

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT  
WORKERS' UNION

VOL. I Price 2 cents. Saturday, March 29, 1919. No. 11

## GREAT VICTORY OF THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

The strike of the White Goods Workers ended last Saturday in the greatest victory that could be expected.

This victory is well deserved. The strike was carried on with earnestness, determination, and a great deal of tact. The manufacturers were, of course, unpleasantly surprised by the way the strike was conducted, and they came to the conclusion that they would have to agree to the demands of the Union sooner or later. They very wisely decided to do it sooner rather than later.

From now on the White Goods Workers will work only 44 hours a week. One who does not know of the long, inhuman hours these girls worked in the past — only a few years ago — how they were compelled to rise before day-break and work ceaselessly till late in the evening, under poor sanitary conditions, can hardly appreciate the significance of the great victory, nay, of the great revolution that has been wrought. It must not be thought, of course, that all this has been gained in a few weeks of the strike, great and inspiring as it was. The victory is the result of many years of painful, strenuous work of agitation and organization; it is the noble fruition of the many years of great union activity, which was the more remarkable because it was carried on quietly.

It seems as if it is the appointed lot of the White Goods Workers' Union to do its work in quiet and obscurity. When it stepped forth into the recent struggle its older and much greater sister organization had already been in the field several weeks. Naturally this greater conflict attracted the entire attention of the public, as well as all the publicity, all the stir which makes the struggle so exciting, and to a certain extent, so interesting.

The White Goods Workers' Union fought in obscurity, in the shade. But its struggle was a determined one, and the result is the best proof of it.

With all our heart we, therefore, congratulate the White Goods Workers' Union both upon its brave fight and the brilliant result. We are sure that the Union will know how to make the victory secure, that with its thousands of eyes it will see to it that every point gained should not be a mere scrap of paper but a living reality. We need not call out to the White Goods Workers: "Guard your Union, guard your Unity!" They will do it without our warning. With their splendid fight they

proved how much they cherish their Union.

And in congratulating their Union we also congratulate the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and, indeed the entire labor movement upon having in their midst a Union which is as strong in peace as it is in war. We also extend our congratulation to the capable leaders of the Union, who stood by it since its very infancy and have grown to maturity and greatness together with it. Our heart-felt congratulations to S. Shorr, the manager of the Union, W. Davis, commander of the picket-committee during the strike and active organizer all year round, all others who fought so bravely and so ably. Our cordial thanks to Dr. Henry Moskovitz, who stepped in at the psychological moment with his suggestion that both sides meet in conferences, and who has so well carried out the mission he took upon himself.

But compliments are also due the Manufacturers' Association of the white goods industry for the farsightedness they exhibited in not protracting the struggle which could do them only harm. We assure them that the workers will know how to appreciate the fact that their employers acted as gentlemen and with a graceful gesture — whatever they really felt about it — admitted their defeat.

Now the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is again alone in the field. But it will not feel lonely. On the contrary, the fact that within the last ten weeks so many of its sisters won all

their demands, will infuse in them even more determination to see its own struggle through, whether it will take another week or another few weeks, till the stubbornness of Ladies' Waist manufacturers is broken.

This outcome is inevitable. And when the victory of the Ladies' Waist Workers' Union will also be an accomplished fact, the International as a

whole will celebrate the general victory on all fronts — a victory which only a mighty organization like the International could gain. The present struggle will long remain in the memory of both the manufacturers, the fighting workers and the labor movement as a whole, which followed with burning interest every phase of this great struggle.

## MARVELOUS!

It is now ten weeks that the Ladies' Waist Makers have been in the struggle, and the fighters are just as alert and as eager to win as on the very first day of the strike.

Is it not really marvelous? For ten weeks thousands of working girls have been on strike. The strike has cost fortune, but not only did the Union not decrease the amount of strike benefits — it even increased them, beginning with last week, as if it possessed Croesus' treasures. It did not even so much as hint to the labor movement that it is in need of funds, and a hint would be more than sufficient for financial aid to come forth.

Is it not really marvelous? And it is against this rock that all the arguments of the manufacturers are dashed to pieces. They may maintain that their workers were well off in their shops, that they led a life of ease and comfort there. But who will believe them when the

girls, who were so happy in their shops, are now, after ten weeks striking, determined, as ever, to win all their demands?

The stubbornness of the manufacturers will be shattered against this indomitable will to conquer, no matter how much longer the struggle lasts.

It is this gigantic power of the International, whose combative strength seems to be inexhaustible, that will destroy for ever the senseless wish of the manufacturers to break the Union.

But marvelous as this may seem, it is really quite natural. When the strikers reflect but for one moment what their lot would be if they returned to their shops defeated, beaten, without the protection of their Union, every ounce of their dormant energy leaps to life in them and they are as alert, as cheerful as on the first day of the strike.

Unfortunately for the manufacturers our strikers possess a vivid imagination. They can conjure up their future both as victors and as conquered, and this in itself lends them strength and determination at which the world marvels.

And the same is true of the International as whole. Every part of it is organically related to every other part. If the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is hurt, the pain is felt by the entire organism of the International, and it is for this reason that when the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is fighting, the fight is joined in by all other Unions of the International, near and far.

This is the great giant with whom the manufacturers, in a moment of fickleness and folly decided to match strength. The outcome of the contest is beyond doubt. This the manufacturers themselves are beginning to understand.

## CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF WAIST STRIKERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION BROKEN OFF

At the invitation of Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and of Dr. Henry Moskovitz, a member of the same Board, both sides, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers' association agreed to meet in conference with a view of arriving at a settlement.

This is the first meeting between the representatives of both sides since the strike began ten weeks ago.

The Conference Committee chosen by the general Strike Committee consists of B. Schiesinger and Ab. Boroff, representing the International, and H. Gusman, M. Berlin, Elias La-

berman, H. Beineksweiz, S. Levine, Z. Hyman, Miss Osginski and Miss Silver — all members of the Strike Committee. But unfortunately the conference has brought no results. On the question of discharge the manufacturers maintain the same position they held when the strike broke out. On one hand they ostensibly concede something, but on the other they want to get even more than they are willing to give.

We received the report of the failure of the conference just as we were going to press. We will report the matter at greater length in the next issue. Meantime the strike must continue with even greater vigor and determination than before.

# IMPRESSIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA WAIST MAKERS' UNION

By EILEEN A. KIENNA.

