this week. The common opinion of the opposing Senators is, that the Allies turned the interests of China into the hands of Japan. Wilson himself admits that the dealings were not entirely without odium, but he believes that there was absolutely no alternative. Should Japan not have received Shantung, the treaty's validity would have been threatened.

President Wilson did not convince his opponents by his speech, and, assuredly, there is no need for convincing his own adherents. But even they are not entirely satisfied. They are under the impression that President Wilson would give them all the arguments with which to refute their opponents, but as yet the President has not done this. Perhaps he will do this later in his private interviews with the Senators, just as he declared he would be willing to do in his speech. Which may mean that there is much which he can discuss privately only, and unable to disclose to the entire nation; something that reeks strongly of secret diplomacy.

## A NATION-WIDE WAR ON THE "RED TERROR."

As it was easily to be perceived from the very beginning, the attack on the Russian Soviet Bureau was only the beginning of a general attack on everything that has the slightest tinge of "Red" in it whether it be in New York or any other place. After the attack on the Soviet Bureau there followed the attack on the Rand School, and the Lusk Committee spread itself out quite extensively in its investigations; so much so, that an entire institution which existed for 20 years, and everybody connected with it, were libeled in such a way that those attacked did not have the slightest chance to answer the charges.

The revocation of the Rand School Charter and its passing into the hands of a receiver were pretty nearly realized. That certainly would have happened, and nothing could have averted. But luckily enough a miracle occurred. One of those interested in the attack was the noted lawyer Samuel Untermyer. Although a Tammany politician he is a man of thoroughgoing upright ideals. Disgusted with the scandalous way in which the Lusk Committee was disregarding all legal procedure, which incidentally aided her, he took charge of the entire matter and succeeded in having the Rand School left untouched. He also succeeded in having the question of the revocation of the Rand School Charter, which was to take place in court on the 28th of July, held in abeyance. Untermyer, in his letter to Attorney-General Stevenson and through his defense of the Rand School in court, has awakened open discussion, and he has thoroughly discredited the entire Lusk Committee. He demonstrated that the proceedings against the Rand School were illegal and a direct violation of every conception of justice.

Such a stand has naturally made the Lusk Committee with

its entire investigation useless, but in the midst of all this comes Governor Smith with his call for a special session of court and Grand Juries, which have for their special task the investigation of every radical movement that has the slightest suspicion attached to it.

But that is not all. According to the reports in the newspapers, there has been organized in New York through the initiative of the police, a form of secret service consisting of two thousand members. These will not be professional detectives but individuals drawn from every walk of life, and it shall be their special duty to spy wherever they may on the "Red Terror." New York therefore has been divided into several districts and every district will have its spy, who may be a lawyer, a doctor, or any other individual.

If this is true, nothing is to prevent one from being suspicious of his neighbor. This spying does not give one satisfaction with unearthing the outspoken anarchistic, Bolshevistic and other radical groups, but it is their intent to worm themselves into every union, society, and private house, and New York will thus suddenly become the erstwhile St. Petersburg, where everybody's steps were dogged by spies.

It is understood that many other cities will follow in the footsteps of New York because New York is the only place where "Reds" breed. Similar investigations and organizations are being planned in many other cities, and there is great hope that very shortly entire America will begin to bear resemblances to the Russia of the good old days of the Plaves and Stolipins.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

"Critical" would perhaps be the correct word describing the situation of Europe, had that word not been so often applied in situations which were not so serious. But the situation in Europe is indeed serious.

It is only now, after peace has been concluded with Germany and the blockade called off that one hears a tremendous voice of general dissatisfaction from everywhere, France, England, Italy. This dissatisfaction undoubtedly existed before, but because of the strictness of the censor we did not hear much of it. Now that the censor has become a bit more lenient, from everywhere come the protests against the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

We have already reported in our last week's issue the situation in Italy. There has been no change there at all. As evidence, we wish to make clear the stand of the Italian worker. A ship from London carrying ammunition arrived in Naples. The workers seized it and forced the crew to unload the stuff which had been determined upon for use by Kolchak's army against the Bolsheviks in Russia.

The workers there are extremely earnest and there is no doubt but that a general strike will break out on the 21st of July as a protest against the intervention of the Allies in Russia.

It is almost certain, also, that on that day workers of England, and France will do likewise. It will be definite whether the English workers would strike, but English reports show that such will be the case. The situation in England is indeed very serious. The

workers and especially, "the Triple Alliance" consisting of the railroad workers, the transport workers, and the miners have forgotten nothing concerning their demands. Not only do the workers demand the nationalization of the mines, but they set forth many more demands which if not met with will result in a general strike which practically means a revolution.

The situation in France is also serious. According to reports of the correspondent of the "Vorwärts", the entire Socialist party with all its ramifications has taken a decided stand against the secret treaty and the League of Nations. The workers there will also go out on strike on the 21st of July as a protest against the Allied policy in regards to Russia. It is entirely possible that this strike will also prove to be more serious than an ordinary strike.

## THE PAN-AMERICAN LA- BOR CONGRESS

The Labor Congress of the North, South and Central America was held here last week. The first Congress of such a type was held last year in Laredo, Texas. This was the first attempt to understand the relationships of the workers of the different countries. This congress convened in New York, but it was very nearly dissolved because of the resolution against immigration which was passed by the convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City. This very little can be said of brotherhood and harmonious cooperation when a resolution is passed here prohibiting workers from other countries to enter America. The delegate from Mexico because of this, demanded an explanation from Samuel Gompers, who was also chairman of this Congress. Gompers, in a rather extended speech, explained that the American worker was forced to take these steps to relieve the situation for the next few years at least until it will have become a bit more settled. But he does not desire to give the impression that America should close its doors to political refugees or to those women and children whose husbands and fathers are here.

This explanation by Gompers, it appears, was entirely satisfactory to the different delegates and the Congress continued its work. Many reports from the various republics were read which showed that the situation of their workers was indeed a terrible one, and a resolution was passed to take energetic steps in organizing them. A resolution was also passed which recognized the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, and a resolution against those who desire to draw America and Mexico into war was drawn up. With the conclusion of the work of this Congress, Gompers and Tobin set sail for Europe, where they will be present as delegates of the A. F. of L. at the International Trade-Union Congress at Amsterdam.

## A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE CAP-MAKERS

All the demands which the cap makers set forth have been granted. They have succeeded in obtaining week-work, consisting of 44 hours, a minimum wage of 40 dollars a week for the ordinary operator, and every operator will receive \$10.00 more than he has received until now in the best four or six weeks of the season. Half day for overtime, ten legal holidays and many other gains

# Labor-Union Congressmen

By B. MEIMAN

to their interests. We sincerely congratulate the Capmakers' Union on realizing the success of this strike and we sincerely commend all her devoted leaders, Zuckerman, Zaritsky and the others who can indeed feel proud of their life-work in the union and of their last accomplishment, which is indeed the very apogee of their achievements.

