

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go." (Job, 13:6)

"We ought to be just even to our enemies." — Woodrow Wilson.



VOL. I Price 2 cents. Saturday, April 12, 1919. No. 13

A FEW HEARTY WORDS TO THE VICTORIOUS WAIST MAKERS

Most of the Ladies Waist Makers who were still on strike last Monday will surely be back in their places when they read these lines.

They fought for eleven weeks. The Ladies' Waist industry was greatly demoralized by the strike, which is a clear testimony as to the vigor and effectiveness of the strike. It is, therefore, no more than natural that the returning strikers should not find things in the same shape as when they left them.

It is possible that in some shops there will be no work prepared for the returning workers, because the manufacturers in many cases found the time too short to get ready for the resumption of work. The strikers will do well not to show any signs of disappointment. They must realize that in many shops this is unavoidable. A little patience on the part of the strikers will go a long way. The manufacturers must be given time to get things ready, and the work will soon run in its normal channels.

It is also possible that in some factories the employers, out of petty vengeance, will pretend not to have any work for the strikers and will say to them: "You are here, very well. Take your places, if you like, but I have no work for you."

The employer who will say this will do so only to dampen the pride and the victorious spirit of the strikers. But the latter must realize that in doing so the employer simply "chucks a bluff"; that in reality he cannot start work too soon to suit him, and if he holds back a while it is only with the intention of frightening the strikers and spoiling their holiday spirits.

The Ladies' Waist Makers are too intelligent to be misled by such bluffs. They understand that if the manufacturers really had no work they would not be so eager to confer with the workers' representatives, and they would not sign an agreement every clause of which is an unmistakable victory for the workers. Were conditions as these employers represent them, they would let the strike go on till the strikers capitulate to the tender mercies of the manufacturers. The fact that they did not act so and were forced to agree to all the demands of the Union is the best proof that they have enough work and must have the work made. But they cannot forego the pleasure of avenging their defeat, even if the pleasure will last but a mo-

ment. The workers in such cases should give the employer a taste of his own medicine. "Very well," they should say, "since you have no work we will rest a few days longer. We are in no hurry."

It may also happen that some employers, after having signed the agreement by which no scabs must be found in the shops by the returning strikers, and no scabs must be taken back to work unless and until they become members of the Union and procure working cards, that some employers will be perfidious enough not to keep their solemn promise. It may happen that the workers will find a scab here and there. Under such circumstances it is quite natural for the strikers to become indignant and disappointed. It seems to us that the best thing would be to ignore this matter for the present till the Union takes steps against such a breach of agreement and a breach of faith. One thing is certain — that the employers themselves are anxious to get rid of the scabs as soon as possible, and if they do not dismiss them speedily it is again because they want to have it out on the victorious workers. The latter should not in so much as an angry look confess that they are piqued. By behaving so they will make the employer feel that they are aware of all his petty tricks.

The consciousness of their great victory, which is admitted by everyone to be the greatest possible victory under the circumstances, will give them the needed energy to ignore these petty annoyances, by which the employers hope to throw a damper on the spirit of the workers — the spirit that soiled and hurt the manufacturers more than anything else in the strike.

The eleven weeks of striking should have given them the necessary fortitude to bear the unavoidable annoyances for a brief period of time. They must remember that it would be much worse if the manufacturer received them with a broad smile and sweet words. This would mean that he is the victor and the workers are the vanquished ones. The fact that the manufacturers employ these petty tricks against the returning strikers is the best evidence that their victory is so great and the manufacturer is so thoroughly hurt by his defeat that he cannot even mask his mood.

This is what we would like to say to the brave victorious strikers about their conduct in

the shop during the first few days. We think, however, that the victorious strikers must give some thought as to their future conduct in the shop and we think that no one will blame us for taking the liberty of suggesting a few things in this connection.

First comes the new and great gain of the 44 hour week. The workers will, naturally, not work a minute more than 44 hours, for which they fought so hard. But it is no more than just and reasonable that when they do work, their work should be of a quality that would by far outstrip all those scabs and country venches. Our Ladies' Waist Makers surely realize that they must fear the competition of the country only so long as the country turns out the same kind of work at considerably lower prices. But if they do their work efficiently and do it well, the untrained waist-makers of the country will not be able to compete with them very long.

The only way to bring the country work back to New York is to do good conscientious work in New York. This is not a question of the manufacturer's interests. We are little concerned about him. It is a question of the workers' own interests. And the better work they will turn out the more certain they may be that the shops which before the strike were moved to the country will before long be moved back to New York.

We could point out many facts as proof that our advice

is well founded, but we are sure that this is hardly necessary that the workers are just as familiar with the facts as we are.

The suggestion we should wish to offer the strikers back in their shops is that they be careful not to misuse their hard-earned right not to be discharged by the manufacturer whenever he pleases, without giving account to anybody. This right is of great importance, greater than many workers think. But in order to make it secure it is necessary that in the majority of discharges the impartial chairman should be obliged to make the demands in favor of the employer. In other words, the workers should so conduct themselves in the shop, and do their work so conscientiously and so well as to make it impossible for the employer to use the petty offences of the workers to his advantage. It should be clear in every discharge case that the employer fired the worker for ardent union activity.

In conclusion we wish to extend our hearty congratulations to the strikers. It is true they have not gained all they are entitled to as workers. We know that until the worker will be the master of his own work he cannot be truly contented and happy. But on the other hand, we believe that the present victory is a great step in the desired direction. For the present the Ladies' Waist Makers, whatever their ultimate ideals, may be satisfied with what they have gained.

AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE

Last Monday the strikers of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, after prolonged debates in which every phase of the agreement was discussed, ratified the action of the strike committee and approved the agreement by an overwhelming majority.

Such, however, was not the case with some manufacturers who belong to the association. Scandals broke out in the manufacturers' association because the leaders agreed to terms which amount to a complete defeat, with the result that many manufacturers refused to endorse the action of their representatives, and their shops are, therefore, still on strike.

Against these manufacturers

the Union is conducting the strike with the same vigor as before. There are also some independent manufacturers who have not yet settled with the Union, and the strike is still on also against these.

This means that although the strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is over, there are a considerable number of workers still in the field, who must be supported by the Union to its utmost.

This the Union is doing. It was decided to pay double weekly benefits to these strikers so that they are not down-hearted, because they are the last ones to remain in the field.