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia co-operating with the educational department of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union of New York brought me to Philadelphia last December to supervise the educational work of the union. For the first time in my life I have come into close contact with a trade union. For almost four months I have had a desk in the headquarters of the union. I have had free access to all the different offices, the manager's, the complaint clerk's, the secretary's. I have attended the union meetings, the executive board meetings, the chairladies' meetings. I have accompanied a group of girls going out at 7.30 P. M. to take down shop orders. I have walked up and down with them as they picked up a shop. With them I have lived through a period of several weeks when a strike was threatening, when, keyed up to the highest pitch of excitement, the members haunted the union headquarters to know the latest developments. I have seen them in their classes at school. I have had them in my own course in literature. I have watched them at their games and dances in the school gymnasium. I've gone to the theatres, concerts and operas with them. Never has it been my good fortune to be associated with a finer group of people, with a group more idealistic, more devoted to their organization. The union is to them an ideal, a religion—no sacrifice is too great to make for it. Chairladies willingly and gladly give hours of time to adjusting difficulties for which, of course they receive no pay. Price committees make the same generous sacrifice of their time. Why? It's for the union, the union they have struggled for, the union they have seen grow from a membership of fifteen or twenty to a membership of five thousand in a brief period of three years. They have denied themselves for it, they have gone on strike for it, they have picketed for it, they have gone to jail for it. The classes at school are first and foremost union classes, this is the union's first experiment in education, the reputation of the union is at stake, this experiment must be successful. Therefore tired as they often are at the end of the day's work, far away from the school as many of them live—no, they are not the most hearty they make the effort, they are present in their places at the appointed hour. Only one thing can tear them away from school—an opera or a concert—such an attraction they can not resist.

In addition to the regular night school classes in English and physical culture, the union has arranged two other courses, one in economics and labor problems by Prof. John B. Leeds of Temple University, and one by myself in literature—we are studying the modern drama at present.

And there are other educational activities not housed by the Southern High School. There is the Chorus Club with its own special teacher provided by the union. The Chorus Club has its lesson once a week in the headquarters of the union—in a room on the third floor where the union has installed

a piano. The guitar and mandolin club has its lesson in the same room under the direction of a special teacher, paid by the union. The members of Local 15 seem to regard the building that houses the union activities as a sort of home, as the center of all their interests. There is an atmosphere of cordiality and sociability about the place that seems irresistible. Girls out of work come and bring their knitting and sit about and talk; others seek out a quiet corner and read—it is always possible to get a book from the union's well-stocked library—Mr. Mindin, the librarian, is always there ready with suggestions when called. Still others go to the music room and practice on mandolins and guitars, or do the new dance steps they have learned at school. Little groups of men and women stand around and discuss the League of Nations, Socialism or what not. The union is a very real and vital factor in the lives of its members.

The idealism and enthusiasm of the members of the union makes itself felt in every direction. His passion for the finer things of life, his conviction, constantly expressed, that nothing is too good for the members of Local 15, that their desire for knowledge and art and beauty must be satisfied and that it is the union's duty to aid in that, permeates the whole organization. Nor has the manager a monopoly of idealism. It is also the spirit of the large group that is most active in all the work of the union. The members of the guitar and mandolin club are not satisfied to buy the ordinary, cheap instruments, they are paying from forty to sixty dollars a piece for their mandolins and guitars, buying them of course, on the installment plan. And again it was the union, by its guarantee that made it possible to get favorable terms from the company from which they are buying.

According to the night school system of Philadelphia every one registering in the school must pay a dollar, the dollar to be refunded at the end of the term provided the pupil has been present seventy percent of the school nights. Now when our Unity Center opened, it was the dull season in the trade, and the dull season this particular year was just a little duller than usual. It was plain that many would not be able to pay the dollar until they had work again. So at the suggestion of Mr. Silver the union undertook the payment of the registration fee—advancing the money until such time as those not able to pay were again at work. It is this human touch of the organization that makes it so loved by its members.

When the union moved into the new building at 33 N. 11th St., shop after shop sent great bouquets of flowers for the new officers accompanying them with congratulations on the more convenient and more commodious quarters.

At Christmas time the chairladies in the various shops quite generally received beautiful presents—flowers, trinkets, and so on from the workers in their shops in appreciation of the time and effort sacrificed in their behalf.

This generous and enthusiastic spirit of self-sacrifice that I have been trying to give some impression of are now finding expression in the cause of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of New York. No meeting takes place at which the New York strikers are not remembered, every week ten per cent of the wages drawn goes to New York. In many cases far more than ten per cent. Just the other day I heard our secretary and treasurer say to some one, "You have already given more than you should, I-wont take any more from you". Up to the present time the union has contributed ten thousand dollars to the New York strike fund and the contributions are still coming in.

But not only in giving money are the Waist and Dressmakers of Philadelphia active in the interests of the New York strikers, they are ever on the alert to see that no New York work is being done by Philadelphia manufacturers. They have grown quite "panicky" becoming suspicious on the slightest pretext. For Mr. Silver has been embarrassed more than once by an over zealous chairlady who has brought her shop down absolutely sure that her manufacturer was taking New York work, although after a thorough investigation it has been proved beyond the shadow

of a doubt that the suspicion was unfounded. I have heard of only one case so far in which it has been clearly shown that a manufacturer was doing New York work. I can not refrain from giving the details of this case. I had stepped into the office of our complaint clerk, Miss Ada Rosenfeld, to consult her about something. I was more than amazed to see that she was the Jewish girl with her hands and talking out something in Jewish, which I unfortunately do not understand; she was evidently in the greatest distress—Rachel weeping for her children could not have been a more tragic figure. Instinctively I drew back, to intrude at such a moment seemed untidling. As soon, however, as I could get hold of Miss Rosenfeld I hastened to question her. This is what she told me. This particular chairlady had discovered that her shop was doing New York work. Although she had instantly taken her whole shop down, still she felt personally defiled, unclean. When I stepped into the office she was wailing out in Jewish, "Oh, work is no more in me! To think that these hands, these hands of mine have been doing scab work! To think that I should have touched the dirty, vile work. He'll pay for this, he'll pay for these unclean hands of mine!" Before the shop went back to work again, the manufacturer had to contribute fifty dollars as a fine to the New York strikers' fund.

## 1919 VERSUS 1911

By ELIZABETH HASANOVITZ

Early morning late in March. In the warm air breezes are swimming, brushing against the passers by whispering into their ears the secrets of the forthcoming Spring. And the heart leaps with pleasant anticipation. For who does not long for the Spring with its romantic warmth, its fragrant beauty? who does not love the Spring with its warm air, its brightens life with new hope and courage.

