



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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Still Debating

The war between the cloak-makers and the cloak manufacturers is, as yet, still a war of minds and intellects. The fighting arena is still neat and clean. Arguments are used instead of brutal assaults. According to the report of the committee, B. Schlesinger, the chief spokesman, greatly distinguished himself in the duel of arguments which took place last Tuesday between the two sub-committees.

We can give here only in general outline the trend of the arguments still revolving about the week-work question. Mr. Getsky, the representative of the manufacturers, again stressed this point. He contended that the week-work system would be a death blow to the cloak industry, which is an industry of style, of caprice, of the fleeting moment. This feature is the very essence of its existence. But week-work will render impossible the execution of these peculiar features of the industry. The work will never be done on time, when it is most needed, and the ladies will not get that which they desire at a particular moment, it will be a net loss to the industry. This, in substance, was the argument of the employers.

To this B. Schlesinger retorted that, to begin with, it was an unwarranted statement that the workers would not get through with the styles in time to satisfy the ladies' whims. There are plenty of workers in the cloak industry. The fact is that even when the cloak industry counted 60,000 workers, more than a half were unemployed. Why does the industry need such a huge reserve army? The number of workers at present engaged in making cloaks is quite sufficient to do all the work in time. And then, why cannot the busy season begin a month earlier and end a month later? Why should the bulk of the work be done within a period of a few weeks? The inventors and originators of styles will set about their tasks a month earlier and the samples will be ready for the market at a correspondingly earlier time. And as to our ladies, they will soon get used to the new condition, since they will have no choice.

And lastly, an industry which is based on caprice and calls for the sacrifice of human lives is not an industry but a curse. Such an industry is built on a very shaky foundation. To render this foundation sound the industry must take into account not only the whims of the customers but also the lives and welfare of those who create the commodities of the industry. Without this cooperation of producers and customers no industry can be sound, and for this reason week work will be an aid rather than a hindrance to the cloak industry, for it will give it stability and permanence. But even if the industry will suffer somewhat in the beginning, the

well-being of the workers must be put above these slight disadvantages, and the employers ought not to insist that the workers, for the sake of capricious ladies, should be doomed to permanent insecurity and chronic idleness.

These were the arguments of B. Schlesinger. But as yet no results have been attained. It was agreed to hold another meeting and then to submit a report to the originally elected main committees of both sides. That meeting will decide whether there is to be war or not. If the manufacturers fail to agree to this principal demand of the Union, a conflict is inevitable. And if they will yield on this point, other demands, chief among them the 44-hour week and the wage scales will be taken up. The negotiations on the latter questions will also give rise to two possible outcomes—war or peace.

The Union in the meantime is on the alert. It will not be caught napping. In fact, it is already fully prepared for the possible conflict.

MOONEY MASS-MEETING FIRST OF MAY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Under the auspices of the General Mooney Committee of Greater New York, the organized workers of this city will hold a gigantic protest demonstration on May 1st in Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M. against the continued imprisonment of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and under sentence of life imprisonment in California for their alleged participation in a bomb outrage in San Francisco over two years ago. Speakers of national prominence, among them Frank P. Walsh and John Fitzpatrick, Labor candidate for Mayor of Chicago, have been invited to address the meeting. Many labor organizations have already announced that they will participate in the May first demonstration. Every workman and woman should make it their duty to be present at this meeting.

About the time the meeting will be held, prominent labor officials will be in Washington, as a special Committee to urge that the Mooney Case be taken out of the jurisdiction of the California authorities. This is in accordance with the recommendations of J. B. Densmore, Director General of Employment Service, who recently completed an exhaustive investigation of the Mooney Case.

A telegram which was sent by J. H. Thomas, a member of Parliament, and the General Secretary of the National Union of Railway men of England, rep-

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is a gigantic organization. It has a membership of over 100,000. It comprises many industries, each of them with its own peculiar needs and requirements, to which the International must respond. But different as these industries are in their character, their human material, their local conditions, the International is directed by one general idea, on definite plan, which unites these various branches into one great tree.

But how is this general idea, this general plan worked out? In many ways and by many processes. The most important and most effective among them, however, are the quarterly meetings of the leaders of the International, known by the name of "General Executive Board".

The General Executive consists of the president and general secretary of the International and

all vice presidents, 13 in number, elected by the conventions.

This committee of 15 meets every three months to discuss the events in the life of the organization and formulate plans for the future.

These meetings, which are of the greatest importance to the organization, are held in a different city each time. This is done, first of all, because these meetings stimulate organization work in the respective cities, and secondly because it is of importance to the leaders themselves to gain first hand information about the various local organizations.

The next meeting of the general Executive Board will take place at Philadelphia, on April 25, at Adelphi Hotel. The meeting was to take place in March, but owing to the great strikes, which claimed all the attention of the leaders of the International, it was postponed till the above date.

At this meeting there will "pass in review" all strikes which were so splendidly fought and won. There will be a general exchange of views and opinions, and there will, no doubt, be no lack in sound and constructive criticism both of those directly involved in the struggles and of the "spectators."

But the review of the past will occupy comparatively little of the leaders' time. The chief task of the Supreme Council of the International will be the formulation of future plans.

The General Executive Board will probably devote most of its time to the earnest consideration of the Cloak Makers' Union, its new revolutionary demands, and the struggle that is almost certain to ensue. Many other questions affecting various sections of the country will be discussed at this gathering.

All this makes the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board one of the most important events in the life of the International. These men and women do not, indeed, speak in their own name or on their own behalf. They speak in the name and on behalf of the thousands who delegated them, with whom they have been in daily contact, and whose hopes and aspirations they know well. The decisions of these 15 are therefore the decisions of the tens of thousands who constitute the body of the International.

We wish them the best of success in their grave and responsible work.

resenting 450,000 organized railway men, to President Wilson, has just come to light. It will be remembered that Thomas is the man whom Lloyd George sent an aeroplane after, only a few weeks ago, asking him to come to Paris to confer with him on the critical labor situation in England at that time. Evidently, Lloyd George felt Thomas's influence with English labor, that he was the one man to be brought to Paris and whose aid was to be sought for a solution of the Labor Problem. The cable reads as follows: "President Wilson, White House, Washington, U. S. A. National Union of Railway Men, representing 450,000 organized railway workers of British Isles request the release of Tom Mooney and express hope you will use your influence in that direction."

J. H. Thomas, M. P.
General Secretary

A copy of this cable was sent to the Brother of Thomas Mooney with a letter in which Mr. Thomas says: "I have pleasure in informing you that my Executive Committee willingly associates itself with the great efforts you are making for the release of your brother."

The Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union will celebrate the first of May at the Mooney meeting in Madison Square Garden, so that for our readers it will be of double interest.

The First of May Before and Now

By M. KOLCHIN

In 1889, on the hundredth anniversary of the Great French Revolution, the first congress of the second Labor International met in Paris. At that meeting representatives of enlightened workers of all lands again formulated the general demands of labor. And as a symbol of the identity of labor interests, as a symbol of solidarity of the working class it was decided to celebrate the first of May, the worker's holiday, and on this day advance the same demands throughout the world.

At the next two International congresses, one in Brussels in 1891 and the other in Zurich in 1893, the first of May slogans were formulated more clearly and sharply. In addition to demanding the 8-hour day and other labor legislation the workers of all lands were to demand on this day "peace among nations" and take a step nearer to the social revolution. It was also decided that the socialists and labor organizations of every country should celebrate the first of May by a one-day strike.

30 years passed since the first congress of the second International — a short time compared with the progress that the workers of all lands achieved. Now it would be almost ridiculous to advance the demands for an 8-hour day as the slogan of international labor. In Russia, Germany, Austria and Hungary, whether socialism has been established there or not, the work day is surely not longer than 8 hours. In Italy the government established the 8-hour day, but the workers are not satisfied and they are on strike. In Spain the government introduced the 8-hour day in some industries but labor unions to advance the demands for a six-hour day. The 8-hour day can thus no longer be the slogan of all workers of all lands.

The same is true of many other demands of labor. In many countries the demands for labor legislation have been granted, in others, except America, they are about to be granted, in order to stave off the coming of a different order of things.

Does it mean that the workers now have no common, immediate demands? Does it mean that they have no interests which are the same in all lands? It surely does not. When 30 years ago our leaders and teachers advanced the demand of an 8-hour workday they did not mean by it that there were no other demands to make, that this was the final goal of labor. It was only a means to unite labor, to bind together the working class of all lands. It was a means to unite the workers in their struggle for a better life for a new and better order in which there will not be rich and poor, oppressors and oppressed, capital and labor. It was a means of educating the workers of all lands, to show them

that the interests and aims of all workers are identical. It has to take a long time to effect a thorough reconstruction of society, even though we are much nearer the goal than we ever were before. And it is for this reason that we must strengthen our ranks and see that the workers of all lands are more closely united, better organized, and more thoroughly enlightened. The workers of all lands have the same interests, the same cause, the same goal.

But the workers are not all united, not all of them understand their interests and their goal. They must be united and enlightened. Can this be accomplished by promises of a new order, a better life? Can we unite the great masses of labor on a program of the future alone? Yes, we can unite some of them but not all. A movement of great masses, especially a movement of a great social class can be successful when it has something to lean against, when it can record one victory after another, when it can gauge its forward march and point but to the weaker ones to the dubious ones,

and to the opponents that so much has been accomplished. Great masses can unite only when they are forced to do so by the very day realities.

