



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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The Appeal of the Jews for Justice

The world has been deaf and irresponsive to atrocious massacres upon Jews in Poland. Have the people of the world been ashamed of these massacres and cowardly enough to maintain silence about them, or are they really indifferent to the Jewish blood that is being spilt by a people whose freedom and independence has been championed by the whole world, the Jews included? Who can tell? The fact is that the civilized world has ignored these massacres. The American press as if conspired to maintain silence about the blood-curdling atrocities. Only now and then one could find buried among other news items a few lines telling of murder, pillage and rape perpetrated against the Jews, and between the lines the reader was made to feel that the victims of this fendishness were probably Bolsheviks, who, naturally deserve the tortures only too well.

Various commissions were appointed ostensibly to investigate the damnable outrages in Pinsk and other cities, but the commissions proved in most cases Jewish born and the massacres upon Jews went on.

But this will no longer continue. Last Wednesday the deaf, mute, indifferent and criminal "civilized world" was finally forced to listen to the wail of the Jew asking for justice.

The mighty shout, which passed through New York like a hurricane and has spread throughout the world, has aroused not one class, not one party but the entire Jewry of New York.

Wednesday, May 21st, 1919, will be recorded as the greatest day in the history of American Jewry. It was a day of mourning of a whole people. One and a half million men and women, from the lowest to the highest walks of life, from the illiterate to the highly intellectual, from the most conservative to the ultra-radical voiced their sorrow, their protest and their indignation at the inhuman cruelties inflicted upon their brethren, their fellow-beings. If ever there was a time when the Jewish people felt and lived as one, as an entity, it was last Wednesday.

The worker quit work in the shops and factories, children left their schools, trades-people locked their shops and stores, peddlers stalled their carts, and all joined in the great demonstration, all were fused into one molten mass of protest — the protest of the eternally martyred people, of the people whose blood has been spilt for centuries, year for thousands of years, without the world being aware of the shuddering crime it has been committing.

One had to see these men, and children, 150,000 of them, flooding the streets of New York. One

had to see the thousands of Jewish young men in soldiers' and sailors' uniforms marching by the rain which has been coming down all day, as if Heaven joined in the wailing over the martyred people, — to form an idea of the demonstration, its significance and the profound impression it produced.

It had its effect. The sufferings of the Jews at last got on the first pages of the New York dailies which until now have been so criminally silent about the crimes that cried to Heaven.

The great thing about the demonstration was its spontaneity. No great or prominent personages were back of organizing it. It was begun by a small and comparatively obscure organization of Jewish journalists, the J. L. Perez Writers' Society. And its

first appeal had the effect of a spark in a powder magazine. The intense realization came upon all Jews of New York that the atrocities against Jews in Europe must no longer be allowed to go on; that the blood of the many martyrs who fell at the murderous Polish hands cries to heaven; that the Jews as Jews and as human beings would disgrace themselves if they let these things go on without protest. The demonstration of last Wednesday proved how well the initiators of this protest movement understood the inner feelings of these millions of people. Prompted by an inner urge, stronger and more compelling than orders, appeals or edicts, these men and women hurried into the streets to join in the demonstration of protest and indignation.

The same was true of the most remarkable mass convention at the Madison Square Garden. When Jacob H. Schiff pilloried the American press for the disgraceful conspiracy of silence he voiced the wrath and indignation of all Jews and of all upright men and women. The same was true of Charles E. Hughes' magnificent speech in which he stated that the war had been fought in vain if such wanton slaughter and ruthlessness could go on while the civilized world is a mere indifferent onlooker.

It seems to us that after this mass protest the silence and indifference of the world will be broken. It seems to us that the independence and freedom of Poland is at stake if the Polish murderers will not curb their lust of murder.

Cloakmaker Strike in Full Vigor

We expected in this issue of the Justice to be able to report the great victory of the Cloakmakers.

But it seems that the leaders of the Union, the settlement communities, headed by R. Schlesinger, have a hard task ahead of them. At the conference with the manufacturers' representatives new difficulties continue arising. At the moment when a settlement seems to be in sight something new pops up and everything must be gone all over again.

Under these circumstances it is really difficult to predict the time when the strike will come to an end.

One thing is certain — that the strike will not end before the principal demands of the Union will be agreed to.

- There are three such demands:
1. The establishment of the week-work system throughout the industry.
 2. A work week of no more than 44 hours.
 3. A minimum wage for all workers employed in the cloak industry.