But what clouded such cheerful morning? . . . I watched the "Picket Line." Another Strike for improvement of living conditions. The same old struggle so old and still so new.

Line after line of feminine forms; pale, worn out, but eyes glowing with faith, steps bounding with assurance, and on they marched before me. On they marched unmindful of the hired gangsters who would threaten to break their heads; unmindful of the police who arrest them in wholesale, unmindful of the judges who fine them without granting them a trial. On they marched fearless of the world, with belief in their righteousness.

My eyes followed them with admiration whilst thrills were running through me and my heart cried to them.

"I am proud of you little fighters, proud of your patience and endurance, proud of you who shape the future path to world justice."

Involuntarily my mind dug into the past, struggling—and a painful shudder embraced me.

An exciting history of our industry has. It is written with the flesh and blood of

our brave warriors who wrestled for the realization of a better life; it is written with the heart-rending loss of so many young victims, who were burnt alive on the altar of greed, on the altar of ignorance. Only eight years ago, in this month of March, on the 25th day, a hundred and forty-seven young workers were murdered through greed, murdered through carelessness, murdered through ignorance. —And on this day of March, remember the "Triangle fire."

Remember the scene of the burning building; the young unfortunates who were locked up and running around madly knocking at the locked-up doors and screaming for help; remember Those who tried to escape through the windows only to be smashed to pieces by the falling beams. Who will make such disasters impossible in the future? In this day of your struggle, hearken to them whose ashes cry out to you!

"Sisters and brothers! over our dead bodies you built an organization, to secure your safety, to secure your self-respect. Eight years ago when we were so helplessly organized, so weak, so helpless, we worked like slaves, we were kept behind locked doors so that no one could come in late or leave during working hours. We were not considered as humans of flesh and blood. Our life was valued only in terms of machine power, in terms of profits. We were treated as if we had no souls that could care for the beauties of life, as if we had no hearts that could feel and ache, and love and desire, as if we had no bodies that could become weary

# AMERICAN LABOR ITEMS

## A NEW SCHEME AGAINST STRIKES.

Olympia, Wash. — A bill before the Washington Legislature shows a new wrinkle in the campaign to stop strikes by law. The latest is that no strike shall be called until after a vote by the organizations involved, taken under the direction of the public election officials after 30 days' notice.

An employer is not interfered with in his right to close down his plant for any reason or no reason, but if his employees would suspend work to enforce their demands, the employer is given 30 days' notice with public officials controlling the election before employees can quit work.

The plan was considered seriously by legislators that a delegation of trade unionists appeared before a Senate committee to voice their protest.

"This is class legislation of the most glaring kind," declared President Short of the State Federation of Labor. The unionist told the lawmakers that if they passed the bill they will all the jobs with working men, "and all you would accomplish would be to bring law into disrepute."

"If you want to quiet the unrest of labor," he said, "you must remove the cause of that unrest. Efforts to resist increases in wages without efforts to reduce the cost of the necessities of life will fail, and they ought to fail."

## N. Y. CAR COMPANY HAS SPY SYSTEM TO KEEP WORKMEN IN LEASH.

Washington — The national war labor board has denounced the spy system of the Third Avenue Railway Company, New York City. The board recommends:

"All of the employees of this company should be free to organize and to join such unions as they choose. The company should not interfere with its employees in the exercise of this right. Discharges for legitimate union activities, espionage by agents and representatives of the company, interrogation of employees by officials of the company, and like actions, the intent of which is to discourage and prevent the employees from

and tired of the daily monotony from the bus and machines, the imprisoning shop walls, and the watchful eyes of the foreman. Oh, we paid the price of our own ignorant subordination. But we paid the price not in vain! For we taught you that in Unity is your Salvation!"

On this day of March together step forward with the torch of hope in your hearts, faith in the justice of your demands; by your present victory render impossible further murder, further starvation and further misery!

"Fear not the storm; it soon will be over and the sun will shine. Harken to the breezes that flutter in the warm air on this day of March. Listen to their whispers—they promise you the Spring. The Spring is coming and brings new light. You are that long awaited light and to you shall belong its glory."

exercising this right of organization, must be deemed an interference with their rights.

"The evidence submitted fully supports the charge that the officials of the Third Avenue Railway Company are violating the principles of the national war labor board in not permitting their employees to join such labor unions as they choose."

## AIN'T IT AWFUL!

New York.—The Engineering and Mining Journal is horrified at the thought of organized workers establishing a wage that will permit them to live in approximate comfort.

Listen to the wall of this publication:

"There is something abhorrent to the technical graduate in the idea of a union that has for its main object, or even one of its objects, the fixing or maintenance of wages. It is inconsistent with the popular idea of 'every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost', or, to put it in less homely terms, it is inconsistent with the American idea of independence."

The Engineering and Mining Journal offers no remedy for this awful state of affairs, which may extend to professional men, who are discussing trade union methods to maintain living standards. This is the reason for the editor's "we-view-with-alarm" stuff.

(Weekly News Letter)

## CHILDREN OF TEN EMPLOYED IN CANADA.

The Labor World of Montreal reports a case involving a boy of 10 who was wounded as a result of an accident on the second day of his engagement by the Dominion Textile Company, Limited. The child's arm had to be amputated. The matter was brought before the court, and the company was fined \$4,000—in favor of the defendant.

The laws of Canada prohibit the employment of children under 14.

## WANT BURELSON REMOVED.

Harrisburg, Pa., The removal of Postmaster General Burelson was urged in resolutions approved at a meeting of the State Federation of Labor Executive Council. The following information was forwarded to President Wilson:

"Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Executive Council, in session here, urges removal of Postmaster General Burelson because of treatment of employees and the un-American spirit revealed in the conduct of his office."—Clev. Fed.

## RECEIVE \$240 SALARY INCREASE.

Government employees throughout the country will receive a salary increase of \$240 for the next fiscal year, under section 6 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which has now passed the Senate. The House passed the bill some weeks ago, carrying this provision.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

In the last issue of the "Justice" we printed a letter which the International in conjunction with the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union, sent to the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, pointing out the advisability of calling an early conference for the purpose of effecting a mutual understanding between the Union and the Association before the season begins.

There are many important questions to discuss. The most important of these is the introduction of the week-work system which has been adopted at the convention of the International and ratified by a referendum vote of the piece-workers of the industry.

