



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 23.

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Price 2 cents.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR CLOAKMAKERS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NEW BODY OF MANUFACTURERS.—DEPOSIT \$50,000 WITH THE UNION AS GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH.—NEXT TO TACKLE ARE THE JOBBERS. GREAT STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

The Cloakmaker Union of New York has scored another great victory. After two weeks of conferring with the recently organized manufacturers' association, which includes some 300 members, many of them quite prominent in the cloak trade, an agreement has been reached between the representatives of both sides.

The agreement was drawn with the greatest care and foresight. Nothing was left undone to eliminate the specific evils of the smaller shops, which used to cause so much trouble to the individual cloak maker and to the Union.

The agreement was reached at the final conference on Wednesday, June 19th. On the same evening the General Strike Committee met at the Central Opera House, and unanimously ratified the agreement. In its main fea-

tures the agreement is similar to that concluded with the "Protective Association" with the addition of special provisions regarding small size shops. The new provisions will result in the elimination from the industry of all non-union shops or the so-called "corporation shops" which used to be a pest in the cloak industry.

The agreement provides that no manufacturer or sub-manufacturer may do work for a jobber who has not concluded an agreement with the Union. This means that in case the Union declares a strike against any jobber the manufacturers or sub-manufacturers doing work for him, must at once discontinue it.

To guarantee the observance of the agreement on the part of the new association the latter has deposited with the Union a cash security of \$50,000, the sum to be

increased with every addition of a new member.

President Schlesinger had a hard time of it. In spite of the fact that he was engaged in the responsible work of marshalling the forces of our delegation at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, he gave a great deal of his time to the final negotiations that resulted in the settlement.

Brother Siegman, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union acted as chairman of the Conference Committee in the absence of President Schlesinger, and he is quite pleased with the results of his efforts and those of the committee.

In a telephone conversation with a representative of the Justice Brother Siegman said: "With the exception of a few manufacturers and sub-manufacturers the general strike of the cloakmakers is over. Next on the program are the jobbers, and also here the prospects are bright for a settlement in the very near future."

CLEVELAND ON THE EVE OF A CLOAK STRIKE

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER TO VISIT THE CITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. UNION VOTES HALF DAY'S WAGES OF ITS MEMBERS TO AID NEEDY JEWS IN EUROPE.

The Cleveland cloakmaker Union is seething with activity in getting the machinery in shape for a general strike.

It is the traditional policy of the International not to precipitate a struggle before every means has been exhausted to settle differences with employers in a peaceful manner. It is safe to predict, therefore, that it will pursue similar tactics also in the Cleveland situation. President Schlesinger will leave Chicago direct for Cleveland and will make a thorough survey of the situation. Whether he will succeed in preventing a clash or not, the Cleveland Cloakmaker Union will have mobilized its forces and be ready to meet any emergency.

The Joint Board of the Cleveland Cloakmaker Union is proceeding with its preparations on the theory that a strike is imminent. A General Strike Committee has been appointed and every piece of the strike machinery set on the notch.

As to the Cleveland cloak manufacturers, it is doubtful whether they realize the seriousness of the situation, for they seem to be doing all in their power to make matters worse and to strain their relations with the Unions. They are trying to foist upon the workers their own "union" which they had kindly invented for their employees. This "union" of theirs is nothing but a device to keep the workers in a state of slavery, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the more the employers try to force this "union" upon the workers, the more impatient the latter are to strike for genuine union conditions, similar to those enjoyed by New York Cloakmakers.

That the Union stands on a solid basis may be seen from the fact that it finds time and energies to spare for activities outside the trade union world. At a meeting on Wednesday, June 18th, the Union decided that every man or woman employed in the cloak industry at Cleveland is to contribute half a day's wages for the suffering Jews on the other side.

This fact, beside testifying to the nobility and humanitarianism of the Cleveland cloakmakers, speaks very eloquently of the vast resources of energy and money at the disposal of the Union.

AMERICAN LABOR CONVENTION AT WORK

THE WEEK AT THE CONVENTION. RESOLUTION CONDEMNING POLISH POGROMS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. FEDERATION DEMANDS REMOVAL OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLISON. DECIDES TO ORGANIZE WORKERS OF STEEL INDUSTRY

This has been a busy week at the Convention. Many important decisions have been arrived at. Progressive and constructive resolutions have been adopted by the delegates of American Labor. Quite a number of suggested reforms have been defeated because of their "radical" character.

The part played at the convention by the delegation of the International has by no means been negligible. In an editorial article in this issue the readers will find a vivid account of the storm that was precipitated by our delegates because of the unthinkable action of the Organization Committee. The representatives of the International came out victorious and the gentlemen, formally speaking, of the Organization Committee were whipped good and hard.

Our batch of delegates scored another triumph. Their resolution condemning the inhuman atrocities of the Poles toward the Jews, was adopted unanimously by the Convention, thus adding the voice of American Labor to the vigorous chorus of protest against the massacres of the persecuted race.

Also in domestic racial affairs the convention lived up to the best American traditions. The assembly of American workers ruled that no discriminations is to be made against Negro toilers: that the doors of labor organizations are to be wide open for the dark-skinned as well as the fair-com-

plexioned. Where local prejudice against Negroes is strong the Negroes are to have their own Unions. The delegates of the unions that discriminate against Negroes were shame-faced and they did not dare defend their indefensible practices. The statement of Mollie Friedman, of the International delegation, that our organization includes 6,000 Negro women, was greeted by vigorous applause.

The Convention unanimously endorsed a strike of the cloakmakers of Cleveland to win the right to collective bargaining and other union conditions.

At the suggestion of Gompers representatives of 24 international organizations held a conference about launching an organization campaign in the steel industry.

In the Mooney case the convention voted against a general strike but pledged all its support short of such a strike, to the martyred labor leader.

A resolution calling for the recognition of the 1st of May as the Labor Holiday, has been defeated, largely due to efforts of Samuel Gompers himself.

The convention was unanimous in demanding the removal from office of Postmaster General Burleson. The resolution calling for

his removal reads in part as follows:

Whereas, Postmaster General Burleson has pursued a labor policy in direct conflict with this enunciation of principles, and in answer to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has characterized as "silly" the right of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, This labor policy — a policy fastened upon every governmental agency under Burleson's supervision — is in utter defiance of the wishes of the people, and in complete opposition to the expressed word of President Wilson, and,

Whereas, Burleson's arcliaic and autocratic attitude has resulted in a demoralized service, discontented and resentful employes, confused and choked industrial processes, and a people wrathful in business at a long series of administrative blunders; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, speaking directly for 4,000,000 organized wage earners, and firm in the belief that this reflects the sentiment of the vast majority of the American people, requests President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office.