The first of May, now as in the past, must be the day when workers measure their strength and show their opponents how great, powerful and victorious the working class is. On this day they show to the rulers of the world how victorious labor can and will be. On the first of May coming we again must show to the world that the workers of the world constitute one family. And we can show this not only by arguing to a new and better world in the future but also by demanding a better life now. The great world war has shown us in what constant danger we are living. "Down with war! down with standing armies and armaments!" were the first slogans, and they must now ring throughout the world. The world will hear them. The workers of the world now feel and understand what war is and who needs it. "Peace among nations!" — this is what the workers must now de-

mand. We already see what the so-called League of Nations is going to be, we see already that the workers of England, France, Italy and other countries are opposed to this coalition of a few governments. The workers will and must have peace, immediate peace, peace on all fronts.

The coming first of May is the beginning of a new epoch. The rulers of the world tremble, they know what the first of May means. The workers of the whole world are preparing to demonstrate the great labor strength and solidarity in spite of all hindrances, in spite of all national partitions. The workers of all lands will also show the whole world whether they are marching. This is why capital of all lands is in fear. On the coming first of May the workers throughout the world will demonstrate that workers throughout the world are united. "Labor control of industries" has become the slogan of workers of some countries, it must become the slogan of the international working class. This, together with the peace slogan, will unite the workers of the entire world, will effect a better organization and will better prepare them for the final struggle, for the new order to come. More than ever the workers must now be prepared. More than ever the workers of all lands must be now united. The new day is near.

TWO MEETINGS

By L. FINKELSTEIN

Two meetings were held last Saturday afternoon at which the victory in the last Ladies' Waist Makers' strike were discussed.

One was held under the auspices of local 25 at Beethoven Hall. It was a meeting of the chairmen and chairladies of the settled waist and dress shops.

The other meeting was held at Arlington Hall. It was called by the Cutters' Union Local 10 to celebrate the great victory.

Both meetings were called for the same purpose — to discuss and review the great gains of the workers in the last struggle. But what a difference in the spirit of the two meetings! While at the meeting of the Cutters there was really jubilation over the close of the strike and the great victory, the meeting of the chairmen and chairladies of the waist shops was marked by a spirit of doubt and skepticism. On many faces the question was plainly written — "have we really gained anything?"

At this meeting the President of the International, B. Schlesinger spoke over two hours. He discussed every phase of the agreement with the manufacturers and analyzed and explained every clause, every paragraph, every provision. He strained his every nerve to make the agreement as clear as possible. But what has he accomplished?

When he got through speaking he was deluged with questions concerning all points that he had made so plain and clear.

But the girls did not seem to understand and Schlesinger proceeded to make further explanations.

There was, however, something peculiar in this quizzing. After one girl had been answered a certain question, another girl would get up and ask the identical question in slightly modified language.

Yet Brother Schlesinger made

reply to each query. He was anxious that every one present should have a thorough grasp of the situation and of the provisions of the settlement; that every one realize the significance of the victory that followed one of the most stubborn struggles in the trade.

Most of his energies, however, were wasted. Local 25 is now surrounded by an atmosphere that makes every member of the union reluctant in understanding the full value and meaning of the victory. Under the circumstances they find it simply impossible to grasp it. It is not the fault of the workers but of the circumstances, of the conditions under which most members of local 25 are compelled to work.

The meeting of the Cutters' Union Local 10 was marked by something quite different. The spacious Arlington Hall was crowded with men who were all in holiday spirit. When you entered the hall you at once became aware of the victorious spirit of warriors who returned from the economic field of battle. And you were all the more struck with the contrast between this meeting and that of local 25. The gloomy atmosphere of the latter appeared gloomier still compared with these holiday speeches followed by tunes of a union orchestra, with these cheerful faces of the strikers who also fought in the field, who also suffered all the hardships of the strike and the picket line.

Why this difference?

Well, there are grounds for it. The cutters, the members of local 10 are all *week workers* while the great majority of the members of local 25 are piece workers.

And this explains the whole thing. When week workers gain something they need few explanations. They grasp the significance and extent of their gain quite easily,

for to grasp it they need no statistics, no figures no elucidations of the clauses. The gains are palpable and speak for themselves. Every cutter in the waist and dress industry knows that by the strike he gained 5 hours leisure and a three dollar increase every week. This is clear and plain and needs no explanations. He is overbubbling with enthusiasm for his union for the officers of the International.

President Schlesinger appears in the hall. He had just come from the waist makers' meeting and he is exhausted from the many queries and answers. He is greeted with a stormy applause which passes into an ovation when he mounts the platform.

When Schlesinger is announced as the next speaker the band plays the Marseillaise and applause breaks out anew. When the band subsides the ovations, as if inspired with new vigor by the tunes of the hymn of battle and liberty, becomes overwhelming and it looks as it will never allay itself. Every one of the cutters is on his feet and the hall shakes from the shouts of "Long live Schlesinger! Long live the President of the International!" This is a spontaneous outburst of gratitude and confidence to the man who directed the strike struggle and saw it through to its culminating victory.

Brother Harry Berlin, the president of the Cutters' Union, presents Schlesinger, in the name of the union, with a tiny little box, just a pair of gold cuff buttons, as a token of gratitude and appreciation.

Brother Schlesinger is overwhelmed by the outburst of enthusiasm, and he finds no words to thank the cutters for their cordial welcome. He thinks of the meeting he had just been to, and says a few words about it.

But he is not angry at any one. He knows the reasons and with his words he bears out the truth of the French saying "to understand is to forgive."

In a brief but impressive speech he reviews the waist mak-

DO WE NEED A LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA?

By J. S.

The movement which has begun in the west, to found a national labor party in America, has called forth a great deal of discussion in socialist and trade union circles and in their press as to whether such a party is necessary and what benefits can be expected from it. It may be said that the voices raised in protest against such a party are at present louder than those in favor of it. This, however, argues for the plan. This shows that the opponents of the proposed party have grasped and estimated its significance and effect and are, therefore, eager to discredit it before it is too late. If they felt that the proposed party would be stillborn they would not exert themselves to oppose it, thinking that it would die of neglect.

It is sufficient to point out a few recent events in American life in order to realize that the opponents of this party are not easily frightened cowards who grow alarmed over the appearance of a ghost. From these events one can see that sufficient forces have been gathered in the country in order to realize this plan. There are enough indications that the movement was called forth by life itself, by the new social-economic conditions which have been created within the last years. Local organizations of labor unions for political activities have become more and more frequent in the last few years. In many places organization for political purposes was effected between trade union members and farmers. All these organizations were up till now borne of only a local character. Some labor federations or councils have put up their own candidates for city elections. The farmer organization, the Non-Partisan League, has begun to play a significant political role in many states in the west. The Non-Partisan League has proven the possibility of organization on a political basis between farmers and factory hands. The Non-Partisan League, as its name indicates, is not yet a party in the political sense of the word, but it is an economic organization. Its aim is to use its political influence for economic betterment. It supports those parties that promise to do the most for the farmers. In one state it votes with the democratic party; in another with the republicans. This League would certainly support a Labor party which would surely be able to promise it more and do more for it in case of success, than the other two bourgeois parties. The forces for this party already exist and, what is more important, these forces are indicating a will for political ac-

er strike and its victorious conclusion.

As I left the meeting I was pondering over the two receptions and the cause of the contrast. Why, thought I does not the International begin a campaign for the introduction of the week-work system throughout the ladies' garment industry? Why should not the soil of the industries be made healthy and fertile for all?

tion. The question arose how can one join all these scattered forces? And the answer came from the Chicago Federation of Labor—to unite them in a National Labor Party. The plan has already been sanctioned by the Illinois State Federation of Labor and by the Federations of a few other states. The movement is spreading and is winning support in many places. Now it is no longer a question whether a labor party shall be founded, because the party is already in the process of formation; the question is: whether this party shall be supported or opposed?

This question is troubling the socialists more than others because they, in the absence of labor representatives in American political institutions, were the only ones to interest themselves in labor matters. For the socialists this is a very important problem. If they should sanction a labor party, they will admit, thereby, that the workers may have a field for political action outside the ranks of the socialist party. Such a party will surely attract a portion of the socialist votes at general or local elections.

But the advantage of such a party would be that it would bring the trade unions nearer to the socialist method of thinking, because political experience would in the long run convince the workers that the solution of the labor problems is an industrial democracy, that is, socialism.

It is also possible that the socialists, being the most intelligent and conscious element of the labor world, will, in America, as they did in England, become the leaders of the party, and so gradually convert the workers to socialism.

The socialist party as such has as yet taken any definite attitude toward this question. But it seems that a difference of opinion exists among the socialist writers and workers. Some think that the party should be encouraged and others think quite the contrary.

The strongest argument against the party which is advanced by the socialists is that the party will serve not the interests of the workers, but of their bureaucratic leaders; that it will only help to strengthen the trade unionist bureaucracy which controls American trade unionism.

The best answer to this is the attitude of the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, who has come out strongly against a labor party and has declared that the American Federation of Labor will not recognize such a party as a national organization.

The American Federation of Labor may be looked upon as the embodiment of the trade-unionist bureaucracy and if it felt that the party could strengthen its power, it surely would not oppose it. On the contrary, it would encourage it. The fact that the American Federation of Labor is opposing the party proves, therefore, that this argument is not valid.