The Union has definitely decided in favor of week-work. But the manufacturers must have sufficient time to render the new system effective and efficient. This was the chief consideration of the Union in sending that letter.

It seems that the manufacturers, on their part, realize the importance of this matter. They were prompt in accepting the suggestion, as may be seen from the following letter:

March 24, 1918.  
The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,  
Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, Pres.

The Joint Board of Cloak, Suit and Reffer Makers' Union,  
Mr. Morris Sigman, Manager.  
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Your communication of the 15th inst. is before us, and in reply thereto, beg to state that we can meet in conference on a day to be agreed upon during the week of March 31st.

Will you kindly advise us of the number of conferees you will have present, and if your Secretary will communicate with our Mr. Ward, the time and place can be definitely decided.

Yours very truly,

CLOAK, SUIT & SKIRT  
MANUFACTURERS' PRO-  
TECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Saul Singer, Chairman

We hope that the conference will lead to an amicable understanding and that all possible hindrances to the normal progress of the great cloak industry will be prevented.



## THE UNITY CORNER

By JULIET STUART POYNZ



The Unity girls enjoy strikes. Are they downhearted? Never! Just to celebrate the good time they are having on the picket line the forty residents of Unity House gave a dinner last Saturday at the Unity House in honor of Scott Nearing. We are quite sure that the Union League Club up on Fifth Avenue never gave a better dinner in honor of their pet Bolshevik-hunter. As for the spirit none can equal the Unity spirit. Sadie Rakoff acted as toastmistress and introduced the speakers. Comrade Nearing was given a warm welcome, and great were the regrets when he had to hurry away to a lecture. But Mrs. Nearing and two sturdy little Nearings stayed a while to represent the family. I hate to be materialistic but I want to say that that Unity dinner was generally agreed to be the best that the guests had eaten for a long time. Evidently co-operation is the solution for many of our troubles. The Unity girls have a beautiful home, finely furnished, with all the comforts of home including an excellent cook and a much-beloved house-keeper who is one of the girls herself, and, wonder of wonders, they have succeeded, in addition, in putting several hundred dollars in the bank. Just let us get this strike off our shoulders and we girls will show the world something about co-operation.

The Unity Observer went down to the picket line last week to see what was happening. In about five minutes she saw enough to make her a Bolshevik forever. I am going to tell you about it all some other time, for it's a long story. But right now I have a question. Why are we ready to be attacked and beaten by gangsters and police ten times a week, and even to the workhouse once or twice in between times, and yet we are all too indifferent to

take a little trip down to the City Hall, and get the vote that will put these fellows out of business? Thugs in police uniform, grafters on the judge's bench are a disgrace—to whom? To those that let them stay there. They seek to heaven—not of their own wickedness, we all know that, but of the political ignorance of the workers. I say, girls, if you get into another strike without having taken out your citizenship papers, you will have yourselves to blame for what you get. Let us wipe out this disgrace—our own laziness in taking the power that has been given to us.

## Now is the Time

Wake up, ye Knights of the Needle and Thread,  
The night of your bondage is waning;  
For the time that is here will not come again,  
This morning of freedom that's dawning.  
Now is the time for your best endeavor,  
Now when your fingers are touching life the prize;  
Be ever alert, stand by each other,  
Get ye together—ORGANIZE.

Wake up, ye Knights of the Needle and Thread,  
See ye not the new era approaching?  
Would ye live the same lives over again,  
That the Cat's tongue is now reaching?  
Your duty's before you, the need of the hour,  
Heed not the tongue that fools you with lies;  
'Tis only the ignorant that tyrants can lure,  
Get ye together—ORGANIZE.

—J. G. NANTZ

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

Those who followed attentively the issue of the present great, epoch-making strike of the Waist Makers will surely be glad to learn that last week the Manufacturers' Association took the first step toward the full recognition of the just and indisputable demand of the Union.

The Manufacturers' Association, when it decided to precipitate the struggle and match its strength with the Union declared that the main issue was not the 44-hour week, nor the advance in wages, but the question of discharge, their right to fire workers at will. If, however, an employer should discharge a worker for union activity, the Union may prefer charges against him, and if the Union succeed in proving its case against the employer, the discharged worker is to be reinstated and paid for lost time.

But it is a well known fact that when an employee is discharged it is not always easy to establish the real reason for the discharge. Let us take the case of a member of the price committee of a shop who sees to it that the manufacturer does not defraud the workers in fixing the price of a certain piece of work. The employer will grit his teeth and bear it for a while—since he cannot help it—but he will nurse a grudge against the "troublesome" worker, and two or three weeks later will be finding all kinds of fault with the workmanship of this employee, and by many and trifling petty annoyances provoke unrestrained language on the part of the worker. The discharge of the worker follows: There is enough ground for the discharge. The worker used abusive language against the employer in the presence of all the shop workers, and the provocation of the moment may not have been sufficient to warrant such language. How can it be proved that this worker is really a victim of his loyalty to the Union?

It was therefore clear to the Union that by making an exception of the case of union activity in the question of discharge, the manufacturers were merely pulling wool over the eyes of the public, and that their real intention was to have unrestricted freedom in the matter of firing workers, which would naturally lead to a gradual loss of prestige by the Union, till the latter be disrupted entirely.

The Union, of course, never took the position that the employer may not discharge a worker under any circumstances. This would be sheer absurdity. The Union always admitted

that there may be cases when the employer is fully justified in discharging a worker; for instance when the latter maliciously and intentionally turns out bad work or destroys material; or when he is charged with the queer notion that it is his highest duty to demoralize the system existing in the shop. The Union never disputed and never intended to dispute the right of the employer to discharge workers in such and similar cases. In many cases when workers were discharged the Union did not protest, seeing on the face of the evidence that the employer might have been justified to a certain extent. Only in cases where in the opinion of the Union there were not sufficient grounds for discharge or where there were strong reasons to believe that in discharging the worker in question the employer wanted to make him suffer for his devotion and loyalty to the Union, for his courage in defending the interests of the Union in the factory, did the Union protest the case. It is in such cases that the Union demanded an impartial chairman to hear both sides and decide in favor of one or the other on the merits of the evidence brought out. Should the case be decided in favor of the worker the latter was to be reinstated in his job.

Nothing can be more plain, reasonable or fair. But the Manufacturers' Association of the Ladies' Waist trade refused to accept this arrangement. "The right to discharge workers is sacred", they maintained. "No one but ourselves can decide on such things. We hire the workers and we must reserve to ourselves the right to fire them. We need give no account to any one, unless the union can prove that the worker is discharged for union activity."

