



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

Vol. I. No. 21.

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Price 2 cents.

CHICAGO IS NEXT!

B. Schlesinger, the president of the International, left for Chicago. This is a piece of news that speaks for itself. Once he went there, something is probably going to happen. He would not make the trip for the pleasure of it. He would stay in New York if Chicago did not need him. The ink has not dried yet on the New York agreement, and there is still a great deal of work left in connection with the termination of the cloakmaker strike. But things will be all right. The situation is well taken care of. The Siegman, the Finebergs, the Langers, the Lefkowitzes, the Halperins, the Kaplowitzes and whatever their names are will see to it that the brilliant victory is given the finishing touches.

Chicago needs the attention of the Chief of the International, and she deserves it. The cloakmakers of Chicago cannot, must not continue to work under the old conditions now that their New York brothers revolutionized the entire industry. It is Chicago's turn now. She must go through the same thing and achieve the same victory. And that is why she needs the president of the International. Fatigue! There is no such word in Schlesinger's lexicon.

The president of the International is in Chicago, and you may be sure that before long Chicago will stand abreast of New York. The cloakmaker Union of the Queen of the Middle West is just

as well organized as its sister organization of New York. And the Chicagoans know that the victory of the New York Cloakmakers will not be complete unless extended to all cloak-centers of the country.

What is now about to be accomplished in Chicago has not come as an after-thought. It is a part of the original program: New York first, and other cities to follow suit. When one looks back at

the achievements of the International during the last few months — achievements which made up the bulk of the history of the labor movement of New York, and thinks of the changes and certain victories that are to be won in the near future in every cloak centre in the country, one is really astounded at the gigantic strength of this great Union.

Yes, Chicago is to equal New York in her achievements. We expect

to receive glad news from there that all the demands of the Chicago cloakmakers have been won without a strike, since it is reasonable to suppose that the Chicago cloak manufacturers are not provincial and are familiar with recent events. But if a strike will break out it is as good as won, for the Chicago cloakmaker takes after his New York brother. Once he makes up his mind to get something he gets it.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' UNION

To all members of Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local 25.

Sisters and Brothers:
In the course of its existence our Union passed through various crises. There were moments when enemies, both from within and without, all but succeeded in destroying the Union. But thanks to the devotion and fine spirit of our workers the Union emerged from every crisis stronger than before, and we may well be proud of our past.

Now we find it necessary to call

the attention of all our loyal members to a certain event—event in our Union.

A group of our members have made it their object to obstruct the meetings of the Union. To mask their shameful conduct they style themselves "workers' council". Members of this group appear at every meeting and by abuse and rowdiness make orderly discussions of our affairs impossible.

Because of the abuse and vilification that these individuals heap upon each and every one, our officers included, the latter refuse to continue in their offices.

We deferred action on the resignations of our officers for a week. During that time we called a meeting of shop-chairmen to ascertain the true spirit and mood of the workers. But also at this meeting the irresponsible band exhibited their usual shamelessness. They hooted and jeered and behaved like rowdies.

At our last meeting we took up the matter in its entirety and decided once for all to establish order in our Union and to nail down the malefactors.

We are convinced that our acceptance of the resignations of our officers would, at the present moment, result in a state of chaos and would gravely impair the interests of our workers in the shops. The resignations were therefore unanimously rejected—

and all our officials instructed to continue in the exercise of their duties. We wish to say here that we deem it an act of cowardice to desert our organization in its present crisis.

We, therefore, appeal to all our loyal members to help us strengthen our organization, which always has been and will forever remain one of the most progressive. Those who want to fish in muddy waters, those who are bent on disrupting the Union must be checked and taught a lesson—may they garb themselves in however lofty and revolutionary phrases. The group that style themselves "workers' council" do not constitute a council of workers and are not concerned for the welfare of workers. They must, therefore, be avoided by all the intelligent and loyal workers.

We appeal here to all our members to guard our organization which has been built up at such great sacrifices; to slun those who spout big words and do nothing but harm to the Union. The manufacturers must not be given the opportunity to deprive us of our gains. Our members must learn to tell their friends from their enemies, they must learn to detect the spurious friends whose words are honey but whose deeds are poisonous.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

A WORD TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held next Monday, June 9, at Atlantic City. It promises to be one of the most notable gatherings of the great labor organization of America.

In the course of the last few years American workers went through a variety of experiences, but at the last two conventions it was impossible to take stock and draw up totals. The war claimed the first place in the minds of all and it eclipsed all other questions. The war is now at an end, and urgent questions claiming immediate solution are now confronting American labor, and it is, therefore, of the greatest interest to see how the organization officially representing American labor will respond to these questions.

It is true that we are more or less familiar with the views of Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L., but it may well be said that the convention will not assent to all the views and policies of its president. Hundreds of representatives of great Unions will meet at the convention and

everyone of them surely has learned something from recent national and international history. Who knows but that the convention holds many a surprise in store for the skeptic.

The Jewish labor movement will be quite well represented there numerically. The International alone will have the following delegates: B. Schlesinger, president; Mollie Friedman, of Local 25; M. Gorenstein, of Local 10; Alfred Minof, of Local 48; I. Feinberg, of Local 1, and I. Heller, of Local 17.

We hope that these and many others of the delegates will contribute their share toward making this convention historical in the full sense of the word.

S. Yanofsky, the editor of the "Gerechtigkeit" and the "Justice" is going to Atlantic City with the delegation of the International, not as a delegate, of course, but as a spectator. He will share his impressions with the readers of the "Justice", and it goes without saying that his communications from the convention will be as interesting as they will be instructive.

LOCAL NO. 41 RAISING DUES

The members of the House Dress, Kimono and Bathrobe Makers' Union, Local 41 have almost unanimously decided to increase their dues from 20 to 25 cents a week with the condition that the additional 5 cents is to cover all the assessments that will be levied by the International on its members.

Past experience has proven that whenever an assessment is collected, it causes a great disturbance in a number of shops for a length of time and affects the dis-

cipline of the organization. The officers of the local have therefore come to the conclusion that by increasing the weekly dues by 5 cents and eliminating the assessments, the Local will be safeguarded and the discipline of the members in the Union improved. The increase will go into effect on June 30th, and any member that will not have paid their arrears until that time, will be forced to pay all they owe in dues at the increased rate.

(Continued on Page 6)

THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

MORE ACTS OF TERROR

Only a month passed since several bombs were sent by a mysterious hand through the mails directed to prominent persons throughout the country and now we have a new series of explosions in 8 cities on one day, directed against various government officials who, through the discharge of their duties, may have aroused the wrath of a certain element in society, so that the thing really looks like a serious conspiracy.

Naturally, the newspapers at once jumped to the conclusion that the explosions are the work of anarchists, bolsheviks or I. W. W.