The idea of the proposed labor party differs greatly from the basic idea of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, as it is represented by its president and other leaders. It is Gompers' view that the only means for the worker to improve his condition is the economic struggle. Gompers was against allowing Congress to determine the labor hours and wages of the railroad employees. The labor party, when founded, will seek to make use of the political power of the workers, the number of votes they will be able to poll at elections, as a means of gaining improvements in the conditions of the workers, through legislation.

This does not mean that the workers, taking up the political weapon, must, therefore, relinquish their economic weapons. This simply means that with the aid of the party they will be able to wield a twofold weapon—political and economic.

One may discourse for a long time about the shortcomings and advantages of a labor party, but the truth is that all these discourses are not worth the paper on which they are printed. "Nothing is safe in politics," says an American proverb, and this is certainly true of the present time, when old forms are disappearing each day and new ones taking their places.

One could talk about the advantages and disadvantages of a labor party for as long as one likes. It would be sure of the political conditions in the country; if one could be sure of the permanency of the old parties. But it seems that the great storm which is now sweeping through the whole world will not leave America altogether untouched. The classes in American life are becoming more defined and the old parties are crumbling. The time, it seems, is not very far off, when the social forces in America will have to be regrouped. The old bourgeois parties will not be able to continue for long in their present forms, when every party has a progressive and a reactionary faction. Under the stress of new conditions the reactionaries and the conservatives will have to join forces against each other in two separate parties.

At such a time it would be a great oversight on the part of the workers if they remained to one side and left the entire political field to the bourgeois or capitalist parties.

Anti-Injunction Bill

Springfield, Ill. — The Committee on Judiciary of the Illinois House of Representatives has made a favorable report on the Soderstrom anti-injunction bill. The author of the bill—R. G. Soderstrom—is a member of the Street Typographical Union and was elected by a non-partisan movement of trade unionists and sympathizers to replace a well-known reactionary.

In urging the committee to favor his bill, the printer-lawmaker showed a thorough grasp of this judge-made weapon that is so effectively used against the workers. He declared that trade unionists insist that the injunction be used for purposes originally intended — where statutory law does not apply. If properly used, he said, the writ may be useful and necessary. Trade unionists object when it is used as a judge in cases that can be reached through statutory law that is denied workers by a judge who acts as a lawmaker, judge and executioner.

Industrial Program for American Labor

Some time ago Frank P. Walsh, then chairman of the U. S. Industrial Relations Commission, was asked for his ideas of a practical and industrial program for labor.

His answer was a remarkable one and is very timely at this moment. He stated:

"In a recent article I made bold to offer seven suggestions for ameliorating industrial conditions in the United States and looking toward the strengthening of democracy in the republic. They may be useful in a suggestive capacity. They will, at least, arouse thought and criticism. Seriatim, they are:

- "1. That the supreme courts of the United States and of the several states should at once abdicate the autocratic powers they usurp of declaring laws passed by the representatives of the people to be null and void.
- "2. That a general amnesty be declared liberating all prisoners of industrial wars now confined in jails and penitentiaries of the nation. The number of these is appalling and nearly all were imprisoned on trumped-up charges following industrial conflicts.
- "3. That thereafter no man shall have been held to have lost his liberty or property unless all questions of fact in his case shall have been considered by a jury of his peers democratically selected from among all the people in the district in which the trial is held.
- "4. That laws should be enacted making it a criminal offense to discharge workers because they belong to or join labor organizations.
- "5. That the federal trade commission shall declare any corporation or manufacturing concern guilty of unfair competition in trade unless it deals with organizations of its workers democratically selected along the lines of present labor unions and makes contracts governing wages, hours and working conditions with them.
- "6. That no person be allowed to work more than eight hours a day, six days a week, for wages.
- "7. That the tariff commission withdraw the benefits of the tariff from any articles manufactured by firms which do not have contractual relations with their employees, with organizations of unions or other labor organizations in which hours, wages and working conditions are stipulated."

Cart Before the Horse

A correspondent to the London Times suggests that in discussing strikes and industrial unrest that the policy of "placing the cart before the horse" be abandoned.

"There is much mischievous talk," he says, "about the influence of agitators over the working man. The agitator is the result, not the cause of discontent; merely the foam on the surface. The working man of today is well informed and therefore practical and reasonable.

Our Educational Department Celebrates

By S. L.

"Educate, organize, be brave and loyal to the cause of labor." That is what "our Kate" says in a telegram of greetings to the members of the International from her prison cell in Jefferson City, Mo. That we are carrying out at least the beginning of her message was shown at our meeting on Saturday evening, April 19th at the Washington Irving High School where over 1000 of those who had been taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Educational Committee had gathered for the final entertainment of the year.

The People's Chorus under the direction of Louis P. Lochner, gave a program of labor songs which included, among many others, The Hymn of Russian Freedom, The Revolution — the words of which were written by Arturo Giovannitti and the music by Herman Epstein — and the International. The audience joined in the singing of the International. So splendid was their performance, that the writer hoped that next year our boys and girls would form a chorus of their own. We need singing! Why should we not do as much as we can?

A delightful program of Russian and Yiddish folk songs was given by Miss Jeanne Alfred. Only on the promise of an appearance later in the evening did her enthusiastic listeners stop the tumultuous applause which broke out after her first appearance. Toward the end of the evening she again delighted her audience with an aria from Il Traviatore.

Little Miss Ernestine Skalla, danced Russian and Gypsy dances so well that there can be no doubt but that she will be seen more often at our entertainments. Our own girls showed that they too could dance. Under the direction of Miss Mary Ruth Cohen some of the girls of the Bronxville Unity Center, in costume, danced an old fashioned Minuette. The applause showed what the audience thought of it. This sort of thing should be done more next year.

How freedom is to be attained was told in a most interesting lecture by Norman Thomas on the Road to Freedom.

"To attain freedom we must not merely consider certain ideal institutions which we wish to establish, but the method of establishing them," said Mr. Norman Thomas. "The use of the wrong method may defeat the noblest end. When we contrast the evils that now confront us with the attainments of which we ought to be capable, we see conclusively that the release of the spirit depends upon freedom, and true freedom can be realized only in a fellowship which transcends national bonds and ancient prejudices."

The speaker's absolute faith in a better world to be had its effect on the audience. They, too, saw in the not too distant future "fellowship which transcends national bounds," and that time shall see the perfection of the work begun by this committee. This work as Miss Fannia M. Cohen, the chairman said in her introductory speech combines instruction with art. "This is an educational institution," continued Miss Cohen, "conducted by the workers for the workers. Here

the worker gets the kind of training particularly suited to his needs. This is of great importance, for in our shops, in our factories and at our meetings, situations arise which must be met immediately and with tact. To prepare members particularly fitted for this work is the task of the Educational Committee. The growth of our organization makes it necessary for us to have officers trained in the best methods of business administration. Those leaders can only be developed — as they must be — from inside the movement itself by the sort of training our members get here."

Educational moving pictures closed an evening both entertaining and instructive. Our fame is spreading and our work is appreciated. That was shown by the telegrams of congratulation and good faith received and read by our Educational Organizer. Some of the messages of good cheer follow:—

TELEGRAMS

Concert Educational Committee, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place & 16th St., N. Y. C.

We sincerely regret our inability to share with you the joy of this evening when you have gathered to wind up the season's activities of the Educational Department of our International Union. Our fervent hope is that the educational work among our workers will prove a source of strength and a great factor for good in the steady march forward. Our International.

Abraham Baroff
Max Danish

Educational Committee,
International Ladies Garment Workers Union,
Attention Mr. Liberty,
31 Union Square.

Congratulations on good year's work. Tell your committee they have really started something. Labor Educational Department. Next step toward the new age.
Everett Dean Martin

S. Liberty,
Educational Committee,
Auditorium Washington Irving High School, New York, N. Y.

Greetings of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. Appreciate very much the success of the health lectures.

Dr. George M. Price

Chairman, Garment Workers' Educational, Washington Irving High School, New York.

Cordial greetings to pupils and teachers. Regret inability to be present. My heart is with you all the same.

M. J. Olgin

Miss Fannie Cohen
Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, New York.

Congratulations on most successful season. Proud of opportunity to help. Sure your work will grow. Example be followed.

Gustave F. Shultz

Educational Committee
Washington Irving High School, New York City.

Conscious of the valuable service you have rendered in the

realm of education we hope that the Educational Department of the International will carry on its work of enlightenment and education.

S. Shere
M. Libby

Educational Committee,
I. L. G. W. U., Washington Irving High School, New York.

Please accept the thanks and gratitude of our membership for your splendid and fruitful educational work of knowledge, enlightenment and social recreating. We look forward to the coming season with keen interest and wish you and your devoted educational director, Mr. Liberty, great success in all your undertakings.

Singer & Hand Embroidery
Union, Local 66.

Chairman,
Educational Committee,
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union,
Washington Irving High School, New York City.

Your Educational Department is doing splendid work — as a peo-

ple's playhouse we are happy to have been of some service and want to be more and more in the lives of your members.

Our motto is "The Art of Art is the Art of Living." A People's Playhouse should help people become Artists in that Art. Let us help each other.

With affectionate greetings,
Butler Davenport

Educational Committee,
Intl. Garment Workers Union,
Washington Irving High School, New York.

Regret inability to attend. Warmest good wishes to Union and Workers University.