We will not go into the question to what extent the attitude of the manufacturers is contrary to every sense of justice and fairness and that it is not at all in keeping with the spirit of our times, when the worker realizes that he is not a mere commodity to be bartered about but a human being. It is sufficient to state that such was the stand the manufacturers took. They wanted no judges nor defendants; they wanted no trials, no meddling of outsiders in their affairs; they wanted to run their own business without interference on the part of strangers.

But last week they changed their position considerably. Last week they admitted that they would be willing to treat with the Union on the basis of submitting any question of dis-

charge to an impartial chairman, but that the chairman should merely express his opinion as to which side is right. Should the decision be made against the employer the latter is to make the award, that is he is to have the alternative of reinstating the worker or of giving him a certain monetary compensation.

From this we see that after a struggle of two months the manufacturers finally abandoned their position of their absolute right to discharge their employees. They are now willing to admit that each case of discharge may be protested by the Union and that they must submit to trial and investigation. By conceding that they have abandoned the so-called "principles" upon which they defended their stand.

So far so good; but the manufacturers vitiate their suggestion by making the immoderate demands that they, as the defendants, should have the right to pronounce the verdict!

Their original position of refusing to have any one interfere in the question of discharge—brutal as it was—was logical and consistent. The new position of the manufacturers, however, is highly illogical. On one hand they admit that their right to discharge is not absolute and should not be so, for they may often be in the wrong, and they agree, therefore, that all discharges, for whatever reason, may be brought before a tribunal; on the other they want to deprive the tribunal of the right to render verdict and reserve this right for themselves.

The common sense of it would suggest just the opposite: that in case a worker is discharged without just reason, the judge is to ask the worker whether he wants reinstatement or a monetary compensation.

It is possible that in many cases the worker would choose to leave the place where he had been wronged and accept a monetary compensation. We, on our part, are inclined to believe that this would be true in the majority of cases, for no worker with a sense of self-respect would wish to force himself on the employer, to stand the sight of the man who wronged him so, and to continue to work for him. But the choice is to remain with the wronged worker and not with the employer whom an impartial chairman pronounced in the wrong.

We consider, therefore, the fact that the manufacturers got off their high horse of two months ago and are ready to concede to the demand of the Union that all cases of discharge be submitted to an impartial chairman, and also the fact that the Union had the courage not to be hasty in accepting the offer, which contains an illogical element invalidating the entire offer—we consider both these facts as a great moral victory of the Union. The complete victory is sure to follow. The manufacturers will realize that by granting a proposition they must also grant the inevitable corollary; and the fight will be won through the workers' determination, steadfastness and clearness of purpose.

## THE CHIEF CAUSE OF LABOR UNREST

By A. ZELDIN

The cause of all revolutionary outbreaks, uprisings and manifestations is the dissatisfaction of the laboring masses with the lower class of society. It is therefore proper to ask the question: why are the workers now so restless, why are they so discontented?

If we are to take the opinion of the statesmen and politicians, daily repeated in the capitalist press, the workman has no cause to be dissatisfied. They picture the workman as a man with a sound view on life, a sober mind that will not be misled by chimeras. He is a law-abiding, order-loving man who respects the existing political institutions, who has a profound love for his home-land, for his wife and children, who has no cause to be discontented if only he can satisfy his wants and the wants of those immediately depending upon him. He is represented as a conservative man who has no patience with all these abstract theories and experiments.

Why, then, is he dissatisfied?

The answer is that the workman is not at all dissatisfied. If there are malcontents among the workers, the statesmen and politicians say, they are not workmen in the proper sense but chronic idlers, parasites, people who have become used to easier to live at the expense of the toil of others, than to make a living by honest work. This is a kind of criminal class which

gives origin to thieves, house-breakers, etc., a class which society must keep in check with all the strictness of the law.

In this class are included all extremists, such as anarchists, I. W. W.'s, revolutionary socialists, direct actionists and others. At the present time, after the war has stirred up the world, these people raised their heads. It is a favorable time for urging unjustified, "unofficial" strikes and uprisings. Besides, these people are not working alone. Directly or indirectly they go hand in hand with foreign agents and spies who seek to create unrest in certain countries in order the easier to carry out the political plans of their own countries. The "German Agents" are from the standpoint of the statesmen and politicians still active in England, in Argentina and other countries, where great strikes have occurred. In America it is the fault of the foregoing "radicals", who are being arrested and deported.

The real workmen, the masses of workmen, have confidence in their governments and in their recognized union leaders.

What is greatly emphasized in the view on labor unrest is that the "class hatred or class struggle is foreign to the workers. The workmen, know that their interests are closely bound up with the interests of the capitalists.

They realize that they must live in peace with the capitalists is order that the wheels of industry keep turning; that should the industries stop the workmen will be the first to suffer.

This opinion is also entertained by big capitalists, by big and small judges and even by some labor leaders of the sort that is called in England "labor bosses". This opinion is repeated in all patriotic societies by all respectable citizens, whenever they get an opportunity to voice their opinion on labor matters.

The argument they advance is not a new one. In all greater and lesser conflicts between workers and capitalists, the capitalists always advanced and defended this argument. The argument is true in part but false as a whole.

It is true that the workman is a peaceful man and is content with very little. It is also true that he is patriotic. It seems that of all classes of society the working class is the only one to put the national interests above those of his class. In national crises the workman was the one who paid with his life and welfare more than all the other classes combined, simply because he is the most numerous class of society. It is also true that the workman has a sound view on life and is opposed to all kinds of social convulsions, may it be financial or industrial panic, or wars, or mutinies, or uprisings, or revolutions, for he learned from experience that in every such upheaval he is made the scapegoat.

It is also true that the workman is greatly interested that the wheels of industry keep turning. Not having other means of subsistence except his labor energy he is naturally anxious to have customers for his labor power. If he has no demand for it, it means to him starvation.

What is not true in the argument are the assertions that the workman is content with existing conditions and that the feeling of "class hatred" or class struggle is foreign to him. It is, therefore, also not true that the discontent is provoked by "special agents," or "professional agitators," to use the bureaucratic terms.

Those who view the labor question with open eyes have long realized that the chief cause of labor unrest, in the past as well as in the present, has been the realization on the part of the workman that he does not get from society the treatment that he deserves and is entitled to. He feels that in spite of the fact that he creates the riches of the world he gets the least share of the nation's riches, while the non-productive classes get the largest share of the riches created.