The advocates of industrial unionism and other radical reforms were defeated all along the front.

THE WEEK

By N. BUCHWALD

THE SITUATION IN THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

Respectable as it is, it must be admitted that the general strike of the telegraphers is not a brilliant success. The main trouble is that not all of the telegraphers responded to the strike call. It seems that only a small number of them abandoned the telegraph keys, so that the companies can conduct their business without serious handicap.

This does not mean, however, that the strike is lost and that the companies can do without the strikers. There is no excess of telegraphers in the country and no telegrapher is for skill and long training. "Green" keymen cannot take the place of the strikers.

The telegraph companies, no doubt, would be glad to concede to some of the strikers' demands and end the strike as speedily as possible. The Postal Telegraph Co. is especially affected by the strike. Its officials admit that the business of the company is below the normal, and from this it may be inferred that the strike really played havoc with the business of that company. The Western Union also lost many of its operators though not enough to interrupt its service. Both companies are stubborn in refusing to recognize the union. Neither of them is anxious to give in, for the government guarantees them 8 per cent profits.

The brokerage telegraphers were to join the strikers on last Monday but at the last moment they decided to remain at work.

On Saturday of last week Postmaster General Burleson ordered the telephone companies to recognize the right of their employees to organize and bargain collectively. Though this is a great gain for the telephone workers the leaders of the striking telegraphists are not quite happy over it, for they intended to call out also the telephone operators so as to gain for them the recognition of the union and to improve the chances of the telegraphers to get the same conditions. But now that the telephone workers won the right to organize without a fight they will probably not join their striking comrades.

The leaders of the Telegraphers' Union attack Burleson for his move in recognizing the right of the telephone workers to organize. They say that if the Postmaster General acted in good faith there is no reason why he should not have extended the same rights to the striking telegraphers since the telegraph companies are still under government control and must obey orders of the Postmaster General. It is even hinted that Burleson promised the strikers to recognize their union and that he broke his promise.

The leaders of the telegraphers complained to a few Senators that the government furnishes the companies funds to combat the strike. The Senators promised to make an investigation as soon as possible.

BOLSHEVISM AGAIN IN THE FORE

The official circles in America are again busy with Bolshevism. Investigation follows investigation and the results of all of them are nil. The readers probably remember the "famous" Overman

senatorial committee that investigated for us the extent of German propaganda and of Russian Bolshevism here and abroad. Last week the committee made public its report, which shows that the whole investigation was really superfluous. Of German propaganda the report tells us nothing new. The "revelations" are common knowledge of all newspaper readers. And as to bolshevism the findings were ready even before the investigation was started. The tone of the report is not one befitting a committee of statesmen. It is the tone of gall and contempt, of bitterness and indignation. It is the tone of the New York Times, which shows that the whole investigation was really superfluous. Of German propaganda the report tells us nothing new. The "revelations" are common knowledge of all newspaper readers. And as to bolshevism the findings were ready even before the investigation was started. The tone of the report is not one befitting a committee of statesmen. It is the tone of gall and contempt, of bitterness and indignation. It is the tone of the New York Times, which shows that the whole investigation was really superfluous.

We would be but little concerned with this attack on bolshevism. It is not our mission to champion the cause of this new creed. But the report also contains recommendations for legislation. The investigators recommended that in the future the foreign-language press be controlled through appropriate legislation. They do not deem it advisable to suppress

foreign language publications entirely but to see to it that no "dangerous" ideas are spread thru their medium.

OFFICERS OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES RAIDED

The New York legislators are second to none in investigating bolshevism. They surely cannot be charged with sins by omission, so far as unearthing bolshevism is concerned.

Our legislature appointed a committee, put \$30,000 at its disposal and said: "Go and find the monster Bolshevism and root it out from our state of New York."

And after months of work in the quiet the committee gave its first public performance. It was a raid on the offices of C. L. K. Martens, the official representative of the Russian Soviet Republic. It was a raid with detectives (private), state troopers, or Strike Cossacks, as they are popularly called. The sleuths and the troopers treated the soviet representative anything but gently, and removed everything in sight, hauling "evidence", men and all to the City Hall where the investigation committee was in session.

It is the first time in the history of public investigations that such methods are resorted to. The soviet representatives have not been accused of anything, have not been suspected of any specific crime.

They were wanted merely as witnesses to state what they know about Bolshevism in the state of New York.

Martens, Nuorteva and the rest of the "embassy" staff were highly indignant at the treatment they were given. They said that American representatives in Russia had been treated with the greatest respect and given the greatest protection even when things had been at their worst, and here the representatives of government, if not recognized, are treated like thieves and pickpockets. It is the height of unfairness, they protested.

But, what can you do? It is sensation. You've got to have some form of advertisement for the committee that is about to investigate bolshevism in the state of New York.

Nuorteva said it was foolish to seize the documents and correspondence of the soviet representatives. The use and records of their offices, he said, had always been at the disposal of anyone interested in them. And had the committee requested any or all of the documents the request would have been gladly complied with. "We have nothing to hide," he said.

Well, it may be foolish, but it is a nery piece of advertising and this is what counts. It is true that through such methods the bolsheviks also get a lot of free advertising. But it is all right. It is the American standpoint of live and let live.

The Coming Woman

By WALTER GREIG
in the Moorland
Worker

(Concluded from last issue)

Woman's mind, naturally bright, gifted with rare intuition and insight, got little exercise out of the domestic circle. Her sphere was limited. Spinning, crocheting clothes and garments constituted her chief duties. She was not called to the councils of the tribe in later days when the patriarchate had replaced the group which looked on the mother as the chief of the clan. War, politics, the rude social arts following upon these, were the business of man. The rude beginnings of literature owe much to woman. She it was who invented the first alphabet, in all likelihood; but it was man who, leaving to his mate the care of the home, and the production of corn, milk and vegetables, devoted himself to the improvement of his rude arts and science. For untold ages this division of labor told against the mental development of woman and in favor of that of man. Hence the fact that the sex which raised man from being a nomadic hunter to a social being, never reached the heights achieved by the great men of the ages. Woman is therefore the victim of social selection, which condemned her to domestic life. Of course her sex also imposed disabilities upon her by preventing her taking part in the outdoor life of the world while engaged in the necessary work of production and the care of the young.