To make these increased pay-

IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR WORLD

By M. KOLCHIN

Another "Issue" in England

Whether the miners of England will accept the decision of the English government in the matter of wages, hours and the nationalization of the coal mines and whether the railway workers will accept the offer of the government in response to their demands — it is as yet impossible to know. The representatives of the workers cannot decide these matters on their own authority, they must consult the wishes of the rank and file. But it is clear that the situation in England is becoming more complicated with every day. New issues are arising daily. The latest "issue" is the military bill.

The coalition government of Lloyd George in spite of its election pledge to abolish conscription, introduced a new conscription bill, according to which nine hundred thousand young men will be forced to enter military service. The labor members of parliament opposed the bill. Outside the parliament they declared that to their old demands they now add anew one — no conscription, and the miners were determined to force the government to yield on this point.

But last week the bill was passed in the parliament. That means that if the workers want this act abolished they will have to strike. But it is also possible that the government will somewhat "modify" the act so as to prevent a strike.

The situation in England, like in other countries is daily growing worse. The number of unemployed grows with every day and with it the discontent of the workers. They expected a great deal from the new parliament. According to the number of votes cast for the labor candidates, they should have elected 130 members, but they elected only 59. The workers are becoming sceptical of parliamentary miracles.

Bolshevism in Hungary

To the diplomats preparing to combat bolshevism by means of hunger and misery, by means of guns and prisons, Hungary might serve as a warning. What, indeed, has not been done for her? She was beaten, she was conquered; she was filled with guns and bayonets; about two-thirds of her territory is occupied, no food was sent to her, and the worst was yet to come. And all this without avail. Hungarians embraced bolshevism and introduced the soviet form of government.

Hungary is an agricultural country. Industrial capitalism is feebly developed there, and this also means that the working class there is undeveloped and insignificant. This at least was true before the war. In 1914 Hungary had 135,000 members in the labor unions and 11,600

members in the socialist party. It goes without saying that under ordinary circumstances a country like this could not have had a dictatorship of the proletariat. But the times and the circumstances in Hungary are not ordinary. The same diplomats who are preparing to combat bolshevism have done a great deal to establish bolshevism in Hungary. The population, which consists mostly of peasants began to realize that things could not be worse, and the same peasants who are ordinarily the back bone of conservatism if not reaction, embraced bolshevism and lent their support to the soviet government. Hunger and guns could not do the work. On the contrary, they stimulated bolshevism. And the diplomats are now preparing to bring into play more hunger and more guns to root out bolshevism. They will probably also find some Hungarian "patriots" who will demand it, and perhaps there will also be some

Hungarian "socialists" who will demand intervention, like in Russia, for instance. Everything is possible nowadays.

Unrest in Austria

Nor are things entirely quiet in Austria. This was to be expected to be sure! Industrial conditions there are somewhat different from those of Hungary. Austria is industrially more developed than Hungary. But without Hungary Austria has no raw materials for her industries. And there is also a shortage of food. Austria does not know what her future will be, what disposal the peace conference it will make of her. And now comes the revolution in Hungary, her former partners and present neighbor. The population is discontented, the workers are striking. Of especial importance is the strike of the railway strikers, which paralyzed all traffic. And the strike continues growing.

Spain Under Martial Law

We do not know and we cannot know what is happening in Spain, for we are not permitted to know it. But one thing is clear — the workers have not abandoned their struggle. Soon after the war had come to an end, strikers broke out in Spain — not a strike in the building trade. The situation was so serious that the government was obliged to suspend all constitutional guarantees and introduce martial law in some districts. At the same time, realizing that with rifles alone little could be accomplished, the government announced that it would introduce the eight-hour work day in the building trades and proposed a bill about unemployment insurance.

But the labor unrest has already gone too far, and it could not be appeased with an eight-hour work day. When the parliament met and the workers saw that the politicians were concerned merely with stifling the uprising, they again went on strike, and this time the strikes spread throughout the country. Entire Spain is under martial law. Thousands of workers have been killed.

PHILADELPHIA STOPS A LEAKAGE

By ELLEN A. KENNAN

A tiny little "ad" in the Philadelphia paper began the whole trouble. Miss Ada Rosenfeld, complaint clerk of the Waist and Dressmakers Union of Philadelphia discovered it. It asked for a forelady in Vineland. To our complaint clerk it looked suspicious; a shop needing a forelady might mean a new shop, a new shop very probably meant New York work. Events have clearly proved that Miss Rosenfeld's suspicions were justified. Miss Lillian M. Leviant of the executive board was soon installed as forelady. In a day and a half she had the twenty girls employed in the shop out on strike. "A strange sort of forelady, surely," as one of the girls remarked before they were taken out. Miss Leviant rented a hall and began to teach the girls trade unionism. They were apt pupils. They ranged in ages from fourteen to fifty years, and were of several different nationalities. Miss Leviant understood how to appeal to the girls, and she soon had a group devoted to the trade union idea, who were untiring in picketing.

At the same time Miss Leviant was studying the town. She visited the leading newspaper of local, she got in touch with the various unions in the town. The unions all gave her their hearty and cordial support. The glass-blowers, who have a membership of about five hundred in their union, were particularly active in helping. They not only gave the girls courage by their moral support but they even went so far as to aid in the picketing. In fact Miss Leviant gives them much of the credit of her success.

Our organizer soon discovered a second shop doing New York work, and in a few days more the sixty girls of this shop were out with the striking twenty. There were two shops now to picket, but the girls were "game." The employers scoured the country round about. They succeeded in getting only six

girls willing to act as strike-breakers, three in each shop. They were plainly anxious and worried. Miss Leviant was displaying rather unusual organizing ability, and the girls certainly sprit. What could be done? There were the newspapers. . . . Soon articles began to appear calling her "labor agitator", "trouble breeder" and all the other names commonly thrown by employers at the union workers.

The strike still went on, the girls grew even more active in their picketing. Some other scheme had to be devised. What could be more effective than an arrest? One of the strike breakers brought charges, a warrant was issued, our friend Lillian Leviant was arrested and held under a hundred dollars' bail. The case was called for the following Monday at four. The glass-blowers rushed over in their working clothes to lend the support of their presence. The court room was packed at the appointed hour. Whenever a telling point was made by the defendant or her lawyer, the glass-blowers' voices were heard in the rear. "That's the boy!", "Now you're talking!" The audience was plainly on the side of the defendant. She was pronounced "Not Guilty" and discharged.