Dr. Henry Neumann

S. Liberty,
Educational Organizer,
Washington Irving High School, New York.

Greetings to the International Ladies Garment Workers. My body is in prison but my soul is with you. Waste no time in sorrow for me. I am serene and happy. I serve the workers. I pay the price gladly. Educate. Organize. Be Brave and Loyal to the cause of Labor.

Kate Richard O'Hare

CONCERT AND BALL OF THE UNITY CIRCLE OF PHILADELPHIA

By ELLEN A. KENNAN

Friday evening, April 18th, the Unity Circle of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia celebrated the close of their winter educational activities with a ball and concert. As the 44-hour week, thanks to the winning of the New York strike, was to go into effect the following Monday, the two celebrations were merged into one.

Moose Hall was completely packed with people, about 2500 were present and many were turned away. Mr. Silver, the manager of the Union, who inaugurated the educational work in Philadelphia, and has always been its firm supporter, opened the program with a brief talk on the importance of education and then congratulated the Union on the 44-hour week.

The distinctive feature of the concert was that every number on the program was given by members of the Unity Circle. There was no outside talent employed. The chorus, which has been trained during the winter by Mrs. Grace Welsh Piper, sang several groups of songs and were recalled more than once. A group from the dancing class gave several folk dances that were enthusiastically received by the audience. One dance in costume, performed by four girls, was particularly effective. The surprise of the evening was the playing of the mandolin club — no one expected such a performance, after a training of only a few months. Mr. Richard Weaver, their teacher, has good reason to be proud of his pupils. After the program the dancing began and continued till four o'clock in the morning. There was a happy joyous spirit of merrymaking prevailing throughout the evening.

The successful outcome of the affair was due to the hearty cooperation of the whole Unity group with the committee of arrangements, Miss Dorra Washersky and Mr. Herman Bernstein,

who devoted themselves, heart and soul, to their task.

Our manager, Mr. A. Silver, and in fact all of us who are in charge of the educational work feel that our dream, as to what the girls of the Union can do, is coming true. We knew all about their ability and skill in the work shop, at the machine, but now we know that they have unusual talent along other lines as well, talent that needed only a little cultivation to bring out. If they could dance and sing and play so well with only four months training, what may they not accomplish within another year!

The proceeds of the evening, which amounted to about six hundred dollars, are to go to the educational fund. Tickets are already being sold for a theatre benefit, the proceeds of which are also to be devoted to the educational work. We hope that in this way the educational department may soon become self supporting.

Passes for The Doubter's Faith at Bramhall Playhouse will be given to our members for a few more days only. More than 1500 of our members have been to see the play. Only a few hundred tickets are left and if you do not hurry you will not get them. You pay 30 cents for a ticket which is \$2.00 at regular price.

All courses at Washington Irving High School are ended. The Unity Center Classes will continue as long as our members want to follow them.

For tickets or suggestions, etc. come to the office, 31 Union Sq., Room 1002.

ELLEN KEYE AND SELMA LAGERLEF

By L. LAKSON

The little country, Sweden, has given to the world two wonderful women: Ellen Keye and Selma Lagerlef. The first is a philosophic sociologist; the other a poetess who has already received the Noble Prize for literature. Both are pillars of the modern feminist movement.

Ellen Keye has written a great deal about the training of children, and love and marriage and in these fields she has won for herself a great reputation. Her work has been translated into all languages. Today she is already seventy years old and is still full of energy. She is the greatest adherent of Hjerik Ibsen. To her Ibsen is the great man who wrote Nora. Her book, "Love and Marriage" created a furore throughout the whole world. The authoress of this book was not afraid to give expression to this daring view: "Every intelligent man who is bound to a stupid woman only through the ties of marriage, is in duty bound, for the sake of his own activities, to leave his wife and unite himself with a woman who will understand and be able to help him. A great passion never asks whether it is according to law or not. The one who loves knows that to kill love is as great a crime as to kill his child." Ellen Keye declares that humanity needs not only such people who are ready to give up their lives for the sake of an ideal, but also such courageous people who are ready to offer up others for their conception of duty.

It is easy to imagine the storm that her book occasioned among all hypocrites and the guardians of morality. But she did not grow frightened. She expressed the same thought in various forms at other occasions. Nora is her ideal. Ibsen is, to her, the greatest writer. The woman question is for her the most important theme. For years she wrote and preached that the state should care for its women, the state should regard motherhood as a social function and adopt all measures to guard mothers. Ellen Keye is one of the most brilliant talkers in Sweden. All her life she has fought in her native land with her pen and through speeches, for social reforms in favor of the poor and oppressed masses, in favor of the women workers. But no matter what her topic of conversation, she soon comes to the theme, "the role of the women in modern society." "Then," writes Georg Brandes, "she appears to her listeners, in all her majesty. Then she utters the noblest sentiments about the significance of woman. It is impossible to talk more beautifully, more nobly about the relations between man and woman."

Selma Lagerlef is the other Swedish woman who has gained world fame. She is beloved by every nation possessing a literature.

Upon the appearance of her immortal novel, Gesta Berling, she was given citizen's rights in Germany together with her two great compatriots, Henrik Ibsen and Bjornsen. The novel, Gesta Berling, is pre-empted with the romanticism of the church, with color and mood. The characters

of the novel, especially that of Gesta Berling, are types of the superman. In this novel the poet has reflected the art of a complete culture. What a rare thing this is! To think that a woman was the creator of such a marvelous novel, one so full of spirit, her novel, without a doubt, takes its place with the works of genius in literature next to George Sand.

Lagerlef began her career as a school teacher. Almost immediately she became interested in the soul of the child and began to write for children. Her short children stories met with great success. She is idolized by school children.

Despite the fact that Miss Lagerlef is a poet who was born and raised in the cold North, she writes, nevertheless, without that coldness and hardness that is found in the works of her other northern compatriots. She is full of optimism and full of love for humanity. Her strokes are delicate, clean and pure as the snow of her cold homeland. The leit-motif of her stories may be thus characterized. "In order to be capable of living, everyone should have an illusion." One of her heroes says: "Have you noticed that he has an angel in his eyes?" And Selma Lagerlef herself, looks for an angel in the eyes of everyone. "She paints people in snow, with deep blue colors upon a background which shows golden and which is bathed in sunlight."—this was the way in which the Jewish-Swedish critic and mystic poet, Oscar Levantin, once described her writing.

As a school teacher Miss Lagerlef came to love her work and determined to continue in it. In her leisure she used to write for herself. At one time the Swedish woman's magazine, Idin, offered a prize of several thousand crowns for the best story submitted to the magazine. The poor school teacher, Selma Lagerlef could not resist the temptation of this offer of several thousand crowns. She submitted a story. In a few days she received a note saying that her hand-writing was illegible and in consequence she almost lost hope of winning the prize. Several weeks later she was informed that the prize was hers. The poor and unknown school teacher suddenly became famous and comparatively-speaking, wealthy. Her friends advised her to give up teaching and to devote herself entirely to literature. Eight or nine years ago she won the Noble Prize for literature—a sum amounting to about \$46,000.

After writing Gesta Berling, which met with universal success, she wrote the famous story, Jerusalem, which was also a great success. This is a story describing the life of the Swedish peasants. With great skill this story describes the life in the small, snow-covered huts, the religious character of the peasants, their great faith, sufferings and joys.

Selma Lagerlef does not paint life in the dark colors peculiar to the writings of her compatriots. She dips her brush in the light colors of life. Even in painting the poverty of the

Swedish peasant or of other village types, she discovers glowing and happy colors. She is optimistic, although the cold and harsh environment of her native country is sometimes reflected in her work and despite herself, there often steals into her writing a tone of yearning such as is characteristic of the writings of the other authors of the North.

Selma Lagerlef was born in 1858 in that blessed corner of the earth from which there have come such giants as Ibsen, Bjornsen, Strindberg, Knut Hamsun, and many other great figures in literature. This blessed corner is Sweden and Norway. Despite the fact that these states have no great armies, nor strong forts, genius is harbored there. This is a home of profound ideas, of mystic yearning, the cradle of literature. This is perhaps the only treasure to be found in those two small countries. If one should seek to summarize the literary treasures of the world, the search would necessarily take one to the blessed corner of the earth where were born Ibsen, Bjornsen, Strindberg, Jonas Lie, Knut Hamsun, Ellen Keye and Selma Lagerlef, who have revealed to mankind a page of the history of the strivings of humanity, of the yearnings and sacrifices which are placed on the altar of high ambitions and ideals.

A Prophecy

By VICTOR HUGO

A day will come when you, France, you, Russia; you, Italy; you, England; you, Germany—shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, blend in a higher unity and form a European fraternity, even as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, all the French provinces, blended into France. A day will come when war shall seem as impossible between Paris and London, between Petersburg and Berlin, as between London and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia.

A day will come when bullets and bombs shall be replaced by ballots, by the universal suffrage of the people, by the sacred arbitrament of a great sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in our museums as an instrument of torture is now, and men shall marvel that such things could be.

A day shall come when we shall see those two immense groups the United States of America and the United States of Europe, in face of each other, extending hand to hand over the ocean, exchanging their products, their commerce, their industry, their art; their genius clearing the earth, colonizing deserts, and ameliorating creation under the eye of the Creator.

FROM OUR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZER

April 25, 1915

Dear Member:

Swimming classes for members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union will open on Thursday, April 24th.

New York: High School of Commerce, 60th St., west of Broadway.

Women will meet their instructor at the school on Thursday, Apr. 24th at 7:30 P. M.

