



# JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I

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No. 17

## The Signal for the Struggle

To strike or not to strike! This is the question which now confronts the Cloak Maker. It is now for him to decide what to do.

The leaders on their part have done all they could. They have put before the Manufacturers demands worked out by the Union as a whole. They argued before them very eloquently and have done all that persons with feelings of pride and self-respect could to convince the Manufacturers of the justice and the absolute necessity of the demands made.

But this was of no avail. At the very first demand the Manufacturers balked and all the conferences held were without results.

The leaders of the Union, in view of this result, could have at once called a strike and would have been quite justified in doing so. For the leaders negotiated with the Manufacturers only because they were so instructed by the Union. The leaders had the mandate expressed in the general referendum vote and in the vote taken at the last convention at Boston. They therefore had the right to call the workers to strike. But they did not do it and decided once more to put the question up to the workers themselves. Let them once more have the opportunity to decide whether all is to remain as it is or whether a new page should be turned in the existence of the Cloak Makers' Union.

And in accordance with this decision of the leaders tens of thousands of Cloak Makers are now voting whether they are to strike or not.

We naturally cannot know how large the vote in favor of a strike will be. According to all indications the workers in their large majority will vote for a strike, if for no other reason, because the Manufacturers left no alternative to them. And it stands to reason that if all the demands of the workers were good enough and important enough to be put before the Manufacturers they are also good enough and important enough to fight for, if they cannot be obtained in any other way. It is clear, it must be clear, to every Cloak Maker that if the Manufacturers consider these demands so onerous to them that they are willing to permit a strike to be called, knowing full well that when the Cloak Makers strike they mean business—these demands are surely worth fighting for.

We are not writing this to influence the vote. The fact is that before these lines are read by the Cloak Makers of New York most of them will have voted one way or another. We only want to say that common sense is in favor of the strike and that the vote this time will be cast with a great deal of intelligence, deliberation and total absence of all passion which might becloud reason. For never have demands presented to the Manufacturers been discussed so thoroughly and for so long a time as those presented by the Union in the present conflict.

So far as we know the sentiment of the Cloak Makers we consider the strike as already decided upon. We are too close to the Cloak Makers not to know what they really think and feel. And we will not be in the least surprised if as many as 90 per cent of the members of the Union will vote in favor of a strike. But to the public in general and the manufacturers in particular the vote will surely come as a surprise.

We know that the manufacturers are stubborn. We know that they did nothing to prevent a strike in the hope that they have a considerable number of supporters of their stand in the Union itself. They let themselves be deceived by an empty shout that comes from a handful of selfish persons in the Union, who do not represent even a small minority. In this particular the vote will be a great surprise to the manufacturers. It will show them that the overwhelming majority of the Union is behind all the demands and in favor of a strike to enforce them, and that only an insignificant number of individuals that no Union with a spark of vitality in it can reckon with, want everything to remain as at present, not realizing that this is impossible, that the Cloak Makers' Union as a Union must either go forward or backward but cannot remain at a standstill.

In view of the existing relations and of the common sense of the situation we may consider the strike as virtually decided upon but

it is with this supposition that the strike is a certainty, that the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union, and the International as a whole, have fully prepared for the struggle.

Every one in the Union knows his part and his duties, and this strike will be the most carefully, the most minutely organized strike that ever took place in our labor movement. It will not be a spontaneous strike, where the demands are worked out in haste, while the strike is on, and are, therefore, not always fortunate. In this strike everything has been foreseen and provided for as wisely, as thoroughly, as minutely as our able and devoted leaders could. For this reason the strike may possibly lack in the element of surprise, in the unexpected, the spectacular, but, on the other hand, it will be the more energetic, the more determined and orderly for it, and no one will have the least ground of pointing to the Cloak Makers as to a riotous mob.

The strike will be led by our old, tried and wise labor generals. We need only mention their names to convince every one that, with them at the head, the victory is certain. B. Schlesinger, President of the International; Morris Sigman, Manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union; Halpern, Cutler, Feinberg, Wander, Ashpis, Sapin, Metz, Langer, Finkelstein, Wiener, Babish, Nisnevitz, Breslauer—these are only a few of the many leaders who will marshal the forces of the Cloak Makers.

As to the rank and file, the Cloak Makers have an established reputation of long standing. They are known to be brave indefatigable fighters. Their demands are really of a moderate nature, even though they may appear as excessive and radical to people who are either unfamiliar with the industry or have not given the matter much thought. The Cloak Makers are not demanding a single thing they are not entitled to as workers, as human beings, who are entitled to a decent human living.

Every thing, then points to a great strike and a still greater victory, and in the expectation that the strike will break out within the coming few days, even before the appearance of the next issue of the "Justice," we address ourselves in the mighty Cloak Maker divisions:

You stepped forth for the great and just struggle. You have done everything that is compatible with your dignity and the sense of self-preservation to prevent an open clash; but the manufacturers would not heed your just grievances. Now you have but one choice—to hurl yourselves into the combat and gain your demands by the last means the manufacturers left open to you. You must quit the shops to a man and array yourselves for battle.

The struggle you are now waging is a struggle for the preservation of your Union; for your personal welfare, for the welfare of your families; it is a struggle for a better life than it has been your lot to live.

And with all our heart we call out to you:  
On with the struggle to victory!

## A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' UNION

We have no words to express our admiration for the wonderful energy and vitality of our Waist Makers' Union. After a fight that drained it of practically all its resources the Union has now achieved a new feat that staggers belief.

We refer our readers to the last page of the "Justice" where they

will find a splendid description of a splendid piece of property. The Union has acquired only recently

We have no patience to wait for the occasion when we may write at great length of this new accomplishment of our tireless waistmakers, and we here extend to them our most cordial felicitations.

# The Chiefs of the International at Work

II.

I am tempted to dwell on the personality of the leader of the Philadelphia Waist Maker Union, Abraham Silver, to recount some incidents and events of his life, but I must resist the temptation, for I am equally tempted to sketch pen-portraits of Koldovsky, who has been through a variety of experiences, of Schoolman and other vice presidents—each with an interesting past crowded with activities interesting in themselves and all the more so since they were directed on behalf of the nameless thousands, to render their lives brighter and happier.

Well then, I shall proceed with my impressions of the three sessions of the Board, impressions of a silent witness and not of a participant.

I know that when one of the rank and file hears that the delegates are going to attend a gathering of this kind his first thought is that "they are going to have a deuce of a good time." They will come to the city where they are to meet and will be given a grand reception, they will be taken out in automobiles sight-seeing, then to theatre, to opera; then they will be dined and wine, and so on, and so on.

How remote this notion is from reality! We left New York on Friday at nine a. m. and arrived at Philadelphia at 11. No one was at the station to meet us—certainly no automobile. We had to put up with this "reception," and hike it to a hotel, where we hired rooms, two in one, to make it cheaper. When we were through with these luxurious preparations we met Ab. Baroff who had come two hours earlier to have things ready for the first session so that we lose no time in getting down to business.