But the truth of the matter is that the entire bomb conspiracy is just as mysterious as the attempt of a month ago. The evidence on hand, the handbill found in a few of the places affected by the explosions, and the signature "Anarchist Fighters," as well as the official position of the persons against whom the bombs were directed may lead one to believe that it may possibly have been the work of a desperate group, but this hypothesis is far from being a certainty. The history of the labor movement is full of similar cases, when flaming proclamations and articles were written by gobs, and when assassinations were committed by the spies themselves in order to attain certain ends which were of great importance to the dark reactionary forces.

But this uncertainty as to the origin of the explosions did not prevent the press from raising a hue and cry against all "Reds" whatever they call themselves, and urging their immediate destruction. The World insists that all of them, be arrested. If there is doubt in some cases "society" should have the benefit of it, and not its enemies. The Times, of course, joins in. In a two column article it bitterly reproaches the police for its negligence and incompetency, and in the journal which that red detective should have little trouble in apprehending the criminals. It wonders why the dangerous bolsheviks, I. W. W. and other "reds" have been given so much freedom to spread their teachings by word of mouth and through the press. And it gives the police a hint as to where to look for the criminals. It speaks of certain publications which are the instigators for such acts. It also entertains the theory that all these acts of terror may be the work of German sympathizers, of those who oppose the peace treaty drawn up by the Allies.

Washington is all in a stir over the event. If until now not enough has been done to ferret out all kinds of "disloyalty" the work will be done with much more vigor from now on, so that there will not remain a trace of those who in any way object to the present system of things.

Amidst all these shouts of panic voices of reason are also heard. This, for instance, what Frank Morrison, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has to say about the bomb explosions, assuming that they are the work of revolutionists:

"The attempted destruction of life and property should cause calm reflection, rather than his-

teria, on the part of every American.

"For years the trade union movement has urged the restriction of immigration, but the workers were opposed by steamship companies, the Steel Trust and other employers of labor who stimulated immigration at the rate of 1,000,000 persons a year. Many of these immigrants were herded in large cities or other industrial centres... and if they would organize a trade union, or suspended work to stop exploitation they were enjoined, clubbed, and jailed. This is the old story in West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

"What can Americanism mean to those people? They do not even understand our language. To them Americanism means a petty boss and low wages. They know nothing of our theory of government. Bomb throwing is always a challenge to organized society and should be met in that spirit. But the question must be traced back to its roots and treated accordingly. Americanism must be more than a shibboleth. It must mean education, opportunity, and social justice for all. We must vitalize our declarations and our beliefs that injustice has no place on American soil. On this soil bomb throwing will wither and die."

"Victor Berger called the signature to say:

"The bomb outrages of the anarchists are insane, of course, but this insanity is the natural result and the logical answer to the insane outraging of the free press and of free speech by the ruling class.

"Just now the plutocrats believe they can quell all new ideas by passing special legislation, by employing spies, and by using all the forces available. The capitalists by tyrannical legislation and force may thus retard Socialism, but they will surely get Anarchism. They invite a cataclysm such as the world has never been before — a cataclysm in which their class will be simply wiped out in the end."

"This is a warning, not a threat, because Socialists do not want the change to come that way. We prefer progress by evolution, and we want Socialism, not Anarchism or Communism. But force will not prevent progress in the end."

"Remember, less than a year ago the Kaiser was one of the most powerful men in the world. Less than three years ago the Czar was the autocrat of 170,000,000. Where are they to-day?"

"It is true our capitalists rulers may form a League of Nations. It will be but an alliance of plutocratic governments against the communistic nations of Europe. Such a league will be no relief against armaments, high taxes, and wars. On the contrary, there will be more armaments than ever. And our country will lead in this respect."

"And since ideas cannot be excluded by bayonets and by prisons the Communists will eventually win and the present civilization may be lost entirely. The good will be lost down with the bad."

"There is only one way to combat this—make this a free country again. Liberate the speech, liberate the press and release the political and economic prisoners. Give everybody the right to express his

opinions as in the past, and reassured that the best arguments will win. In short, make the country a free country in fact—and you will not fear Anarchists.

"Russian methods are sure to bring Russian results. There is only one cure for all ills in a democracy, and that is more democracy."

But unfortunately these are lone voices. This unsuccessful plot precipitated a feeling of hysteria. Dozens of arrests have been made and many more are threatened. The old recipe which has proved a failure so many times, is being followed.

TWO PROMINENT LABOR GUESTS IN NEW YORK

Two labor leaders who are quite prominent in the labor circles came to New York last week to take a rest. One of them is Mr. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen in England who was the leader of strike in which the railway men won the 8 hour day and other demands. He is also the head of the British delegation to the International Socialist and Labor congress at Berne, to which the American Federation of Labor refused to send delegates. The other is T. D. Match, an Australian labor leader.

Both of them spoke at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Thomas stated that soon, sooner than some expect, the English government will be a labor government. He said that the results attained by the Labor party of England convinced all workers that the use of political as well as trade union methods is essential to the labor struggle. He does not believe in bloody revolution, but he believes in a revolution of ideals and wants people to use their political intelligence to attain these ideals.

The Australian labor leader spoke in the same vein. He asserted that Australian workers are much happier than American workers. The thing he learned in America is not what to do but what not to do.

The speakers strengthened the C. F. U. in its determination to organize a new party after the fashion of the English Labor Party, which is not at all in accord with the views of the A. F. of L. and which probably will lead to highly interesting debates at the coming convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City.

THE PROFITS OF AMERICAN CORPORATIONS

The Chairman of the National Labor Board, Mr. Basil Manly gave, at the convention of social workers in Atlantic City, some interesting figures about the profits of American corporations during the war:

"I made a study of 82 corporations," he said, "and I found that the joint profits of these corporations in the year preceding the war were \$25,000,000. In 1916 the same corporations had a net income of over one billion dollars. In 1917—\$975,000,000. In 1918—\$736,000,000. Last year the war profits of these corporations were over \$400,000,000, and this is after the deduction of all war taxes, excess profit taxes, and all sorts

of expenditures made to hide their real profit."

He also said that we may expect strikes and popular uprisings compared with which all strikes of the past would appear as mere pastimes. It is therefore urgent that all differences between capital and labor be adjusted while there still is time. He expressed the opinion that the American workers would not go bolshevik unless driven in that direction by the selfishness of the capitalists and their agents.

"There is an active minority of capitalists," he continued, "who want to establish a dictatorship of plutocracy in the United States. Just as there is an active and still more determined minority of labor wishing to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat in America. Both, if they should have their way, would ruin the existing social and industrial structure of the United States. We must check the ones as well as the other. We must find ways and means to carry out the new relations of life which were promised the workers."

Mr. Manly means well, no doubt, but he has not told us how to carry out his projects, how to knock down the selfishness of the plutocracy. It is difficult to believe that sermons of Manly's kind will influence the capitalists much. It is, on the contrary, quite possible that this sermon will cost Mr. Manly his job. He said a bit too much to please some people.