Men will meet their instructor at the school on Tuesday, Apr. 29th at 7:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN: Public School 66, Osborne St., and Sutter Ave. Women will meet their instructor on Thursday, April 24th between 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

Men will meet their instructor on Tuesday and Wednesday, Apr. 29th and 30th between 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

This opportunity cannot be continued throughout the summer unless a sufficient number apply for these courses.

Don't delay! Failing to register now may mean the end of the class.

The Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1002 will be open daily until 6 P. M. to receive those who desire to register. Don't put it off! Come early!

S. LIBERTY

Educational Organizer

The Ninety and Nine

There are ninety and nine that work and die

In want and hunger and cold, That one may revel in luxury

** And be lapped in the silken fold,*

And ninety and nine in their hovels bare

And one in a palace of riches rare.

From the sweat of their brow the desert booms

And the forest before them falls;

Their labor has builded humble homes

And cities with lofty halls,

And the one owns cities and houses and lands,

And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night so dreary and dark and long

At last shall the morning bring,

And over the land the victor's song

Of the ninety and nine shall ring,

And echo afar from zone to zone:

"Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own!"

—Carpenter

Sixty-five million dollars annually are added to the pay of men on railroads. Those that dislike government management and hate government ownership weep and wail. But it is really such a bad thing? Sixty-five millions will go to the workmen, and by then be immediately poured into trade, savings banks and home building.

Is it such a bad thing to add sixty-five millions of dollars to the pay of two or three millions of men?

Would it have been better to use this amount of money to build up another single fortune of a thousand millions?

—N. Y. American

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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

B. SCHLESINGER, President
A. BAROFF, Soc'y Treas.S. YANOFSKY, Editor
E. LIENHART, Business Mgr.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

The First of May

For the last few years the first of May was celebrated but feebly both in Europe and in America. Who, indeed, could have the heart to celebrate the holiday of internationalism when the whole world was flooded in a deluge of blood, when nations were as if possessed of the frightful insanity of mutual annihilation? How could the holiday of internationalism have been celebrated when its instrument, the second International, was shattered to fragments so much by the enemy from without as by the very representatives and interpreters of the international idea?

Has the time now come to renew the celebration of the first of May? In our opinion the time has, unfortunately, not come yet. The ocean of bloody passions is still tempestuous, the sky is still laden with portentous clouds, and it is hard to believe that the sun of Internationalism, of real brotherhood of nations, is about to rise. The last few years were years of destruction and devastation not only in the material but also in the moral sense. The great ideal of internationalism lies mortally wounded. People who only a few years ago felt they were brothers and were ready to fight side by side for the emancipation of the working class of the whole world, find it impossible now to face one another. The natural friends have in these few years become unnatural enemies. A great and yawning abyss has formed dividing one people from another, and who knows how much time will elapse before this abyss will be bridged over and the workers of all nations and lands will extend their hands to one another as friends and brothers.

It is for this reason that the first of May, as the workers' holiday, has now lost all its solemnity and significance. And if it is celebrated here and there it is only as a tradition, as a memory, as a requiem for the May demonstrations of the past.

In addition to its demonstrative character the first of May also had its practical value and significance. On this day the workers throughout the civilized world advanced economic demands, the chief among them being the enactment of the eight-hour work day into law.

But this demand, as a result of the great economic struggles the workers have been waging for many years, and of the greatly altered economic conditions, has become almost a universally established fact. The eight-hour day has been established in most industries of most countries, and the workers throughout the world go much further in their present demands.

It may seem that the workers' holiday has been abolished, nay,

that it has abolished itself. But this is not so. The first of May has still another significance for the workers: it is a holiday established by *the workers themselves*. The first of May is not a religious holiday, nor a legal holiday, appointed by the State; it is a holiday that *the workers themselves* established at the International Labor Congress, which met in Paris in 1889.

The representatives of the working class at that first congress of the second International appointed the first of May as the day when the workers themselves, of their own will, quit work, and all shops, mills, factories, mines, — all workshops and plants where labor creates the riches of the world, remain stock-still because the worker so wills.

This significance of the first of May is just as great now as it was thirty years ago, and will remain just as great so long as the capitalist wage system will continue, for it is the great demonstration of the will of labor. And it is for this reason that the workers, wherever there is the least possibility, will celebrate this first of May with the same enthusiasm as marked the labor May celebrations of years ago.

In America there is a particular reason why this first of May should be celebrated, and why the celebration must have a demonstrative character.

During the last two years, the reactionary forces of this country have robbed the workers of their most elementary rights as workers and as human beings. Their freedom of speech and assembly have been reduced to the narrowest limits. Under the guise of spurious patriotism even the right to strike, to fight for better material conditions, has been considerably limited. And reaction will not stop here. The bourgeois forces of our country think that the workers had taken too great advantage of the times we have passed through, and they are exerting their every effort not only to block to the workers this path which may lead them there is no telling where, to socialism perhaps; they also wish to deprive them of the gains that were conceded to them as a matter of expedient.

With this end in view the best and most devoted among the workers, under one excuse or another, were snatched from the ranks of labor, and thousands of them are smarting in the prisons, sentenced to long terms, as if they were the worst of criminals.

The workers have so far realized but little the outrages committed against them, and only here and there feeble protests are heard. And what efforts the more farsighted among them had to exert to call forth even these feeble protests!

What a long time it took the workers to grasp the hideous crime committed against the working class in the conviction of Mooney and Billing in San Francisco! As to the trial of the I. W. W. at Chicago, hardly a word of protest was heard. Just as little wrath was called forth by the conviction of Victor Berger and others. Even the conviction of Eugene V. Debs produced little stir.

But in addition to these leading figures, hundreds and thousands of others were deprived of their freedom and cast into the dungeons, their only guilt being that they exercised their right to free speech and expression and were not cowardly enough to keep them to themselves.

Who, if not the workers, should champion the cause of these martyrs of free speech? Whose cause is it if not the workers'? It is at them, indeed, that the blows were aimed in these outrageous persecutions of their best and truest champions.

The time has really come when the workers, the millions of them, should, with all their huge strength, come out *openly* and demand justice for their thousands that were captured and put into prisons. Their protests, their demands must be loud and ringing. In unmistakable terms they must insist on the liberation of all the victims of reaction run amok.

And what day is more fitting than the now historic first of May? This is the workers' day, the day when they are to make an exhibition of their strength, their determination to put an end to a system, which makes such outrages possible. Never before was it so imperatively necessary for the American workers to warn the present powers that Labor's patience is at an end.

Let the first of May, then, be the day of the great awakening of American Labor. Let it be marked with great demonstrations and mass-meetings throughout the country, with the determination of the workers to put an end to the rule of absolutism which has become a feature of our daily life.

Celebrate the first of May this year with so much enthusiasm, with such a show of strength and determination that there will be left no doubt as to the goal of the great, living, powerful, invincible labor movement of America.

Freedom and Piece-Work

One of the chief arguments in favor of piece work and against work by the hour is that the piece worker enjoys considerably more freedom than the week worker. The piece worker, it is asserted, is his own master. He can regulate his own speed and set his own working hours. He can leave the work at will and go out for a walk, when he feels like doing so. He is a free lance. He is paid by the piece. But the week worker must come to the shop on the minute, must be riveted to his machine, for the foreman keeps a constant eye on him. If he permits himself a degree of laxness he is sure not to become an old timer in the shop.

This is the argument against week work.

No one can compete with us in our love of freedom. We consider freedom the highest boon in human life, and we would never be in favor of week work and against piece work if this con-

temptation had the least ground, even though on the surface of it it may seem just.

Let us look at the matter a bit more closely.

When a person sells his labor power to another person, may it be for an hour, or a day, or a job, he thereby also sells his freedom. During the working time the worker does not belong to himself but to the one who hired him. There was a time when people of limited vision thought that the wage earner is a free person. Now it is common knowledge that this freedom of the wage earner is an illusion and a fake. When a person hires himself out to do a certain thing there can be no question of freedom. It is for good reason that the term *wage slave* is used instead of *wage worker*. Wage slave expresses the real status of the modern worker.

Now let us see if the piece-worker, as regards his freedom, is better off than the week worker.

It is absolutely untrue that the piece worker may come to the shop whenever he pleases. He may not do it, if for no other reason, because every worker in a shop is but a cog in the great machine, and as such he can never exercise his independent will.

Take the operator, for instance; He cannot come to work whenever he pleases, because he is to supply work for the finisher, the presser and other workers, who must handle his section of the work. Should he interrupt his work he will produce confusion and disorder in the entire shop.

Of course, he can come to work a half hour later, and he will not be discharged for it, if he has a good excuse to offer. But let him try to be late every day, or even twice a week and he will be told that this is no place for him.

But the same is true of the week worker. He, too, may come an hour late, but when he does he is in a proportional decrease in pay; he will not be discharged for occasional tardiness.

The piece worker can afford to quit work and leave the shop for some time, if he so pleases, we are told. True. But on condition that he does not repeat the same stunt every day. Should he do it every day he will have to look for another job before long. The same applies to the week worker. He, too, may leave the shop, whether he has a good reason or not. He will not be hanged for this offense. But just as the piece worker he cannot do it very often.

More than that. If there is a difference in the degree of freedom enjoyed by the piece worker and the week worker, the latter enjoys the greater degree.