## SHIRTMAKERS STRIKE

The strike is continuing in full swing. It is true that the police seem to have conspired against the workers. They are brutally beaten at their picket lines and many have been arrested, but it appears that the police have given up their dastardly work and that hordes of rascals have now a free hand in turning their entire energies against the strikers. But this makes the strikers more energetic and determined. Such ruthless methods have never suppressed a strike. The shirt manufacturer naturally countenance this brutal persecution but it is certain that the day is approaching when they shall feel remorse. They shall surely pay the price. The shirtmakers will not allow themselves to be driven back into the shops and as ruthlessly exploited as they are in this struggle. The entire labor movement is with them, and must be with them, because the Shirtmakers' Union is an important limb of the entire labor movement.

## THE LABOR WAR

Capital and Labor know no cessation of hostilities. The struggle is continually spreading over New York and the entire country. The account of every strike that would occur in the newspapers would occupy quite some space should the full contents of the strikes in one day be given. The strike of the Cigar Makers in New York is so bitter and its ranks are so full that nowhere in the history of the Cigar Makers' Union has such a struggle ever occurred. They will undoubtedly come out victorious. The marine workers are also striking and will result many vessels which should have sailed from New York are stranded here. The danger of the unnecessary piling up of produce is at present threatening us, because of the food question in New York, and this problem will become more acute here and in the other cities. The marine workers in Boston are striking. Eight thousand members of the crews in East Liverpool, Ohio, are preparing to strike for an increase in wages. The eight thousand car-men of the Boston elevated are preparing to strike and it is entirely possible that workers of all other car lines in Boston will join them. The corset-makers in Bridgeport are striking. The ten thousand workers of the Harvester Co. in Chicago are striking demanding a dollar an hour, full recognition of their Union and a "closed shop". The telephone workers of Cleveland are striking and it is entirely possible that workers of other trades will join them in a sympathetic strike. The steel industry will soon experience a strike for an 8 hour day. Painters at present are striking for an 8 dollar a day wage and a five day labor week. The carpenters have succeeded in gaining a seven dollar a day wage and a 44 hour labor week in many of the shops in New York. The leather workers are beginning to strike throughout the country and it seems to be spreading everywhere.

In the next few articles, we have the privilege of introducing to our readers certain individuals comprising the United States Congress, whose work is general and union-men in particular should know. These are congressmen with union-cards concealed in their pockets.

We shall not concern ourselves with the so-called "Labor group" in Congress, nor shall we describe here every politician who labels himself a friend of "brother worker." No, that shall not be our task, but we shall delineate for you, Congressmen who are actually members of unions; who had been workers themselves and had been affiliated with the union of their craft, while employed. Consider, for example, Mr. Marks, of Minnesota. He had been a locomotive engineer and had worked at his job when he was nominated for Congressman, and had even worn his "overalls" and driven his engine three weeks after his election. There are some members of Congress who had been leaders and noted officials of trade-unions before their entrance into the political arena, and who even won their union membership cards from within them as if it were some charmed treasure. These are the congressmen whom we shall depict for you.

But before we indulge in personalities, we must digress for a minute in order to make our purpose clear. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that 999 out of every thousand union members do not even know that there are congressmen who are union members and good union members in the "simon pure" trade-union sense. For the majority of union members this will be a revelation and a source of wonderment, that they had not known it before. Indeed, how comes it that union members have not heard of union members in Congress! Whose fault is it that organized labor has not heard of them? Is it to be traced to the ignorance of the worker, to his apathy as regards politics, to his general indifference concerning his own interests! Or are the congressmen to blame because they have not allowed themselves to be heard from in a definite way? If it is their guilt, it is necessary to know the cause. Is it because these congressmen are of that stamp who are not capable enough, not honest enough to champion the interests of the workers as they should be? Or is it because such a championing is impossible under present circumstances!

The solution of these problems, it appears is of more or less importance to the worker. There had been a period when the intelligent individual concerned himself with the machinery of government that he does today when a complete understanding of its workings was clouded. With the workings of the municipal government he was more or less acquainted because of contactual experience. He knew of the police, fire, and health departments — matters which he ran across in his everyday life; but as regards the Federal government, he never gave it a moment's thought because it was foreign and remote from him. It exercised no influence over him — at least so he

thought — and consequently it had no interest for him.

This, we say, was the state of things once. But that period is now gone. The Federal government under the pressure of national necessity began to mix itself more and more into the life of the individual citizen. The individual citizen of the most remote village began to feel suddenly the hand of the powerful government knocking on his own door, beckoning him from his place of employment, sweeping across his markets. Regulations as to his employment, sustenance, barter, and movements began to be proscribed. The hand of the Federal government was also felt in the taxes which he had to pay for every trifle which he bought and sold. Going to the motion picture house or eating ice-cream he is continually reminded of his debt to the Federal government, so that now the average man has begun to be more and more interested in the national government, and it is entirely satisfactory that he should indeed know its intricacies. And what governmental department is more important than Congress! The other two departments of our government — the executive and the judiciary — merely follow out the dictates of that body and if there is to be found in that group, in the United States Congress, individuals who are connected in any way with the unions it is essential that union members become acquainted with them, that their virtues and faults become known and, what is more important — that their capabilities and potentialities become apparent notwithstanding the fact these may or may not be fruitful.

That workers know little or nothing concerning those congressmen who are affiliated with unions is naturally in part the worker's fault and due to their indifference to politics; it is also in part the fault of the congressmen because, unfortunately, they are individuals with average capabilities, limited education, and loose convictions. There are, of course, among them some more able than others, but in general their capabilities are bounded within a short area. But these two facts are not the chief causes for their silence and why their own unions and why their workers should not realize that they have supporters in this body. The chief cause must rather be found in the political system than in the personalities.

Is it conceivable that the Prohibitionists should have an adherent in Congress, without the fact being known to the members of the Prohibition party? The Socialists realized one solitary congressman, first in the person of Victor Berger and then in the person of Meyer London. Yet, was there one single soul, or even a sympathizer with Socialism, who had not heard of them? Why, then, is the situation so completely altered as regards union members in Congress? The answer is quite simple; the Prohibitionist was elected as a Prohibitionist; the Socialist was elected as a Socialist; while the union man was not elected a union man but as a Republican or a Democrat.