Mr. Silver made a trip to Vineland. One of the employers agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, but before the board could meet he had changed his mind. The strike went on, also the picketing, no more "scabs" appeared. Again something had to be done. Miss Leviant was arrested the second time. Again a crowded court room, again the same demonstrations. But this time the defendant was found guilty and fined five dollars. This

was equal to a victory. The employers began to see how hopeless their fight was. Mr. O'Brien, President of the Glass-blowers' Union, met the employers and talked over the situation. They finally signed a union agreement, reducing the working day from fifty-eight hours, and providing for a closed shop. They also agreed to take no more New York work. The question of wages they consented to lay before a board of arbitration.

The following evening while the arbitrators were deliberating crowds of people thronged the streets and all the available space about the City Hall where they stood waiting for the decision until after midnight. When Mr. O'Brien announced the result — a flat increase of two dollars a week for every worker — a shout of joy went up from the crowd. The next morning after a four weeks' strike, the girls went back to their work.

Although Miss Leviant had previously done organizing work inside the shops in the city, she had never before undertaken such a responsibility as this. When I asked her how she knew what to do, she answered: "I've learned all I know about organizing from watching our manager, then I had a group of girls of remarkable spirit, and the glass-blowers were a tower of strength."

A local chartered by the International is being organized at Vineland and meantime Miss Leviant is remaining to get the local well under way. The organization of these two shops has cost the union about two thousand dollars.

LAWRENCE A PLACE OF MISERY AND POVERTY

By HELEN TODD

(The strike of the 35,000 silk-weavers of Lawrence, Mass., is entering in its tenth week. It is the most bitter, the most cruel contest between the manufacturers and the weavers that Lawrence ever witnessed. Even the strike of 1912 with all the atrocities displayed by the police and the thugs pale before the present struggle.)

Things have not changed much in Lawrence since the last strike, which stirred up the indignation of all decent mankind.

The following appeared in the N. Y. Evening Post and is a description of conditions in Lawrence by Miss Helen Todd, of the New York Committee on Lawrence formed by leading journalists of New York with the object of breaking the wall of censorship and the conspiracy of the Lawrence and Boston press.)

All that is necessary is to take down from Boston or New York anybody from any walk of life and show them the town and the business men. I'll warrant you, looking on that town, they would say if they had to have their wives and children live like those women and children live they would start a revolution. You don't need to be a skilled investigator. I wouldn't take half a day to go and look at those tenements and clothes lines and back yards and know conditions in Lawrence. They aren't covered up. The old tenements have been a scandal since 1912, when they were investigated at the last strike and nothing was done. I've seen slums.

I've seen European slums and American slums, but never have I seen anything so desolate as Lawrence. There hasn't been the slightest effort to put in playgrounds or to do anything for the children of Lawrence. The condition is desperate. Take a train load of human beings down there and have them look into the faces of these children of Lawrence and present conditions couldn't last. I don't care if all your human beings were capitalists. In fact, all the better. We've got to cut out the investigator in this situation. By the time you've gotten out an expensive report some sort of a compromise has been reached and the strike isn't news any more, and nobody ever reads a report, anyway. And there you are waiting for another strike.

I've never seen the capitalist nor the police nor any one hated by the people as much as the investigator up there. They understand that the mill owners want to get all the money they can out of them, and don't care whether they live or die. They understand that the police seem to exist to club them. They

even understand that society people living in luxury don't want to look on the way they live, as it is repulsive to them, but they do not seem to understand the investigators. They look upon them the way we would upon degenerates. I found even the children on the offensive. They don't want investigation. They want justice.

The strike leaders say over 50 per cent. of the workers in the mill were receiving less than \$17 a week when the strike was called. Their surroundings are miserable and wretched. There is no beauty and no chance. It is always anxiety. The women have to go out to work at the mill to eke out an existence, but there are no day-nurseries for the children. Whenever the workers get a raise, rents go up and the prices at the stores go up.

Before the strike each man ate in a little congested room. There was no room for company, no money for extra food for company, and the woman of the household, usually a mill worker as well as homemaker, had time only to cook for her own. Since the strike family life has changed. The majority go out to the co-operative soup kitchens. Those who can afford to pay do; those who cannot don't. The cooking and the waiting, the buying and the planning—all is done by volunteers. Men who before the strike would rather have died than help out in their own kitchens are happy cooking in the company of other volunteers. They run the kitchens absolutely themselves. There is the Jewish kitchen, the Italian kitchen, the Polish, and those of all nationalities, for of course they have different tastes in food.

The meetings of the strikers are the most religious meetings I have ever attended. There are the men and there are the women, shawls over their heads, a baby in the arms and one or two or three more at their skirts, all standing around. They begin singing the "Internationale"—all about a day that is coming. They talk of how the world is changing since the great war, and how justice is coming, and their children won't have to live under the same conditions under which they have lived. Church is nothing like it for real consecration to a cause.

There were 12,000 Italian strikers. Funds were getting low. The Italians said they would come on the strike committee for no more money, but would take care of their own nationality. And they are doing it. It is this spirit all the way through. I went with a Sicilian organizer to see a man who had

worked himself out in the strike and was dying. It was one of those dingy, dark rooms where the sick die with the cooking and the playing of the shabby children and the whole family living going on right about them. The sick man wanted to



PROBLEMS OF THE WORKING WOMAN

By JULIET STUART POYNTEZ



(Continued from last week)

There are those who assure us complacently that the evil of prostitution is as old as the hills, that it has always been and it always will be. They remind us of those prosperous religionists who piously remark: The poor ye always have with you. Humanity has been blinded by such phrases, by such social inertia, for thousands of years, but the wonderful day has come in which the masses have arisen and cried: These things shall be no more. And lo, they are no more! Poverty, disease, prostitution, these things always have been. But together with other age-old evils of the past, they will soon be dead. The new enlightenment that is spreading among working women is the greatest source of hope for the abolition of prostitution. Stronger labor organization is gradually improving the economic condition of working women and lifting them out of that helpless and defenceless condition which makes them an easy prey for the white slaver. Their minds and spirits are roused by better education. They are growing to realize that they have human value, and not mere sex value, that their sex value is to be given as a free gift through love, and not a commodity to be bought and sold on the market. We are told that in Russia under the Soviets prostitution has disappeared, that there men and women work together as comrades now and that it is inconceivable that working women should be bought and sold in a free, working class society.