The week worker sells to the employer 44 hours work a week and no more. He will not give up a single minute of his work. When he is tired he will not strain his energies beyond the normal. He will work but he will not overwork. He will come to work on time, will work the required time without haste, and will quit on the stroke of the clock, whether he finished his bundle or not. If he will turn out a bad piece of work, something that may happen to any worker, and he will be asked to correct it, he will be very little put out. What difference to him what he does?

But what about the piece worker? Theoretically he may come to the shop a little later, but in reality he must try to come earlier, for fear that others will take away the work, when there is not enough for all, or that the worst kind will be left to him. The free-

WILL WE HAVE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO?

By M. K.

The public mind is concentrated on the peace conference, Germany, Russia, bolshevism, etc. These are all world questions, the solution of which concerns everybody. But because of these questions at issue we must not forget others, just as important though not so broad and all-embracing.

One of the most important and the most burning questions, next to the peace conference and bolshevism is the Mexican question. Little attention is given it, though the American people are in danger of again becoming involved in a war.

The public at large knows very little about the facts concerning the new Mexican question. Soon after the armistice was signed in Europe the firm of Morgan & Co. issued a statement that a committee of ten American bankers, five English and five French was founded "to protect the foreign industries in Mexico." Then came the news that Japan bought or rented a large tract of land in Lower California, Mexico, the land being very rich in oil, and the menace of this deal to America was emphasized. The last piece of "news" from Mexico is the arrival there of the famous general Blanquet with an army of 40,000, who is "successful against the present Mexican government." This is all the general public knows.

But there is other "news" which the American public does not know or which it forgets. And it is this news that must be born in mind while reading the official news, in order to understand the Mexican situation.

Mexico, the poorest of the American countries, is very rich in naphtha, yet she is the "poorest American country" be-

cause the oil wells and other natural resources of Mexico have been in the hands of foreign capitalists. In the old times things were quite simple. Capitalists came to the rulers, bought or rented land rich in oil, got concessions and began working. The poor starved people worked for the capitalists for wages that were not sufficient to meet the bare necessities. And the capitalists, mostly Americans, made large profits, and gradually took away large tracts of Mexican territory. It was very soft for them. The oil wells cost little, labor was cheap, and taxes did not have to be paid.

Then came the period of Mexican revolutions. We will not dwell on the fact that the revolution was closely linked with the precarious condition of these poor Mexican workers, just as we will leave out the role the American capitalists played in it. The revolutions ended in the victory of the "constitutionalists" who pledged themselves to introduce political and economic reforms. Among the latter were: land for the peasants who were hard blows in a state of constant starvation and misery; partial nationalization of the oil fields and taxation of rich estates, and some reforms concerning labor.

This was a great blow to the foreign capitalists. Land for the peasants who worked for the capitalists practically for nothing; labor legislation, the right to organize and to strike and a minimum wage; To deprive the "legal owner" of the oil wells, the source of millions; the capitalists to pay taxes,—these were hard blows to the capitalists who were used to the "luxuries" of old Mexico.

But the foreign capitalists could do very little to remedy this. The European war was ablaze and its flames attracted all the attention and energies. But as soon as the war came to an end the bankers formed the committee to protect foreign investors. An agitation began. On one hand the people were incited about Japan's seizure of Mexican land, on the other we were told that Mexico is still restless and that revolutionaries are still on there. Official "investigators" suddenly made public their reports and showed that "Mexico cannot get along without outside aid." One report plainly reproaches the governments because they go to fight bolshevism in Europe "while Mexico has the worst form of Bolshevism, and Carranza is the worst bolshevik." And the "investigator" proved it with facts and figures. Confiscation of land, taxation of foreign oil magnates, the right of the workers to organize and to strike,—worse than bolshevism, indeed.

It must be said here that all this agitation so far had little effect. The people are as yet busy with the old war and are interesting in nothing else. And besides the agitation is not very aptly conducted. Attempts were made to conduct it on religious grounds, that the Mexican "bolshevik" government is against religion and against priests. But three expelled archbishops

who are now in the United States came out with an appeal against intervention and against war "which a few foreigners want to bring on." Attempts were made to say that Zapata and not Carranza is the real ruler of Mexico. But the Mexican government sent its troops against Zapata, and there was no more Zapata. The agitation was not successful. The people did not become convinced that things are not quiet in Mexico and that intervention is needed. The next step taken was actually to precipitate unrest in Mexico.

Gen. Blanquet with an army of 40,000 came to Mexico to fight the Carranza government. It is true that the 40,000 in reality turned out to be only a very few thousand but where did these come from? This is really puzzling. General Blanquet lived in the United States

ill recently. He had an office here. Who sent him to Mexico, who supplied the troops and who armed them?

It matters not that Carranza is not a bolshevik, that Mexico is more quiet and more orderly than ever before, that there is no revolution on foot, and that Carranza's government is in actual control of affairs. The significant thing is, as the archbishops put it, that foreign capitalists want intervention and war in Mexico; that they are doing everything they can to bring about intervention and war in Mexico. The people are urged on and incited. There is no telling what the capitalists may succeed in bringing about there. It is possible that at a certain psychological moment they will so play up the public that it will go over to their side. They have the means to do it.



FOOD FOR STARVING EUROPE

By JULIET STUART POINTE



The most terrible weapon in the world today is food. Through the control of the food supply of the world international capitalism is able to exert a universal power undreamed of in the days of Nebuchadnezzar and Augustus. Those who now to the call of the food controllers are fed. Those who cherish ideas or institutions unpleasing to them are left to starve. Before the days when the world was knit into a single economic unit by the vast network of railways, steamship lines and other means of transportation in our modern industrial system, such universal control of humanity was impossible. There were small local tyrants, but even the great Alexander himself, dreaming of more worlds to conquer, was a pigmy compared with the modern capitalist food controller. When people lived very close to the soil which they cultivated with their own hands, and from whose produce they lived, it was impossible to separate them from their food-supply and starve them into submission. Food control with all its evils began with the gathering of people into towns and cities. The siege of a town in the Middle Ages was nothing but Food Control on a very small scale. The beleaguering army settled itself outside the walls of a city and allowed no food supplies to enter until the people were starved sufficiently to send out a herald with a trumpet and a white flag to surrender on condition of being fed.

Today it is not small mediaeval towns and cities with a few thousand inhabitants that are being besieged. It is whole nations, great peoples, new political and social systems with their millions and hundreds of millions of men, women and children. The troubles and risks of war and military campaigns are not necessary for the power which holds the food of the world in its hands is able to control the means of transportation and distribution. The weapon of the blockade now being enforced in the North Sea by the most powerful navy in the world is nothing but a mediaeval siege on a stupendous international scale.

The new democracies of Europe are being throttled at the very moment of birth. Starvation stalks grimly over the continent of Europe while grain lies rotting in the granaries of North and South America. Hideous improvement

is eating out the very vitals of the European workers. Babies die as soon as they are born. Women languish in complete prostration unable to nourish their young or even to exist themselves. Bread is far more rare than cake once was. Strong men are unable to work in the exhaustion. Even invalids in the hospitals cannot obtain sufficient food to sustain life. Starvation is the weapon which is used to crush the workers of Europe rising for the first time as a group to a challenge of things as they are, and a vision of things as they ought to be.

We are reminded of the tale of an ancient king of Lydia, by name Tantalus. This ancient king was honored with a visit from the gods but had the presumption to doubt their divinity. For this offence he was cast down into hell and condemned to suffer eternally the pangs of starvation and thirst. Chained near a flowing spring of pure water he was unable to drink a drop, while just above him, but beyond reach hung boughs of rich fruit, which always withdrew as he stretched out an eager hand toward them. Thus the modern proletariat, for having challenged the divine right of capitalism, is condemned to the fiendish torments of hunger.

All the liberal forces of Europe are roused to the new and terrible destitution which threatens not only the physical welfare of the workers but their freedom of thought and independence of action. *The Nation*, the great liberal journal of England, says that the peoples of Europe must have food at once or perish, and attacks bitterly the Allies policy of starvation through the blockade. Raise the blockade, is its cry! *The Nation* further complains that President Wilson in his eagerness to get a start of European nations in the race for foreign trade has actually turned over to private capitalists for profit ships that should have been used to carry food to the starving peoples of Europe.

The powers that be realize to the full the importance of their control of the food supply, and they mean to use their advantage to the full. Food is being dangled in front of the starving workers as the price of submission. Revolutionary nations, striking workers, are to be starved out. There are indications that the nefarious principle of the "economic war"

son" is to be embodied as a permanent policy in the League of Nations. Thus the capitalists have proved again how much more far-seeing they are than the workers. They apparently conceive of a great world machine controlled from a central capitalistic power house by a hand at the lever. And their conception is correct. The world is rapidly becoming such a machine. The only question that remains is whose hand is to control the lever, the masters or the workers? Two traitors to the labor movement, Frank Bohn and William English Walling, have just returned from Europe with the plea that Russia be fed! But they frankly admit that they are thinking of food not as humanitarian relief but as a bribe against revolutionary self-control. As one says the world will "consume at the expense of Bolshevism and work inward." As fast as the people, in other words, renounce their independence and bow the knee to advancing imperialism, they will be fed.

Food is freedom today. The messages of starving Europe lift up their hands in mute appeal to their fellow workers of England, France and America. "Give us bread. We are starving! We are fighting your battle as well as our own, and you are well-nigh exhausted. Will you leave us and our children to die like cattle without lifting your voices in our behalf. Send us bread that we may revive and grow strong and join hands with you for the creation of a new world where such things cannot be."