The Espionage Law

The platform of the state Labor Party contains, in its 23rd plank, a demand for "immediate repeal of the infamous espionage law and complete restoration, at the earliest possible moment, of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assembly; removal of all wartime restraints upon interchange of ideas and movement of people among communities and nations; and liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of rights of labor or their patriotic insistence upon rights guaranteed to them by the constitution."

There is the entire plank and it is worth reading over and over again.

And now comes the certainty that, unless labor makes its power felt, the next congress of the United States will pass a "peace-time" espionage law to supplant the "war-time" espionage law. The attempt will be made to make the new law more drastic than the old. It will strip away from American citizens rights of free men guaranteed by the nation's constitution. If events run true to form, the Supreme court may be depended upon to overlook the unconstitutionality of the new law and concur in its being imposed upon the American people.

—The New Majority.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL WORLD

By M. KALCHIN

IN CANADA

The entire Dominion of Canada, and not Winnipeg alone, is now in a state of unrest. Winnipeg furnished the spark and the flames have now spread throughout Canada. The "patriotic" issue did not work in the strike. Patriotism or no patriotism — the workers insist on their demands. From the standpoint of the capitalists the strike is criminal. They were preparing for the offensive on labor, they were preparing to suppress labor organizations, to cut wages and lengthen the work day. But the workers were vigilant, they saw that the capitalists are getting ready for the establishment of a real "democracy" and they got ahead of them with the offensive of labor, which is very unpatriotic.

The fact that the government decided to employ scabs under the name of volunteers and that the capitalists so energetically aided in the organizing of scab labor greatly aided the strikers in their struggle with the government. The strike continues growing and spreading and the government is helpless. The reaction was strong during the war, almost as strong as in the United States. Also in Canada free speech was abolished, free press suppressed, and also there the prisons were filled with "political criminals". No wonder, therefore, that the scabbing of the Canadiana government met with very little success. Nor is there any wonder that the attempt of the government to arbitrate the dispute failed. The workers know that the government is making these attempts in the interests of the capitalists, and they can have no confidence in it. Nor need we be surprised that the workers pay little attention to the talk about patriotism, for "patriotism" was more than once used against workers.

Reports from Canada tell us that the soldiers who have come home are with the strikers. Why should they not be with them? When they were drafted they were promised all kinds of good things, but upon their return they find unemployment, reaction and misery. These soldiers are but workers and they could not go against workers.

It is, of course, hard to say what the real situation is in Canada. It is quite possible that the reports that soviets have been founded in some places are true. And then who knows whether there are soviets or the new form of organization which the Canadian workers had decided upon — the form of industrial unionism? But one thing is certain — that the strike in Canada has outgrown the proportions of a strike. It is almost a revolution. Whether it will meet with success is another matter.

LONDON POLICE STRIKE

The New York Times devoted an editorial article of considerable size to the impending police strike in London, and the English press is even more interested and concerned in the "Police". The Times ridicules the idea: "A strike of the Police? Absurd!"

But it appears to be far from ridiculous. The English police organized in a union, and the gov-

ernment probably promised them that the union would be recognized. But up to now the union has not been recognized, and in the meantime it has made additional demands upon the government: shorter hours, higher wages and a voice in the drawing up of the police rules and regulations. The government ignored the whole matter.

Then there began talk about a strike. The question was under consideration for a long time, and since the dissatisfaction among the police continued increasing the police union decided to submit the question of a strike to a referendum. The resulting vote was about 45,000 in favor of a strike and only about 4,000 against it. From the meetings that the London policemen have been holding for the last few weeks one may gather that the policemen have come to the realization that they, too, are human beings and citizens. At a recent meeting in the Hyde Park some speaker — policemen quite openly accused the government of reactionary tendencies and policies and they said that the Churchills, the Bonar Laws and the Longs (cabinet ministers) might as well know that the day is near when they would be thrown out of their offices. Over twenty thousand policemen were present at that meeting and, according to newspaper reports, half of the London population saw the police parade.

The Union called the meeting to announce the results of the referendum and to state that the strike would be called after the convention of the "Triple Alliance" will have taken place. The convention is scheduled for June 24th.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE.

The French workers go on with their activities in spite of the reaction and chauvinism raging in the country. A few months ago an eight hour work day was introduced in France. The law was passed, of course, not so much because the government was concerned for the welfare of the workers but because it sought to quiet them.

But when it came to putting the law into effect the workers discovered that it was far short of what they had expected. This was especially the case with the miners who have to work ten hours a day in spite of the eight hour law. Their eight hours count from the moment they come down into the mines and not when they report for work.

The miners decided to go out on strike. They want a real eight hour day. They also want an increase in wages that should enable them at least in part to meet the high cost of living. The strike came as a surprise, and the government and the capitalists are somewhat perturbed.

POLES DENY POGROMS

From Poland come two avowals, or rather protests against the protests of the American Jews. One statement was made by the musical premier Padarewsky himself, the other by the Polish consul who has recently arrived in the United States. Both state-

ments are very interesting for they are both good examples of what Americans call "diplomatic minds."

Thus, in the first place, there were no pogroms upon Jews made in Poland. This is a malicious invention of the malicious German (Liebknecht, we suppose), secondly the whole thing has been invented by Stockholm; thirdly, pogroms may have taken place in Poland but this is because the Polish Jews are Bolsheviks, and fourthly neither the Poles nor the Bolsheviks put the Russian government in to blame for the pogroms. This is the sum and sub-

stance of the statements. And the pianistic premier Padarewsky requests of the American President to appoint a commission to investigate the "islander" against Poland.

And it is quite possible that such a commission will be appointed. But the question is what can it accomplish. The Jews in Poland are in a state of fear. They are terrorized in every way. Every one of them knows that for his testimony against the Poles he will have to pay dearly. It will turn out to be a mere sham investigation by Polish officials. It is quite possible that some Jews will be forced to testify that no pogroms took place, that the whole thing was invented by Berlin and Stockholm and that pogroms took place because the Polish Jews are Bolsheviks.

GENERAL AMNESTY URGED BY WORKERS

The time assuredly has arrived for a general amnesty to all political and class-war prisoners. The government can no longer withhold the amnesty without aligning itself openly, brazenly, on the side of capital and iniquity. Whatever the original purport of the war measures may have been, the incontrovertible fact is that they have been shamefully misused to gag the spokesmen of labor. Unless an advocate of a better life for the workers have a thorough monopoly on disloyalty, it is hard to explain away the circumstance that under laws ostensibly intended for the suppression of enemy agents the American government has locked into dismal jails the finest spirits among the leaders of the toiling masses.

The Espionage Act has been wielded by organized capital against those whom the prosecutors have learned to love and to trust. The leaders of the Socialist movement are in prison or on their way there. Members of the Industrial Workers of the World are in the federal penitentiaries.