This brief historical survey will serve to illustrate the past and present status of woman. In modern days woman has made great progress in literature and some of the learned professions, demonstrating that she is not in-

herently incapable of sustained mental effort of the highest kind. Her aspirations now embrace the whole field of social activity. She claims to be man's equal partner in the business of life. She demands and will secure the right to an equal say in the laws she has to live under and obey. And no species of sophistry will she be tricked out of her rights. Her soul is stirred; she is arming herself for the fight; she goes forth, of the justice of her cause, proud bold and determined, convinced of her sex and its work, terrible as an army with banners!

Woman to-day is an artificial product mostly the work of man. She claims the right to remake herself, and who shall deny it? Man made woman a mere toy, a pretty plaything, leaving her goggle-like reason to rust in her unused. He stunted her mind, shut the doors of the colleges against her, hid from her the great secrets of her sex and nature, taught her a few trumpery accomplishments to enable her to please him in his hours of ease and said: "You are mistress of your fate within your own sphere—the home."

The soul of woman revolts against her degradation into a mere sex toy for man. She will be no longer content to sink her personality and name and destiny in those of her mate, or be unsexed and condemned to celibacy. She will claim and exercise the right to dispose of herself, body and soul, and to live her own life and be mistress of her own destiny. Hence the terrible significance of the Feminist movement. The demand for a vote is a mere detail; a means to an end, not an end in itself. It is die to talk of the feminist in terms of blame. The

fact must be recognized. The woman's movement is a mighty and fundamental one, aiming at nothing short of the remaking of the man-made universe. Forbid man may not see this, but day will come when woman will force him to admit her as an equal to a share of the work of government and the conduct of social life. When that day dawns, white-slave traffic, starvation and prostitution and murder of women in the cities of the world will pass away like a hideous nightmare, and be as a legend of the past.

"Lie down upon the earth and thou shalt be as a weed and the seeds will pickering." Woman will declare war against society, against the institutions that dwarf and bind her, and against all the privileges enjoyed by man to her hurt. Would that all men and women could hear that ominous yet glorious sound; it is like music in the air! It speaks of a regenerate humanity whose heart will beat in harmony with the universal laws which make the stars sing in her course. It tells of a day when war, vice and poverty shall be no more; when man shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied, and learn the great lessons of life. Woman is called to the work shamefully neglected by man. She will save herself, her mate and her children, by delivering herself from the bondage of sex slavery for ever; by lifting herself and the father of her children out of the slimy dehumanized life of to-day and bringing the real man and woman into existence to complete the work of God and make a new earth for his children. Out of the depths of beasthood man has arisen a rational soul, conscious of his high mission upon earth. Out of the coming revolution and the war of classes and sexes will come a Regenerate Man and a New Woman, fit to be the mother of the Superman of the future, clothed with majesty and beauty and radiant with the light of Reason!

THE DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 10

By SAMUEL B. SHENKER

Despite the fact that the Dress and Waist industry has passed through a fourteen-week strike reports coming in daily from the business agents who are now investigating conditions show the trade well in hand, the prospects of increased earnings for the cutters are good if only they take advantage of existing conditions.

FEW VIOLATIONS

Of course it cannot be said that no violations have been found. But these are very few and are mainly found to have been committed by men who were combed out of the non-union shops during the recent general strike and who joined the union a month ago or so. These violations are for the most part due to lack of knowledge of the laws by these men, rather than to deliberate attempts on their part to disobey rules. However, the men thus found guilty have little chance of getting off any too easy, since they must be impressed with the necessity of maintaining decent labor conditions.

The most common violation found is the failure on the part of some men, among whom are members who ought to know better, to pay their tax, which was in effect for ten weeks during the strike. The records of the office show how many weeks tax each man who has worked in a settled shop during the strike should have paid. To these men the alternative of paying the tax or having their working privileges withdrawn was given with very gratifying results.

CUTTERS CAN EARN MORE NOW

The present unprecedented prosperity in the dress and waist industry makes it possible for most of the men working now to earn more than the minimum scale of \$18 per week. The office has seldom been flooded with more jobs than during the past few weeks. In nearly every case cutters securing jobs for the coming season demand from \$2 to \$7 above the minimum.

However, the fact that the trade is busy is only one reason why the men demand more money. The important thing is that \$18 per week is not enough to cover one's living expenses.

The cost of housing and living is ever rising with little likelihood of immediate relief. Hence the only method by which the conditions of the worker can be bettered is increased wages. The union is, therefore, openly encouraging the members to demand more pay. The prosperity of the trade and the needs of the worker warrant it.

NEED BUSINESS AGENTS

One of the problems confronting the dress and waist division is the problem of securing the needed staff of business agents. During the past few weeks three of the staff have resigned. They are: Max B. Gollin, Joseph Fish and Albert Lazarus, leaving only Adolph Sonen of those regularly listed. Thus far only the writer has been appointed by the Presi-

dent, Brother Harry Berlin, with the concurrence of the body. At a recent meeting of the Board, Brother Emil Wilder has been appointed temporarily, pending the regular meeting of the membership. If Brother Wilder accepts and his appointment is approved by the body there will still be one vacancy left.

SOME HOUSES ON STRIKE

Beginning with this issue of "Justice" the dress and waist branch will announce regularly a list of the shops against which strikes have been called for violations of labor standards.

Cutters are warned against seeking employment in any struck shop. As long as any firm's name will be found in this unfair list it will constitute a violation of no mean gravity for any one to secure employment in shops owned by such employers. Cutters found working in any of these shops will be branded and dealt with as SCABS.

The shops on strike are: Jesse Woolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave. (Formerly Woolf & Shulhof); Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.; Selom & Metzler, 33 E. 33rd St.; Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 30th St.; A. Altman, 28 West 25th St.; Mack Kanner & Milius, 136 Madison Ave.; Goldstein Costume Co., 129 West 22d St.; D. Bendersky, 136 West 21st St.; and M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St. The list will be repeated in subsequent issues in the form of a display advertisement. It will also be found in that form elsewhere in this issue.

ATTEND ALL MEETINGS

The members are urged to attend all the union's meetings, brought up at both branch and general meetings. The next important meeting is of the general membership, members of all branches should attend it. This meeting will take place Monday, June 30th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P. M. The next dress and waist meeting will take place Monday, July 14, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P. M.