To gain these demands the thousands of cloakmakers went on strike, and they will return to the shops as victors or not at all.

The cloakmakers are conscious of their aims and they have the needed patience.

But patience is really not the appropriate word in the present conflict. It is untimely to speak of patience now that the strike is only a week old. With many

strikers it is just the opposite. When early in the week rumors were spread that the strike was about to end quite a number of the strikers were disappointed at the prospect of returning to work before they had a chance to rest up and gather strength of the heat of the struggle.

And when you visit the strike halls you readily understand this sentiment. To most of the cloakmakers the strike is a real vacation. They are first beginning to realize that there is something else in life besides making cloaks. The strikers read, debate, josh, and some of the less imaginative ones find pastime in a game of cards. And now comes the president of the International, who manages to be everywhere at the same time, and delivers a speech that kindles them with the fire of inspiration. The cloakmakers are having a good time, and "impatience" is the most irrelevant of

all words that applies to the strikers.

And when one considers the fact that picketing, which is, as a rule, the hardest and most strenuous of the strikers' duties, is in this case of a very easy nature, — a mere perfunctory ceremony — for the cloak factories are all empty, and the danger of scabs finding their way into the factories is so remote it is almost impossible to imagine, — when one takes all this into consideration, one is not in the least surprised at the total absence of the feeling of impatience among the strikers.

Moreover, they know that the longer the conferences continue, the more thoroughly the leaders will carry out their tasks, and it is more than certain that if the strike is to continue for some time the strikers will not be disappointed.

MONTREAL CLOAKMAKERS ON STRIKE

All Cloakmakers of New York and vicinity are warned against agents of S. Sommer & Co., of Montreal, now lurking in New York to decoy unsuspecting cloakmakers to serve as strike-breakers in the shops of the above company.

The workers employed by S. Sommer & Co., the biggest and "toughest" cloak concern of Mon-

treau, have gone on strike and the union baiting Company, in violation of the laws of Canada, sent out its agents to get scabs in New York.

Our Cloak Makers will, of course, flock in numbers to help break the Cloakmakers' Union of Montreal — of this the scab agents may be quite confident!

THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

The Sixty-Sixth Congress

The extra session of the 66th Congress began on Monday, May 19. The Congress was called in extra session by President Wilson first because many important questions that have arisen as a result of the war cannot wait for the regular session of Congress, and secondly, because the 65 Congress that expired a few weeks ago has left many things undone, so that the government was considerably embarrassed in the administration of its affairs. The present Congress will have to take up the left-overs of its predecessor.

The 66th Congress is Republican. The Republicans have a majority of 2 in the Senate and of 39 in the House of Representatives. It will, naturally, not be as obedient to President Wilson in carrying out his plans as was the last Congress. The Republicans will go contrary to Wilson not so much on account of differences of principle, as because of the necessity to show the people at the next presidential elections that the Democrats had made a botch of it and that the Republicans are alone efficient and capable. It stands to reason that the Democratic party with the President at the head, will offer a stiff resistance and will do all in its power to hinder the Republicans in accomplishing things of which they may boast later. It is quite possible that there will be "much ado about nothing" and that the Congress will not achieve any of the urgent tasks before it.

The President's Message

President Wilson has established the custom of appearing in person before the Congress to deliver his message. This time he could not do so, since it would necessitate a trip from Paris. He, therefore, sent his message to Congress by cable and it was read by mere Congress clerks.

In his message the president does not discuss the war, the peace treaty or the League of Nations. These he postpones till the time when all will be over and when he will be here in person. At the present stage it would be premature to render judgment on these matters. This is the reason the president gives for omitting them from his message.

He, therefore, considers only matters involving America's internal affairs, and as the most important of them he puts at the foreground of his message the labor problem.

By the labor problem the president means the following: "How are the men and women doing the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvements in the conditions of their labor and how to be made happier and to be secured better by the communities and industries, which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantages as citizens and human beings?"

And President Wilson states quite openly that things cannot go on as until now. The enmity between capital and labor can no longer continue for it leads to no good. Another course must be taken, and this, in the opinion of the president, can be only a genuine

democratization of the industries based on the full recognition of the right of those who work to take part in the decision which affects their welfare or the part they are to play in the industry.