During the war this realization has come to him with even greater force. In spite of the fact that the politicians and the press kept assuring him that the war was being fought for higher ideals, he saw how the capitalist interests that had been exploiting him before the war, exploited him still more during the war; how the capitalist interests took advantage of the national calamity to amass huge, fabulous fortunes.

Now, after the war, he sees how the capitalist interests tighten the strings of the gold

## The "National Security League"

During the war there appeared on the surface of public life in America an organization which styled itself "The National Security League," and in keeping with its name, it set out "to save the country." The League spent large sums of money on its activities, and it was generally assumed that the League was an organization of patriotic capitalists (and what capitalists are not patriotic?) who were concerned with the public welfare alone.

The "National Security League," became rather popular. On various occasions it was spoken of as the guardian of the poor, helpless American people.

When America entered the war, and raids on "slackers" began in New York, and soldiers stopped men in the streets, it was known that the League had a hand in it. They aided in persecuting the peaceful citizens of New York who were dragged to the barracks without cause or warning.

Only recently, when soldiers and sailors "took the law into their hands" and became "bolshheviks" the other way round, and obstructed socialist and radical meetings, it was again strongly hinted that the "National Security League" was involved in it.

If the "patriotic" League had stuck to this activity alone, it would, perhaps, still be in a position to go on with its "sacred work" and would go down in history as a savior of the country, as an organization which practically prevented the ruin of the country.

But the League went a bit too far. It began mixing in politics. It began attacking some congressmen on the ground that they were not patriotic enough, thinking that it could do it with the same impunity as attacking socialists.

This was a fatal error on the part of the League. The congressmen at Washington were aroused by this attack, and the result was a Congressional investigation into the nature and origin of this League. The Congressional investigation committee has now completed its report and it has many interesting things to say.

First it was learned that the prime movers of the "National

bags they accumulated and leave the war ruins and wreckage for him and his children to pay for.

He also sees how the governments who now pretend to stand above all classes, and who are to guard the interests of the community as a whole, really go hand in hand with the capitalist interests. He sees it from the fact that the governments try in every way to shake off the public enterprises that have been introduced during the war and transfer them back into the hands of private individuals for private profits.

He sees how the governments do all they can to return things to their old state, even if it is to mean worse conditions for the workmen than before the war. He protests but his protests are

Security League" are large financiers who are closely allied with "big capital" abroad. The president of the League, a certain Mr. Menken, is a big corporation lawyer who represents here so many corporations, that in the witness chair he could not enumerate them all from memory. Besides he represents interests and governments abroad. The same is true of his first aide, a certain Mr. Orth. It was also brought out that the League was supported by the Carnegie Corporation, by Pierpont Morgan, and John D. Rockefeller. The Carnegie Corporation alone put into this League some measly \$150,000.

The Congressional investigation committee hints some very uncomplimentary things about the gentlemen of the League.

Here is a short extract:

"It would be impracticable in this brief report to show all the foreign entanglements which brought this League into existence. But it must be remembered that it was born in London, in the head of a lawyer who represents the sugar, steel, and other large interests in this country as well as on the other side. And that the very foundation of the League in New York was laid by men who represent similar interests.

"Is it not remarkable that the 'National Security League' was born in London, got its nourishment and strength in New York through the interests of other countries, and was later used in politics by the same foreign interests?"

Poor workers of the "National Security League"! What evil spirit insured them to start up with Congressmen?

## Bolshevism in the Gloom of Gold

We need hardly say that the American press has little love for Bolshevism. It is true that since Lenin and Trotsky took over, or rather, seized the power in Russia, not a day passed but the American press had something to say about Bolshevism or Bolshevism. The bolsheviks in Russia surely have no cause to complain that they have not been getting enough publicity in the American press. If the bolshevik government of Russia had its press agents here they could never get here as much paid publicity as the news-

a voice in the wilderness. It is therefore quite natural that the workman return to his old economic weapon — the strike — at least to regain what he lost during the war. During the war he lost in the high prices of life-essentials more than he gained in higher wages.

The workman really remains the same peaceful man, but with a little more realization of his power and with more determination not to let himself be deceived. If he got at least a part of what he thinks he is entitled to, he would probably be content with it for the sake of peace.

Revolutions are being made only when the masses come to the realization that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

papers have been giving them free of charge.

You understand, no doubt, why it is so. Bolshevism is a sensation, and what is there the American press will not do for the sake of sensation? The press reports and comments were, however, anything but complimentary to the Bolsheviki. Our pen-butchers have been skinning them alive.

But this week another breeze began blowing in the American press. Suddenly a representative of the Russian soviet government appeared here with a terribly long name — Ludovic Christian Alexander Karlovitch Martens — a name that only a Bolsheviki can afford to bear. This Martens, etc. quickly succeeded in changing the tone of the newspapers.

Until now the papers have been in the habit of speaking of the Bolsheviki as a mass of paupers and ragamuffins. Now comes this representative with his long name and announces that he is here to do business in the name of the soviet government, and that he is ready to deposit in the banks of this country \$200,000,000. This heap of gold dazzled every one's eyes. The newspapers began at once to write in a tone of deference, and who knows but this may lead to the recognition of the soviet republic on our part. Martens sent his credentials to the State Department at Washington, and the matter will no be so very easy to decide there.

But whether our government will recognize him or not, he is already recognized by the business world. It is true he is a Bolsheviki, but he speaks of millions of cash money. According to newspaper reports agents of various business firms daily besiege his offices in their eagerness to enter into business relations with him.

It seems that in the gleam of gold Bolshevism has assumed quite a different aspect. The newspapers were quick to discover that the "American prisoners in Russia are treated well." And who knows what other goods things the newspapers will soon discover about the Bolsheviki, whom they were in the habit of denouncing so bitterly?

## WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS?

There are 250,000 children working in the varied industries of Massachusetts.

Thousands are working at machines under conditions which are a menace to lives and health.

Stockholders are insisting that earnings be kept up and dividends not reduced.

Mill agents are always hard put to keep down wages and prevent reductions in hours.

Textile and other factory workers have an endless struggle for living above the existence lines.

Hunger and want are ever a menace to the families that send these children to the factories.

Poverty and destitution is for them always just around the corner.

Who is furnishing fertile soil for revolutionists' propaganda?