When one is elected as a Prohibitionist it is his one task to champion Prohibition; when one

is elected as a Socialist it is his only duty to support socialism. Whether he is capable or not is inconsequential — he expounds it to the best of his ability. But when a union member is elected, not as a union member, but as a Republican or a Democrat, he supports the Republican or Democratic party and not the interests of the organized workers. It matters not one whit that he possesses a union membership card. The fact remains that in his craft he was a union member, but in Congress he is no more nor less a Republican or Democrat than the others.

Add to this the state of affairs, the party discipline which the old political parties maintain, and the spiritual make-up of those individuals who participate in their politics. As an instance, consider that union members dabbling in Democratic or Republican politics are not the desired type of idealists among union members. The majority of them are nothing more than notoriety-seekers, however honest they may be, considering honestly in the accepted sense. As officials of labor organizations, they served honestly and diligently the interests of these organizations insofar as they comprehended them. Their devotion to the worker was merely a stepping-stone in the realization of their careers. However, as soon as the Democratic or Republican parties had them nominated and elected, they felt that it would be a better paying proposition to serve these parties gratis and be devoted to their interests. Placing the interests of organized labor higher than the interests of their own political party, would mean a minimum of success in politics. Consequently these union members in spite of the fact that they swagger about with their union cards, are in Congress, above everything else, Democrats or Republicans. With the passing of time, if they remain long enough in politics, they forget their former affiliations with the worker and become professional politicians.

Symptoms of an awakening in the political sense, have begun to be felt as regards organized labor. That in some localities "Labor parties" have been formed is the best indication of this awakening. It is so encouraging, that the workers will be served by those who are not only elected by the worker, but chiefly and only as a worker and on a platform that he alone will promulgate.

Whether the "Labor party" recently founded in the United States is the one, whether its leadership is healthy or not — that of course, is another question, but the principle of the thing is entirely sound. The worker cannot and never will be served in Congress by those elected by capitalist parties and on capitalist platforms, no matter how honest these individuals may be, nor how loudly they may proclaim their staunch fidelity to the cause of labor.

In the process of introducing some of the Congressmen with Union cards concealed about their persons, they shall be interviewed and their personalities sketched by means of their own words — what they themselves say and think of their role and place in Congress.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union  
Office, 27 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

R. SCHLESINGER, President  
J. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.  
S. TANNENBAUM, Editor  
S. LEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

Subscription price paid in advance: 1 year, \$1.50

VOL. I. No. 27. Saturday, July 19, 1919

Entered as Second Class matter January 25, 1918, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 15, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF THE JOINT BOARD

Last Saturday we visited the meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit and Reefer Makers' Union, and, strangely enough, instead of hearing the expected diatribe of self-praise, which would have, perhaps, been natural enough and excusable after such a victory, we found all the delegates deeply engrossed in the work of reconstruction.

A complete revolution has occurred in the industry. Piece-work has given way to week-work; definitely determined wages is the order instead of the uncertain, ever-changing scale that held sway before. Instead of the Protective Association, the union will now busy itself with three. The entire machinery must of course be completely altered in order to meet the new requirements. Not only is there to be a thorough-going change, but innovations are to be introduced, that there be no hitch in its workings. Consequently the question of "reconstruction" is the one question that is engaging the complete attention of the Joint Board.

Furthermore, the reconstruction period will pass by as silently as the revolution in the industry, if our impressions do not lead us astray. For the leaders realize too well the necessity of replenishing the further energies of the union. If, however, this rebuilding should affect the material interests and ambitions of certain individuals, it is our conviction that no misunderstandings will arise, because everybody realizes its necessity.

Granted that because of this reconstruction certain union officials will lose their berths or will find it necessary to fill other capacities; granted that certain offices will be found unnecessary; or that their duties will be curtailed, yet, in spite of the fact that under other circumstances such a reconstruction would result in bickerings, such will not be the case with the Cloak Makers' Union. In case it should be found necessary that some individuals withdraw, it is certain that they will do it without an unnecessary hue and cry, as is to be expected from thoughtful beings who see the need for a complete change.

We do not mean to create the impression, that this is all to be done. Our intentions are otherwise. With some unions this question is all-important — how to create enough offices for those seeking recognition. The situation will be entirely different in the Cloak Makers' Union. The problem will be to find those desiring to fill offices. With the short hours and the splendid wages that the worker now receives, it will become increasingly difficult to secure those capable of filling union-offices. The Union, even in former times, suffered from the resigna-

tions of energetic officials who turned their endeavors into other channels with considerable success. The expectations are that the Union will have to face a serious task in the near future, in the shape of flinging desperately to the better and more energetic leaders. Yet, should it happen that because of the reconstruction, certain officials will have to be dispensed with, there can be no doubt, but that it will not cause one iota of dissatisfaction, and the reconstruction will continue its quiet undisturbed way.

In mentioning the necessity for holding fast to our energetic and capable officials, it becomes our duty to bring to the Union's attention two causes for the resignation of some of her quite industrious workers. Insofar as we have been able to discover them, the causes are twofold.

The first cause is that union members have not until now been aware of their obligations to union officials. It was rare indeed for the Union to give official recognition and praise for work performed. A conscientious and sensitive individual cannot exist long in such a medium. No matter how devoted one may be to his work, it is certainly a tax on his patience to receive unmerited chiding instead of open-hearted praise and respect from those whom he has served faithfully. After all is said and done, one cannot expect too much from man. Every one desires a just recognition of his work. When this is not forthcoming, it is so small wonder, that such unrecognized work becomes dull and colorless and that the worker branches out into another field.

The second cause is that the union official was never too well paid for his work. But, lately his remuneration has become so insignificant that he can barely eke out a subsistence.

While on this subject of "reconstruction", we must, therefore, make mention of the obligations of the union-members to their officials and that a decided change is expected. A progressive step on the part of the union-members will be the elimination of such epithets as are usually applied to union officials, namely that of "parasite", "faker", etc. Such slurs from union members are uncalled for, because they know the extent of the Union's work. They should feel the highest regard for their workers and leaders and not only make it a hidden heart-felt regard but a palpable one that their leaders may perceive it.

Furthermore, the compensation received by the officials must make a material advance, so much so that no possible alternative, for seeking better-paying positions will be left open.

We say this not because we do not feel that these individuals can hold their own, but because we have the interests of the Union at heart and feel that a furtherance

and a strengthening of her splendid work will not be amiss.

It is understood that not much can be accomplished with the insignificant dues that the various locals contribute; but as we have pointed out in a previous issue of the Justice, the time has arrived when a change in this respect is due. The contributions must be materially advanced and this question will receive the attention of the Joint Board. According to reports, it is their intention to advance the dues to 5 cents per capita in order to create an emergency fund. But the sum is absolutely insufficient. In the words of Heller, whose pointed remarks at the meeting of the Joint Board in this regard may well be considered, "Let us not be guilty of a half-baked job in this respect. Let not our efforts bear the mark of feebleness."