The new political power of women will also contribute much to the abolition of the ancient evil. The measures for the assistance of women in childbirth with money payments from city and state, and for money aid to the mother in bringing up her child whether it be legitimate or illegitimate will bring succor to the working woman at a great crisis in her life when many find circumstances too difficult for them alone. At the same time the fearful prejudice against free sexual relations and children born out of wedlock which has been hypocritically upheld by the middle classes in order to protect their own property interests and the right of inheritance so essential to capitalism is being thrown overboard in the new social order. In fifty years, perhaps in ten, the terrible social penalties inflicted on "erring" women who have been thrown into the streets while their male seducers went scot free and approved by society will be a thing of the past. The old rubbish of capitalism, including its moral supports, as well as its economic founda-

give the organizer some money. He had been happy since the strike, he said. He had had a chance to get out and work for his people and to know them, and he wanted to give just a little more before he died. He was dying happy, he said.

The only thing that gets these people is when the baby milk fund gives out. They can be brave themselves, it seems; they can tell the eight-year-old boy he must be brave when he is hungry, but the baby can't understand, the mothers say, and that is their great worry.

They will soon be thrown on the scrapheap—or placed in sociological museums as curiosities for future generations.

The tragic story of woman during the war will surely be written that future generations may read the record of blood and tears. But no pages will be more heartrending than those that tell the tale of the "proletariat of love." Imagination balks at the story. From the lips of physicians one hears echoes of the terrible truth. Whole regiments, a French writer tells us, were withdrawn from the front by venereal disease, riddled with venereal disease, and reports have it that these diseases have assumed a more terrible and loathsome form during the war than ever before in our century. The terrible wrecks of womanhood that inhabit the hospitals of Paris and other cities near the battlefield, as are truly the fetsam and jet-sam of the "great" war as are the legless, the blind, the maimed. Ten million now dead, twice ten million still living, had been withdrawn from their families, from their children, wives and sweethearts, and sent to keep their rendezvous with death. And with them went regiments of women, without uniforms, it is true, but no less dedicated to the service of the great god of war. Dead, maimed and womanhood! Death and disease, boon companions! Laughter indeed while the heart is breaking! And song and drink, for tomorrow we die! Let us draw the veil reverently over these abyssal depths of human suffering and degradation. Peace be with you, thrice miserable victims of a decaying society, men and women once full of youth and courage and hope, with soul not untouched by noble aspirations! Rest in peace! Your bones shall fertilize a new earth and your tears shall water the blossoming thereof. No more shall worker's hand be set against the hand of worker! No more shall woman's flesh be sold in the market and woman's heart be ground in the dust. For the worker shall have the product of his toil, and woman shall live and love in freedom and security.

TO ORGANIZE STEEL WORKERS

At a meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., attended by representatives of nearly 100 trade unions it was decided to give every possible assistance in the campaign to organize employees in the steel and iron industry and to demand the right of free speech and free assemblage.

The unionists will pay especial attention to McKeesport, whose mayor has refused permission to hold meetings.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union
office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

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Subscription price paid in advance, \$1 per year.

Vol. 1. Saturday, April 12, 1919. No. 13

Entered as Second Class matter January 25, 1919, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

VICTORY.

Victory! This is the most beautiful and vigorous word in the human language. What indeed is the meaning of life if it is not overcoming difficulties and attaining goals? Victory is life. The two words are synonymous. To be victorious is to live. And life without victory is not worth living.

But there are all kinds of victories. There are victories that are hardly worth fighting for. So short-lived are they, of such little value, so transient that before they are attained, disappointment sets in and the bitter realization that the goal is not what we had been fighting for. There are, again, victories, which are lasting in their effects upon our entire life, and no matter how dearly we may have paid for them, no matter what great pain we may have suffered in our efforts, they are worth it all, for they give a new meaning to life.

And it is this kind of victory that the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union has won.

The road was rocky. The fight for victory was a heroic one. It was bought at the price of tears and blood; but the great victory has already healed the sore wounds and dried the burning, bitter tears. The Ladies' Waist Makers, especially those among them who can see things in their true light, know that this victory is worth all sacrifices made. They know that it is not of momentary significance, that it is a victory revolutionizing their entire life; a victory, which renders life more beautiful and more human, which makes life worth living.

We know that not everybody understands the full meaning of the struggle and its crowning victory. And those who do not appreciate the full magnitude of the latter will surely think that what we have written above is nothing but a set of pompous phrases. But they are mistaken. Perhaps in time they will learn to see more. We, on our part, will try to aid time in this task in the hope that they may see the light.

Two weeks ago we already pointed out the complete moral victory that the Union gained in its struggle. We will here briefly summarize what we then wrote. When the Manufacturers' Assn. agreed to confer with the workers' representatives on the discharge question, they thereby confessed their defeat. The right to discharge workers was their basic principle, the very life-breath of their existence. They had declared that this matter was not debatable; that they would never agree to discuss it; that to recede from

their position was tantamount to placing their business in the hands of the Union and recognizing the worker's title to a life tenure of his job. This was the manufacturers' issue. Consequently, the moment they announced their readiness to debate this question and to confer on what they had professed to be their basic principle, they made it clear to the whole world that they were beaten and that the workers were the victors.

In other words, as early as two weeks ago, the Union could justly celebrate its moral victory, which in itself was great enough to fill the workers with pride and joy. But now, when the victory is complete in every respect, it seems to us that it is really of a kind to justify our saying that it exceeds all our expectations.

The Inauspicious Moment

We can hardly say that the Waist Makers began their struggle at an auspicious hour, at the proper psychological moment. We think, on the contrary, that the moment was quite unfavorable. When the strike began, the time was already past when it could be expected that this or that social agency would step in to prevent the flames from spreading and that an award would be made favorable to the strikers. The Amalgamated started a struggle for a forty-four hour week. The International conducted a similar fight for the Clock Makers of Cleveland. These and many other strikes that were fought and won were brought to a victorious end not so much by dint of the strikers' strength as by virtue of the well-chosen moment.