—Cleveland Federationist

# CLOAK AND SKIRT CUTTERS AT A STORMY MEETING RATIFY NEW AGREEMENT

By A "JUSTICE" REPORTER

A special meetin of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer Cutters was held last Saturday afternoon at Arlington Hall. The special order of business, as announced, was the report of the Executive Board on the new agreement that the Joint Board had drawn up and submitted to all the locals for ratification. And, indeed, the meeting, which lasted some four hours, was devoted entirely to the discussion of the various provisions of the proposed pact.

Discussion is a mild term to use here. What actually filled the time of the meeting was a heated, animated debate, in which all present took part more or less; in which every one was vitally and genuinely interested; in which sentiment and passion was mingled with sound, pertinent argument cleverly marshalled; in which Brother Berlin, President of Local 10 and chairman of the meeting had his hands full holding the unruly ones in check.

What precipitated this verbal battle was the reading of the wage clause of the new agreement as it applies to the Cloak and Skirt Cutters. The proposed wage scale calls for a weekly wage of \$42 for the Cloak, Suit and Reefer Cutters and \$39 for the Skirt Cutters. The sentiment of the meeting was at first opposed to this apparent injustice toward the Skirt Cutters, who, it was argued, were just as good mechanics as the Cloak Cutters, and were certainly just as much dominated by the grocers' and butchers' bills as their cloak brethren. "Equalization,"

was the cry of cloak and skirt men alike.

It took all the reasoning power and lung power of the officers of the Union and members of the Executive Board to convince the rank and file that the new scale was not intended to discriminate against a portion of the membership, but that it was the best the Union could hope to get under existing circumstances. The inequality of wages of the Cloak and Skirt Cutters is of old standing, dating back to 1910. The Union since then has been trying to do away with this inequality, but it could not be done in a jump. The best that can be done now is to decrease the margin of difference. The new scale of wages calls for an increase of \$7 per week for the Cloak men and \$3.50 for the Skirt men, or an increase over the present scale of 20 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

These and many other equally valid and pertinent arguments were presented by Sam Posner, chairman of the Executive Board and vice-chairman of the Joint Board, by Max Greenstein, manager of the Cloak division, and others. When the question was taken to a vote the recommendation of the Joint Board was carried by a large majority.

Other demands covering the entire industry were ratified without much debate. Among these the chief are the 44-hour week and straight week work.

A resolution was also adopted that if in any shop a special time agreement will be made the Cutters are to be included.

## AMONG THE LADIES' TAILORS

By HARRY HILFMAN  
Secretary Ladies' Tailors' Union Local 80.

The Ladies' Tailors are more interested now in their Union than ever before. Though we did not have local meetings for a long time, the shop meetings are proof enough.

The workers, after a long and strenuous day's work, come to the office of the union and stay there till late in the evening, discussing shop matters with the officials of the Union.

We have already reported that through the intervention of the Union the wages of the workmen have been raised in several shops. We can now announce a few more firms where the workers obtained an increase of from \$2 to \$4 per week. The firms are Roth & Carnegie; Apisdorf, Bergdorf & Goodman; Weinstein Bros; Madmæ Frances, Madame Thurn, Joseph, Schanbaum, Stern & Blank, Becker Bros, Elgarten, Brankl, Weiner, Holtz, Granowitz, Kantoff, Brown Bros, Heffer and Jacobs.

An organization committee has been recently formed to organize a number of shops still unorganized. It is doing its utmost in this direction.

The following letter was sent to every member:

"We have at various times struck for better conditions. Positions were won, lost and again regained. During the memorable strike of 1917 we have succeeded to put our Union on a sound footing. Two year agreements were signed with the manufacturers. The improvements gained are well known to you.

In 1915 we have, through the strength of our organization, procured an increase in wages, the need of which was felt then and, we dare say, is even felt to-day.

The agreements with our manufacturers expire on September of this year and new agreements, with better conditions, will have to be negotiated for. Local No. 80 is to-day more powerful and influential than ever, but we must never lose sight of the fact that "preparedness" is most essential now. Actual preparation now, so that, if it becomes necessary to wage a strike against our employers, we should come out victorious, become necessary.

One of the means in the line of "preparedness" in addition, of course, to the loyalty and devotion of our members are Finances. Accordingly, the Executive Board of our Union, after due consideration, decided to recommend to the members that a tax be levied on each individual member, payable before the expiration of the present agreement. You are, therefore, requested to attend a general member meeting on Monday, March 31st, 1919, at 7 p. m. at Brevoort Hall, 154-6 E. 54th St. near 3rd Ave., where only the question of the tax will be considered and acted upon. Come to this meeting and demonstrate your loyalty to our organization.

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.



### The Lockout.

Wife (to her husband) — Well, what do you mean by coming home at this hour?

Husband — Let me in, M'rin. Just came from the meeting of the union. Been considering what we'd do about the next strike.

Wife — Well, you just sit down on the doorstep and consider what you'll do about the present lockout.

And she slammed the window.

Doctor — You must avoid all excitement; must cut out beer and whisky, and drink only water.

Patient — But, doctor, the idea of drinking water excites me more than anything else. — Boston Transcripts.

Miss Gush — J just adore cavalier, don't you?

Miss Green — I never heard him except on the phonograph. — Houston Post.

"Some say you can't get free professional advice."

"Can you?"

"To be sure you can. Your doctor will talk law as long as you will listen, and your lawyer will give you medical advice on any ailment you want to bring up for discussion." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

### His Money's Worth.

Client — "But you tell me of nothing but misfortunes."

Fortune Teller — "Well, what did you expect for half a dollar? That you will inherit a fortune or marry a millionaire?"

### CHILD ILLITERACY ALARMING.

Washington. — An alarming percentage of illiteracy among certain groups of working children is disclosed in figures made public by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor. These figures are based on the experience of the bureau in issuing federal certificates to children going to work in five states where state certificates were not acceptable for the purpose of the former Federal child labor law.

More than one-fourth or 5,294 of the 19,546 between 14 and 16 years of age to whom certificates were issued could not sign their own names legibly.

In the five states where 18,379 white children between 14 and 16 were certificated, but 742 had reached the eighth grade in school. Of 1,168 colored children only 40 reached the eighth grade.

In other words, 96 per cent of the white children and 97 per cent of the colored children granted certificates had not reached the eighth grade.

The union label is a standing declaration of the moral duty devolving upon the purchaser to inquire into the cost at which an article is produced, as well as the cost at which it is sold.

## TO EXTEND OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

The following letter was sent out to all the International locals in the country:

March 27, 1919.