TO ALL SANITATION COMMITTEES

In appreciation of the good work on the part of our Sanitation Committees in the factories, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, under the directorship of Dr. G. M. Price, will give an OUTING to these committees on Sunday, June 29th.

A luncheon will be served in the woods followed by a conference at which the future work of our committees will be discussed.

Committees will please communicate with Miss Elizabeth Hasanzovitz, at the office of the Board, 31 Union Square, Entrance 23 E. 16th Street), either on Saturday or Monday right after work.

BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL
31 Union Square.

Labor Items

PROTECT WOMEN WORKERS

Little Rock, Ark. — The state minimum wage and maximum hour commission has issued an order enforcing an act of the last legislature, which reads: "On and after May 29, 1918, no female shall be employed or be permitted to work in any hotel or restaurant more than nine hours in one day, nor more than six days a week, nor more than 54 hours a week." The punishment for a violation of the law is a fine of \$25 to \$100.

PRICES WILL NOT DROP.

Washington. — That prices will not drop seems to be the prediction of authorities on all sides, as reported in the May bulletin of the federal reserve board. It says: "The business community has given up the thought that it may profitably await a further considerable reduction in prices and is now contenting itself with the development of trade along lines dependent upon at least the temporary maintenance of existing levels." The review also says that though prices of a few basic commodities have fallen slightly these declines have not yet been effected in retail prices. "What is now happening," it adds, "seems to indicate that business will, after a period of initial readjustment in prices, proceed upon a level not far removed from that established during the war."

RAP COMPANY "UNIONS"

Atlantic City, N. J. — The Rockefeller "union" has selected delegates to the International Labor Press of America, which held its annual meeting prior to the A. F. of L. convention. These hard-headed labor editors are well acquainted with every sort of publicity methods, and have condemned the Rockefeller "union" theory despite glowing eulogies of press agents.

The labor editors declare that this system is intended to check the growth of trade unions and to weaken the economic power of the workers, that shop and plant committee men elections are conducted unfairly; that the committees are "loaded with bosses," and that instead of encouraging free expression by the workers, the company "union" perpetuates autocratic control of industry.

The resolution charges intimidation of committee men, systematic penalization of workers for joining trade unions, denial of the right of workers to retain experts, in the form of labor officials, to bargain with the experts employed by the employers, and that "the professions of democracy made by these employers are meant to camouflage their intention to perpetuate the industrial status."

ORDERS PLANT STARTED

Toledo, Ohio. — Federal Judge Killets has ordered the Overland automobile plant to resume operations. The company attempted to replace the 45-hour week with the 48-hour week and about 15,000 employes suspended work. Guards were employed and in a riot two persons were killed and several were injured. The plant then closed down and a selling agency in North Carolina appealed to Judge Killets for an injunction. The judge has announced he will regulate picketing at the plant.

Trade union officials were

charged by the company with being responsible for the riot, and the workers replied:

"The Overland Company, on the morning of May 6, locked out their employes after labor officials on the previous day had pleaded with them to continue to operate the plant under existing conditions in effect prior to that date and to negotiate with committees elected by the employes.

"This they refused to do and arbitrarily locked out their employes. They have invited isorler by employing gun men and strike-breakers as well as many workers under a false impression as to the actual conditions.

"The union pickets have done more to prevent disorder at all times than any other body of citizens and the regular police force has been open to praise of the aid received from that source."

ENFORCE CHILD LABOR LAW

Madison, Wis. — The state industrial commission is enforcing the state and federal child labor laws. During the past year 120 cases involving accidents to children employed in violation of the child labor law were reported to the commission. In all of the cases the employers violating the law paid treble compensation to the injured minors.

METAL TRADES UNITE

Beaumont, Texas. — The state interallied metal trades council was formed here, composed of 36 delegates representing 22 cities. This organization is believed to be the first of its kind in the southwest.

GIRL WINS ESSAY CONTEST ON UNIONISM

Sheridan, Wyo. — To develop a knowledge of trade unionism among high school and eight-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 philippic comment of this school girl, who would make a good advisor to certain employers and editors.

GIVEN INCREASE; PICKET STORES

Despite the fact that they have been awarded the wage increase requested when they went on strike, more than 200 members of the tailors' union are picketing half a dozen of the leading men's furnishing stores and tailor shops in the city in an attempt to compel their former employers to recognize their union.

The strike has been in progress for about seven weeks, and so far as the employers are concerned has been broken for some time because the places of strikers have been filled and things are moving along as usual. But the disgruntled union tailors are now conducting a picketing campaign in the hope of stirring up enough public sentiment to force the clothing industry into giving them the whip hand.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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R. SCHLESINGER, President
A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

R. YANOFFSKY, Editor
R. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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EDITORIALS

THE DELEGATION OF THE I. L. G. W. U. AT THE CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

There are six of them: B. Schlesinger, president of the International; Max Gorenstein, of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10; M. Fineberg, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers Union; J. Heller, manager of local No. 17; Mollie Friedman of the Ladies Dress and Waist Makers' Union local 25, and Alfred LaPorta of the Italian speaking local 48.

Our delegation, justly or not, is known at the convention as a "radical" one. At the last convention at St. Paul it did not behave properly. It stood up for the Amalgamated and against the United Garment Workers, which is still a factor at the convention of the Federation though it is quite dead in the labor movement. In addition to this B. Schlesinger, in a debate, permitted himself to say a good word about the socialists of Europe who were characterized in the report of the Executive Council of the Federation as "professional politicians."

These sins were committed at last year's convention of the A. F. of L. But the Duffy's and other delegates for life at the convention have good memories, and our delegation is looked upon with disfavor by the machine, if such there is. And we have the assurances of persons more conversant with inside affairs of the convention and the Federation than ourselves, that it not only exists but that it works with the precision of a steam roller.

Our delegation introduced two resolutions that have nothing whatever to do with radicalism, as the term is commonly understood, and two more that somewhat betray their authors to be trade unionists plus something else.

In the first two resolutions our delegation requested that "The American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, instruct its Executive Council to lend its support to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its peaceful negotiations with the employers of the City of Chicago, and likewise, in case a strike is found necessary for the introduction of collective bargaining and uniform standards in the waist dress and skirt industries of Chicago."

A similar resolution was introduced about Cleveland.