At half past one, all the delegates were assembled in the meeting hall—a small room just enough to accommodate the group, and they at once proceeded to business.

B. Schlesinger, the president of the International, speaks in a conversational manner of the activities of the International in the last three months. He speaks in a calm tone of voice of the great battles fought, of the last achievements and victories, but his listeners know at what cost these things have been achieved. He says that the recent waist makers' strike cost half a million dollars, and the delegates receive the statement with apparent calmness, though their faces, beaming with pride and jubilation, betray them somewhat. He narrates the history of the struggle without the least tinge of pathos. He tells of the hundreds, the thousands that were arrested and persecuted during the strike. He recounts this true tale of heroism of our strikers, and though he is not interrupted by applause, you see that the listeners feel that he speaks of something great, something titanic.

When Schlesinger is finished with his report Brother Baroff begins his narrative which is just as calm, just as touching, just as gripping, and it is received with the same earnestness, so that the approval by the vice presidents of the reports appears to be a mere superfluous ceremony. The generals of the International had been voted approval and confidence long before the ceremony of

## Impressions of the quarterly meetings of the General Executive Board at Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 25-27.

By S. YANOFSKY

the official vote, — the confidence was expressed in the profound silence, the impressive earnestness and solemnity that prevailed, while Baroff and Schlesinger spoke.

The vice presidents of other cities then make their reports, and all these simple, heartfelt narratives of past achievements and future plans and outlooks breathe the spirit of enthusiasm and boundless optimism.

Hours pass in these recitals of the history of the International in the various cities, and so absorbing are these stories, so trenchant are they with unspoken pathos that one is not in the least aware of the time that passes and one feels really annoyed when a committee of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union interrupts the meeting to invite the guests to a banquet to be given in their honor at 11 p. m. the next day.

The delegates, of course, accept the invitation. President Schlesinger does so on behalf of all and Sigman resumes his story of the combative plans of the New York cloak makers.

He speaks in a somewhat rasping voice, but you are hardly aware of it. You are surprised at and you admire the plans of the coming struggle worked out to the minutest detail, so that not the slightest thing is left to chance, and you think that an organization having such wise and far-sighted leaders may well look the future boldly in the face. Consider this thing: within a period of only two weeks the 5 dollar assessment brought in \$150,000. How wisely, how efficiently the thing must have been worked out! And the loyalty and clearness of purpose on the part of the entire membership! Had not all members, without exception, contributed to the strike fund, this sum could not have been raised. He tells us of the committees already appointed, of their various functions and their readiness to assume these functions at once.

"We are ready to take up the struggle at any moment..." These are the concluding words of brother Sigman.

After brother Amdur and others are asked some very important questions and make their replies, the chairman asks whether there are any objections to the proposed plans of the Cloakmakers' Union and whether the members of the Board approve of the advanced demands, beside the demand for week-work, which is, of course, approved by each and every one present. The chiefs' reply is a unanimous "aye," and Schlesinger, in his ever calm tone of voice, announces that "the aye has it."

I must hurry on and omit the interesting debates that followed some committee reports. I may write about them when the minutes of all sessions are available. For the present we will dwell only on the second very important decision of the General Executive Board about the work of organization in the country.

The problem is a most

vital one, and quite some time was devoted to it. The delegates, without exception, realized that all the gains of the New York workers might be paralyzed by the unorganized country shops. Brother Schlesinger, as well as Brother Baroff pointed out in their reports that the country shops had been the chief problem in recent waist maker strikes. The union drew heavily on its funds to cope with those shops. This was particularly emphasized by Brother Lefkowitz, who had been at the head of the Union activities in the out of town shops, during the strike. In spite of the

great expenditures very little had been accomplished there. This time the International chiefs were determined to put an end, once for all, to this situation. To make safe the gains of the New York workers the country shops must and will be organized and unionized, and it must be done while there is peace in the industry.

B. Schlesinger worked out ingenious plans of how to carry this work out, but these plans call for enormous funds, and this at a time when the cloak industry not only of New York but also of the entire country is on the eve of a stupendous struggle.

Yet the plans are not rejected because they are too difficult to carry out. The delegates, instead of dodging difficulties, seem to welcome them with a grim determination to see the thing through.

It was, perhaps, the most inspiring moment of all the sessions that I witnessed.

## THE FIRST OF MAY IN NEW YORK

By L. FINKELSTEIN

The First of May celebration in New York this year was quite different from the May Day celebrations of the past. There were no street demonstrations except the "demonstrations" of a few hundred rowdies in uniforms, who, apparently with the approval of the local police, made pogroms on peaceable people who gathered in a peaceable manner to celebrate the international holiday, which announces the coming of a universal brotherhood of nations.

For reasons that are easy to understand, or to put it plainly, because of the reaction that reigns in the country, the New York workers decided to celebrate the First of May indoors, through a series of meetings, concerts and entertainments.

This, it seems, should have satisfied the dark reactionary forces. But even this was too much for our reactionaries. They could not stand the sight of even such a May celebration. The very idea that American workers celebrate the international labor holiday,—a holiday of true brotherhood of nations was more than they could tolerate. Attempts were, therefore, made to obstruct the May Day celebration holiday whatever form it may assume.

And this is what happened on that day in our free New York:

A certain number of "boys" estimated at seven or eight hundred, who had recently returned from Europe where they fought, as President Wilson put it, "To make the world safe for democracy," made a brutal assault upon democracy at home. They broke up peaceful meetings,—they made pogroms upon institutions preaching free thought. In broad daylight soldiers went from one place to another, carrying brutality and destruction wherever they went; and the police did not try to stop them.

They worked havoc at the new office of the Socialist paper, the New York Call, 112 Fourth Ave., where they beat everyone they could lay their hands on. One girl, Miss Kaufman, is blind as a result of this assault. A young man by the name of Dalmin, in an attempt to escape the ferocious marauders, jumped out of the window of the first floor and broke

a leg. A few more persons were seriously wounded. Bands of lawless soldiers also attacked the Rand School Building, the Russian Club on 15th Street, the office of the Russian daily "Novy Mir," and other institutions where radical people meet, and everywhere they acted like thugs and ruffians.

These ruffian bands also tried to obstruct the May celebration of the Anarchists at the Madison Square Garden.

This great union of men tailors decided to celebrate the first of May with a concert and mass meeting on Thursday at one o'clock at the Madison Square Garden.

But before the concert began several soldiers and sailors had arrived in automobiles and demanded that the Garden be closed. They were told that a union was holding a meeting there in quite a legitimate and orderly manner. But the ruffians insisted that they were above the law.

And the band had their way. No speeches were made. The May celebration was turned into a meeting of mourning. The police knew of all this but did not interfere.