SOLDIER BREADLINERS FILL FASHIONABLE PEWS

To demonstrate to the idle rich who frequent the fashionable Trinity Church at the end of Wall Street, that those who went abroad to make the world safe for democracy are not all enjoying equal opportunity at home, Urban J. Ledoux, head of the Bowers Mission, on Sunday last awarded some 400 soldiers, coming from twenty-five states, into the pews as proof that the breadline of soldiers is an actuality. According to newspaper reports, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Trinity's rector, as he afterwards said, was so struck with their neat appearance and gentlemanly behavior that he invited them to stay after the rest of the congregation had departed and delivered a short address of welcome and encouragement. "It appears that the homeless owners of Trinity parish departed rapidly after this 'contamination' with the Bowers folk, only four of whom could afford to wear starched collars, for the soldiers were entertained, not at the homes of the parishioners, but back at the Bowers Mission, where they received thick, hot soup and three slices of bread instead of the customary two for having behaved so well!"

SEATTLE WORKERS EN-DORSE "ONE BIG UNION"

The plan of James Duncan to consolidate international unions engaged in the same industry has been endorsed by the Seattle Labor Council, of which he is secretary. Under this plan, all the ironworkers of America would be gathered together in one big union embracing the entire metal industry. Locals would be preserved as at present, but the number of internationals would be reduced.



WAISTMAKERS' VACATION RESORT

By REBECCA SILVER

At last our summer unity house has become a permanent institution for our members; though we had enjoyed a vacation house for the last three years, we never felt entirely at home, especially with the experience we had last summer. The mere fact that we were compelled to travel from one place to another every year and before we would get acquainted with the location and people we have to deal with, we had to gather our belongings and go further, made our summer house a financial and to a certain extent a moral failure.

Last Fall the Unity House Committee decided that the Union must either purchase a home or give up the entire idea, and after our recommendation the Executive Board authorized us to look for a suitable house. Needless to say the committee undertook this very energetically and after spending many a Saturday and Sunday travelling, we came across a property about five months ago, which we thought was the home. I can say unhesitatingly that this is the ideal unity house that we always dreamed about.

The mansion which is about to become the permanent unity house is called Forest Park Hotel — located in the Adirondacks of Pennsylvania, otherwise called Blue Mountains, Pike County. It consists of a circle of houses, one central and eleven cottages. The

first is used for social purposes, where all the people would come together, the rest have sleeping rooms only, amounting to about 250. The 700 acres of woods isolate this property from all other farms. It is situated on a hill below which about five minutes walk, there is a beautiful lake, 85 acres long. On the lake there is a swimming pool, tennis houses and about fifty boats and canoes. Internally it has all modern improvements. In this respect we made progress since last year of a whole century. Instead of being compelled, as we were last year, to take a walk for about ten minutes for a pitcher of water, nearly every room in this house is supplied with hot and cold water. In addition to the lake, which is nearby, there are about 60 baths throughout the house. The playground, tennis court, bowling alleys and recreations which go with this property makes one feel that if we compromise in our daily lives and never have a taste of anything that is nearly perfect, we will at least for a few weeks of vacation, which is our yearly holiday, reap the fruit of our hard labor.

Without exaggeration I feel that this institution will be a pride and inspiration not only to the Waistmakers' Union but to the entire labor movement; to realize that "girl's union" after having been through such a bitter struggle, with the expense of about one-half million dollars could have undertaken another activity which the energy and possibilities to will amount to about \$85,000.

LABOR AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Statistics on the amount of Bonds bought in previous Loans by organized American Labor have shown the importance of Labor's cooperation. The Labor Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee has gathered these statistics showing the amount of Bonds bought by International and Local Unions, from their own funds, and by their membership. These have been published by the Labor Bureau together with cogent reasons for buying Victory Notes in a little pamphlet "Finish the Job." Seventy-five thousand of these will be mailed to the homes of individual Trade Unionists. Over 100,000 more will be distributed by volunteers at Union Meetings and in factories.

The Secretaries of fifty Central Labor Bodies in this District serve as the General Committee of the Labor Bureau. They address meetings distribute literature, and sell Notes. They will be as active in propaganda for the Loan as they were in other Campaigns.

That organized Labor is as enthusiastic about the Victory Liberty Loan as about previous Liberty Loans, is being demonstrated in Union meetings held even before the Victory Loan Drive began, and during these first few days of the Campaign. Among the Unions that have already sent in the amount of their subscriptions to Notes of the Victory Loan are: Photo-Engravers No. 1, \$5,000; Typographical Union No. 6, \$10,000; Painters No. 25, \$5,000; Machinists No. 266, \$1,000; Lithographers No. 1, \$1,000; Amalgamated

Labels Operatives No. 8, \$300; Carpenters No. 350, \$200; Paper Cutters No. 119, \$5,000.

paigun, according to the spirit manifested in reports sent in to the Labor Bureau.

Three Labor men, organizers and speakers, together with Victory Note salesmen are going out every night in Greater New York to Union meetings. The Labor Bureau is in charge of Mrs. Florence Blackstone (a member of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union No. 12646) with offices in the Flatiron Building, telephone Gramercy 1331. Coupon books, Notes, buttons, literature, etc. Speakers and information concerning the Notes are available to any Labor organization.

Victory Notes can be bought outright in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and up; or they can be purchased through Coupon Books on the installment plan, \$2, down and a dollar a week on a \$50 Note. The interest rate is 4% per cent. If you invest \$50 now, you will get back the \$50 in four years and get your interest in the meantime. Buy Victory Notes!

LOST AT VERSAILLES

Secretary of State Lansing slipped out of the council chamber and went souvenir hunting in the palace. Luck was with him, he said, for he found a remarkable piece of antique wall-paper.

Next day a frantic Japanese stenographer was looking for his shorthand notes.—Harvard Independent.

BULLETS TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL UNREST

Harrisburg, Pa. — "Workers come tell your fellow workers!" This is the call that lies behind the "smoothly-worded" "welfare" bill introduced in the State Senate of Pennsylvania, providing for the mobilization of 14,000 armed men and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to assist the state Cossacks if the lack of employment or other conditions cause social unrest of a nature that the authorities deem worthy the attention of the troops.

The attack upon American labor is masked behind a barrage of high-sounding phrases regarding the welfare of the honest toiler.

That the work of the proposed organization is to be directed mainly against labor, is shown in the statement of McClain, which reads:

"The Commission of Public Safety and Defense feels that in the face of the threatened social unrest there is really more need now for organizations of that kind to assist in preserving law and order than there was during the war, because during the war the spirit of unselfishness and sacrifice and obedience was very general."

"Not only here in Philadelphia, but throughout the state the Police Departments are at their wits' end to combat crime. If the lack of employment actually comes about, local agencies to protect persons and property will need reinforcements, and the Volunteer Home Defense Police will be the most available agency for the reinforcement."

Washington — In a letter to Secretary of Labor Wilson. Postmaster-general Burleson says he's "fair" to telephone and telegraph workers and that the present turmoil in this service caused by a few "agitators." The postal official also says that inadequate wage rates in his department are being equalized as rapidly as possible.

Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employees, makes this comment on the letter:

"Postal employees have won a most unexpected victory, because they can show that in Mr. Burleson's seven years as Postmaster-General he has progressed to the point where he acknowledges that there is inadequate wage rates in his department. A short time ago he was talking about the high wages in his department and told Congress, in his annual report, that the postal worker was better off than the soldier in European trenches."

"Every agitator" will congratulate Mr. Burleson on his progress. The postal chief, however, has a poor opinion of his subordinates when he insinuates that a few "agitators" can put a ring in their nose and lead them around. Mr. Burleson himself complimented these subordinates last Christmas for their self-sacrifice and devotion to duty.

"The countless liberty-loving Americans in all walks of life who have objected to present policies of the Postoffice Department should be happy to know that their protests are bearing fruit in the most unexpected places."

Strike of Keymen Favored by Vote

Washington. — "Strike unless Burleson agrees to collective bargaining," is the verdict of the telegraphers, according to a statement made to-night by one of the leading officials of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. He said the cities so far reporting show a vote of from 85 to 100 per cent for the strike, all expressing regret at being forced to do so. He said the vote of the 500 members in this city is 95 per cent for strike, unless the Postmaster General will deal with the organizations.

Tabulation of the strike vote was begun today by the Executive Committee of the C. T. U. A. The vote of the keymen is on the proposition of a strike between now and May 10, unless the Wire Control Board will receive and consider the presentation of a wage agreement by the organization. The board will get a week's notice of any decision to strike.

F. H. McDowell of the National Grievance Committee of Six, appointed last October, said the refusal to receive the committee's demands was made on Oct. 12th last by First Assistant Postmaster General Koons and that the department has since maintained that it will not listen to the men in a body but will talk with them only individually.

Mr. Burleson Cornered

New York. — "Postmaster General Burleson is not heping his grand public-ownership enterprise by making statements as to his operation of telegraphs and telephones which are instantly challenged by men familiar with the facts," says the New York World.

"For example, he says that the recent increase in rates was made necessary by higher wages and that the added revenue will hardly cover the extra expense; but officials of the employees' organization deny that there has been any actual increase in wages, holding that the extraordinary outlays now cited are mostly due to costly and wasteful methods introduced since the lines passed under the control of government. "As a further illustration, in defending the 20 per cent increase in rates on these grounds, Mr. Burleson says that it would have been unavoidable and probably greater if private management of the lines had been continued. In reply to this we have the statement of President Mackay of the Postal company in which he guarantees restoration and maintenance of the old rates when public control of his lines shall have relinquished."