But the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union began its struggle when the auspicious moment was over and when most workers were worried and anxious lest they lose the gains they had attained in the "good times." It is at such a time that the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union came out with its demands of a forty-four hour week, another increase in wages, etc.

The Manufacturers', on the contrary, considered that moment very favorable for them. They thought the time was over when they had to yield to the workers for patriotic reasons, and that this was the time to even scores with the workers for the "seven fat years" they had enjoyed. The Manufacturers considered it the very best time to precipitate a strike to teach the workers a lesson and above all to break their Union.

And to carry out their design thoroughly, the Manufacturers hit upon the scheme of adopting

their cardinal principle. They believed that in the matter of hours and wages the workers might possibly yield to some extent, but this would work against the Manufacturers' plan. They wanted to make a thorough job of it. The Union was to be disrupted beyond recovery. To accomplish this, the Manufacturers on their part, found it necessary to come out with demands such as it would be impossible for the workers to accept and this would make a strike assured. Once a strike would be declared, a pitched battle would be fought to a finish.

Yes, the time chosen and many other circumstances were highly favorable for the manufacturers and equally unfavorable for the workers. And for this reason alone, if not for any other, the victory the workers gained is enormous.

What Have They Gained?

To appreciate fully the extent of the workers' victory, it is well to ask ourselves the simple question: have the Manufacturers gained a single one of their demands? The answer is: not one. After eleven weeks fighting they were compelled to renounce every one of their demands.

We will not dwell on their minor, though quite impudent demands, and will consider their principal demand—the right to fire workers at will without being obliged to give account to anyone.

This demand the manufacturers met absolutely and unquestionably. The discharge of any worker who went through the two-week trial period will, if the worker so desires, be brought before an impartial chairman, who will have a right to decide whether the discharge was justified or not, and if not, to award a monetary compensation of from one to six weeks' pay, at his discretion, in the case of workers employed less than four months in the affected shop; and in the case of workers employed in the shop over four months or of those performing essential union functions in the shop, such as shop-chairman, members of price committees, etc., if the impartial chairman finds their discharge to have been unjustified, the discharged workers must be reinstated in their jobs with full pay for lost time.

Qualification and the Reason.

Before we proceed to explain the reason for this qualification, the reason why B. Schlesinger, the author of this arrangement, considers it very favorable for the workers, we again want to emphasize the fact that with or without this qualification the manufacturers' principle of the absolute right to discharge workers has been dealt its death blow, and the principle of the Union that every case of discharge may be brought for review before an impartial chairman has been completely and triumphantly established.

Now a few words about the qualification itself. From the standpoint of both the employer and the Union, the workers naturally fall into two classes. One, the larger, consists of workers who may be loyal to the Union, but who are not very active in the Union, we may even say, are indifferent to the Union as such. These work-

ers an employer likes best, and there need be no fear that he will discharge them without a reason that would be recognized as sufficient by the impartial chairman. The second class of workers persons important union workers in the shop, and it goes without saying that they are not greatly welcomed by the employer. The more devotion they exhibit to the Union, the less desirable they are to the employer and the more eager he is to get rid of them. It can, therefore, be easily seen why the Union must see to it that these workers are especially protected. For were it as easy to discharge these as it is to discharge workers who may be loyal to the Union, but whose chief consideration is to make safe their bread and butter, the result may be that despite all the shop chairmen, the really active workers may have to go idle the greater portion of their time. Continued unemployment and repeated discharges may impair their interest in the Union, so that the best and most active workers may beg to be excused from the privilege of acting as shop chairmen or members of the price committees, since these functions are connected with the danger of being fired. It is obvious that these workers who are so essential to the existence of the Union in general and the life of their shop-mates in particular must be especially safeguarded.

We see, then, that this qualification is not an artificial or arbitrary one but is such as will suit the circumstances in the shop. With this in view the following arrangement was made:

All discharges must be brought before a tribunal. In the case of the discharge of a worker who looks after the union interests in the shop, if there is a suspicion that the employer wants to get rid of him, the latter must prove that the worker committed an offense that has nothing to do with Union activities. Upon his failure to do so, the employer must reinstate the worker with full pay for lost time.

Again, in the case of discharges of workers who do not display Union activities in the shop, it may also happen that the employer had no good cause for his action. Such cases are rare, but they may occur. It is in these cases that the employer may have a choice between monetary compensation for the worker and reinstatement.

This is a great gain for the workers. In the past, the impartial chairman decided seven cases out of a hundred in favor of the discharged workers. In other words out of one hundred cases, the impartial chairman found that in 93 the employer was in the right. What does this mean? Was the impartial chairman bribed by the employer or was the employer really never wrong? Always right? No, neither was the case. But having the one alternative of sending the worker back to the shop or sanctioning the discharge, the chairman, in interest of discipline was forced to make the award in favor of the employer, though he knew that the latter was not entirely right. He could not, indeed, discharge the employer. And to send the worker back to the shop after, let us say, the employer and the worker had come to blows or abusive language was also impossible. For

this reason the decision went to the employer.

According to the new agreement, the impartial chairman will have an additional choice. He will be in a position to impose a monetary fine on the employer and it may, therefore, be expected that, in very many cases in which the employer was in the past allowed to go with impunity he will, by the new agreement, have to suffer at least a financial penalty.

This is really a new element in the discharge question, and B. Schlesinger, the president of the International, may well be proud of his highly ingenious and happy idea. It is certain that the employers do not realize this aspect of the question, just as many of the workers are yet not aware of it. But the experience of the near future will make it clear to the manufacturers that the bargain in accepting this modification in the question of discharge is not in their favor.

The same thing applies to workers employed in a shop less than four months. First, for such workers it is not such a great penalty to be discharged. The fact that the worker has been in the shop less than four months is to a certain extent, an indication that he or she belongs to a class of workers wandering from shop to shop. It often does not pay the Union to engage in a big fight on behalf of such migrating workers, unless, of course, the question of union activity in the shop is involved. The impartial chairman may therefore, in such cases, impose a monetary fine upon the employer if he finds his motives not entirely devoid of intent to do evil. It is different, of course, with those who have been in a shop more than four months.

An Objection Easily Met

There may be only one objection raised against the new arrangement — that those who consider it their duty to come to the shop for the purpose of preaching and advocating socialism, anarchism, industrialism, bolshevism, etc., with less difficulty be discharged by the employer during the first four months of their stay in the shop, and that the Union has not provided for them greater protection than for the rest of the workers.