The news of these disorders quickly spread throughout the city. It produced great indignation on the part of all decent citizens and the police began to realize that they went a bit too far in their partiality, and they finally began doing their duty.

In the same evening a protest meeting was held in Madison Square Garden to demand a new trial for Thomas Mooney and his comrades, and the soldiers, naturally, sought to disrupt this meeting, too. The Mooney meeting, however, was not called by the Socialists nor by a Jewish union. The meeting was called by the Central Federated Union, and to permit this meeting to be disrupted would have been a bit too much. There would have been no excuse that the "Boisheviks" were opposed to the "Boisheviks" and sought to break up their meetings. The police, therefore, saw to it that the meeting was not disrupted.

The Mooney meeting was one of the greatest gatherings that

New York witnessed in recent years. The meeting was quite revolutionary in character. In unmistakable terms justice was demanded for Mooney, Billings and others involved in the conspiracy against organized labor in San Francisco. The chairman of the meeting was Edward Hanna, the President of the Central Federated Union, and the principal speakers were Dr. Judah L. Magnes and the famous radical lawyer, Dudley Field Malone. These speakers, though not known to be Socialists or revolutionists, delivered stirring speeches. They were greeted by the audience with stormy applause and ovations. In very sharp terms they demanded the liberation of Mooney and Billings, and incidentally also the liberation of all political prisoners in America, who are smarting in the prisons because of their sincere opinions and convictions.

The meeting was also addressed by two victims who had themselves suffered from the San Francisco capitalistic conspiracy, and over whose heads still hang charges of crimes that they had never committed. We mean Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas Mooney and Israel Weinberger, a San Francisco driver, and Mrs. Mary Mooney and Mr. Weinberger narrated their bitter experiences and the tortures they suffered in the frame-up which the District Attorney and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco had made against them and other defendants. Their narrative made people in the audience cry. In touching terms they also thanked the New York labor movement for the great support they had been given. A resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting demanding a new trial or immediate release of Mooney and Billings. The resolution states that if Mooney and Billings will not get a new trial or be freed before July 4, 1919, a general strike should be called on that day throughout the country, and if this should fail, another general strike should be called the next Labor Day, and if necessary a third on November 19th. But should all three strikes fail to gain freedom for these two martyrs, a general strike should be called for an indefinite time until Mooney and others get justice.

This decision to strike was received by the audience with great enthusiasm. The audience stood up as one and cheered for many minutes.

As our readers know, the meeting was endorsed by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and the cloakmakers were well represented there.

## MAY FIRST IN MONTREAL

By J. LANCH

Business Manager, Joint Board of Montreal.

Montreal witnessed one of the largest and most sensational May Day celebrations and parades in the history of this city. For several days preceding May 1st warnings had been given that the authorities would not tolerate the carrying of the Red Flag. The press also threatened that if the spirit of defiance would be shown, the authorities would not allow the Socialists to parade at all next year.

Deputies appeared in the press supposedly returned soldiers and from the Great War Veterans Association, to the effect that they would not allow the Social-

ists to carry the Red Flag and overthrow the democracy they had fought for. A regular campaign was carried on to create a sentiment against the May Day parade and the carrying of the Red Flag. On the evening of April 30th there appeared an announcement in the newspapers that the Chief of Police wished to confer with the leaders of the May Day conference. A special messenger was sent by the Chief to the headquarters of the May Day conference, asking for a delegation to confer with him. But the May Day conference was composed of men who were true to the cause and were not to be intimidated. They ignored the warnings that appeared in the capitalist press and also refused to meet the Chief of Police.

According to arrangements the parade assembled at the Theatre Francaise, one of the largest theatres in the city at 1 P. M. Police and private detectives were in and around the theatre. At the appointed hour the paraders filed out of the theatre and took up their stand in line ready to march along the route mapped out by the Arrangement Committee.

First came the Socialist Party with their Red forbidden banner, next the Cloakmakers with their beautiful banner with the Blood Red background, next the Amalgamated Garment Workers also with their banner, then the Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Italians, French, Pole Zionists sympathizers all carrying banners according to their nationality. Sprinkled among the marchers were men carrying posters, such as: "Murdered: Jaures, Liebknecht, Luxemburg"; "You Have Jailed Debs But You Can't Jail Socialism." Suddenly, just as the march was to begin, a dash of police and hired thugs made for the flags and signs. The rush was made simultaneously from all directions.

Amid hisses and shouts from the throng they sneaked off with banners and signs. While the band struck up the International. Had it not been for the Marshalls a bloody skirmish might have taken place, and the parade stopped. Orders were given to banner bearers not to fight and march in spite of the fact that it looked like trouble. With the band playing the International and the Red Flag the marchers proceeded along the principal streets of Montreal followed by the police, detectives and special constables to the Champ de Mars outside the City Hall. There speeches were made in Yiddish, English, French, Italian, Russian—all shouting defiance at the police. A shouting literature from all parts of the continent was distributed in the crowd.

It was numerically the biggest turnout Montreal ever witnessed.

The Cloak Makers were out in full force. The Cloakmakers answered the call of the Union to stop work and take part in the parade. The cloak manufacturers of Montreal should have learned a lesson from this turn out, as to what is in store for them if the demands of the Union are not met this coming season which are at present in the committee stage. The Cloak Makers of Montreal lost their banner, but they consequently have not lost their Union. After the speeches the marchers again formed in line.

With shoulders pressed back and heads high and with the band playing the International they again marched back to the starting point and there disbanded.

## Cutters in Battle Array

By MAX MARGOLIES

The members of Local No. 10 of our International who have recently celebrated with great splendor the victory they have achieved by establishing the 44-hour week in the Waist and Dress, Children's Dresses, Wrapper and Kimono, and Underwear industries, are actively preparing to procure the same conditions also in the Cloak and Suit industry.

At a meeting of Cloak and Suit cutters held recently at which the demands of the Cloak and Suit cutters were to be formulated for presentation to the manufacturers, the membership expressed in no uncertain terms its readiness to fight and go to any extent for the achievement of their just demands. All through the time that the conferences were going on, shop by shop came down to the office of the Cutters' Union, urging its representatives on the Conference Committee to stand firm on the original demands. And when rumors had it that no understanding was likely to be reached between the Manufacturers' Association and the Union, the membership expressed their readiness and anxiety to go out on strike as soon as conditions in the industry would warrant it.

### Cloak Cutters Hold Meeting

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Cloak and Suit Branch of Local No. 10 May evening, May 5, 1919, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, which will serve as an inspiration in the coming conflict.

Brother Max Gorenstein, Manager of the Cloak and Suit Department, who was one of the conferees with the manufacturers, representing Local No. 10, rendered a lengthy and detailed report of the series of conferences that were held between the Cloakmakers' Unions and the Manufacturers' Association.

He expressed his opinion that a general strike in the Cloak and Suit industry was inevitable and advised the membership to keep itself in readiness for a call to action, all of which was loudly applauded.