Until now the war has constituted the blanket excuse for the relentless persecution, for the negation of those liberties which we had believed to be the very foundation of democracy, for the abrogation of the human rights. What purpose does the continued confinement serve at present — when Teuton autocracy is hopelessly humbled? What is the pretext? Do the champions of labor interfere with the successful prosecution of the war — the war which the President declared at an end in December? Do they give aid and comfort to the enemy — the enemy who is on his knees before America?

If the excuse for the jailing of class conscious workers is to hold water, a general amnesty must be granted forthwith. Else the government confesses its alliance with the foes of labor. The masses of toilers need honest and efficient leadership now, during the period of reconstruction, as never before. Yet those who are true and tried and dependable are behind the bars on the flimsiest of charges. Open the jails to the political and labor prisoners!

Italy has freed all her political non-conformists. The German autocracy released Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg even before the war was ended. Austria freed Adler before the revolution set all political prisoners at liberty. France, through Clemenceau, has promised a general amnesty. Know-

land has released the Sin Feiners and is well on its way towards a thorough amnesty. Only the United States, the cradle of democracy, lags behind.

Ye workers! Demand a general amnesty! Only capitalist greed can be benefited by the protracted imprisonment.

—Workers' Defense Bulletin

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by Executive Committee, Workers' Defense Union, at its regular meeting on Monday evening, May 26, 1919, in Room 405, 7 East 15th Street, New York City:

Whereas, The exigency of war — which led to an unprecedented restriction of the fundamental constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assemblage — is now over, and every pretext for further interference with these rights has been removed by the termination of the war, be it

Resolved, That we, the Workers' Defense Union of New York, representing labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, independent labor organizations, Socialist Party branches, Workmen's Circle branches, and other working class bodies, with a total membership of 500,000 working men and women, demand the immediate and complete repeal of the Espionage Act, and of all other war measures aimed at the limitation of basic political and economic rights and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn unqualifiedly the efforts being made by the reactionary forces in America to rivet upon the people of this country so-called "peace time restriction" acts, which would prevent the complete restoration of civil liberties and would inevitably hamper the peaceful solution of the labor problems.

SIMON SCHECHTER,
Secretary.

FRISCO METAL TRADES WILL CALL STRIKE

San Francisco. — C. F. Grow, president of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, has announced that a general strike will be called by the council if a satisfactory agreement to take the place of the Macy agreement has not been reached by July 21.

The employers have agreed to meet the employees July 15 to discuss the proposed new agreement, which provides a basic 44-hour week in all crafts and various other conditions.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

THE GREAT CLOAKMAKER VICTORY

Confronted with a victory like that of the Cloakmakers we are first beginning to realize how careful one must be in one's use of adjectives. We make use of the words "great," "gigantic" in connection with every labor victory even if it is of a kind that leaves many things to wish for. And now, with the cloakmaker victory an accomplished fact, we are baffled as to the choice of an adjective to characterize it. We will not exaggerate matters if we will call it a victory *par excellence*, for it has been greeted by a unanimous burst of enthusiasm on the part of the strikers, and this at a time when workers are particularly imbued with the spirit of picking flaws, at a time when many think they ought to and can obtain bird's milk.

But what matters it what designating term we use in connection with the victory! It is the greatest victory ever gained by the cloakmakers as well as by the labor movement as a whole, and this is what counts.

To be frank, there has been something the matter with the victories of Jewish workers. The more they won the more frequently they struck, so that outsiders would often wonder why workers should go out on strike before the shouts of the last victory have subsided. And from the demands advanced in the new strike the outsiders would gather the impression that the last victory was by far short of what the workers maintained it was.

The truth of the matter is that all these victories were victories, and then again they were not. The gains were mostly ephemeral and short-lived. The slightest changes in the industry would cause the "victories" to burst like so many soap-bubbles. The Cloakmakers' soap-bubbles. The Cloakmakers' Union was not an exception to the rule. Its victories, too, were like a house built on quick sands. They had a semblance of firmness and security while the atmosphere was undisturbed. But the least puff of breeze would send the structure tumbling.

Under the piece work system all the cloakmakers' gains in the long run proved worthless. Either the workers themselves, by fierce competition among themselves and by inordinate hustling aided by the employes to floor the recidivists; or it was the pigny of the sweat-shop employer, who, allied with workers as ready and willing as himself to work twice the clock around in 24 hours, was a constant menace and detriment to the well paid worker of the large factories. The competition of these voluntary galley slaves resulted in the creation of hundreds of pest holes and the passing of many large factories. Under those circumstances every victory won by the workers could be nothing but a bitter and cruel

piece of irony. The cloakmakers would build a card house and christen it "victory." Then a puff of wind, an accident, or a mischievous hand would destroy the flimsy structure—and the cloakmaker would again strike and again build a card house. And so it went on.

The present victory is great because it built on a solid foundation. The week work system together with a minimum wage scale and a 44 hour week—this is its granite bottom. The victory is no longer a passing shadow. It is a tangible victory. The cloakmaker can now lay hold of his gains. He knows precisely what he has won. His gain does not consist of an increase of so much per garment—something unstable and indefinite. He knows that he has gained a minimum of wages; that his wages in all probability will be considerably above the minimum but never below it, and that his normal work week will consist of 44 hours.

Those who remember the past strikes of the cloakmakers are probably surprised that the present one has ended so brilliantly and was marked by so much quiet enthusiasm. The memory is still fresh in the minds of many of the former strikers when the workers, instead of being grateful to the faithful leaders, would heap upon them vilification and scandal. "What has happened to the cloakmakers?" these old-timers wonder. "How is it that these perennial malcontents receive their leaders with ovations and bursts of joy and admiration?"

The reason is clear. All the victories of the past had in them the element of doubt and uncertainty. And the more the leaders would assure and reassure the rank and file the more the rank and file would feel that in all likelihood things would remain as of old. The ingenious arguments and oratorical devices of the leaders would result in the impression that something was wrong somewhere.

In the present victory there is no element of uncertainty. It is composed of finite, real quantities. No over-subtlety is necessary to explain the significance of the victory. Week work, a minimum wage, 44 hours a week. These things speak for themselves. They speak in terms intelligible to all. And it is because of this that the workers more than ratified the agreement worked out and accepted by their faithful and able leaders at the conferences with the manufacturers. The workers grasped at it as something they had been hoping for, whether they knew it or not, ever since they entered the industry.

No great far-sightedness on our part was required to foresee this, although there were many among the workers themselves who clamored against the new order to come. Now, however, all are satisfied. Even the erstwhile oppo-

nents are now ardent devotees of the week work system. Even the minority whom the Lord endowed with swift-moving hands and fingers, who used to earn so much more than the average worker and who feared that the new system would do away with their large earnings,—even these now realize their error. Many employers have signed agreements with their workers on the basis of wages that are far above the minimum. Employers realize that they can not get from the workers something for nothing. They know that if they are to get the benefit of the higher speed and greater skill of some workers, the latter too must share in the benefit. They know that a slow worker can not be faster than he can, but that a fast worker can work as slowly as an average worker, if he will get but the average wage. The cloakmaker understands that under the circumstances he needs no outside guarantees, that the guarantee resides in himself, in his diligence and efficiency.