To all affiliated locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

### Greetings:

Since I took over the work as Educational Organizer of the International, I am trying hard to introduce educational activities wherever our members are. In New York and Philadelphia we have our regular activities in full swing. Details of which are published in our official weekly "Justice". "Gorechtigkeit" and "Ginastika", and from time to time, in the local daily press. But it is not so with the other towns, and although I have repeatedly appealed through our official organ to our locals about arranging such activities, I have not obtained any answer. This is why I am writing to you, to let you know that our Extension Educational Service, established lately, is ready to help you. You may, at any time, communicate with us as to arranging your lectures, classes, debates, concerts, etc., or any other features of an educational character that you may feel your members are in need of. We may be able to help you a great deal. We may advise you

how to use the public school buildings, public libraries, etc. for your purposes.

At any rate, communicate with us. Tell us about any educational activities you have arranged, their effect upon the members, the average attendance. Tell us about your plans for the future in this field. Make it your business to write me once a month.

Have you an Educational Committee? If so, send me their names and addresses. If not, elect one, and let me know who they are.

Fraternally yours,  
S. LIBERTY,  
Educational Organizer.

### OUR COURTS.

In opposing a wage increase for judges of the court of appeals, Senator Graves of Buffalo, N. Y., said:

"We want more humanity in our justice. The courts to-day are loaded with men, 90 per cent of whom could not earn outside what they are now paid by the State. In many instances they are lacking that social sense, that human touch, that makes jurisprudence what it ought to be. They have not enough human sympathy. As long as the temper of the courts remain what it is to-day, I am opposed to increasing salaries."

# WHO OWNS U. S. A.?

More than three-quarters of the income which goes to the rich people of the United States, is the form of rent, interest and profits.

The United States Department of Internal Revenue has just published a summary of statistics of incomes based on the income figures for 1916.

At that time there were 429,401 people who received "taxable" incomes. That is, incomes in excess of \$3,000 for single persons and \$4,000 for married persons.

The total amount of "gross" income received by these people was \$5,350,000,000. One-fifth of this total was income from personal services, either in the form of salaries or of professional fees. Three-tenths was income from business in the form of profits.

The remainder (46 per cent) was "income from property," divided as follows:

Rents, \$602,000,000.  
Interest, \$68,000,000.  
Dividends, \$1,236,000,000.

These three items with certain miscellaneous incomes from property brought the total in this class up to \$3,861,000,000.

People with smaller incomes received three-quarters of their income from personal services and from business profits. People with the higher incomes received one-third of their income from personal service and business profits and two-thirds from property.

In the case of those individuals having incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 a year (there were 376 of them) the division was as follows: \$11,500,000 in salaries and \$34,000,000 in business profits; \$5,000,000 in rents, \$25,000,000 as interest and \$136,000,000 as dividends.

The total income from property of these 376 persons was \$200,000,000.—Ex.

# COMPULSORY INSURANCE OPPOSED.

By a vote of 9 to 1, trade unions representing 700,000 workers affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions, declared against "any scheme of compulsory state unemployment insurance." This is the third time since December, 1916, that the unionists have taken this position. The last declaration was made at a special general council meeting, held in London, England.

# LOW WAGES AFFECT SCHOOLS.

New York.—At a meeting of the Public Education Association it was stated that between 30,000 and 50,000 children in this city are being deprived of educational opportunities in the public schools because of a shortage of teachers. The gravity of the situation was emphasized, and it was stated that the only solution to the problem is in offering more adequate compensation to the instructors.

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# TWENTY-ONE REASONS FOR JOINING A UNION

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well-organized labor.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working 8 hours; they can prove it.
4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of states.
5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employer as from all men.
6. Because it gives the workman self-reliance.
7. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.
8. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
9. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.
10. Because it enlarges acquaintance. The world is too restricted for wage-earners.
11. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.
12. Because it curbs selfishness; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.
13. Because it makes the job a better place to work. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.
14. Because it helps the family; more money, comforts, and a better opportunity to improve your social relations.
15. Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob.
16. Because it is universal. The trade union is co-existent with civilization.
17. Because it pays you benefits when sick or disabled.
18. Because union members visit their fellow members who are ill.
19. Because it pays death benefits of from \$50 to \$500.
20. Because it stands for conciliation of all differences between employer and employee.
21. Because a union man's card is treated with respect and consideration by all union men, and the bearer of a card is never without friends, and can always get assistance in difficult circumstances.

# Word For Word Conventions, Mass Meetings, Etc.

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# LONDON HAS WOMEN POLICE.

London is trying out 100 police women, uniformed and assigned to beats as are the men. They are sworn in as constables and their particular duty is to assist others of their sex.

# THE DIAL A JOURNAL OF IDEAS

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—FRANK TANNENBAUM

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—WALTER HAMILTON

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# CUTTERS!

All members of Local 10 employed in trades not on strike, or in settled shops, are urged to pay their Work Tax of \$3 per week beginning February 3, 1919, and for the duration of the General Dress and Waist Strike. This decision was passed at the Special General Meeting held on February 1, 1919.

SAM B. SHENKER,  
Secretary.

HARRY BERLIN,  
President.



# **GZAR'S METHODS WON'T REMEDY SOCIAL EVIL.**

Chicago, Ill. — Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' union and editor of the American Photo Engraver, gives this advice to lawmakers:

"Yes, we may depict a few hundred or thousand foreign agitators from our land. We may enact further repressive legislation and then recline in the happy thought that all disturbers of the peace are forever restrained and disposed of.

But that will not quiet the unrest or assure domestic tranquility. Indeed, repression only begets a more turbulent and a more dangerous manifestation of unrest and ultimately leads to a condition where reason is swept aside by passions of violent temper. Russian autocrats have tried that method and Russia is reaping its full reward today. German rulers have also tried the iron rule and Germany today is paying the price.

"Just as every evil act is bound to reap its deserving punishment sooner or later and every virtuous act to receive its just reward, so a dilatory and evasive congress will share the consequences of its failure to rise to the demands of the present time.

"If we are to bridge this period of readjustment safely and in an orderly and peaceful way, if we are to continue enjoying domestic tranquility and if our good people in the United States Congress hope to continue in their enjoyment of the comforts and emoluments of public office, then stop playing politics and enact the much needed legislation which will put our people to work at healthful hours of toil, and at wages commensurate with our American standard of living."

## **AN UNKNOWN LAND. Siberia Contains One of the Seven Wonders of the World.**

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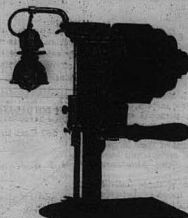
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