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The victorious cloak maker's strike in Chicago did not receive from us the publicity it really deserved. Chicago being a thousand miles removed from New York, we could not immediately furnish our readers the details, as we usually do when such a contingency arises in New York. Another cause is the fact that the strike was of such short duration. The leaders undoubtedly concentrated all the energies and efforts of months within the short-lived period, but it was extremely difficult to do them justice, especially since we could not get at the sources of information.

We say this not to create the impression in the minds of the cloakmakers of Chicago that because of their remoteness, their interests are not ours. On the contrary the selfsame common bond of friendship binding us to our members in New York, obtains for them. We are so elated over their victory as we are over that of the cloakmakers of New York. It was only because of certain unforeseen circumstances, making it impossible to obtain a thorough account of the events, that we could not, much to our regret, do full justice to the struggle and its victorious end.

One thing is certain, that with the termination of the strike in Chicago a no more happy group could be found than the odd thousand members and leaders of the Cloak Makers' Union. This was clearly evident at the wildly enthusiastic meeting, gathered to receive the reports of this sweeping victory and at the banquet, whose guest of honor was Benjamin Schlesinger, the president of the International.

It would, however, be a grievous wrong to ignore or becloud with the great work of the president of the International, the aid of his co-workers. The names of those who led in the ranks of the struggle are herein included and we sincerely regret that space does not permit us to include the names of the many more whose help cannot be gained.

The General Strike Committee consisted of the following: Benjamin Schlesinger, general chairman; H. Schoolman, vice-chairman; Louis Gold, secretary. Settlement Committee: S. Glasman, chairman. Picket Committee: H. Nuddelman, chairman; Golub, secretary. Law Committee: B. Vogel, chairman; Finkelstein, secretary. Aid Committee: Silverman, chairman; H. R. Ferr, secretary. Organization Committee: M.

Cohen, chairman; Mandelbaum and Feinberg, assistants.

Relief Committee: M. Brody, chairman; Goldfuss, secretary. Information Bureau: Miss Hindel.

Complaint Bureau: J. Balloff, chairman; Roman, secretary.

Out-of-Town Committee: Nelson, chairman; Rubin, secretary. Speakers' Arrangement Committee: B. Sheifer, chairman.

Assistant Manager to the District Committee: Lefkowitz of New York, member of the General Executive Board.

A WORD TO THE CLOAK-MAKERS IN CLEVELAND

At the time of going to press, we have not yet ascertained the result of the negotiations between the representatives of the Union, the Employers Association and the Board of Referees. We hope that all misunderstandings have been smoothed over, and the expected strike averted.

It is to be hoped that with Justice Mack adjudicating the matters for the Board of Referees, a new era will set in; that arbitration, such as we hope for will be applied; and that due consideration will be given to the demands of the workers.

Justice Mack has always shown to have a clear conception and a sympathetic understanding of the workers' needs and in no wise, have the workers ever felt impatient with his unbiased judgment. It is inconceivable that such will not be the case in Cleveland.

The previous experience of the Cleveland cloak makers with arbitration, has undeniably, not been very pleasant, and it was because of this that they were so determined to strike. But, in our opinion, the cloakmakers of Cleveland need feel no dissatisfaction that a strike has been averted, if such, indeed, be the case.

Consider well that a strike and especially in the cloak industry of Cleveland, is attended by all manners of risk. The manifold circumstances in Cleveland have combined to make a strike here more severe than in any other city. The cloakmakers of Cleveland realize this only too well, and, consequently, should a strike be averted and the workers gain, as an initial step, the recognition of the Union, the right to collective bargaining, and an increase in wages, then something has been accomplished.

We grant that the workers demand nothing short of a strike. We feel certain that Perlestein, manager of the Cleveland Union, was guilty of no exaggeration when he wrote in the last issue of the Justice: "Everybody is so strongly in favor of a strike, that should matters take such a trend that they will be set aright without a strike, I feel that we should all be disappointed." But we cannot help feeling that should everything be settled peaceably, there will be no need for the workers feeling piqued.

The workers in Cleveland will have to control themselves, at least this once. They will undoubtedly realize that conditions in Cleveland vary from that in New York and that what would be expedient here, would meet with a stronger opposition in Cleveland.

Naturally, should there have been no other alternative or should the employers have remained as stolidly obstinate as they did a few years ago, the strike would have been inevitable and the result inevitable — victory

# New Conceptions of Justice

Authentic Information on Industrial Affairs in Great Britain

By MARGARET BONFIELD  
Representative of the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the A. F. of L.

## Mr. Chairman and Fellow Workers:

I feel it a very great honor to be here this morning as a fraternal delegate to this immense convention from the British Trades Union Congress that should for the first time have sent a woman to represent them. It is symbolic too, I think, of the fact that in our country women have not merely risen to the point of asking for rights; they have got far beyond that and they are now saddled with responsibility in the workshop, in the administrative work of our country. And because the men of our country recognize that the women are in industry, that they are coming into industry in increasing numbers, they desire that the same education, the same experience, and the same responsibilities which have developed the women workers of our country. There is, therefore, a very strong feeling of the importance of organizing the women into the unions and in helping them to understand the tremendous influence that they will bear upon industrial conditions.

It has been hoped by certain sections of the employing class that women would be an easy prey to the pressure of economic conditions and that women would be able to displace men because they were cheap. On the contrary, experience has shown in the last four years that when the women are organized they are able to fight for conditions of employment, for the minimum standard of conditions, and they are not prepared to be used as tools and destroy the standards which men have been striving to build up for the last hundred years.

In reading the history of your Congress, that amazing publication which has just appeared, I was delighted to learn that as far as 1894 your convention laid it down that you were going to demand the same compensation for women and men for equal work performed. In that you are entirely in line with the policy of the British Trades Union Congress. It is very vital indeed, that these two great bodies, the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress, should understand each other and should have the closest possible working agreement. We are more and more impressed with the fact that no country alone can work out its economic and industrial future, and these two great English-speaking countries will have a very important and a very responsible part to play in building up the new world. It would be absurd for me to attempt to suggest that the methods which we find adapted to our country are methods which you ought to copy, and I hope in nothing I say this morning will it be understood that I am making such an inference. We are all profoundly convinced that each country must find the method best suited to its soil, its temperament, its problems, and so on. What we have to do is to see to what extent we can learn from the different methods and the opposing methods which other countries are endeavoring to adopt. I want, if I can, in the time at my disposal, to tell

you what we believe in the best way of developing for Great Britain.