The gains above mentioned would in themselves be sufficient to warrant enthusiasm on the part of the workers. But the agreement contains many clauses which make it really perfect. We cannot dwell on each of them separately for as we said, they speak for themselves. We will, however, point out two of these, in our opinion, the most important.

"The manufacturers must register with the Union their contractors and sub-contractors. No manufacturer may do work for another manufacturer against whom the Union has declared a strike. No manufacturer can send work to or buy garments from a manufacturer or sub-manufacturer who does not observe the Union agreement. No manufacturer can send work to or buy garments from the so-called Co-operative Shops."

The above is a textual paragraph from the agreement. It needs no explanation. Its every word sounds a death-knell to the sweat-shop. Sweat-shops could exist so long as the larger manufacturers could have their work done cheaper in the smaller shops. The existence of sweat-shops in the future has been made impossible. Week work, wage scales, and hours of work are to be the same everywhere. The large manufacturer pledges to the workers of his contractors and sub-contractors are to enjoy the same conditions of work as prevail in his principal factories.

There are some sentimental souls who feel pity for the "little fellows"—the poor sweat-shop masters. They consider it wrong on the part of the Union not to let these small manufacturers get on. But these sentimental souls must remember that the desire of small manufacturer to get on was at the expense of the happiness and very lives of tens of thousands of workers.

And who knows but that the reaction wrought in the cloak industry will have a boon also to those "sweaters." When we think of the miserable life these wretches lived, of their incessant toil, of the humiliations they had to undergo to get some work of the manufacturers, of the cruelty and dishonesty they had to practice toward their workers, one is inclined to think that they, too, will benefit by the revolution in the cloak industry, which at first may seem to them cruel.

Before long they will come to realize that by joining the Cloakmakers' Union they will be able

to earn their livelihood without undergoing the hardships and indignities of their position as "manufacturers."

What else need we say about the great victory!

Well, only this: The victory is so great, so sure, so well grounded that we are uneasy lest the workers themselves spoil it. Our workers generally forget those who made things better and easier for them. As soon as they gain their demands they forget the persons who, by skill and devotion, contributed most to the achievement. And although the cloakmakers are intelligent enough not to forget the debt of gratitude and loyalty they owe their Union, we feel that we must not be too sure of it, and we deem it necessary at the present moment, when the jubilation over the great victory is still on, to sound a note of warning, to remind them that the victory will have body and substance only while there is a strong Union to stand on guard, that the strength of the Cloakmaker Union is the best guarantee that the present victory will endure.

Now the Cloakmakers' Union is strong, and it is because of it that the present victory is enormous. If the cloakmakers are to continue in the enjoyment of the fruits of this momentous victory the Union must continue in its strength. If the cloakmakers think, as they well may, that the possibilities of further gains have not been exhausted by the present victory, they must see to it that their Union grow even stronger than it is.

As we pointed out last week, the ultimate goal has not yet been attained. There still lies ahead of us the great and inspiring goal—the total emancipation of the working class. And the road to it lies through strength and solidarity.

The Manufacturers' Association agreed to all the demands of the Union. But there still remain many independent manufacturers, contractors and sub-contractors to fight against. There is no doubt, of course, that the Union will come out victorious in this minor battle; but the struggle must go on unabated till there is no manufacturer employing fewer than 14 "machines," and till all these smaller manufacturers furnish acceptable security to guarantee their workers the conditions that now obtain in the factories of the manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association.

THE SITUATION IN THE WAISTMAKERS' UNION

The situation is really critical. We again attended a meeting of shop chairmen called by the Executive Board of the Union to talk matters over. Perhaps our warning of last week and the statements of president Schlesinger, brother Siegmán and others somewhat improved the situation. The waistmakers and obstructors may have caught a glimpse of the abyss for which they have been heading. But at the last meeting of the shop chairmen, we regret to state, we failed to see signs of improvement. The same hysteria, intolerance and phrase making were manifest also at that meeting.

The number of the misled and the misleading is small indeed, but this does not alter the situation. The minority is sufficiently large to interfere with the constructive work of the Union.

The Waistmakers' Union is now

The Aristocracy of Labor

By A. ZELDIN

The general strike movement in Canada has shown up the "labor aristocracy" in sharp relief. Whether the strike will succeed or not, one thing has been accomplished: the lines of demarcation between the various groups of society have been clearly marked. It has become evident that the progressive workman of America must not only fight against the money aristocracy but also against the labor aristocracy.

The latter is not a new phenomenon in American labor. Revolutionary American-Socialists and industrial workers waged a struggle against it also in the past. It was mainly a combat of words conducted in the revolutionary press. In some instances the labor aristocracy collided with the industrialists in the economic field but the struggle never assumed the present proportion.

The Socialist and Progressive labor press used to regret this distinction among the labor ranks. It considered it as a kind of civil war within the ranks of labor, which it is best not to carry to the attention of the public; it was looked upon as a temporary strife which will disappear as soon as workers will become class-conscious and understand their interests. The labor aristocracy has always been aware of its interests and it is wiser more so than ever. Instead of going hand in hand with the workers this labor aristocracy has chosen to go with the bourgeoisie and instead of supporting the workers in their struggle for a better life, the labor aristocracy is aiding the bourgeoisie in directing the general strike. The campaign of a few American Unions against the general strike in Canada is a dark page in the history of American Unionism.

What has happened in Canada? The metal workers throughout Canada went on a general strike demanding a 44 hour week and the right to collective bargaining. The employers promptly refused to recognize the union of the metal workers and agreed to the demand of shorter hours. Thereupon

confronted by the grave problem of how to deal with these circumstances. The Union wanted to give free play to all honest opinion, but the handful of extremists are bent on destroying the Union, whether they know it or not. They would do away with the "stale" issues of gaining higher wages and shorter hours for the workers — they want to do away with the system of exploitation, root, branch and all. And the method of attaining it is quite simple. They want to do away with collective agreements, with Union managers and business agents. A council composed of shop delegates, two from each shop, is to take the place of the existing Union machinery. The moment the delegates are chosen and the council convened the present system of exploitation will disappear never to come back.

It is clear that arguments are of no avail with these apostles of the absurd. Something more effective must be resorted to. The instinct of self-preservation should dictate the Union the steps to be taken to safeguard its gains of the past years and make future gains possible. The process of disintegration must be checked. The terms must be eliminated.

the Winnipeg Trade and Labor Council called a general strike of all union workers in Winnipeg so as to force the government to pass a law granting the workers 44-hour work week and to force the employers to deal with the workers collectively.

This was a very revolutionary move, but these are extraordinary revolutionary times, when even policemen and university professors have come to realize that their interests are closely allied with those of labor. Six large unions responded to the strike call, including those employees of the City Hall and other municipal bureaus who held what is called political jobs. The typographical workers and railway conductors and engineers did not join in the strike.