In its other two resolutions our delegation demanded that the convention protest again programs upon Jews in Poland, and that it exert its efforts to bring about the repeal of all emergency legislation enacted during the war, which interferes with or entirely prohibits the exercise of American liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

This purely trade union

resolutions of our delegations precipitated not only heated debate but a veritable storm, which, like all storms, considerably purified the atmosphere of the convention.

The organization committee appointed to deal with resolutions of this kind, whether out of malice or for other reasons, performed a slight operation upon this resolution. It reported favorably the first lukewarm part of it, where the convention is asked to lend its support to the International in its peaceful negotiations with the employers, and declared itself against the second part calling for support also in the event of a strike.

This action on the part of the organization committee was an astounding surprise to the convention, its guests and the press representatives. How could the committee have permitted itself such liberties? How dared it strike out the clause calling for support in the event of a strike? What, indeed, is the reason for existence of the American Federation of Labor if not to aid organized labor in its struggle for a better existence? And is not this rejection of the second half of the resolution a hint to the Chicago employers that in case of a strike the Federation will be on their side? These questions tormented the minds of all present.

But astounding as this action was it had the effect of an electric shock upon our delegates. B. Schlesinger was not present at that particular session, since important business, partly in connection with the final settlements of the cloak strike in New York, made it impossible for him to attend. J. Heller, therefore, assumed the leadership. He jumped to his feet and, his voice ringing with indignation, he took the organization committee to task. Every word of his was like a dagger thrust. It did not take him long, of course, to win over the convention.

A still profounder impression was produced by Mollie Friedman, who delivered a brilliant speech, in which she pictured the struggle the International had waged in Cleveland two years ago. She spoke of the incredibly cruel treatment accorded the rivet strikers of the waist trade by the courts and the police; of all the evil forces that combined to destroy the I. L. G. W. U. "But," exclaimed the speaker, "the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union cannot be destroyed! It is now back in the field, ready to resume the struggle. And now, when the International is about to enter the struggle the American Federation of Labor comes with the announcement that the Executive Council of the Federation will not extend us its moral aid in case a strike breaks out. I say moral aid, because of financial aid there is not a word in the resolution. If this is the attitude the Federation as-

sumes toward our members and our conflicts with employers why are we here at all, I ask! What are we doing in the Federation, and why the whole Federation, if it refuses to aid workers in their strikes! And since when has the convention stopped believing in strikes if peaceful methods fail!"

So great was the effect of her speech that President Gompers found it necessary to defend the Federation against her charges. He said that the Federation had always stood by the International in all its struggles; that he personally had made a speech in New York a few years ago, in which he assured the workers that the Federation was in full accord with their demands. And the reason the resolution had been so badly handled was that none of the delegation appeared before the Organization Committee to explain the situation. He, the Federation, recommended that the resolution be referred to the Organization Committee for reconsideration.

This explanation soundly somewhat awkward, and delegate Gorenstein demanded that the convention in a body act on the resolution. To grant this would have been equivalent to a slap in the face of the Organization Committee. The resolution was, therefore, returned to the above committee, and in all likelihood it will be reported favorably as it reads in the original.

This is what created the storm at the convention. It was a storm indeed. It was obvious that the mutilation of the resolution was intended as an insult to our delegation; that the opponents of the International at the convention, for lack of a better pretext, grasped at this resolution as a means of teaching a lesson to those who think that "professional politicians" is too improper a word to apply to the socialists of Europe.

Our delegation acquitted itself with honors in this conflict, if such it was. It showed that it could match forces with the politicians at the convention. At the same time it has been demonstrated that the convention as a whole is not ruled by a handful of schemers; that it possesses a sound sense of fairness and decency. The stormy applause that greeted the speeches of our delegates is best evidence.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION

And while we are at it we feel like stating that the convention is dominated by a spirit of progress rather than by one of reaction. Listening to the various speeches, observing the manner in which they are received, one comes to the conclusion that in spite of all efforts to condemn and stifle the new spirit, it blazes its way into the minds and hearts of most of the delegates at the convention. It is chiefly the radical ideas expressed by the speakers that are greeted with bursts of enthusiasm.

And on the basis of this observation we should like to warn the Federation leaders of a danger that may in time demoralize the sweet complacency which seeks to create the impression that all is well in this best of worlds.

We mean the danger of the fraternal delegates sent by English labor to the convention. This year both English delegates are outspokenly radical. Miss Bonfield, one of the fraternal delegates delivered a strong speech each word of which was in sharp opposition with the policies of the Federation. And yet every word of hers

was received with enthusiastic ovations. We are very much inclined to believe that a few more speeches like hers may seriously undermine the morale of the Federation.

A similar spirit was manifested when representative of the "Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association" were admitted to the convention. Our soldier boys made a few very radical speeches. When they stated their program, which included the shortening of the work day and the establishment of the six-hour day, the convention was swept off its feet by the outburst of enthusiasm.

Radicalism is becoming the vogue. The old complacency coupled with guardedness of action seem to be greatly discredited. The waiving of the flag does not readily matters much. The leaders of the Federation, the bigots of their own pet causes, must have learned a great deal from the present convention. They must have learned that the minds and hearts of the workers are now imbued with a new spirit which must be reckoned with and which cannot be disposed of by words of abuse and condemnation. They must have come to realize that if they are to continue to guide American labor, the old ruts must be abandoned and new avenues with brighter prospectives must be entered.

THE MOONEY CASE AND THE SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

In some respects it was a good, well thought out speech. It contained a strong defense of democracy and of the reasons for our entering the war. With certain qualifications we may agree with much of what the Secretary of Labor said. We will have occasion to return to the subject and state his principal arguments on behalf of democracy, pointing out our common path and where the cross roads begin. Here we will dwell only on one part of his speech.

When he spoke of the Mooney case he was very frank in urging a new trial for the persecuted labor leader, declaring that all the evidence brought out after Mooney had been sentenced to death made it very doubtful indeed, whether Mooney had a fair trial. He said that the administration had been trying hard to obtain a new trial for Mooney and would continue to do all in its power to gain a new trial for him. But he was decidedly opposed to a general strike to force a decision in the Mooney case.