We have been for four and a half years in the shadow of death. We have been moved to the depths of our souls by the tragic sorrow of our time. The sense of something immense is upon us. We feel that we have come to the end of a civilization. We feel that we are in the travail of the birth of a new world and that it will depend, to a great extent, upon the clear-mindedness, the clear-sighted vision of the labor forces of our country whether that new world is going to be better or worse than the old one. We are confident that in passing through this period of suffering we have secured a wider vision; we have, we hope, prepared to make never claims on life, we are prepared for a fiercer recoil from the competitive old world we knew before the war.

There is grown up in our midst such a hatred of war, such a hatred of the things that caused war, that we are confident that spirit will carry us on in the reconstruction of a world in which war will have no place whatever. Out of this dark night we are looking towards a very grey dawn at present. Many people are concerning themselves in our country about who won the war. Last December our placards, about ten feet high, informed us that Mr. Lloyd George won the war. Numbers of other people are claiming they won the war. As far as the British movement is concerned, we at this moment are terribly anxious to know when we will win the peace, and we are looking forward to know when we are coming tomorrow, and the day after that. The fundamental thing at the present time is to know how the labor forces can use their powers to win a just and a lasting peace. That feeling has had an immense effect upon the structure of our movement.

During the war, when we were working under great disadvantages, when we were subjected for the first time in our history to the Defense of the Realm Act, Military Service Acts, Munitions Acts, and all these other repressions put upon the liberties of the people, we found this had an intensifying effect upon the spirit of the rank and file. The trade union movement was second to no movement in the world in helping the Government prosecute the war with all the vigor it could represent. I wish to make that perfectly clear. I belong to the Left. I am not in sympathy with the war policy of the trade unions of Great Britain; but I want to make it clear here, as their delegate, that at no time during the war was there any hesitation or doubt on the part of the trades unionists of our country in their support of the Government and their desire to prosecute the war to a victory.

Having said that, I want to say at the same time that during the whole period of the war we never lost the sense of the importance of holding to those things that stood for liberty and for the old, precious traditions our country

has built up, and always whenever we felt that the spirit of unity was being taken advantage of, was being exploited by those who were more concerned about profiting than they were about winning the war; whenever we felt the spirit of patriotism was being used for selfish and personal ends, then immediately there was a flare-up of revolt on the part of the workers of the country.

When under the repression, as I say, of these Acts, the national executives were more or less put out of action, when our funds were threatened with confiscation, then it was that the shop stewards and the rank and file in the workshops stepped into the breach and defended the liberties of the people. The resourcefulness and the daring of people who were obscure, and suffering in defense of civil liberties is a thing that will go down in our records. They fought against industrial conscription, they built up the trade unions in the workshops and factories and mills, they made for the community and solidarity of labor through all these years of war. Over and over again, when reason and argument were treated by the Government with stony indifference, the unofficial strikes led by the shop stewards won their demands for the workers.

Let us take the classic case of a group of 10,000 women employed by a large armament firm in the north of England. They happened to be a group in my own trade union, so I know personally about the negotiations. These women were being paid the scandalous wage of from one penny-three farthings to tuppence-halfpenny an hour, and they were being asked to work twelve-hour shifts—night and day shifts. Women were so overworked and exhausted they were dropping at their work. A demand went in that there should be an increase in wages and payment for overtime and night work. That demand was played with, it was put on one side, and they waited for two months for any sort of recognition by the Government department concerned.

Then one day at 9 o'clock in the morning the whole of those 10,000 on the Tyneside stopped work simultaneously. They took out of their pockets knitting and sewing and started knitting socks for soldiers. The management was in a fearful state. They said: "What is the matter with you?" The women said, "You are the boss; he knows what is the matter with us." They went to the boss, and of course the boss knew exactly what was wrong. He telegraphed to the Minister of Munitions and they, in turn, telegraphed to us. We said, "We cannot interfere; we have been asking you for two months to give those girls justice and you have done nothing." The claim was put through in twenty-four hours and the girls' wages were raised from one penny-three farthings to tuppence-halfpenny to five-pence, with overtime and night payment arranged for as a result of the twenty-four-hour strike.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

for the workers. The fact, that the employers themselves are very loath to meet the impact of a strike, is an indication that they still retain vivid impressions of the cloakmakers' strike of several years ago, in spite of the fact that they won victoriously. But under these circumstances, when the employers themselves meet every demand and recognize the establishment of a machinery that will disentangle all difficulties arising between employer and employed, there would be no occasion for dissatisfaction with a state of things that averted a strike and all its unpleasantness.

It cannot be expected that the Cleveland workers should immediately succeed in going to work under any very improved conditions that the New York cloakmakers retained to work. It is necessary to understand the vast difference in work of both cities, to appreciate how utterly impossible this is.

In every event, a short period will have to pass before the Cleveland cloakmakers will have attained what the New York cloakmakers are enjoying, but it is a certainty that such attainment is inevitable.

We say all this, in case the employers grant in a peaceable way the chief demands of the Cleveland cloakmakers. All indications point in this direction. If this were not the case, they would not have approved of Justice Mack's place on the Board of Referees. They know him only too well and they realize that he will in no way squelch a fair presentation on either side. Yet, should the employers at the eleventh hour turn turtle and refuse to grant the most important demands of the workers, we feel assured that the workers in Cleveland will strike in such a way as to make the strike of a few years ago look like child's play in comparison. This time it will be the cloakmakers who will be victorious, and not the employers.

## THE STRIKE IN TORONTO

The strike of the Cloakmakers in Toronto seems to be attended with severer difficulties than we had reason to believe in the beginning. The employers are stubbornly set against introducing week-work and granting all of the other demands of the cloakmakers. This does not signify that we have any doubt as to the outcome of the strike. It will be won, because the cloakmakers in Toronto are determined to be victorious. The employers do not realize it yet, thinking that extending the strike, they will perhaps weaken the determination of the cloakmakers. They will realize only too soon, that they are being fed on false hopes, and getting everything, just as the employers of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Montreal, Los Angeles, etc. were forced to do.

## LABORITES ELECTED IN CANADA

In the Quebec provincial elections two Labor candidates were elected, both in the city of Montreal; A. Laurendeau and A. LaCombe. As far as can be learned only five Labor candidates were nominated in the whole province.

## MILITARY ENGINEERS ORGANIZE

Vicksburg, Miss.—Employees in the engineer service of the war department have formed a trade union affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employees.

# Philosophy of a Fool

By H. F. B.  
in *Machinists' Monthly*

"Those that are Fools,  
let them see their talents."  
—Twelfth Night.

I have not much respect for what is known as the Law. No Fool has. If he held the Law in honor there'd be something sadly lacking in his Foolishness. The Law embodies the brutality of the ruling faction and the stupidity of the subject people. It is the assertion of class supremacy and the admission of mass servility. The Fool hates Capitalism with all the power of his mind and all the passion of his heart; and the Law by precept and prohibition enforces the capitalistic system and invests it with a solemnity that deters the unthinking.