The railroads did not discontinue operation even for a minute. The conductors, engineers, freight agents, passenger agents, voted against a strike and together with the compositors they stood by the contracts they had signed with their employers, which they do not consider a scrap of paper and because they thought the strike was revolutionary.

The revolutionary aspect of the strike consists in that workers of less fortunate trades have had the courage of demanding that which the compositors and conductors had long been enjoying. The compositors and conductors cannot say, indeed, that an 8-hour work day is a revolutionary demand, for they themselves do not work more than 8 hours a day,

and the compositors even less. They cannot be opposed to the principle of collective bargaining because their unions operate on that principle. They cannot oppose the tactics of direct action because it is precisely in this way that their unions gained all their privileges. Only some three years ago the American railway workers gained an 8-hour day as a result of threatening a general strike and forcing Congress to embody the 8-hour day into law.

What they opposed must be the aristocratic strike.

They are in favor of direct action separately but against mass action of all. From their standpoint the metal workers would be entitled to a 44 hour week; even to a 36 hour week if they could gain it alone; but they are against other workers giving them aid. And this is the center of gravity of the entire situation. This standpoint of the compositors and the railway workers and others recognizes distinct groups within the working class itself, groups of aristocrats and plebeians.

On the face of it it seems that the only thing we can object to and regret is the fact that the compositors and conductors lack labor solidarity. But there is much more to it. It is not the question of sympathy but of class consciousness and it is a fact that these privileged workers are class conscious in their own way.

The compositors and railway workers belong to the privileged working class and in our society they constitute a separate privileged class. Their privileges are derived from the nature of their work. It is their fortune to be employed in the so-called key industries. And the more important an industry is to society the greater

the privileges the worker can command.

The railway industry, for instance, is of greater importance to modern society than the clothing industry. The cloakmakers may strike 2 or 3 or 4 months and society as a whole will not feel it, at least not to such an extent as to prompt the government to interfere and end the strike. But when the railway workers go on strike, the strike must at once be ended, or society will be in peril. The suspension of railway traffic only for a few days may cause famine among the millions of city inhabitants.

News papers again are the eyes and the ears of modern society. A city without newspapers is deaf and blind. The newspapers play an important part in the life of modern society. They regulate the life of the cities. They furnish us information of business, amusements, and all political predictions and speculations. And it is because of this that the compositors and the railway workers are privileged persons and enjoy higher wages, shorter hours and better treatment than workers in other industries.

At the present moment, when the less privileged workers seek by mass action to attain the level of the privileged we see that the labor aristocracy instead of sympathizing with the workers takes the side of the money aristocracy from which it derives its privileges.

It is possible that the non-privileged workers will gain their demands in spite of the obstructions of the privileged. Should the opposite be the case, the aristocrats of labor if they will not change their tactics will, in all probability, be branded as enemies of the non-privileged working masses.

STRAY OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT

By N. BUCHWALD

The evolution of strike technique in the needle trades has produced a new method of industrial warfare which is not unlike that of trench warfare. The readers of the "Justice" no doubt enjoyed the vivid and absorbing description of the settlement of the waistmaker strike in the series of articles by Elias Lieberman, entitled "How the Waistmaker Strike was Settled." Like all ingenious inventions the new method of winning advantages for strikers is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists in "sitting it through," as Lieberman so aptly put it.

I will probably not guess wide of the mark if I will say that the method of terminating the cloakmaker strike was to a large extent influenced by the wind-up of the waistmaker strike.

Trench warfare was the chief feature of the conference combats. The union and the cloak-makers fought obstinately, tenaciously, fought for every inch, for every point of vantage, but neither side would give pitched battle.

In the "Great War" trench warfare was resorted to either when both sides were at a deadlock or when peace feelers were sent out by one or the other of the belligerent sides. In the case of the cloakmaker strike there was no deadlock. The manufacturers knew they were hopelessly inferior both as to combative strength, and as to morale. The Union on the other hand was generous en-

ough, humane enough not to let loose upon the manufacturers an offensive that might have played havoc in their ranks. And so both sides dug themselves in.

The Hotel Majestic was the scene of this grapple. It was there that the Settlement Committee, headed by President Schlesinger conferred with the representatives of the manufacturers. They called it conferences. Perhaps technically the word applies. But if 55 sessions within a period of 2 weeks, or four sessions a day may be called "conferences", then hard labor in the Siberian mines must be termed "highly enjoyable pastime."

Poor General Strike Committee. They suffered one disappointment after another. The Settlement Committee played pranks with them. For three days or rather nights in succession they ordered the General Strike Committee to come together and hear the tentative agreement and pass upon it, so that no time is lost. And three times in succession the General Strike Committee met without hearing a word of the agreement. The Settlement Committee had a hard time of it from beginning to end, but the last few days were nothing short of an ordeal. But, to quote friend Lieberman, "they sat it through."

Well, they are a good-natured lot, these general strike fellows.

When on Wednesday night the Settlement Committee at last filed in the report on the agreement they were greeted with joy and enthusiasm that defy description. President Schlesinger looked tired — very tired. But he also looked like the race winner who is all out of breath but who came back with the trophies.

Maybe he was carried away by the ovations; maybe he too, felt drunk with victory, like his General Staff, the Strike Committee. But he would waste no time on sentimentalities. He proceeded at once to the reading of the agreement. How the agreement was greeted by the Strike Committee! Well, if you are a cloakmaker you ought to know. And if not there is no use attempting to describe the scene. Pen and ink and my humble talents balk at the task.

"It's a bit dull," complained to me one of the strike leaders who enjoys a good fight. "There is nobody to argue with, nobody to convince that we won, a lot. All are so darn happy over the settlement."

"Look here," I said, "there is one element that is surely not over-enthusiastic about the settlement."

"Who is that?"

"Why, the manufacturers!"

"I'll buy you a new hat," he said, "if you get me an admission ticket to their next membership meeting."

Labor Items

BUTCHERS WIN 48 HOURS

The Brooklyn Packers' association and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers Workmen's unions, No. 174 and 211, signed an agreement whereby 1,500 employees of sausage making and packing plants get the 48-hour week and a \$4 a week increase for the skilled men and \$3 a week for the laborers. One of the clauses in the contract reads that no laborer shall get less than \$25 a week.

The agreement calls for time and a half for overtime, five holidays and a board of arbitration. Another clause says: "We grant the 8-hour basis day, also the 40-hour guarantee, except in weeks where holidays occur the guaranteed time shall be 33 1/2 hours."

REPORTERS ORGANIZE.

Montreal, Canada. — Reporters on the French and English newspapers have organized a union with a charter from the international Typographical union. It is claimed that this is the first newspaper writers' union formed in Canada. The purposes are: "To promote the professional and general interests of the members by encouraging a higher professional standard, by raising the rate of remuneration, by regulating the hours of work, and by providing adequate compensation for overtime and special work."