Naturally, when the Secretary of Labor himself makes a statement that Mooney is about to get a new trial the idea of a general strike must for the time being be abandoned. No one wants to strike for the strike's sake. If Mooney can get a new trial without a general strike being called, all the better. But what if the government will also in the future meet with as little success as until now? Is the opinion of the Secretary of Labor a general strike is not a good thing at any time. But, we may ask, have the workers another effective weapon to wield? And to abandon Mooney to the cruelties of an organized vicious band would be not only treason to a staunch defender of labor but would be a further arraignment of enemies of labor into the ranks of the true and tried leaders. What is to be done, then?

To this question the Secretary of Labor gave no reply and for this reason his speech did not produce the desired effect.

TRADE UNIONS AND EDUCATION

By JULIET STUART POYNTE

The many members of the International who have assisted in the upbuilding of an educational movement within their unions may well feel gratified at the recognition which their work is receiving in the trade union world. The labors of several years are bearing fruit in the extension of the idea of proletarian education into wide circles of labor organization.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a report on the work of the Educational Department of the International made by Mollie Friedman of Local 25 was received with great enthusiasm, and a committee was appointed by the Federation to examine into the new achievements in trade union education. That committee has just brought back its report to the present convention of the Federation with recommendations embodied in the report of the Executive Council. The work inaugurated in our Local 25 and the International has met with cordial interest and approval from the investigating committee, and the extension of similar activities to other cities under the control of organized labor is recommended. In the words of the report "To summarize its general conclusions, your committee recommends that central labor bodies, through securing representation on boards of education and thru the presentation of a popular demand. For increased facilities for adult education, make every effort to obtain from the public schools liberally conducted classes in English, public speaking, parliamentary law, economics, industrial legislation, history of industry and the trade union movement, and many other subjects that may be requested by a sufficient number, such classes to be offered at times and places which would make them available to the workers. If the public school system does not show willingness to cooperate in offering appropriate courses and type of instruction, the central body should organize such classes with as much co-operation from the public schools as may be obtained. Interested local unions should take the initiative when necessary.

"One of the things which impressed the committee in the classes of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City was the feeling of the students that the classes belonged to them, that they were at home in them, and took a collective pride in them. That is high praise for those classes, but it is also an indication of a serious shortcoming in our public schools and in the attitude of the public that is not unique to New York City. For whenever a citizen passes or enters a public school building he should feel: Here is an institution which belongs to and is created to serve my fellow-citizens and me. . . . We consider the subjects taught a matter of minor significance. The main question at issue is the machinery, the basic principle on which the work is organized, its soundness from the standpoint of trade-union and public policy. . . ."

Thus the seed cast abroad from our own organizations has taken root in the general American labor movement and may sometime

bring forth fair fruit. It was more than three years and a half ago just after the 1916 strike of the waist and dressmakers that a group in the membership of the local brought forward the idea of educational work in the union. A certain discouragement and disension had spread abroad in the organization as the aftermath of the strike. Some revivifying force was needed to unify the membership. Furthermore there was a strong feeling that something should be done by the organization to develop the intelligence of the workers and make them trade-unionists by some other sign than a dues card. And thus the Educational Department of Local 25 was organized.

What was to be done? Education was needed, but what and where and how? There was no room for classes in the small and over-crowded headquarters. And something more than mere classes were needed to wake the soul of the organization. Education in the trade union must offer something vital and inspiring, something concrete as well as theoretical, something for the heart and the will as well as for the mind. And so the first year of educational activity witnessed the birth of the Unity movement with its cradle in the Unity House at Pine Hill and its first school at the Unity Center in New York. In the beautiful summer house at Pine Hill the waist and dressmakers found joy and beauty and inspiration. They learned lessons which are not written down in books. They gained a new hope and courage for themselves and their union. As they gathered about the blazing hearth and sang the almost forgotten songs together, they forgot the petty conflicts and hatreds of the shop. Here all was love and trust. Here all were in very truth brothers and sisters in one great family, ministering to each other's needs, moving as a group to better and higher things. The first Unity House was a revelation.

Education could no longer stand by itself. Education! Co-operation! Organization! was now the slogan. A greater Unity House, a co-operative home and school in the city, a movement for the improvement and strengthening of the Union organization, all these came within the scope of the educational movement. How strong the need and longing for a great Unity House in New York in those early days. How the new spirit of good fellowship and unity sought a spot where it could expand—a place to study and learn together, a place to co-operate and organize together.

Thus sheer necessity brought local 25 to the public school. But it ceased to be a public school when the union entered in. It became the long dreamed-of center where the Unity spirit could expand. Shop-meetings, organization meetings, classes, lectures, dances and reunions, no activity of the union was absent from the Unity Center. The members felt at home in their new headquarters. They grew to love their Unity Center and almost forgot that it was not their private property. Often they speculated on the day when they might have such a great building for their very own, and

build within it a structure of revolutionary solidarity.

Within the short space of two years the Unity movement has spread throughout the International. Other schools in various parts of the city were taken over by the union and made Unity Centers. Lectures on subjects of vital importance to the labor movement prepared the workers for a more intelligent participation in the labor struggle. Physical training repaired their bodies broken down by early work and privation, weakened by the close confinement of the shop. Mass meetings and entertainments brought the great labor family together, provided recreation and developed solidarity.

The educational work of the last year, the first real trial of the new ideas in a large scale, was an unqualified success, and proved that there is among the workers a thirst for expression and development which can only be satisfied by educational activities controlled and administered by themselves in the spirit of the labor movement. The four Unity Centers and the central classes at the Washington Irving High School reached thousands of workers in the garment trades and provided them with a spiritual food which could not be found elsewhere. The idea spread to Philadelphia and a very successful Unity Center was opened there under the auspices of Local 15. The educational movement in the International grew so fast that the demand of the members could actually not be met. Plans for traveling libraries, education films,

text-books for workers and other important educational undertakings had to be postponed. What was being done must be well and carefully done. The foundation must be strong. The superstructure could be laid of ease thereafter.

The co-operative side of our educational efforts has been no less successful. Local 15 of Philadelphia owns a beautiful Unity House of its own for which it has expended \$40,000. The Boston waistmakers have ventured on a Unity House undertaking in spite of their small numbers. Local 25 is proud of its magnificent estate, at Forest Park, just bought at a price of \$85,000. And a movement for co-operative housing for our members has been launched in both Philadelphia and New York.