Capitalism and what is known as the Law are inseparable. They exist together. They perish together. They speak with the same weapons. What Capitalism desires the Law desires. What Capitalism dislikes, the Law detests.

The Fool is Law-abiding, but also he is Law-deriding. He obeys the Law, but only that he may remain at liberty to undermine the Law's foundations, and ultimately bring it crashing to the ground, and laugh above its ruins.

This does not mean that Foolishness and Anarchy are identical. It does not mean that when the Law is gone everyone shall do what he pleases, without regard to the welfare of his neighbor; that rights shall not be defined and defended, nor principle laid down to govern the relations of men.

We are taught that All Fool's College to differentiate between the Law of Capitalism and the Will of the People. The one enforces the commands of tyranny. The other declares the commands of freedom.

I remember asking my Master Fool, when this conception was first disclosed to me, "Will there be no Law when the People come into their own?"

He smiled at the note of mingled surprise and alarm in my question.

"There will be no Law," he said, "for Law has its roots in fear. There will be an Understanding blossoming in the soil of love."

I didn't realize what his words meant at the time, as the ground doesn't grasp the meaning of the seed that the gardener sows till one day the plant thrusts through the earth and makes the purpose clear.

It happened in my case just like that. I needn't, however, relate the incident that revealed to me the truth that was hidden in the Master's cryptic statement. Enough to state that I now rejoice in the contemplation of a social order in which the Law will figure only as a mummified monster, eloquent of a done-with-past.

Last week I was in a criminal court. It gave me the sensation of being in the toils of a wild beast. Outside, the world was a jungle of beauty and terror fantastically blended. Inside, the Law crouched like a tiger about to spring upon its prey.

Who was the prey to be? Not me. Not any of the people round about me. Not any of the crowd at the back of the court, nor up there in the gallery.

A young man sat in front of the dock. His face was pale, though in his manner there was no trace of nervousness. It was he whom the tigers watched, his eyes blazing, his jaws slaving.

Who was he? One of the working class. One who voiced the aspirations of that class. One who helped them to feel the baseness of their servitude and thrill to ideals only vaguely sensed.

And why was he there, gazing so calmly into the tiger's eyes? Brother, he had offended against the Law.

I shall not tell you what was his offense, lest in doing so I too should arouse the Law's anger, and have to look into the eyes of the tiger.

It is not necessary here to refer to the charge on which the young man stood indicted, or make any comment on the evidence produced for his condemnation.

Enough to say that he had attacked the capitalistic system, had encouraged the workers to regard it with aversion, and combine to defeat it and destroy it.

Nor did he exhibit any sign of contrition for what he had done. He was sure of himself and of his faith. Even proud, I fancied.

While the Crown Prosecutor was impressing upon the jury the enormity of the crime, the young man leaned over a sheet of paper, taking notes with an impassive care, and in due course went into the witness box and addressed the court in reply.

It was a masterly utterance of over three hours' duration, and its object was not to extenuate but to justify what the young man had done to incite the fury of the Law.

How strange it was to sit there and listen to that advocate of the working class giving voice to principles and purposes so alien to the atmosphere of the place!

It came upon then, amidst those surroundings, with a force I had never felt before, that the Labor Movement in the hour of its triumph will accomplish the most astounding revolution of all time.

Institutions will go, bringing down with them, to cover their ruins, the dæmonated ages. Traditions too long venerated will be swept away. Pomp and ceremony behind which tyranny concealed its ugliness will come to a sudden end.

All that is a matter of course. It has happened over and over again, for revolution is an established method of progress, and its operations can be traced right down the centuries with a scientific precision.

But it flashed upon me in that court, in the presence of the Law, while the young worker delivered with unflinching fluency the gospel of his class, that the Revolution which the Labor Movement is destined to bring will go infinitely farther than any of its predecessors.

It will annihilate ideas which have survived the fall of empires, and persisted amidst scenes of universal devastation, when social fabrics collapsed and gods expired upon their altars.

Capitalism is a thing of comparatively recent creation, but the ideas upon which it is based can be traced away back to the forest primeval, originating in the brain

of the Beast, to be transmitted to Man.

Selfishness is the core of savagery. And selfishness is the creed of Capitalism.

And it is selfishness which Labor's Revolution is going to destroy, or at any rate so purify in the flame of the ideal as to render precious that which before was pernicious.

In the heart of every Socialist this faith is cherished. I held it in my own. But listening to that representative of the working class answering his accusers in the presence of the Law, I became vividly aware of it that it was like a new revelation, imparting to the familiar an unsuspected significance, and to the unknown the beaming splendor of a great light.

I have asked myself since what the court thought of the drama that was being enacted in that shadowy chamber.

But I have no answer to the question.

The face of the Judge was in-

## THE UNION MEDICAL CLINIC IS VERY BUSY

The month of May was the busiest in the history of the Medical Clinic at 31 Union Square, which now belongs to the Union Clinics Association and is managed and controlled by the Locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In May, 1911, during the general strike, the Clinic had in one month something like 1700 examinations and in one week 650, and the highest in one day was 136 on May 11th. During this strike, we had during May not less than 2,201 examinations; the highest record per week was 694 and per day 205. May was not the only month when the clinic was busy. As a matter of fact, from the beginning of this year the Medical Clinic was rushed. For the first four months, January, February, March and April we have had 4,400 examinations. The newly established Stomach, Nose and Throat Clinics are also

scrutable. It was a good face; but his kindness commingling in it with legal austerity. Yet search it how I would, no clue did it afford me of the Judge's thoughts, as the working class advocate whom the Crown sought to brand as a criminal proceeded with an address quiet in manner, but in matter vibrant with the challenge of a bugle note.

Nor could I penetrate the masks of the jurymen, bent upon him while they gave to his words the gravest attention.

I looked at the barristers seated at the table, only to realize how complete is the disguise with which Nature has provided human beings.

I turned to the public, to the attendants, to the police—studied a hundred countenances, seeking for a thought to match my own.

In vain. What is the flesh but a veil for a mystery! What is civilization but a house with drawn blinds!

In spite of this unresponsive environment, it was inspiring to listen to the accents of the Labor Movement, echoing in the air of the Law.

It brought forward the Future, radiant with the triumph of the working class. It thrust back the Past, still lurking in our midst to serve the ends of tyranny.

quite busy. Especially busy is the General Examination Clinic of which many members of the Union are at last availing themselves.