INVITE LABORITES TO JOIN CHAMBER

Battle Creek, Mich. — The old trick of trying to lull labor leaders by offering them social position is being attempted by the Chamber of Commerce of Battle Creek. This body has invited the Trades and Labor Council to join the chamber of commerce, and to select three representatives who will be appointed members of the board of directors of the chamber.

Action on the request is being referred to the affiliated unions.

"40 DOLLARS — 40 HOURS" — NEW SLOGAN

"Forty dollars for forty hours," is the slogan that has been adopted by electrical workers in their demand for higher wages and a shorter working-week, at Detroit.

Already the contractors have yielded to the demand. The manufacturers of electrical appliances are resisting it and threatening to precipitate a general strike among the electrical workers.

Chicago electrical workers have a scale of 87 1/2 cents per hour.

Since May 1, Detroit has been seething with unrest. At the present time there are between 50 and 60 strikes in progress, and new ones are breaking out daily. High rents, shortage of housing prices and the growing pressure accommodations, excessive food or unemployment in many lines are behind the general unres.

GET FIVE-DAY WEEK

A strike of 4,000 men in the works of the Canadian Car & Foundry company in Montreal, after a contest of three days, end-

ed in an arrangement satisfactory to both sides. Two important features are new so far as Montreal industrial life is concerned. A five day week is provided for, and plans are agreed upon for closer co-operation between the corporation and its workers by means of an industrial council. "We are not out to beat the company," said the strikers, "we are out to show them that we are only asking what is right."

CHILD LABOR STILL TAXABLE RULES REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Washington. — The United States revenue department has ruled that the 10 per cent profit tax on establishments employing child labor will be collected, despite Federal Judge Boyd of North Carolina, who recently ruled that this act was unconstitutional.

The department says it has received no official information of the decision and will continue enforcing the law until he United States supreme court rules otherwise.

STEEL TRUST OWNS TOWN

Donora, Pa. — A new ordinance has been adopted by city council prohibiting labor he use of music in the streets or in halls and denying its representatives the right of free assemblies or free speech. One of the largest subsidiary companies of the steel trust is located here.

SUPPORTING LABORERS

St. Paul, Minn. — Sixteen unions, composing the building trades council, are on strike supporting the demand of the building laborers for an increase to 50 cents per hour, an advance of 10 cents, with a nine-hour day and union recognition.

CLERKS GET AN AGREEMENT

Richmond, Va. — Federal Manager George W. Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and the adjustment board of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of the same line have signed an agreement.

The right of the men to join the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the recognition of that organization; seniority rights, the eight-hour day; the 26-day month with specified holidays; pay for all overtime; an adequate jurisdiction clause, and vacation periods are agreed to.

PAPER MILL WORKERS MAKE HEROIC FIGHT

Bellwood, Pa. — A superb illustration of working class solidarity is being given by he striking paper mill workers of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

These 2,100 men and women have now been on strike for seventeen weeks in communities in which eight months ago there were practically no organized men except the railroad brotherhoods. Although the workers are in great financial stress, having already

lost \$85,000 in wages, there have been practically no desertions from their ranks.

Here are a group of workers who make book and magazine paper, yet at least ninety per cent of them are unable one of their earnings to purchase any books; so underpaid are they.

Three state federations of labor have come to their assistance by endorsing he strike and pledging financial support. These are the three states in which the paper mills are located — Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

Recently the "wood hicks", who get out the wood from which the paper stock for the six mills involved is made, have organized. There are about 1,000 of these woodsmen, and they are threatening to strike in sympathy with the mill workers. Also, the trainmen at Piedmont on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad have struck, refusing to handle the coal for the paper mills and thereby tying up all freight.

The strike arose from the attempt of the employers to break up the labor unions, reduce wages, and abolish the eight-hour day. All efforts of government officials to mediate and adjust differences were spurned by the masters.

SEATTLE LABOR FORMS CENTRAL BODY

Seattle, Wash. — Believing that the Cenal Labor Council of Seattle is devoting too much time to oratory, debate, reading of communications, and speeches by "labor leaders," some 55 local unions have started an organization called the "Federated Unions of Seattle."

This body, it is claimed by the promoters, is not to interfere with the work of the Central Labor Council, but is to assume authority on economic and industrial questions.

"It is our idea," says Archie Robertson, chairman of the publicity and speakers' committee, "to function as a delegate body of local unions dealing with our economic and industrial problems with the thought in mind of standardizing of contracts and agreements so that they will expire on the same date."

RAND SCHOOL SUMMER SEASON

The second summer season of the Rand School of Social Science of New York City will begin on July 7, 1919, and will extend to August 16th. This period will be divided into three terms of two weeks each. The aim of the summer courses is to give to people living outside of New York City an opportunity to study the social sciences, economics, and current history from the socialist point of view. At the same time, a visit to the school will afford an opportunity to exploit the rich vacation possibilities of New York City and its environs.

A large part of the courses in each term of two weeks will discuss thoroughly the world problems arising from the war just ended. The keenest minds and most eminent scholars in the radical movement, both industrial and political, will be found among the instructors and lecturers.

LOCAL NO. 41 RAISING DUES

(Continued from page 1)

We again wish to inform our members that only those that owe less than 4 weeks dues are entitled to sick benefit and that no one can receive benefit unless he notifies the Secretary that he became sick and is unable to work. No sick benefit is paid out any one that has not reported in time to give the members of the relief committee a chance to investigate the sick member.

Our Brownsville members ought to know that the library in our office was not established to keep all the books locked in the book case, but, that the books were bought for the members to read. The Educational Committee appointed Brother Trager as librarian and he is in the office every night until 8.30 to give out various books to the members who are interested in reading good books.

He has made it his business to have all the 80+ books in the library circulated among the members every other week. It is now up to all the Brownsville members to get busy and give Brother Trager something to do. The Educational committee is now making arrangements to open a library in the New York office, on condition that th emembers will make use of it.

We have made arrangements with Local 25, to have our members enjoy their vacations at the new Unity House that was recently bought by that local, for the same rates as are paid by their own members. All those who wish to go on a vacation should at once register in our offices for the time they would want to go, for it is essential to know in advance the number that will be able to go at one time.

H. ZUCKER, Mgr. Loc. 41.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation creating a permanent public employment service for the United States.

In letters to Representative J. M. C. Smith, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, and to Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor, he approved the general principles of a national public employment system unanimously agreed upon by representatives of the Governors of the States at the employment conference held last month in Washington, and transmitted an outline of a bill embodying those principles.

The outline calls for the continuance of the United States Employment Service, developed during the war, as a permanent bureau in the Department of Labor and in charge of a Director General appointed by the President, and a system of public employment offices, operated by the States and co-operating with the Federal Employment Service. The Federal Government would contribute funds to the States for the maintenance of their offices, which would work under standardized rules and regulations prescribed by the United States Employment Service, the national service handling labor clearances between States, inspecting and gathering of information as to labor and employment conditions. At the conference which agreed upon this outline were representatives of 30 States, including nearly all the industrial States, and representatives of employers and labor.