Other labor organizations are rapidly following in the trail blazed by the International. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Union Headgear Workers, and Workmen's Circle have combined with several smaller organizations to form a United Labor Education Committee with ambitious plans for "art, labor, and science centers" and a Workmen's Theatre. A Trade Union College has been established in Boston under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Unions with the cooperation of several professors of Harvard University. Courses in economics, politics, literature, history, trade-unionism and other subjects are planned for the workers of Boston. Under the inspiration of the work in Local 25 the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago has for two years conducted educational classes in the public schools. The International may thus well feel proud of the general movement for labor education as well as of the very genuine and solid educational achievements which have been secured in its own locals.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

By A. ZELDIN

Someone said that the future course of history depends to a great extent upon the manner in which the statesmen and political leaders will respond to the problems of reconstruction.

The truth of this opinion becomes more apparent with every day. There is no doubt that the greater part of the revolutionary unrest throughout the world is due to the fact that the statesmen and politicians hope the instead of rebuilding the social order, it will be re-established with all its faults and evils. The reactionaries may get hoarse shouting that the unrest is artificially produced by German agents, bolsheviks and "criminal elements"—the truth remains that basic cause of this world unrest is the discontent of the proletarian masses. This fact must be recognized by all who have the courage to face realities.

The psychological effect of the Russian revolution upon the present world ferment has been tremendous, but it would be erroneous to assert that the Russian revolution is the cause of the universal ferment. It merely encouraged the dissatisfied elements, lent them new courage and strength to fight for a better living. The unrest which was the father of the Russian revolution itself, had existed also before the war. It was rooted in the order of things. Strikes, protests, and uprisings took place also before the war. The only difference is that at

that time these things were regarded as normal while at present they are branded as a menace to society by those who are interested in preserving the old order of things.

And a menace they really are, because the war has shaken the entire mechanism of society. One cannot, indeed, speak of the "existing order" because there really no longer exists a stable order of things. One can speak now of the old system as contrasted with the new, of the system that is dying out gradually as compared with the one that is gaining strength and adherence. This period of transition from the old system to the new has been named the Reconstruction Period. And the reconstruction problems are the problems of transition.

Those who believe that the time is ripe for the rebuilding of the social structure include not only Socialists of all shades of opinion but also many liberals and even some large capitalists. They disagree as to the nature of the basis for the new structure. Some think that a new foundation is necessary if the structure is to endure. Others again are of the opinion that the old foundation may do if only it is reinforced in its weak points. But there is a large element in our society, especially in America, which is hostile to everything new. This element may be found not only among the well-to-do, but even among conserva-

the union men and their leaders. But these people are in the habit of meeting facts face to face and they will sooner or later come to realize their error.

In the present article and in those to follow, we will try to present the factors that will, in all likelihood, bring about great social changes throughout the world.

We will try to point out the social evils that have accumulated during the past and those added in the recent times. These problems have engaged the social mind and will continue to engage it in the future. It is, therefore, interesting to familiarize ourselves with the question.

In the past it was generally assumed that these problems could be solved in a peaceful way. This hope was greatly strengthened by the idealism which America and President Wilson have injected into the war. The hopes placed in President Wilson's ideals and their influence upon the world, have become considerably dimmed but this does not mean that the reconstruction problems can be dodged. They will have to be dealt with one way or another.

Chief among the reconstruction problems is the economic problem. Wherever a strike movement breaks out, whether it be in Canada, France, England, or Germany, we see that the chief cause of the dissatisfaction is the high cost of life necessities—food, clothing, housing, etc.

And no one denies that this problem of high prices is both serious and difficult of solution. The only trouble is that very few people take pains to ascertain the true causes of the high cost of living,

and that those who do know the causes are unwilling to apply the proper remedies. It simply does not pay to do it because it would undermine their interests. Now and then we hear someone utter a word of truth and warning but it is a voice in the darkness. The large newspapers read by the masses generally ignore those voices of warning. Politicians and statesmen speak of the causes of unrest half heartedly and in an equivocal manner. They carry on the ostrich policy. They think that if they will shut their eyes before the danger, the danger will pass. But if this policy worked a few years ago, it will not longer be effective now when the world has abandoned its old rut.

The social organism was diseased also before the war but then it was thought that the disease was not a disease but a normal condition. At present, however, we are passing through a crisis. The time has come when the social organism must either be restored to health or disintegrated.

"What has destroyed every previous civilization has been the tendency to the unequal distribution of wealth and power. This same tendency, operating with increasing force, is observable in our civilization to-day, showing itself with greater intensity the more progressive the community." — "Progress and Poverty." (Henry George).

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
— Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

CINCINNATI BENEFITS BY NEW YORK CLOAK VICTORY

By MORRIS DOLNICK,
Business Agent, Cincinnati Cloakmakers' Union.

In February, 1919, when our agreement with the manufacturers expired and preparations for a new one were in progress, the cloakmakers of Cincinnati had a ~~casual~~ ^{casual} ~~loss~~ ^{loss} as to the 44 hour week.

Brother Snyder, our former business manager, foresaw that a metamorphosis would take place in the cloak industry of New York City—that is a 44 hour week would be one of the principal demands of the New York cloakmakers. And we decided that Cincinnati, too, must establish a 44-hour week. The Joint Board was set in motion to elaborate our new agreement and insert an extra clause calling for 44 hours a week in case, New York would establish the same.

Had we had the foresight that week work would be the main issue in New York, we would surely have week work in Cincinnati at present.

When the time of settlement came the settlement committee contested bitterly the proposed scales for week workers but when the question of 44 hours came up, and when it was made clear to them that we were to get 44 hours as soon as New York establishes same, the bosses conceded the point.

Now that the New York strike is over and success is assured, the workers of Cincinnati and many other cities will have 44 hours with 48 hours pay. This wonderful achievement was made possible by the strength of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, above all by the efforts of our able friend and Brother, President Selesinger.



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S. SUPREME COURT ASSUMES ITS POWER

Washington. — No where in the constitution is the United States supreme court given the right to review acts of congress, says Jackson H. Rabston of this city in an 80-page pamphlet on "Study and Report for the American Federation of Labor Upon Judicial Control Over Questions." By authority of the 1918 A. F. of L. convention, the executive council requested Mr. Rabston to prepare the report.

The author is a well-known attorney and has been associated with other A. F. of L. counsel in several notable legal cases. The study and report is an historic-sociologic-politic review of the United States supreme court and various state supreme courts. Authority is quoted to sustain the claim that no part of the judiciary act adopted by the federal constitutional convention gave the supreme court jurisdiction over acts of congress, and that at best this power is only inferred.