He was followed by the present writer who has just come back to the Cloak Department having been away for 12 weeks with the Waist and Dress strike. As the appointed Secretary of the General Picket Committee for the coming Cloak and Suit strike, the writer reviewed the various victories that Labor in general has won. He said that he still had to learn of any gain worth what Labor has made without putting up a real, good fight. He further reported that as soon as the members of Local No. 10 have learned that he was connected with the Picket Committee, he was overflooded with requests from members desiring to fight in the first line trenches, namely, the Picket Committee.

Brother I. Fineberg, President of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, was given a rousing reception. He dwelt at length on the questions in dispute. He explained to the cutters the importance of putting up a solid front of all locals for the purpose of winning the demand of week-work for those who are at the present time employed as piece workers. He as-

sured the membership of Local No. 10 of hearty co-operation from the other locals of the Joint Board. His remarks were cheered by the membership present.

### Complete Preparations Made

The Executive Board brought in some very important recommendations which were adopted by the membership. Some of the recommendations were that Brother Gorenstein act as Hall Chairman; that a War Council for the purpose of taking care of some special-phases of the work in reference to cutters in the event of a strike be appointed by the President at a meeting. President Berlin therefore appointed Brothers Nathan Saperstein, Harry Zaslowsky, and Louis F. Fischer, who together with Samuel Perlmuter, David Dubinsky, Julius Levine, Executive Board Members, and Max Gorenstein, will compose the Strike Committee.

The Business Agents of the Cloak and Suit Division were all distributed into very important committees. Business Agent Meyer Scharp is to serve on the Settlement Committee; Business Agent Louis Lipschitz is to serve on the Organization Committee; Business Agent Julius Bender is to serve in the Brooklyn section.

### RESOLUTION OF BALTIMORE INTERNATIONAL LOCALS

We, the members of the following Locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers: Cloakmakers Local 4, Ladies Tailors and Alteration Tailors Local 101, Cutters Local 110, and Whitegoods Makers Local 72, assembled at a mass-meeting at Fisher's Hall, Baltimore, Md., May 1st, 1919 unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. We demand the immediate abolition of the Espionage ordinance.
2. We demand that the rights of Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Assemblage be immediately re-established.
3. We demand the immediate withdrawal of the army from Russia.
4. We demand the freedom of all nations to establish their own form of government without the intervention of any outside force.
5. We demand the immediate freedom of all political, religious, industrial and other convicts, imprisoned for their opinion with regard to war, — and the cessation of all persecutions.
6. We earnestly protest against the bloody pogroms against Jews in Poland, Roumania, Galicia, etc.
7. It is our hearty wish that, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the First All-Jewish Congress in Philadelphia, perfect political and national rights to the Jews wherever they are massed in appreciable groups, and wherever they demand it, be granted at the Peace Conference.
8. We demand that a Free Colonization and an undisturbed development of the Jewish masses in Palestine be clearly defined at the Peace Conference and guaranteed by the International Powers.

### PRESS COMMITTEE.

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# JUSTICE

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

### A Few Matters Worth Dwelling On

We dreamed. We thought that after the victory of the Ladies' Waist Makers the strength of the International would become obvious to all who have eyes to see, ears to hear and brains to think and that all the differences that might arise in any of the industries connected with the International would, therefore, be adjusted amicably, without resorting to strikes.

We were therefore justified in our hopes that the cloak manufacturer, taught by his own experience as well as by the experience of those like him, would be loath to permit things to come to the point of an open conflict, which must end in a victory for the workers, not so much because they are strong and firm, as on account of the fact that they, too, have learned something through experience, and they would not advance demands they are not entitled to.

And then, we hoped, all would end peaceably, and we would be in a position to devote considerable space in our paper to matters which are of vital interest, not only to the members of the International but the workers of all trades as well, and not to labor matters alone. We intended to devote more space also to events and problems of general interest.

So, for instance, if we were not confronted by the probabilities of a Cloak Maker strike, we would surely have something about the splendid first of May celebration which was made scarlet not by the red flags that could once upon a time be displayed in parades without fear, but by workers' blood which was spilt in New York, Cleveland and other cities.

We would surely not fail to comment on the highly sensational and very peculiar bomb discoveries at the post office, which had they not been discovered in time, would have made quite a hole in our senate, our congress, our courts and similar exalted places. In one clip many vacancies might have been made in our legislative and judiciary institutions, and, what is worst of all, there would hardly be a candidate willing to fill any of these vacancies under such circumstances.

When through commenting on this abundant bomb crop which ripened just at the time when quite a number of people began loudly demanding the liberation of all political prisoners, such as J. W. W. Money and Billings, we would have pointed out the possible connection between the two events, for it is clear that the bomb terror will now drown the shouts for the liberation of hundreds of victims of free speech and independent thinking; when through with all this we would

probably comment on the labor paragraphs to be incorporated in the peace treaty and drawn up at Paris by our Gompers in collaboration with other labor leaders. According to a Washington dispatch President Wilson stated that this international labor program, which is merely a recommendation to the Allied governments, is the greatest achievement of the peace deliberations. It goes without saying that president Wilson is entitled to his opinion, but if we had the needed space we would take the liberty to pick this program apart, and if, upon our analysis, we would reach a conclusion different from that of President Wilson we would, with all due respect to those who differ with us, point out the conclusion we reached.

We would also mention, if only in a few words, but with the profoundest respect and affection, our cap makers who have been having their biennial convention that is to pass on highly urgent questions both as regards their organization and as affecting labor as a whole. Their attitude toward the American Federation of Labor, for instance, is of a kind that must affect all other Jewish radical trade Unions. The question is really of importance: if we let the cap makers fight their own battle or should all radical labor organizations make the cause of the cap makers their cause and join hands in the common defence of their liberties?

There is before the cap makers' convention another important problem which is surely of interest to everyone employed in the needle industry. We mean the plan to unite all workers of the needle industry into one big union. Lofly as this plan seems, it is, perhaps, Utopian, but it may also prove practicable and feasible. It certainly deserves the most earnest consideration.

If not for lack of space we would extend our greetings to the convention of the Workmen's Circle, which is taking place at Detroit. It deserves our felicitations, if for no other reason, because a considerable number of the members of the International are at the same time members of the Workmen's Circle.

Yes, we would not omit a thing which is of general interest and we would experience a feeling of gratification that the organ of the International responds to everything that is significant, may it be good or bad, may it hinder or further human progress. We dreamed that we would be in a position to do this in the very near future. But it seems that the time has not yet come. The cloak manufacturers begrudge us this pleasure and we must devote all our time, energy, and space to the impending cloak makers strike, and this must be done by all the cloak makers as well while the struggle lasts.