Something new in the educational line was innovated on the 15th of June, as per advertisements in the "Gerechtigkeit". The Dental Clinic has at last a little surplus which it is going to spend to educate the members of the I. L. G. W. U. Therefore, free dental cleanings are to be given to all members of the I. L. G. W. U. from June 15th to August 1st. These cleanings will be given by appointment to those who register for the same.

All the medical and dental work which is being done now for the I. L. G. W. U. shows what co-operation will do and what strength there is in the Union and in unity.

## WAIST MAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA IN AN AEROPLANE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Not every worker can afford the pleasure of seeing the Niagara Falls, this wonder of the world, but every one can afford to enjoy the

# PIC-NIC

of the

WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 15

to be held

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1911

at MAPLE GROVE PARK

Pictures of China and Japan will be shown. 56 numbers of fire-works are arranged for. The art of air-flying will be demonstrated. Many other sports and amusements are prepared.

TICKET 25 CENTS

Sold at the office of the union.

Our Unity girls make all the arrangements for this holiday.

# Labor Items

## LABOR GOVERNMENT REALLY DOES THINGS

Do you know that in one of the countries, Queensland, of the British Empire a real Labor Government has been in office since 1915!

Do you know what that Government has done?

It has:  
1—Reduced prices, which rose 100 per cent under Liberal Government in 1914-1915, almost to the pre-war level.

2—Nationalized the sugar industry and reduced sugar prices 50 per cent. Set up state butcher shops and reduced meat prices by over 50 per cent.

3—Started state fisheries, broken the ring of fish dealers, and reduced the prices by 66 per cent.

4—Nationalized the lumber industry, reduced prices, and worked the industry at a profit to the people.

5—Set up a state legal department, affording legal advice to the workers at nominal fees.

6—Developed state banking, and thus provided cheap credit and enabled houses to be built and let at low rents.

7—Opened up state coal mines, iron mines, iron and steel works, oil wells, etc., reduced prices, and made a profit for the people.

8—Socialized the hospitals, and driven out the curse of charity and pauperism.

9—Established widows' pensions for all widows and orphans, and carried out the endowment of mothers.

10—Executed public works by direct labor, thus eliminating the contractor and greatly reducing the cost.

11—Set aside land for returning soldiers, and given them training on state farms at good rates of pay.

12—Made generous provision for disabled soldiers.

13—Resumed the ownership and use of much land which had been allowed to pass into the hands of profiteering combines, and worked the land for the benefit of the people.

14—Greatly increased the pay of all state employees, thereby causing a general rise in wages.

15—Been abused and reviled by all the capitalist parties and interests.

16—Been triumphantly returned to power at a second general election by a more than two-to-one majority.

## ONE WAY TO UNMUZZLE THE PRESS

This country is sorely in need of such a strike as occurred at Buenos Aires the latter part of April. The journalists of that city were organizing a union, and one of the newspapers discharged an editor and an employee of the business office who were active in the organization work. Immediately the members of the editorial staff, supported by the Graphical Federation, including printers and pressmen, struck. How long the strike lasted or how it ended we are not informed.

But such a strike and such an organization of journalists would do of immense benefit to this country. As it is now, the press is solidly with the employing interests. In every controversy la-

bor is maligned and misrepresented. Reporters and editorial writers, desiring to hold their jobs, must color the news and utter opinions to suit the employing interests. With the reporters and editors organized and having had a strike of their own, it would be a different story. Their sympathies would be with the strikers, and, having an organization to protect them in their jobs, they could and would tell the truth.

The truth about strikes is something the public has seldom heard. The highly colored news accounts always show the strikers as selfish and brutal. Public sentiment is turned against them, and public sentiment in this country counts for much in the settlement of any such controversy.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the newspaper folks of this country will follow the example set them by their brethren of South America and organize. One small strike would do much toward bringing them to the light.

—Life and Labor.

## ESSAYS ON UNIONISM

Sheridan, Wyo. — To develop a knowledge of trade unionism among high school and eighth grade students the Sheridan county trades and labor council promoted an essay contest. The first prize in both cases was won by a girl. The eighth grade winner declared that one of the principles of organized labor is discipline. "When that has been established," she said, "it is not difficult to accomplish their other aims."

"Poor wages make people dissatisfied and dissatisfied people can be led to do very nearly anything," was the philosophic comment of this school girl, who would make a good adviser to certain employers and editors.

## PASS ANTI-SEDITION BILL

Harrisburg, Pa. — It is stated that organized labor will go to the courts with an anti-sedition bill that has been passed by the state legislature and signed by the governor. The house defeated the measure, but later reconsidered its vote and then passed it after a debate that was marked by much confusion. One lawmaker raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional because it infringed on the freedom of the press, but he was overruled.

In discussing this legislation, the Pennsylvania Labor Herald, Allentown, said:

"At times the order in the state of Pennsylvania. Members could be seen throwing paper balls at each other like a lot of school boys."

"We say without reservation that any of the members of the

legislature who are members of fraternal or labor organizations who would attempt the same kind of behavior in the meeting of these lodges as we witnessed in the legislature would be thrown out on their heads. Yet we must not tell the public of these disgraceful or we will be charged with sedition, 'as it may tend to cause disorder,' etc. Well, this paper has served notice before that we are going down the line with what we consider our duty to the organized workers, jail or no jail, and we intend to lay it on to those who are responsible for it."

## JAILED FOR PICKETING

Detroit, Mich. — Eight striking employees of the Michigan Malleable Company have been jailed for five-days each for violating an injunction not to picket that plant. When asked if they would promise not to picket if sentence was suspended, the court was answered "No."

Judge Marschner, who issued the injunction, refused to handle the case. The workers say he got "cold feet" when he realized the strikers would insist on their rights.

## SOLDIERS REPLACE WOMEN

Washington. — Steady reduction in the number of women employed by railroads is taking place as the result of demobilization and the return of men to their old jobs.

From a high mark of 101,785 women employees October 1, 1918, the number had decreased April 1 to 85,393.

The first women to be let go were those engaged in heavy work in roundhouses and shops. In the clerical occupations, such as ticket selling, where 72 per cent of the women were taken, a small reduction has taken place, 68,129 still being employed.

Statistics compiled by the railroad administration show that 5,000 women were employed in shops and 1,000 in roundhouses in 1918, doing work as boilermakers, blacksmiths and machinists. There were 377 women employed as station agents, 50 as switch tenders, 931 pushing trucks and 518 assigned as watch women.

## TO FORCE 5-DAY-A-WEEK ISSUE

Nova Scotia miners will work but five days a week, whether the companies agree to the scheme or not, according to a statement made at Glace Bay by Silby Barrett, an international board member of the United Mine Workers of America.