In many instances decisions that profoundly affect the life of the people are based, not on the constitution, but on the personal views of the judges. Citations to this effect are printed and include this statement by Justice Field who, in setting aside the income tax law, over 20 years ago, said: "The present assault upon capital is but the beginning."

From a political standpoint the author shows that the courts act as a check on the expressed will of the people, postpone remedial legislation and subordinate the law-making branch of government.

The recall of judges, the author holds, is no solution as far as principle is concerned, and he favors a constitutional amendment which would prohibit acts of congress being set aside, but would permit courts to pass upon acts of executive and inferior powers that exceed the authority given them by law makers.

DISMISSAL OF B. R. T. WOMEN UNNECESSARY, SAYS FEDERAL BUREAU

Washington. — Federal backing for the contention that it is not necessary for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to dismiss its women employees in order to comply with the new law prohibiting night work for women is contained in a statement filed today by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Woman-in-Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, with the State Industrial Commission of New York. The statement is based upon the results of investigations conducted by experts of the federal woman's bureau in co-operation with the state commission, and sets forth conditions in Chicago where women ticket agents have been successfully employed, on day shifts only, ever since the present transit system was established.

The plan as operated in Chicago provides for seniority rights for men and women both, there being 476 women ticket agents and 343 men so employed on the Chicago car lines, all on eight hour shifts, and all receiving the same wage, namely, \$3.05 per day. Extras are paid 38.8 cents per hour, which is the same rate as the regulars. This plan exists, Miss Van Kleeck points out, in a state where there is no law prohibiting night work for women.

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MISCELLANEOUS
Monday, July 21st

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The waist and dress makers of New York will celebrate the first birthday of their new Unity House by a house-warming on the fourth of July. As that holiday agreeably falls on Friday this year it is expected that the jollification will extend over the weekend and that a large number of outside guests and active workers in the union will be present to spend the three days. A special low rate of \$5.00 for the three days has been arranged to enable those to make a first visit who have worked in the shop to build the organization that made the Unity House possible.

Everything is in readiness for the great occasion. The Recreation House has been remodelled providing a floor space of 60 x 100 feet for reception and meeting purposes. When one enters this huge assembly hall with its air of summer and glow one imagines it as it will look filled with our enthusiastic workers. The beautiful eight sided bay window thirty feet wide gives a vista of green in every direction which is reflected in the polished floors and the mirrors that adorn the walls. On one side are a multitude of doors and windows. The whole hall makes the impression of greenery and out of doors. Beside it is the summer garden with fine concrete floor, shaded by awnings and surrounded by green hedges to keep out the sun. The whole membership of the Unity House can find room in this garden alone. At the front of the one of which is equipped with house are two large cool rooms, bath will be the infirmary and headquarters of the nurse. Here the sick and weak will find couches to rest on, medicine for their ills and advice as to how to keep healthy in the future. Across the hall is the library and reading room with all the best papers and magazines as well as books of interest to the workers. Furnished with wicker chairs pretty rug and oak reading tables, with its cozy fireplace and deep windows the reading room furnishes an attractive picture indeed.

It is in the main house that the dining room is located, a tremendous hall over a hundred feet long lined with windows looking out on the cool porch and the lake nearby. The snowy linen, the flowers on the tables, the walls glistening with clean liners would stimulate the appetite sufficiently if it were not for the food. And the food! Those who have partaken of it say it is too good and too much. When millions are starving in other countries, one feels wicked indeed sitting down at a table groaning with all good things. The steward, Mr. Schoen who is in charge of the kitchen—and what a kitchen—as vast as a smelting plant—is a powerful and capable person with years of experience in catering who is bending all his energies to serving the finest and best of everything. And the pretty waitresses are none other than our Unity girls themselves proud and happy in their new task.

One walks back from the dining room to the front of the house, past the parlor with its fine fireplace and grand piano, its many windows opening on to the porch and enters what is called the office.

So different from other offices. A great apartment fifty feet square strewn with beautiful rugs, provided with writing tables and easy chairs. On one side a great fireplace where on cool evenings the blazing logs send out their cheer. On the other sits enthroned the postmistress in a real post office run by Uncle Sam. For our Unity House is large enough to have a post office station. Behind the forbidding glass doors sit the waitmakers who are nursing the Unity House, Rebecca Silver, Chairman of the Unity House Committee and Clara Friedman. Many and weighty decisions is acc from the official sanctum.

One wanders out from the office on to the broad veranda surrounded by spacious green lawn. The roses are in full bloom and the vines are climbing affectionately over the porches. The smaller cottages nestle among the pine trees. All their rooms are in per-

fect order with snowy linen and freshly washed walls, cool and peaceful awaiting their occupants. The tennis courts blister in the sunshine and the birds create a very riot of twittering. One of the most beautiful impressions of the Unity House is to drift at twilight on the lake and listen to the evensong of thousands and thousands of birds in the forests around. An unforgettable peace and contentment enters into the soul.

While the Unity House is still waiting to celebrate its birth, it has already been welcomed. A considerable party of workers have already arrived and are spending their time searching out the beautiful spots in the Unity estate or curling up on the rugs in the evening before the fire. Some are caring for their own rose-bushes, others are pulling out the weeds in the big vegetable garden, which provides the Unity House with its

own carrots, cucumbers, beets, beans, all fresh from the soil, the distance the trinkles of cow bells is a harbinger of fresh milk and cream.

Soon all the place will be ringing with laughter and song and the old Unity spirit will return, once more. Large numbers have registered for July and August, but places are still left for those who register at once.

Attention is called to the needs of the Unity House. Books especially are requested. Every chair and active worker should try to influence her shop to contribute to the Unity Library. Many individual members will have books or sets of books that they would like to share with their co-workers. All are urged to bring their contributions at once to union headquarters so that they may be sent at once to the Unity House.

All that is lacking for a perfect Unity House is our good friend Unity who brought life and enthusiasm to us all. As the workers sing the beautiful Unity songs that he wrote they think of him far across the sea in uniform, and wish him a speedy and safe return. A royal welcome awaits him at Forest Park.

LADIES WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

Hereby informs all its members that the
WEEKLY DUES
will be increased to

25c PER WEEK

Beginning June 23rd, 1919.

Initiation Fee for New
Members will be \$10.50.

Members, become in good standing prior to June 23rd, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above, will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision which is 25 cents per stamp.

LADIES WAIST & DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 25.