The paradoxical thing about the airplane is that it is not much good unless it is used up.—Boston Transcript.

"Miss Pacer" is a very bright woman, judging by my interview with her. "What did she say?" "Nothing, much, but she approved of what I said."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INVIDIOUS DISTRIBUTION

A colored sentinel challenged another colored soldier who seemed to be carrying something inside the lines. "Who goes there?" he asked. "Lieutenant with a jug of gin," was the answer. "Pass, Lieutenant! Halt, gin!" commanded the sentry.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hub—What did you do with all those unpaid bills, Alice?
Wife—I saw they were beginning to worry you, dear, so I destroyed them.—Houston Post.

A VERY OLD FAMILY

Miss Yellowleaf — "Yes, ours is a very old family. You know, we came over in the Mayflower."
Miss Cautique — "Indeed! And did you—er—have a pleasant voyage?"—Judge.

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The Executive Board has decided to pro-long the time of the payment of the \$5.00 assessment until the first of June. Any member who will not have paid the \$5.00 assessment will have to pay \$1.50 more, which is the International Assessment included, at present, in the \$5.00 for the special strike fund.

After June first, in other words, any member who will not have paid the assessment in full, will have to pay \$6.50 instead of \$5.00.

Executive Board, Local 80.
H. HILFMAN, Secretary

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In the Unity Colony

By STELLA HOCHMAN

Green, green, so green! Oh, what a delight to rest your tired eyes strained from the lurid grass of the city on that quiet, soothing color. My gaze feasted on the long stretch of even green grass, on the green trees inviting you to their restful shade, on the distant hills and forests. What pleasure to revel in the cool fragrance of the open country, to feel the wind, filled with the smells of grass and, earth play with your skin!

As I stood, taking deep breaths,

them, enough room for a whole city to live in, but, poor me, I forgot which house I was to live in. Now, the houses are not all alike — indeed there are no two alike. But they are all so charming and in such good taste. Not at all like the stiff country boarding houses we are accustomed to visit. They are dainty, well-appointed little houses, in which to spend your time pleasantly — if it should possibly ever happen that you would want to stay away from the lake and the woods

my clothes, and my woman's heart was glad. — Here, really was pure and simple comfort.

Just before dinner, an amusing incident occurred that made me feel devilishly happy. Let me go back a bit. You see, when the Unity House was the "Forest Park Hotel," it was frequented by the "high monkey-monks" of the Manufacturers. Well, a limousine rode majestically up to the Unity House, and a big, fat man wanted to know if this was the Forest Park Hotel. He was told

beauty of the place. The sun was a red ball sailing high above the green trees that form the background of the lake. Its reflection in the water made a wine-colored path in the water that contrasted yet mildly blended with the reflected deep blue of the clear sky. And then when I was on the tranquil water, slowly moving on its breast, I looked and saw again the vast expanse of heaven and earth that spread around me. While I thus mused on the scene, softly and slowly, the sweet young voices of my friends could be heard. Deeper sank the sun, sweeter sang the voices — singing songs of home and folk, songs that they all knew and loved, among which they had all been brought up — and again I thought with admiration of the meaning of "Unity Colony."

It was night and we were again gathered in front of the houses on the lawn. Some of us were stretched on the grass, some sat on the porches that faced the lawn and some swung gently on the benches that hung from the strong branches of the fruit-trees.

Some one struck up a tune on the mandolin, a Russian tune, and soon there were dancers and jiggers swinging to the familiar rhythm. We could hardly sit still. Feet were tapping and hands were clapping and voices helped the dancers along, until exhausted, they stopped. Then there came songs, all songs of all nationalities sung by all voices. What was the difference if there was no harmony, there was soul in those songs. Suddenly a girl laughed, she had just thought of something funny. She whispered it to her friend, and then both laughed, and then everybody laughed and laughed. What was funny? What



The estate of the Waist Makers' Union, Local 25.

trying to fill my body with clean wholesome air, I looked out beyond, far, far away to the end of things. Vast, open stretches of country spread an infinite distance before me, level and clean. I felt that I could walk over them lightly and never feel tired until I reached the dark blue mountains whose rounded tops blended with the sky.

And then the darkly-massed forest that holds a black secret in its midst, called to me to lose myself in its wild splendor. For miles and miles the trees rose one higher than another, until at last they could not be distinguished except as a dark patch on the distant horizon. And as I looked deep into this never-ending mystery, I looked down where I stood and I thought: This glorious country, this haven of rest and health, all this belongs to those who toil. Here on this blessed land, people shall live in unity and happiness, people who have known what it is to suffer, but who have not been crushed, people who are striving and winning. And as I looked, the full force and meaning of the name of the land I stood on fell upon me. I am now in the Unity Colony.

Then I remembered that I was dusty and thirsty, and that the dinner bell would ring shortly. But a curious thing happened. You see there are twelve houses running in a circle around a large lawn. Twelve houses, I counted

and the swings and the thousand and one interests that will lure you away. But still I could not recall to which house I had been directed. Whether it was the one built of the barks of the trees, that looked so rustic and comfortable, or the one next to it, with the steeple. Then again it might have been that one opposite, whose windows reminded me of chariot wheels, or still this one, that had a little porch, high up, from which one could see all the surrounding country. Well, it was pleasant enough to try to guess in which of all these very desirable abodes. I had been placed, but more practical needs urged me on to the "Big House" where the office is located, to discover where I must actually go. And there I met many of the Waist Makers happy, proud, delighted in their own Unity House, anxious to see everything and report to their friends in the city that a Paradise lay in the Blue Mountains waiting for them.

I was finally directed to my room — large, airy, clean and comfortable. It was far better than my room at home. Four large windows made it airy and bright. A large, soft bed covered with white linens, a dresser and two chairs formed the furniture. And then the joy of the new, white bath-room — with a white wash-stand and a white bath-tub. Later, as I looked around the room, my woman's eye caught sight of a spacious closet in which to hang

that the Hotel existed no more — that the whole seven hundred acres of land had been sold.

"Indeed, and who has bought it," he inquired.

"A trade organization!"

"What one?"



Lake and Swimming Pool.

"The Waist Makers' Union."

Thereupon one woman of the party cried out: "Come on, let's get away from here!" — We have strong suspicions as to the line of manufacture her husband is making his money from.

After dinner, at about eight o'clock it was still light enough to go to the lake and row. First, naturally we went to drink the sweet water from the spring that is near the lake. That water will put anyone in a good humor. There were boats out already. Again I yielded myself up to the

the difference. We are all happy and free, happy in our own Unity House and we laugh —

And I looked and thought — "Blessings on the Unity House."

\$7-DAY AND 44-HOUR WEEK

New Orleans, La. — The 44-hour per week and 87½ cents an hour are included in the new agreement secured from employers by Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union No. 58, which makes the daily wage \$7. The minimum wage for apprentices is 50 cents an hour.