Other important recommendations of his message are the following:

1. That the telephone and telegraph should be returned to their owners as soon as practicable, and that the railroads, too, should be returned at the end of the year.
2. An amendment to the Constitution should be adopted granting the women the vote.
3. That the law prohibiting the sale of wine and beer beginning June 30 should be repealed.

How the Waist Maker Strike was Settled

By ELIAS LIEBERMAN

II.

On Friday evening, March 28, the Conference room represented the following scene:

In a corner of the 12th floor of the Hotel McAlpin there is a suite of 3 rooms. One of them was occupied by the general staff of the association; another was the headquarters of the union and the third represented no man's land. It is here that the sub-committees were in session, Mr. Schlesinger and myself representing the union and Mr. Weiss, Mr. San and Mr. Harry Gordon, the manufacturers' counsel, representing the association. Dr. Henry Moskowitz was there, too, by way of peace making, and to lend greater prestige to our side we had with us Eugene Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

As you probably remember from my previous article the sub-committee was to dispose of work within one hour, but the clock strikes nine, ten, eleven, and also twelve, and neither side would budge.

The delegates of both sides frequently withdraw to their respective headquarters to consult their "general staffs" and then return to "no man's land", but not an inch of progress is made. Finally we proposed that the penalty for unjustified absences should consist of no less than one nor more than six weeks' pay for the discharged workers. Their counter proposal was: "no less than one day nor more than four weeks." Here they dug themselves in and would not stir. Dr. Moskowitz attempted to step in, Eugene Frayne tried his gifts of persuasion—all of no avail. "We cannot, we must not," was their only reply. The association representatives we believed, were willing to yield but they were afraid of their tribe. Their ranks were, apparently, shattered by anarchic democracy and soviet rule. The representatives feared to exercise the authority vested in them.

It was two o'clock in the morning. Our representatives felt their patience coming to an end. We felt that a settlement might be reached after all. President Schlesinger was ready to put his over coat on. It is then that I proposed that "we sit it through." The thing was simple. Neither side was anxious to quit. It was only a question of matching patience. My motion "to sit it through"

What the president has not mentioned even by so much as a word is the lot of the hundreds of thousands of "political" prisoners. Nor was anything mentioned about the Espionage Act, the censorship, and all the gag measures which the war brought with it. Of these the message says nothing. The question now is whether Congress will do it on its own accord. The chances, however, are small, for in the matter of democracy and freedom, the Republican party is even more conservative than the Democrats, which had a majority in the last Congress.

Berger Not Seated in Congress

All congressmen, old timers as well as newly elected, attended the opening of the Congress in accordance with tradition, to be sworn in. Among them was also Victor Berger, the Socialist, who had

been elected in his district in Milwaukee by a large majority. But when his turn came to be sworn in, Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts objected on the ground that Berger had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for disloyalty to the government and that he, Dallinger, intended to introduce a resolution that Berger's right to sit in Congress should be referred to a special committee. Berger protested and wanted to speak as a matter of personal privilege, but even this he was denied. Now he will have to appear before a special committee of the House of Representatives. But it seems that his chances are slim. All the same, indeed, he can ask such a thing! Was he not sentenced to 20 years imprisonment because he believed that America had better stayed out of the war? And how can such a dangerous anti-war man have the impudence to aspire to membership in the Congress of the United States?

was unanimously adopted by our delegates, and we all sat. Brother Baroff took a nap while sitting. Brother Schlesinger followed suit; others were wrapped up in tobacco fumes—but all sat.

At 3.30 A. M., Saturday, our sitting" was crowned with results. The association agreed to our proposal. Exhausted from "sitting" we wearily made our way home to gather strength for the second conference which was set for 1 P. M.

The first line of defenses was captured but there still remained a number of obstacles. To the second conference the manufacturers came reinforced with new representatives who, with fresh energy, began bombarding us with argument.

The question of hours was brought up. Who would have expected that this question should occasion long debates? Mr. Bruno Stern, of the association, however, was of a different opinion. He was satisfied to compromise the question by accepting 46 instead of the proposed 44 hours a week. Eleven weeks ago we would have accepted such a compromise but now it was too late. We insisted on 44 hours. The question of hours was soon linked up with that of wages. "If you want reduced hours," the manufacturers' representatives argued, "we will grant you this, but we cannot agree also to higher wages." Our argument was that the question of hours was neither up to us or the manufacturers; the events of the trade settled the question for us. As to higher wages, we must get them, for the workers are badly in need of them.