To this objection the reply may be made that to begin with, the Union does not demand their services as agitators, and if they want to act as such they must do it on their own responsibility; if they are sincere advocates of a cause they must be ready to undergo hardships for it. Secondly, we want to state it quite plainly that it is just these agitators and advocates that the employers fear least, if at all. The employer does not fear workers who indulge in talking about all sorts of vague dreams which they themselves have not quite digested in their minds. The workers he does fear are the practical-minded, effective union men and women, who see to it that the employer carry out each and every provision of the agreement. It is these workers that any person non grata in the employer's eyes. But such workers are appointed by the Union or elected by their shop mates and they are not in need of uncalled-for assistance. The agitators would, therefore, do well to keep their

ideals to themselves for the first four months, at least. We assure them that the Union will not hereby suffer in the least.

No Compromise Made

We have purposely dwelt on these details because many believe that in this question a compromise was made, which may injure the activities of the Union. It seems to us, even though we, too, failed to see it at first sight, that just the opposite is the case. In the shop, the Union's activities are much more secure than before, when the employer was awarded 93 out of every 100 discharges.

Need we say much about the winning of the 44 hour week and the raise in wages for the week and piece workers alike? No, these gains speak for themselves.

The workers, who were interested in the Union, know that, although the demands were put forward, few hoped to win them all. But their demands have been won and this should swell the heart of every striker with pride. Of all their struggles in the past none has been so fruitful and so great in its results.

Murrah! and Beware!

We extend most hearty congratulations to the strikers upon their struggle and their great victory. We hope now for one thing only: that they will not go good Union member as they were strikers. They know that the Union was not in very brilliant circumstances before the strike started. They know that the employers probably hoped to take advantage of this. They must see to it that these pre-strike conditions should never again recur. It is true that during the eleven weeks of the strike the Union did not have to resort to outside aid. But it is also true that the International had to bear the brunt of the burden in the struggle. Fortunately the International was in a position to do it. But it could have been otherwise. We, therefore, once more urge the brave strikers to take better care of their Union in the future, and with a feeling of profound joy, we congratulate all the Unions of the International which so loyally and devotedly fought side by side with their brothers and sisters of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union.

The strike was a model of unity which is rare even in the history of labor movement, especially when we remember that within these eleven weeks the Unions of the White Goods Workers, Kimmona and Wrapper Workers, Embroidery Workers were also in the field of battle and that they all came out victorious.

And with all our might we want to exclaim: Long live the Great and Mighty International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union!

UNITY HOUSE

Following the example of our other centers the Unity House Girls will have a promenade and Art Lecture this Sunday afternoon in the Metropolitan Museum, 82nd St. & 5th Ave., Class Room A, with Mr. Saul Raskin as lecturer. There will be many more such promenades arranged by the Educational Committee for the members of the International.

Hylan, the Savior of Society

Last week Mayor Hylan made himself the topic of discussion by the people of New York. He undertook to accomplish neither more nor less than putting an end to the Bolshevik propaganda in New York. Since true Americans cannot be Bolsheviks, in the opinion of Mayor Hylan, they are too wise to embrace such crazy heresies; and since the overthrow of our government by violence is preached only by the damnable ingrates of foreigners, on whom we waste so much of our hospitality, it is, therefore, expedient that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance forbidding hall-keepers to rent halls for meetings conducted in a language other than English or under the auspices of non-citizens.

Mayor Hylan is clearly jealous of the popularity of Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, who too, saved his city from Bolshevism by severe measures of repression. If a farmer of a mayor could accomplish it and in one day become a possible presidential candidate Mayor Hylan could surely do as well.

Accordingly he wrote a letter to the president of the Board of Aldermen to the effect that since New York is seething with disloyalty and a propaganda is carried on for the overthrow of our government by violence, which proves that the culprits involved are a lot of crazy, wild creatures; and since he does not think that the right to freedom of speech and assembly was intended for persons who want to tear down the stars and stripes, he therefore requests that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance which should make such meetings in New York impossible.

And, indeed, last Tuesday, at a meeting of our city fathers a bill was introduced prohibiting meetings in foreign languages at which murder and destruction may be preached.

Soon after that the Board of Aldermen received a number of protests coming from the largest labor bodies in the city, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers', etc. But these protests did not prevent the resolution from being brought up. It is hard to predict what action the Board will take. Possibly the Aldermen will disobey the order of Mayor Hylan and reject the proposed ordinance for local political reasons. But it is clear that the liberties and the rights of those who do not speak English or who are not citizens are of small consequence in the eyes of our democratic officials, and that if nothing else will be in their way they will heed but little all the protests that continue coming in. It is quite possible that New York City will soon have an ordinance by which all languages but English will be suppressed, so that many trade unions, conducting their meetings in a foreign language will either have to be disbanded or go in a body to night schools to learn English.

The Week

By SH. J.

Guardians of Society in Uniform

New Yorkers probably remember that some time ago, while the war was still on, groups of soldiers terrorized the population of New York attacking and disrupting meetings of socialists and other radical persons. Their impudence went so far that even the over-patient general public began to protest. Even Mayor Hylan was angry that the soldiers took upon themselves duties that were for the police to discharge, and the rowdiness of the soldiers thereupon ceased for a while.

At the same time a Soldiers Protective Association was formed by radical men in uniform with the object of protecting meetings from attack of rowdies in soldier's uniforms. Members of this Protective Association at one time appeared at Carnegie Hall, at a meeting of Suffragettes, and pledged themselves to protect the women from the attack of the rowdies. They also obstructed many soldiers who hired themselves out to the employers as guards during the strike, a function which consists of beating up strikers.

This week, these "patriotic" soldiers evened up scores with the Protective Association. They raided the headquarters of the Association and smashed everything to splinters. It was a regular pogrom, and the remarkable thing about it is that not a policeman was in sight while this wrecking was done. When the job was completed a policeman came to look at the spectacle. And the police, poor things, have no clue and cannot apprehend the criminals.

Will Debs Really Go To Prison?

Within the last few days, when the rumors became persistent that a nation-wide general strike would be called if Debs went to prison, reports became current that his case was taken up by President Wilson himself and that he would probably be granted a pardon. The former comrades of Debs, Benson, Russell and others, applied for "clemency" on his behalf. Naturally they were not asked to take this step and did so rather contrary to Debs' wishes.