### One and Indivisible

All differences of opinion of a political or social character which may have divided the cloak makers into various factions and parties must now disappear. Even the differences of opinion that existed before the strike in regard to the cloak industry itself must be forgotten. The dispute between piece workers and week-workers was in order before the Union came to a firm decision on this matter. But once the decision is made and the Union has come out to gain this radical demand, all the opponents of yesterday as good Union men, must now forget their differences and fight in the same ranks and with the same enthusiasm as though no differences had ever existed on this question.

"One and indivisible" must be the slogan of the Cloak Makers. Once more they must fight with all their might for the demands they advanced. They must all remember that the fact that the Manufacturers resist these demands, especially that of week-work is the strongest argument against their previous opinion on the question, sincere as their opinion may have been.

And for this reason, while there is still time to argue with the members of the Cloak Makers' Union, for such the organization will have to be directed exclusively against the cloak manufacturers, we will now touch on

### A Few More Points on the Question of Piece-Work and Week-Work

One of the greatest defects pointed out in the system of capitalist production is that it has done away with the skilled worker, who used to make the entire article and, through the division of labor, made of him a mere cog in the great machine—a cog which performs mechanically a certain part of the work, day in and day out, for which there is no need of knowledge, intelligence or skill, but which requires merely a limited number of mechanical movements that practically turn every living worker into a lifeless machine.

We on our part hope that this division of labor which the modern capitalist system of production demands will disappear when the workers will gain full control of production.

We hope that work then will be rendered so interesting to the worker that it will become a part of his life. We believe that it will be possible to organize work so that it should give the worker, as far as possible, the joy of creating, the pleasure of having accomplished something that embodies not only physical labor power but also intelligence and taste.

But even if this prove impossible, even if this hope turns-out to be a Utopia, to the worker of the future work will be much more agreeable than to the toiler of today for three reasons: first, there will be no partners to share in the fruit of his labor without contributing anything to the production; secondly, the work day will be very short, for the species of the modern idler will disappear, and thirdly, the worker will have a voice in the direction and administration of the industry which is not the case now when the worker is connected with the industry only through the application of his labor power on behalf of it.

But this is a thing of the future. At present it is a fact that the greater the industry, the greater the division of labor in it. And this has nothing to do with the manner in which the worker is paid for his work—by the week or by the piece.

The worker who sets the sleeves into the garment, or who makes the button holes, or who attaches the lining can just as well be paid by the piece as by the week.

It is, therefore, an unfounded assertion that "week work will divide the workers into different classes such as operators, apprentices, etc." This division is not the result of week work. It is the requirement of every quantity production.

The fact is that the piece work system calls for a greater division of labor than the week work system. The characteristic feature of piece work is the need to hurry, the need to get and to produce greater quantities. And to accomplish this the operator, for instance, must engage helpers and have them do a portion of the work. This is, indeed, one of the greatest evils of the cloak industry. The operator often turns into a small scale employer, into a petty exploiter of the helpers and apprentices who are working under him. Under the piece-work system the division of labor, therefore, reaches a stage that can by no means be surpassed or even equaled under week-work.

But even if we assume that the division of labor will be still greater than at present, so that each worker will do his part of the work as well and as fast as possible,—for it is very easy to become skilled in turning out one and the same part of the garment—we do not see why this will bring about a division of the workers into different classes. On the contrary, it will tend to put them all on the same level, and more so than ever before. It is therefore absolutely wrong to assert that if week work is adopted only a very inconsiderable number of the present piece workers will receive the "scale", and the rest will work below the standard with the consent of the Union.

How is it possible for different scales of wages to exist if work is so divided that every worker, without exception, performs a certain part of it, and performs it mechanically? And if we assume that the work will become still more subdivided it is impossible to admit that there will be more room for helpers and apprentices of varying classes, than the present system affords.

As to the argument that "the minimum scale in our industry will turn out to be not the minimum but the maximum," it is sheer absurdity. If an employer wants to have a particularly fast worker in his shop he can in no way force him to work at the minimum wage; it is the worker who has the voice in the matter. And the stronger the Union is the better his chances to obtain a reward corresponding to the value of his work. The typsetters are the best proof that a minimum wage is not a maximum. The Typographical Union has a fixed minimum scale, but very many compositors and operators are paid considerably above the scale, for the employers know that if they are to get out of the typesetters the maximum output they must pay for it.

# RIGHT AND LEFT WINGS

By N. BUCHWALD

II.

## The Program of the Left Wing

The left wing is fully entitled to the first place in our discussion of the dispute in the American Socialist Party. Not because we think for a moment that there is the just side. There can be no question of just or unjust, right or wrong in connection with this dispute. The two wings represent two well defined currents in socialist thought, and these currents are as old as, if not much older than, so-called scientific socialism itself. Nor do we want to say that we sympathize with the left wing more than with the right or vice versa. We think that the left wing is entitled to the first place because the challenge has come from the left. It was this wing that hurled the gauntlet to the official socialist party and the principles it represents. To the socialists of the old school it will perhaps be interesting to know who their new-fangled theoretical attackers are, wherein they differ from the regular socialists. Those, on the other hand, who are inclined more toward the theories of the left wing will surely not object if we state here the essence of "leftism."

It is no more than fair that we turn to the left wing itself for a declaration of its principles. We do not have to go far to find such a declaration. The left wing has it worked out, ready for use. Since "points" are now the fashion they came out with their "10 points" which represent the official creed of the left wing.

It must be noted here that the points are worked out rather negligently, for together with the basic principles of the wing they also embody transient and minor demands. Ten is not such a large number, and to give place in a document, which the left wingers surely want and expect to become historic, to minor matters is neither practicable nor impressive.

We will therefore dwell only on those of the 10 points which, in our opinion, are the most fundamental.

The first and the most essential point calls for the renunciation by the party, both in its national and local platforms, of all social reforms.

This point expresses the negative side, so to speak, of the left or bolshevik socialism. No reforms, no half remedies, no palliatives. Social reforms can be carried out only through the agency of the existing legislative bodies. This would mean that the working class recognizes and accepts the structure of modern government which is only an instrument in the hands of the ruling class to hold the laboring masses in check.

The left wingers are opposed to social reforms such as workmen's insurance of all kinds, a minimum wage, shortening the labor day by legislation, etc., also because these reforms, if carried out, would tend to ally the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. In the matter of reforms the left wingers believe in the theory of the worse the better. The worse the workers are treated by the ruling class the more revolutionary they become and the nearer they are to the coming socialist order of things. It would be

wrong to say that the left wingers want the workers to tolerate all kinds of oppression and persecution till the time comes when they will all at once cut off the yoke of the capitalist rule. The workers, they think, must always be revolutionary, must always fight for a better immediate existence, but this they must do only in their shops and factories. They are powerful enough as producers of riches, and they have no need of meddling with bourgeois politicians and their institutions.

This is what the left wingers mean in condemning social reforms. In our next article we will consider the arguments of the right wingers in refutation of this position, as well as other things. For we will continue with the program of the left wing.