Iowa Passes Labor Union Act

Des Moines, Ia. — Iowa's House of Representatives today passed the senate measure declaring that human labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce and permitting organization of unions for the purpose of bettering conditions of workers.

Our "Servants of the People"

Read the following and guess who said it.

"The Senate was fairly responsive to enlightened public opinion but the Republican majority in the Assembly gave itself solely to the care of property and property rights."

"Steeped in bourbonism, they dedicated themselves to the principle that constitutional and statute law in a democracy is intended only for the preservation of property and privilege. By their refusal to even debate humanitarian measures tending to safeguard the lives, the health and the welfare of men, women and children they enunciated the policy that our great human resources must take care of themselves as best they can and are not entitled to the protection of the State."

"They flung to the four winds the salutary lessons taught us by the sacrifice of our men and our wealth in the great world war for the preservation of democratic ideals and rendered a service to the forces of reaction they had no right to expect."

A Socialist, a trouble breeder, you say? Well, you are wrong. The above was said by the chief executive of our state, Governor Al Smith.

Do You Believe in Birth Control?

Read

Margaret Sanger's Magazine

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 Fifth Ave., New York City

\$1.50—PER YEAR

May Call A Scab Scab

Washington. — In upholding the right of striking waiters to picket a hotel in this city, Judge Harrison of the District of Columbia police court used Ireland's patron saint to illustrate his point that the use of an accepted word is not disorderly conduct.

There are conditions, however, declared Judge Harrison, where carrying a sign constitutes disorderly conduct.

"For instance," said the court, "if a man were to step in front of a St. Patrick's parade carrying a sign that stated that St. Patrick was a fraud, then he would be guilty of disorderly conduct because he would precipitate disorder—and most likely a riot."

The prosecution held that because the sign bore the word "scab," the colored non-union waiters might take offense and start a riot. The court failed to see where any trouble would result from the use of this term as applied to colored non-unionists. The word "scab" the court said, was universally known; it has nothing to do with the color of a person and it is not a word calculated to breed disorder because the public is acquainted with its meaning and does not object to it.

There is altogether too much of Judge Lynch's spirit in New York about now. Distributing pamphlets or making revolutionary speeches involves offenses difficult to define, but that is the business of courts, not of individuals.—N. Y. World.

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The lurid life of the Revolution; whose pen has painted it? The yearning, tumultuous dreams of the revolutionists; where is the artist who has sought to make them real? In the flood of yearly fiction, what a sameness of theme! Thousands of novels pour from the press, but always they tell the same tale and paint the same drab, stale figures. The rising lawyer who fights the trusts and goes to Congress. The workingman who burns the midnight oil and rises to the capitalist class. The too conventional Bohemian. The middle class philanderer. The gentleman burglar. The college man detective. Wearily we name the list. But it never changes.

American fiction is conceived in the spirit of the middle class. It is the playground of bourgeois revealings. It has one hero—the great American god—the social climber. It is the literature of the stock-ticker. It is the epic of the parvenu. It contains the standard portioning of sflapnacy, vulgarity and pep. And it sells.

But here and there in America there are men and women who are different. "All of us are in the gutter," said Oscar Wilde, "but some of us are looking at the stars." To such, the literature of the day rings untrue. They dream of novels stark and realistic, unshadowed by the cinematograph. They would read of worlds where man dreams dreams and follows the fair of idealism. They yearn for the mood of inspiration.

It is to this audience that Harold Lord Varney speaks in his striking novel "Revolt." He paints a strange delirious world—where idealism and sacrifice are as burning flames. He leads us through a gallery of moten souls. In his pages we watch the quivering pulse of the Social Revolution. Proletarianism expresses itself at last in literature. "To be a revolutionist, one must do something more than believe in proletarianism," says the author in every incident of his plot. "One must be a proletarian." It is the old challenge. "Put on overalls!"

Anti-intellectualism saturates the pages of "Revolt." The author is a fictionalist Sorel. Many a bourgeois palate will gorge at the teaching. Many a parlor socialist will writhe under the lash of the story.

Jack London could have written such a book, and those who revel in London stories—tales of strong men, of epic struggles, world-moving passions—can find in Harold Lord Varney the artist of their glowing world.

"Revolt," 400 pages, cloth bound, illustrated, two dollars. Order your copy now from Irving Kaye Davis and Co., Publishers, 42 West 28th St., New York City.

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Unsolved

Jack London, the novelist, had a great affection for children. In San Francisco there were twin sisters, little girls of six years, of whom Mr. London was very fond.

On the way to his boat one morning, Mr. London met one of the twins.

He stopped and shook her hand. "Good morning, my dear," he said. "And which of the twins are you?"

"The little girl answered gravely: 'I'm the one what's out 'walk-in'.'"

—Selected

The Best Way

"This is going to hurt me more than it does you son," declared dad as he reached for the strap. "I feared so, pop. That is why I proposed arbitration."

—Kansas City Journal

Some Trap

She rushed excitedly into the hardware department:

"Give me a mouse trap!" she exclaimed. "Quickly, please, because I want to catch a trap!"

"You ought to curb your bad habits."

"Why should I? It will be done for me by a federal amendment."

LIBERTY SUPREME ISSUE

By CHARLES A. BEARD

The time has come—

1. To release political prisoners whose offense was to retain Mr. Wilson's pacifist views after he abandoned them.

2. To restore the right of asylum to political refugees which was once our country's proud boast — memories of Kossouth!

3. To release American citizens held in the interest of foreign governments for interpreting Mr. Wilson's "liberty, self-government, and undisturbed development" to mean a curtailment of British dominion in some parts of the earth.

4. To remove the blighting hand of the post office censor from political publications.

5. To teach the judges of the courts to be more circumspect in using Jeffreyian language in condemning political offenders to prison.

6. To restore the rights of press, speech and meeting which were curtailed during the war—memories of the Allen and Sedition laws and the late lamented Federalist party!

And all this will be in the interest of those persons of common sense and property who want to keep their money in their purses and their heads on their shoulders by preventing an accumulation of discontent, bitterness and hatred which will threaten the foundations of law and order. Is truth so frail and faith so slight that they must be handed over to the police?

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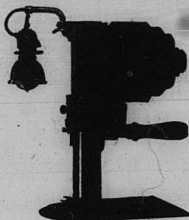
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ENGLISH MAIDS WIN FIGHT FOR BATH ONCE A WEEK
 London. — The right to organize and permission to use the bathtub once a week are accorded to maids of the Bromley district in Kent under the terms of an agreement reached at a joint conference of the maids and their mistresses. Other concessions given to the maids are two hours' rest daily, a half day and evening off each week, a half day on Sunday, a full day once a month and an annual holiday.

PASS COSSACK BILL

Charleston, W. Va. — The West Virginia legislature has passed a cossack bill, despite the claim that the bill would be modified so that provision would be made for an increased force of deputy sheriffs. The original plan, however, has been jammed through by the coal operators and other interests who will now place the cost of maintaining their strike guards and gun men on the state.

THE DIAL

for MAY THIRD

CONTAINS:

DIRECT ACTION AND DEMOCRACY
 --- Bertrand Russell

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Music by a Union Orchestra

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LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

At the last membership meeting it was decided that every member be taxed \$5 in order to obtain in the next season a forty-four hour week and other improvement in the trade.

The Union decided that this five dollar assessment which includes the \$1.50 International assessment should be paid not later than May 15th.

Do not wait for the last day. Come and pay your assessment at once.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 80
 H. Hilfman, Secretary

DEBS GOES TO PRISON

When Debs went to prison, the nation wept, for everywhere, — wherever the lowly suffer and the humble are oppressed, or the enlightened workers struggle, they felt that a friend had been taken from them.

The imprisonment of Debs is one of the black and tragic stories of American history. And it is a story which must never be forgotten.

David Karsner of "The New York Call" has written the story of that tragedy. It is the story of an eye-witness. He was with Debs in Terre Haute, in Cleveland and in the final grim journey to the West Virginia tomb.

Every liberty-lover should read it. This smashing historical document, seventy pages, price 25 cents. Special rates for bundle orders.

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(15c a copy) Order from Room 82, Bible House, New York City



A Million of Our Boys are Waiting to Get Home

Some of them are patrolling the Rhine, holding fast to the victory we have won.

Some are in billets and camps back of the deserted trenches, anxiously awaiting orders to entrain for an embarkation-port.

Still others are in the great American hospitals, being made over by skillful surgeons into semblance of the men they were when we bade them good-bye.

Each one of them is looking to US to get him home again.

Those boys know that the American people in four great Liberty Loans pro-

vided eighteen billion dollars to back them up while they were fighting for us over there.

They know that the VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN campaign is on, to provide the funds to finish the job and bring them home.

And each boy of that million or more is full of faith that we will not forget his needs, now that the fighting is over.

Are we at home going to keep faith with those boys?

Help make our answer heard around the world. Invest in the VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN to the limit of your ability.



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on behalf of the holders of its twenty millions of policies in force, amounting to over four and a half billions of dollars of insurance, for whose protection this company is holding over seven hundred and twenty million dollars reserve, besides other assets. Its employees sold over \$132,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and U. S. S. last year, and are still in the campaign. The company holds \$80,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and intends to subscribe for millions of this loan, which it recommends as without qualifications the safest investment in the world.