But their appeal came to naught. Attorney General Palmer issued a statement that he cannot recommend the pardon of a criminal like Debs, who says expressly that "the workers are fit for something better than being slaves and cannon-fodder", and that the war is conducted in the interests of capitalists. Such utterances constitute an unpardonable crime.

At the same time the Attorney General hinted that he would perhaps take into consideration Debs' age, his well known sincerity and honesty, if Debs himself applied for a pardon. But since to do this is furthest from Debs' thoughts and since he, on the contrary, threatens a general strike, the Attorney General can do nothing on his behalf, and Debs must go to prison.

Very logical, indeed. Debs is not the only one sentenced for similar crimes to a prison term

AN APPEAL TO THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA

We appeal to you in the name of 35 thousand textile-workers of Lawrence, who went out on strike to better their living conditions. We raise our voice in behalf of these many workers of many nations, who now are standing fast together in the present struggle, determined to be victorious, since it was through dire need that they were forced out — the inhuman conditions, under which the workers live, the miserable wage, not more than 15 dollars a week on the average, that they receive, child labor, of which there is a high per cent in this city, the arbitrary power of the employer over the employed—all these facts brought on the strike.

The strikers demand an 8 hour day, which nearly all the workers of America now enjoy—a 45 hour work week and no decrease in wages. The bosses yielded to the demand of the 8 hour day upon condition that the wages for the other 6 hours be deducted. And this tyrannical answer brought on the strike, which daily grows more important, not only for the textile-workers, but for all labor in America.

The employers reduced the strike to an issue of patriotism by accusing the strikers of being disloyal to America. The workers have done their duty by this country. The employers together with the authorities of the city of Lawrence, began the same campaign as occurred in 1912 a campaign of libel and slander. They prohibited them the use of any meeting places. They arrested them without just cause, they discriminated against the strikers' children in the schools, and they branded them as "foreigners," they call the strikers, "immigrants" and with such methods they hope to break the strike.

We, workers, are well acquainted with such arguments. We have heard them too often, but we have also shown how immigrants can fight and win. The Lawrence strikers will prove the same thing. Although they are of many different nationalities, they want to show the American working man how they can stand by their demands, but to accomplish, aid is necessary. Money must pour in from all sides, the strikers must have bread, the children must have homes and not suffer because of the strike. Help is needed immediately, and we hope that all whom our appeal reaches will straightway answer the call for help. By doing this you are standing by the struggle of the textile industry which will be crowned with success.

Answer our call now, workmen of America.

Checks may be sent to

MR. J. LEVINE

Treasurer

of Lawrence Strike Fund
c/o United Hebrew Trades
1 Coastway Street,
Boston, Mass.

Receipts will be acknowledged in the Labor press.

of from 10 to 20 years. To let Debs go free while thousands of others smart in the prisons would be the greatest injustice—not against the country—but against these thousands of prisoners. Not Debs alone, but all "criminals" like him must be set free.

CUTTERS ON THE ALERT

By A "JUSTICE" REPORTER

A regular monthly meeting of the Cloak and Skirt Division of the Cutters' Union Local No. 10, was held last Monday evening, April 7, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, with H. Berlin, President of the Union in the chair.

The beginning of the meeting was marked by a spectacular and impressive ceremony of administering the oath of "obligation" to new members. There was quite a haul of them, and as President Berlin explained to the reporter, most of them were new members only technically. Some of them committed offenses against the Union, others — and these were the majority — neglected to pay their dues for a long time, and upon their failure to heed the repeated warnings on the part of the Union they were deprived of their membership.

The group of newcomers and penitents, some 50 of them, were ranged in front of the speakers' platform, and Brother Berlin after a short and solemn address read the formula of obligation, the penitents repeating it after him in chorus.

"Why so many new members?" the reporter asked Brother Berlin when the meeting was over.

"They are not exactly new members," the president of the Union replied. "They are the legions of our organization—rather indifferent to union affairs when things are quiet, but splendid pickets and splendid strikers. They interpreted our recent conference with the manufacturers as a summons to arms, and here they are ready to join in the fray."

The officers of the Union submitted their monthly reports to the body of members, and the latter listened to them with keen attention.

Brother Gorenstein had something to say about the few cutters who were reluctant in spying the strike assessment. Some of them changed their minds very quickly after they were taken off their jobs.

Sam Pearlmuter reported on the conference between the Joint Board and the manufacturers. He stressed the added clause to the proposed agreement that the cloak makers be guaranteed 8 months work in the year.

Max Margoles warned the members of the possible conflict. In this connection he brought up the matter of the so called American Benevolent Association, flaying the ring-leaders of this body, who he said, are discredited, dishonest ex-officials of the Union, and are carrying on scab activities and scab propaganda under the cover of this high sounding name.

The reporter had a long talk with Mr. Margoles on this question, and the documentary evidence in possession of Mr. Margoles leaves no doubt that the American Benevolent Association and its present leaders are a menace to the best interests of organized labor in general and the needle trades in particular. The members of the International would, therefore, do well to fight shy of these individuals and not to be deceived by their spurious figures and false promises.

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS UNION, LOC. 80

By H. HILFMAN Secretary

Although it is the height of the season, the Ladies' Tailors floored to the General Members' meeting called for Monday March 31st, for the only purpose of assessing themselves, in order to be prepared for the coming season, when the agreements with the manufacturers will expire, and will have to be renewed.

Everybody was interested in the proceedings and many vigorous and eloquent speeches were made by the rank and file members of the union.

The Ladies' Tailor and Alteration Workers of today are an alert lot. They have learned from experience that the stronger their Union, the better conditions can obtain.

The special business of the meeting was the recommendation of the Executive Board that each member should be taxed \$3.50 as a special fund tax in the event a strike will be necessary to obtain a 44 hour week work and other improvements when the present agreement expires. This includes the International \$1.50 assessment.

The Executive recommendation was voted down by a large majority and an assessment of \$5.00 which is to include the International assessment, was accepted. The amount must be paid not later than May 15th.

It is important the members should fill up the treasury of the Union with this emergency fund as soon as possible.

Let us serve notice to the manufacturers, that when we will go into negotiations with them about new conditions our Union will be well prepared. If we do so the employers will think twice before they precipitate a strike.