The second point, that the party must agitate and carry on a propaganda only for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism through a dictatorship of the proletariat, sums up the positive side of the left creed. It differs from Russian Bolshevism only in one particular: the Bolsheviks seek to establish socialism through the dictatorship of the proletariat, while our American left wingers content themselves for the present merely with a propaganda for the establishment of Socialism in this way. We do not mean here to be facetious or sarcastic. There are many Socialists who believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, when the time is ripe for it, but who think that the immediate propaganda must be directed towards the capturing of the existing institutions of state in a legal way. The left wingers want to attain the dictatorship of the proletariat in one leap, while other Socialists think that it is better and necessary to move towards the goal gradually and through the path of official reforms.

The demand of the left wingers that the party help reconstructing the organizations of the working class on the basis of revolutionary industrial unionism, is neither new nor revolutionary. The Socialist Party in America has always preached industrial unionism as the better and more effective form of labor organization. The party has always looked askance at the artificial partitions that separated one union from another in the same industry.

One point in the program of the left wingers caused some surprise. This is the point demanding that the party should not distribute or spread "obscure literature," but should publish new literature embodying only the principles of the left wing. We are now somewhat used to the idea that the generally accepted lofty ideals of freedom and democracy are not absolute. We know that under certain circumstances and for certain purposes these ideals may be tempered with or entirely suppressed. But that a Socialist Party should demand a strict censorship to be established under normal circumstances and merely for purposes of propaganda is a bit too much even for the era of the twilight of Gods. For a revolutionary party to demand that the mental horizon of the working class be limited, is really something surprising.

The most important of the demands that are of a transient character is this one that the So-

cialist Party elect delegates to the International Congress, proposed by the Bolsheviks, and that they take part in no other Socialist congress.

We mentioned the word "demands" several times in connection with the program of the left wing. Upon whom are these demands made? If the left wingers want to split off from the party and found a party of their own, then why demand? They can do whatever they want and ignore the old party entirely. But the thing is that the left wingers do not insist upon splitting the party. They have nothing against remaining in the party, if the attitude and direction of its affairs and policies is left to them. They hope that at the coming National Convention, which will be called sooner or later, they will get the reins of the party in their hands. If they

will succeed in this, good and well. Then the party as a whole will be led along the channels of the left wing, and the dissatisfied right wingers may bolt if they choose. But should they be beaten at the convention — which is quite possible — they will revolt against the party and found one of their own, which will have no connection with existing party.

In the meantime the left wingers are trying to build up a skeleton for their future party. Every branch has its left-wing. Where the left wingers are in the majority they get the control of the branch and crowd out their opponents. This work of founding a parallel party organization is going on, although not without great hindrance. The strife between the two factions is becoming more acute every day. The right wingers are just as determined to continue in the control of the party as the left are to wrest it from them, and their arguments are equally pertinent and earnest. These we will consider in our third and last article of the series.



## THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY



### May First Taken Seriously

The First of May this year showed clearly that our authorities are beginning to take labor demonstrations seriously and deem it necessary to treat to all these subversive European fashion, flavored up with American methods, of course.

But we do not lead in this matter. The first of May in Paris this year was much bloodier. The beating and firing upon workers was done not by soldiers but by the Paris police, who had received instructions not to let the workers go too far.

The police in Paris was really forced to act as it did, for if the workers had been given a free hand they would perhaps have precipitated a revolution. The first of May there was celebrated in full swing. The entire Parisian proletariat quit work. Everything was paralyzed. People who did not want to go hungry on the first of May had to prepare food the day before. It is reported that even our President had to take the necessary precautions and prepare food. Naturally, the police, the eternal defenders of order, could not act otherwise than they did. The situation became too serious and the result so far is: many wounded, many arrested and France once more saved from revolution.

### A Great Bomb Conspiracy

You probably heard of it. Our papers were full of it. You also know that our prominent public men to whom the bombs were directed escaped death as if by miracle. The makeshifts of bomb senders did not attach enough stamps to the death-carrying parcels. All this we know. But the remarkable thing in the matter is that the police so far has no clue of the crank who sent these bombs. Newspapers continue announcing that the criminal is about to be apprehended but still he is at large. This shows clearly to what extent our police is behind the police of San Francisco, for instance. There, when the real criminal could not be got hold of, not because he was not

known, but because his capture was not desired, the police got hold of a Mooney, a Weinberg, a Billings, a Nolan and put them to trial as the real makers of the bomb. Why our police do not do the same thing is really surprising. Haven't we enough Mooneys in New York? We surely could get an Orono, if necessary! It would, indeed, be a great and needed sensation, especially now that a campaign of prosecution is being launched against radicals. But our police is not up-to-date, and you can't help it.

### The East and The West

A strong agitation against lynching of Negroes has been carried on of late. This spirit has come traditional among the whites of the west and the south. Civilized whites lynch or burn negroes alive for the mere sport. It is really nice to see a broiling negro, is it not? Of late the appetite for lynching was tried even on some whites. So, a certain I. W. W. agitator, by the name of Frank Little was recently lynched in the middle of the night. The people, you see, are becoming a bit too boisterous, and some persons who can't take a joke have raised an agitation against lynching. As it seems, the lynching sport is spreading Eastward, and since there are not many negroes in our parts and the desire for lynching is great, recourse is taken to white labor agitators. Last week two of them were pounced upon in Lawrence, where the great weaver's strike is still on. They were dragged out of their rooms in the dead of the night, just as it had been done in the case of Frank Little, — were taken outside the city and beaten murderously. They would surely have been lynched, but fortunately for them an automobile passed by and the lynchers left their victims in an unconscious state and ran off. This is how the East is gradually approaching the West.

### The Twelfth Biennial Convention of the Cap-Makers' Union

Last week the Capmakers' Union held its biennial convention

# AMERICAN LABOR ITEMS

## Brooklyn Has 100 per Cent Union Label Store

On Saturday, March 22nd, 1915, at No. 902-4 Broadway, the first 100 per cent Union Label Store owned and controlled by the Unions of the Greater City, opened its doors for business. This is the result of three and one-half years of persistent effort on the part of District Council No. 1 of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York. This again illustrates what can be done when consistent determined men use the do or die method to accomplish what they set out to do.

That another mile stone in the distribution of Union Made Goods has been reached no one familiar with this phase of our movement can deny. Many efforts of this kind have proven failures due to the fact that they were conducted by private individuals. This gave the Trade Unionists an opportunity to say that they were being overcharged, which in some cases was true and that those who conducted the business were insincere in so far as Trade Unionism was concerned and were merely in this business for selfish reasons. This, however, cannot be said of this enterprise as the Unions of the Greater City own the majority of stock and will therefore reap whatever benefits accrue from a successful or paying proposition of this kind. That this store deserves the patronage of every Trade Unionist goes without saying, however, this can only be accomplished by continually mentioning at every meeting of each Union that the Union Label Store, "THEIR STORE," is at their service.