## LIMITS CHILD LABOR

Charleston, W. Va. — The West Virginia department of labor has notified county superintendents

of schools, who issue permits under the new child labor law, that no child under 14 years of age can secure a permit to work in a factory, mill or work shop. Permits may be issued to children between 14 and 16 years if the child's physical fitness permits. No child working under a permit shall work over eight hours in any one day, six days, or 48 hours, in any one week, and not before 6 a. m. or after 6 p. m. of any day. Special permits are issued to children 12 years of age or over to work in mercantile establishments and business offices outside of school hours.

Vacation work permits are issued to children between 14 and 16 years to work in factories, mills or work shops during school vacation, but these permits are void the day the public schools open for regular session. No child under 16 years is permitted to work in mines, but the attorney general of the state has ruled that children between 14 and 16 years may work outside the mines, around the tipples and in the offices.

## ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING GROUPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

- Jesse Wolf & Co.,  
105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash,  
105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler,  
33 East 33rd St.
- Clairement Waist Co.,  
15 West 36th St.
- M. Altman,  
28 West 25th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milius,  
136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern,  
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,  
105 Madison Ave.

## THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.  
S E L L S  
WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCNNI CHAI  
EXCLUSIVELY

## LEARN DESIGNING

Pattern making, Grading, Sketching, Fitting and Modern Construction of Ladies', Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Dresses, Skirts and Underwear.

The most perfect and easily earned system taught by Prof. S. Schorr.

S. SCHORR'S  
DESIGNING ACADEMY  
138 Second Avenue  
Near 8th Street New York City  
Phone Orchard 7166



A. DELBON  
Shear Expert  
488-90 6TH AVENUE  
NEW YORK  
Bet. 29-30th Sts.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST

and OPTICIAN

\* 215 E. BROADWAY  
\* 160 LENOX AVE.  
\* Open Sunday until 6 P. M.

\* 1709 PITKIN AVE., BROOKLYN  
805 PERSPECT AVE., BRONX  
Eyes examined by the best specialists

**DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS UNION TO ISSUE NEW WORKING CARDS**

The Manager of the Dress and Waist Branch of Cutters' Union, Local 10, announces that on and after July 21st, 1919, new working cards will be issued and that the cards issued up to the present time will be cancelled.

The procedure in Local 10 is that new working cards are to be issued every season. Hence any cutter found working after July 21st with the yellow card, now in effect, is liable to be called before the Executive Board and charged with failure to obtain a working card.

It is important that every dress and waist cutter secure a new card so that proper tab may be kept on the trade and the obtaining conditions. Business agents are now controlling the trade. They have been instructed to apprehend any cutter who will not have in his possession the new card after July 21st.

**WAIST-MAKERS OF BEERMAN & FRANK**

All the workers that were formerly working for **BEERMAN AND FRANK WAIST SHOP,** 36 East 13th Street, New York City, are requested to attend a

**Special Meeting**

of their shop, to be held on **MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21st.**

right after work in the office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street, City.

A very important report will be given. Let no one fail to attend this meeting,

**EXECUTIVE BOARD,**  
Ladies Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25

**RAINCOAT CUTTERS LOCAL 10, ATTENTION**

ALL RAINCOAT MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT ON AND AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1919, THE MINIMUM SCALE OF WAGES FOR CUTTERS WILL BE \$39 PER WEEK AND A WEEK'S WORK WILL CONSIST OF 44 HOURS, TO BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

8 HOURS PER DAY (FROM 8 A. M. TO 12 NOON AND FROM 1 P. M. TO 5 P. M.) FOR THE FIRST 5 DAYS OF THE WEEK, AND FROM 8 A. M. TO 12 NOON ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.

RAINCOAT CUTTERS FAILING TO SECURE THESE CONDITIONS ARE INSTRUCTED IMMEDIATELY TO NOTIFY THE MANAGER OF THIS DIVISION, WHO WILL PROCEED WITH ADJUSTING WORKING CONDITIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE. REMEMBER 44 HOURS AND \$39 PER WEEK.

**MAX GORENSTEIN,**  
Manager.

She (at breakfast) — I wonder what makes this American bacon so salty.

He — Shortage of shipping, my dear. They tow it across.  
—*Tit-Bits.*

**LEARN HOW TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS**

By the most easily-learned System for Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Dresses and Underwear.

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

Strictly individual instruction given during the day and evening hours, at the **LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING**

Practical Designer Building  
PROF. L. ROSENFELD, Director.

222 E. 14th St., New York.  
Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.  
Tel. Shureway 5877.



**THE HEART ACTION**

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right doctor," said the young man, sheepishly, "only that isn't her name."  
—*Indianapolis Med. Journal.*

**HE KNEW**

Meekly — Yes, we're going to move to Swamphurst.  
Doctor — But the climate there may disagree with your wife.  
Meekly — It wouldn't dare!  
—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"What do you work at, my poor man?"  
"Only at intervals, lady."  
—*Houston Post.*

**MAY BE RIGHT AT THAT**

Papa — Bobby, if you had a little more spunk you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?  
Bobby — Yes, sir. It's the past participle of spank.

**A MIGHTY GOOD REASON**

The Sunday-school teacher was explaining the difference between love and respect. She told the little ones about how their love for their parents was natural, and their respect the result of teaching and experience. And she asked

some questions of one bright lad with the following good results:  
"Robert, why do you love your father?"  
"Because he's my father and because he's good to me."  
"And why do you respect him?"  
"Because he could lick me with one hand tied behind him!"  
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**SUSPICIOUS**

"I'm afraid I'm stuck on this lot of pocket-knives."  
"What's the matter with them?"  
"They've got corkcrews."  
—*Kansas City Star.*

**MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10.**

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
Monday, July 31st

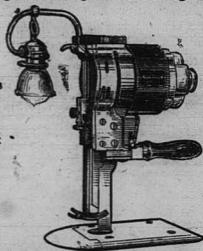
**ALL BRANCHES (General)**  
Monday, July 28th

**CLOAK AND SUIT**  
Monday, August 4th

**DRESS AND WAIST**  
Monday, August 11th

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M. at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

**MAIMIN CUTTING MACHINES**  
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency



Makes  
Hard  
Work  
Easy

Makes  
Hard  
Work  
Easy

Maimin Machines are Easy to Handle No fatigue at end of the day's work. HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PATENTED STRAIGHT KNIFE SHARPENER!

Saves labor and knives

**H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.**  
Manufacturers Electric Cloth Cutters  
251 West 19th Street, New York

**SUMMIT HOUSE**

EAST WINDHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.  
"The Gem of the Catskills"; 2,900 feet elevation; always fanned by cool breezes; 5 States visible to the eye; modern improvements; bathing, boating, fishing on "Silver Lake"; rains are very reasonable; mail-order upon request. Why not spend your vacation with us?  
ALEX M. COPSTEIN, Prop.