POSTPONED

Because of the Jewish Holidays the affair that was to come off on April 12th at Washington Irving High School by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for its members will be given on Saturday April 19th, 1919.

Tickets are being printed now and locals of the International should send in their request telling how many they can use. Tickets are free.

The Program is one of the finest.

The People's Chorus with 60 people will sing Labor Songs. Dr. Norman Thomas will lecture on the Road to Freedom. Mrs. Jeanne Alfred will sing yiddish Folks Songs. A short report of the activities during this term will be given by S. Liberty, Educational Organizer. A good Educational Moving Picture will be shown. Miss Fania M. Cohen will be chairman. In the meantime those members who want to have passes to see "The Doubter's Faith" at Bramhall Playhouse can obtain them by applying at our office, 31 Union Square, Room 1002.

Her Illustration

Nature herself teaches us that success depends on system."

... admit she's made a shining example of her solar system."

SECOND CONFERENCE ON THE CLOAK SITUATION

On Thursday, April 10, at 7 P. M. representatives of the Joint Board met the representatives of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Protective Association in a second conference.

At the time of writing we do not know yet what took place at the conference. We know, however, that actual negotiations between the Union and the manufacturers were to begin at that conference. It was rumored that the manufacturers would come out in stormy opposition to all the Union demands, especially to the demand for straight week work throughout the industry.

The Union, in the meantime, is seething with activity to meet whatever situation may arise as a result of the conference.

That the situation threatens to become serious may be seen from the reports appearing daily in the Woman's Wear, a business daily, published in the interests of the Manufacturers of the Ladies' Garment Industry.

The Woman's Wear prints daily fictitious accounts of non-existing Bolshevism in the Cloak Makers' Union. The demands of the Union are characterized as fitting the Soviets in Russia rather than American enterprises. These reports are written in the name of the manufacturers, though no names are mentioned. The manufacturers are evidently trying to create trouble, but the Union is ready to meet any emergency.

In connection with all this it will be remind the cloak makers that it is their sacred duty to become members in good standing and to do it at once. There must be no laggards in the Union.

Everybody must pay up his dues up to date. It is in the interests of each and every member that the Union chest be filled up, for—who knows?—it may have to be used as a war chest.



Junk
Young Man (breathless) — A Kingdom for a car!
Garage Owner — Sorry, Sir, but we don't deal in junk.

A Discovery
Farmer — (To city chap, after he got through milking his first cow) — Well, what have you learned?

City Chap — That the fellow who says a cow gives milk is a darn liar.

Professor — Sir, I regret to say that your daughter lacks temperament.

Mr. Hawkins — But, my dear professor, I've told you a dozen times to order whatever is necessary and send the bill to me.

—Tit-Bits.

Harold — "I thought you made a resolution not to drink any more."

Percy — "I did."

Harold — "But you are drinking as much as ever."

Percy — "Well, that isn't any more, is it?"

—Pearson's Weekly

AMERICAN LABOR ITEMS

WILL ASK SIX-HOUR DAY.

Harleton, Pa. — When the 150,000 anthracite miners make their next demand of the operators they will ask for a six-hour day and a substantial increase in wages, according to Thomas Kennedy, president of the Hazelton district, who has returned from the Indianapolis meeting of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers. The present contract expires next year.

President Kennedy says that the policy committee is squarely on record to use the full power and influence of the organization to retain the present war-time increases. If peace is officially declared before September, a special international convention probably will be called to handle the situation. Under the agreement the advances granted during the war are to run only until the official signing of peace.

EIGHTY THOUSAND WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS JOIN TRADE UNIONS

More than 80,000 women office workers have joined trade union organizations during the past year, according to reports received by the National Women's Trade Union League at its Washington office. These are for the most part stenographers, clerks, accountants, etc., in the railroad offices throughout the country, and in the various branches of the federal civil ser-

vice, and they represent about one-half of the total increase in membership recorded by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the local stenographers and office workers' union, all of these organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

STRIKEBREAKERS STRIKE.

Dayton, Ohio. — Strikebreaking iron molders employed at the Pasteur-Chamberlain plant walked out when their wages were reduced to 55 cents an hour. These "free and independents" were assured that they would be paid the union rate—70 cents.—and now they are told that they are not worth more than 55 cents.

CARPENTERS SECEDE FROM DISTRICT BODY

Approximately 2,500 members of the Carpenters' Union held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street, and passed a resolution calling upon all locals to withdraw their delegates from the district council and to cease paying dues and assessments charge in their resolutions to that council. The carctions that the officers of the council have misappropriated funds which the various locals have contributed for union activities.

THE DIAL

FOR APRIL 19th contains:

"CONTROL OF GOVT. INDUSTRIES"

—HELEN MAROT

A plan whereby Trade Unionists, Socialists and Civil Employees may apply the SOVIET IDEA to American Industry

"PAYING THE GERMAN INDEMNITY"

—JOHN CODMAN

"PEACE IN ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS"

—HERBERT J. DAVENPORT

The DIAL will shortly release a reprint on "Sabotage" by THORSTEIN VEBLEN

See that the Literature Committee of Your Local has the DIAL on Sale

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ATTEND THIS!

MOONEY MASS MEETING

IN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

ON

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Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c.—plus 10% war tax

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Order your tickets at once

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Phone Stuyvesant 673—and at Carnegie Hall Box Office
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100 DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES
50 DOLLARS IN VALUABLE ARTICLES
Music by Professor Schiller Union Band

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER.
SHIP, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Justice, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1919.
State of New York
County of New York ss.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Elias Lieberman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the above-captioned publication for the date above, in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, mentioned in section 415, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.
Editor: S. Yanovsky, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: None.
Business Managers: Elias Lieberman, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; N. Schlegel, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; A. Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. An association not incorporated, consisting of about 35,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Elias Lieberman, Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1919.

Joseph A. Zinman.
(My commission expires March 26, 1920).
Notary Public Kings County Clerks No. 4, Registers 104 Certificates filed New York County Clerks No. 4 Register's No. 10,693 Bronx County Clerk's No. 2 Register's No. 265.

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—|—|—

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Commissioner of Public Markets

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By DR. WILL DURANT

Wednesday, April 16th, 8 P. M.

"THE JEWS"

Sunday, April 20th, 8 P. M.

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