## Scoff at Welfare Work

Champ Andrews, Chattanooga manufacturer, startled the members of the Rotary Club in Knoxville, Tenn., in a talk on the question of "capital" and labor. It was expected, of course, that the speaker would indulge in the usual pleasanties and harmless nothings, but he surprised his audience by "hitting below the belt."

which was attended by all Capmakers' locals in America.

The history of the Capmakers' Union is an impressive one. The union has fought more than one battle and from each one it came out stronger and more powerful than before. For the last two years, in addition to its struggles with the cap manufacturers, it had on hand another conflict with the American Federation of Labor, with which it was affiliated until recently, and from which it was excluded because it organized the straw hat workers and refused to put them under the jurisdiction of the Hatters' Union. The Capmakers' Union had a strike recently in Cincinnati, which was in many ways obstructed by the A. F. of L. An attempt was even made to build up an opposition union, but the Capmakers' Union won the strike and is planning many more strikes in spite of all hindrances.

At the convention this year it was decided to introduce week work and the forty-four hour week. It may, therefore, be expected that the general strike of the capmakers will soon be called and — you may leave it to them — they will win it.

He denied that rest rooms, shower baths, lunch rooms and other welfare work was for the benefit of the workers alone and declared that they were done to increase the workers' efficiency from which the employer derived a profit. The management, he said, desired no credit from the workers' standpoint for the better conditions.

## Favor Education

San Francisco — California assembly passed bill requiring that industrial workers under 18 years shall be given at least four hours a week in class room between hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and that night classes shall be established in high schools to train persons under 21 unable to read or write English.

## Minimum Wage Protects

Little Rock, Ark. — Commissioner of Labor and Statistics Ben D. Brickhouse makes this significant statement in his biennial report:

"The minimum wage law is one of the best protective measures for labor upon the statute books of Arkansas, for those who are protected by its provisions are invariably unorganized and have no way of compelling employers to give them a shorter work day and a living wage, hence the law steps in and protects the weak."

## Recalls Central's Character

Washington. — Acting on the authority of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, Secretary Frank Morrison recalled the character of the Atlantic City Central Labor Union because it violated a pledge that it would no longer be connected with a plan that used the name of the A. F. of L. to raise money to "entertain delegates" to the next convention of the A. F. of L. At the request of the Executive Council, Secretary Treasurer Spencer of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has recalled the character of the Atlantic City Building Trades Council.

## Farms Need Immigrants

While we, in the U. S., are trying to keep immigrants out by legislation, Canada is legislating to bring them in. We have been irrigating enormous areas in the West in the hope of inducing immigrants to develop our farm lands and reduce the cost of living. The South is greatly in need of the development of its splendid natural resources. So are the Pacific Coast and Alaska. Everybody believed that the woeful lack of farm help would be supplied, at the close of the war, by that this would increase our productive capacity and add greatly an enormous immigration, and to the prosperity of our thinly settled sections. Have we thought of all this in considering the proposal to exclude immigrants for a period of four years after the close of the war?

Physiology Teacher. — Robert, you may explain how we hear things.

Bobby — Pa tells 'em to ma as a secret and ma gives 'em away at the bridge club. — Houston Post.

# LYNCHING LATEST METHOD IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

The strike of the Lawrence textile workers is entering upon its fifteenth week. For nearly four months the half-starved men and women of 20 different nationalities have been holding out against the Lawrence and Boston Silk Magnates who are bent upon bringing down these "ignorant foreigners" on their knees.

The strike has been marked by a great deal of lawlessness and violence, not on the part of the strikers, but of the Lawrence authorities, the police and the hired thugs. Clubbing strikers, "punching noses", arresting them without cause or warrant seem to have become stale and no longer effective. The police have even tried "modern warfare" on the strikers: they organized a machine gun company and trained these death-spitting weapons against men, women and children.

But the strikers are undaunted. They insist on the 48 hour week with the former 34 hour pay.

The latest method of breaking the strike was an attempt to lynch two of the workers' leaders. They were dragged out of their beds and taken outside the city where they were beaten till they lost consciousness. Two ropes and other implements necessary for the execution were brought along, ready for use. An automobile happened to pass by and the lynchers left their victims and escaped. One need not do much guessing as to who organized and directed this latest piece of fiendishness against

the strikers. It goes without saying that the Lawrence police has not put itself out very much to apprehend the lynchers.

The Lawrence strike is still on. Lynching and machine guns will not break it. If it will be broken the blame will fall upon the workers of other cities and trades who fail to render immediate aid to their Lawrence comrades.

The Barriers' Union voted \$3,000 for the Lawrence strike.

Also in our shops the workers are doing their best in aiding the strikers.

## Baiting of Radicals Encouraged by Police Department

A drive by the police department against radicals in this city was forecast recently by the appointment of Special Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw to take charge of the Bureau of Special Service. This was described in a statement from Commissioner Enright's office as "a volunteer bureau composed of men of high standing in the community, serving without pay, who are giving their time and attention to the vicious and criminal elements who are disloyal to the Government and seeking to destroy aw and order."

Employers and labor haters of all brands will, no doubt, be glad to "serve without pay" on this bureau and "give their time and attention" to the gagging of those who dare speak.

# a flaming romance of rebellion

The I. W. W. has been one of the flaming romances of our American life; an unconquerable rebellion; a human frontier of petulant, primitive insurrection.

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**Fond Parent** — Did you hear my daughter sing!  
**Returned Soldier** — Yes.  
**Fond Parent** — What did you think of her range?  
**Returned Soldier** — I should say she ought to kill at three miles. — Judge.

**Frayed Phil.** — His paper says dey's quite a lot of people dat thinks it's unlucky ter begin any work on Friday.

**Weary Walker.** — Well, dat's encouragin'. Mebbe after er while people will be dat sensible about every day er the week. — Cleveland Press.

**BENEFIT OF CLERGY**  
A clergyman hired a laborer to clean out the cellar for him. In carrying out empty wine bottles the man peeped into some of them in search of a stray draught. "They are all dead ones," said the clergyman.  
"So I see," said the laborer, "and it is a good thing the minister was with them in passing away!"

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## TEACHERS MEET SUCCESS

Washington — The campaign of the American Federation of Teachers is meeting with unexpected success throughout the country and is being given a great welcome in Canada as well. There a number of unions are also reported to have been formed. The unsuccessful efforts of the school teachers in the past to secure proper remuneration for their services is being resented, and they are now hopeful of arousing public sentiment in their behalf that will result in forcing the recognition they are entitled to.

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## WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS UNION, LOCAL 25

A meeting of all shop chairmen and Unity Members of the Waist Makers' Union, Local 25 will be held on Monday, May 12, at 6 P. M. at the Unity Center, 314 E. 20th Street (Public School No. 40).

A report will be given about the final arrangements for the Unity House that was bought by the Union. Miss Juliet S. Poyntz will address this meeting.

## LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.



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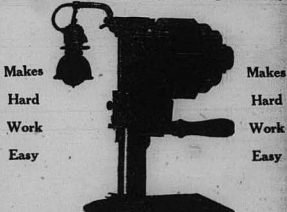
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# Waist Makers' Splendid Summer Resort

**Waist Makers' Union buys a centrally located hotel and 12 cottages surrounding it, as summer home for its members. Swimming, rowing, fishing, tennis as well as all city conveniences are found there.**

Home at last! After three years of travelling about, seeking where she might lay her head, Local No. 25 has finally found a resting place. "No more landlords!" cried the waistmakers after a third experience in renting a Unity House last summer. "We must own our own home!" rose the enthusiastic chorus. And straightway they began laying their pennies together, and their dollars, and their greenbacks, and their yellowbacks. Soon a fund of several hundred dollars grew together, and the Unity House Committee consisting of Rebecca Silver, Clara Friedman, Anna Kronhardt, Anna Maram, I. Liebowitz, set out busily to look for a permanent home. All winter long they have been travelling about inspecting scores of beautiful country estates and magnificent hotels. Nothing was good enough, and beautiful enough, and big enough for Local No. 25. Everyone agreed that nothing less than a great establishment with accommodations for at least 500, with surroundings of great natural beauty, and every comfort and luxury was fit for a permanent Unity Home. But where to find such a Palace of Enchantment! Even the rich have to satisfy themselves in the summertime with great, ugly, vulgar hotels full of noise, and without that beautiful atmosphere which all workers of the dress and waist industry have dreamed of ever since the first Unity House at Pine Hill roused the Unity spirit within them.

At last a Unity House has been found that fulfills all and more than the Waistmakers of New

are bedrooms galore equipped with the finest bedding, many with running water, all within a few steps of the 50 or 75 beautiful bath rooms with which the houses are supplied. Bath rooms everywhere! And such bath-rooms, porcelain tubs, fine open plumbing, all plentifully supplied with water from a central water system. A large number of the

village, and look down the hill at a beautiful large sheet of water spread beneath, which on windy days becomes something of a small ocean, with choppy waves. We descend the broad stairs that have been built with such care, with seats at all landings for the lazy ones. There — at the foot through a little grove of trees lies the boat house built out

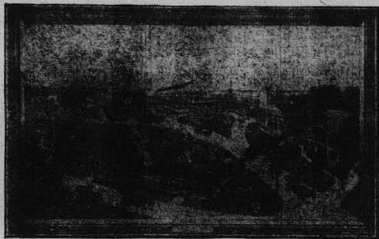
ers does not find even \$80,000 a very large mormel.

A great demand for places at the Unity House is expected. The board will be about \$12.50 per week, the railroad fare both ways about \$5.30. Registration will begin next Monday, May 12th, and as usual it will be a case of first come first served.

The number of members accepted will be strictly limited to prevent overcrowding, and those who are disappointed on registering too late will have only themselves to blame.

The Waistmakers' Union will find the greatest triumph of its career in the establishment of Unity Village, after the hard won organization of

tens of thousands of exploited workers can such a victory be won. From Unity Village there will spread through the shops the spirit of comradeship and co-operation which makes all things possible for the working class.



*The "Unity Hotel" and surrounding cottages*

rooms have outside doors as well as windows, so that one can step out on one's own little balcony and take the air all day in peace and quiet. Lucky will be the hundred that have rooms facing the lovely pine grove, cool and restful and odorful!

All the comforts of a New

over the water to house the 50 boats in which the waistmakers will practise their rowing ability. Part of the lake has been closed off for a swimming pool, and a swimming teacher and life saver will be in attendance here. When they are tired of the boats and the sun, the waistmakers will wander up through their own forests around the shore of the lake. Here is the beautiful spring ringed round with stones with the mountain water gurgling up through the clear white sand! Everywhere little rustic seats for resting in the shade.

Such is Unity village, the ideal community which the poets have dreamed. When four or five hundred Waistmakers are gathered together here, there will be joy and comradeship and life beyond anything for which workers have hoped. The rich have gathered here every year to find comfort and luxury. The lowest rate hitherto has been \$50 a week. A well-known manufacturer has paid \$250 a week every summer for a little suite of rooms with bathroom and balcony, where Sarah and Jennie and Minnie will soon be disporting themselves.

The cost of the houses is large indeed, close to \$80,000. But Local No. 25 is courageous! And she loves Unity as she loves nothing else on earth. A great campaign will be started at once to organize a movement to pay for the house. This coming Monday there will be a meeting of all Unity members, shop chairmen, and active members of the Union at the Unity Center, 314 East 20th street, right after work at 6 o'clock to make a final appeal about the house, and to devise ways and means of raising the money needed. All Waistmakers will soon be crying Buy a Bond! Buy a Bond! Buy your share of Unity village at \$5.00 per! A vast organization of 30,000 work-



*The lake with bathing and fishing accommodations*

York have dreamed. In the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania not far south of Sullivan County, and not far north of the garden spot known as the Delaware Water Gap, lies a great estate of over 700 acres of field and forest and hill surrounding a beautiful lake. On the shore of the lake there lies not a single hotel but a whole village of fine hotels, equipped with every modern convenience, with every device for genuine comfort and recreation. There are in all twelve buildings grouped around a park-like green, all of them surrounded on all sides with rustic balconies. The central building, or Mother House, as it might be called, contains a large dining room overlooking the lake, the general offices, the kitchens, the post-office, the electric plant and telephone exchange. In this and all the other houses

York apartment on Park Avenue are not lacking. Telephone system connects all the houses with each other and with the outside world. There is electric light everywhere supplied by a central lighting system. There is the barn as large as Webster Hall. There is the summer garden floored with concrete, shaded from the sun, surrounded by a protecting hedge. Soda and ice-cream will here take the place of the more fiery liquids dispensed under the old regime. And let us walk across the green to the tennis courts and ball grounds! There the mighty athletes who are growing up in Local No. 25 will try their strength. And everywhere through the woods are gentle, lovely walks among the trees!

And, now let us visit the lake! We go to the rear of our little

## EDUCATIONAL FORUMS

**PEOPLES INSTITUTE**

Cooper Union

Great Hall

Everett Dean Martin, Director

Friday, May 9th, at 8 P. M.

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

on

**"THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRESENT GENERATION TO THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY"**

## LABOR TEMPLE

Fourteenth St. and Second Ave.  
**OPEN FORUM**

Sunday, May 13th, at 8 P. M.

**"POTSDAMNATION"**

Speaker:

ALEXANDER BAIS

## LECTURE COURSES

By DR. WILL DURANT

Wednesday-May 14, at 8 P. M.

**"IMPERIALISM AND WORLD POLITICS"**

Sunday, May 13th, at 5 P. M.

**"ANATOL FRANCE"**