The conferees now gathered in "no man's land", now abandoned it to the peace delegates of both sides. New plans were suggested and rejected. An increase of 5 per cent for the piece workers was offered but none to the week workers, the argument being that the later were to get an increase in the form of shorter hours. Naturally, we rejected it. Another proposal was made whereby the week workers were to get an increase of one dollar a week but not a cent more. This, too, went overboard. A higher raise was proposed for the week workers on condition that we accept a 46 hour week. These were only few of the suggestions and proposals

that filled the atmosphere. We fell back on our old scheme: to sit it through. We spent 36 hours on the question, but we sat it through. The questions of hours and wages were settled 100 per cent in our favor. We won more than we had expected before the strike broke out.

No use counting the chickens before they are hatched. This certainly applied to our conferences. In spite of the fact that the most difficult questions had been settled we could expect the conferences to be broken up at any moment. The question of stoppages nearly caused a break. We were all on our way to the elevators, but we were persuaded to return, and we were again at the peace table. On the next day, Wednesday, the conferences were broken off nevertheless. This time it was the question of the out of town shops that caused the rupture. We were on angry terms for a day, but Dr. Moskowitz again brought us together on Thursday evening.

This time we moved to new quarters, at the Hotel Astor.

Only sub-committees of both sides were represented. Our representatives consisted of B. Schlesinger, general secretary Baroff, Mr. Levin of local 10 and myself. We were in session only till 2 A. M. for the lights were turned off on us. Various points of the agreement were taken up and agreed upon. We all felt as if land was in sight, that our ship would finally land in safety and the great strike would be settled.

Exhausted but glad that our work was to bear fruit we went home.

There are plenty of hotels in New York, thank Heaven. The last conference of the strike was held in a new hotel, the Holland House. We came together on Friday at 2 P. M. Several clauses of the agreement were read, debated, and accepted in an amended form. All seemed to be well until a new question arose. Our war, like the Great War, created a question of "war babies." You don't know them? Allow me to introduce you to them—they are the scabs, the strike breakers, the illicit labor children born in every such war. The question arose what was to be done with them. The employers argued that they were of our family and that we had no right to renounce them. But we insist-

Clinics for Union Workers

By DR. GEORGE M. PRICE

The Medical Clinics for the Union workers have been established in 1913. This was a result of an examination of 990 workers in the Cloak and Suit trade, which have been made by medical examiners attached to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in 1912.

The Clinic was organized in conjunction with the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak and Suit Industry. Within a year or so after the establishment of the Clinic, Local 35 has introduced a tuberculosis benefit followed later by a sick benefit, and by the introduction of tuberculosis benefits by Locals 9 and 23.

Gradually the work of the Clinic has been extended. At first the Clinic was financed by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, later on assisted by contributions for the payment of examinations of applicants by Locals 35, 23 and 9. Since the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has established its tuberculosis benefit, all the locals of the Union have obligated themselves to compel candidates to their locals to undergo a medical examination. It has therefore been decided to transfer the Medical Clinic from the dual control of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and the three or four locals that have established benefits to the membership of the International organization by the various New York locals. Hence the organization of the Union Clinics Association, which has been found two months ago, composed of Locals 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 20, 23, 25, 35, 41, 46, 48, 50, 58, 62, 64, 66, 80, 82 and 90. All the assets and equipment of the Medical and Dental Clinics have therefore been transferred to the Union Clinics Association and will henceforth be managed and directed by them through a Board of Directors, which has been elected by them, as follows: Harry Wander, President, Abraham E. Kazan, Treasurer; Samuel J. Ringer, Secretary; I. Sarnesky, Jacob Keston and D. Rubin. The present writer, who has given his services to the Medical Clinic since 1912 will continue as Director of the Clinics.

The Medical Clinics have been and are at present doing a big work. In 1912 there were only 800 examinations; in 1913, 1234; in 1914, 4712; in 1915, 5229; in 1916, 7236; in 1917, 3415; and in 1918, 5024. The biggest year in medical examination was 1916 during the strike in the Cloak trade when we have a record-breaking day of 156 in one day, May 11th.—656 in the week, and 1705 in the month. These records, however, have been broken during this year. During

ed that we had had nothing to do with either their coming to life or their bringing up and that it was up to the employers to care for them. Argument followed argument. New faces appeared as representatives of the association.

At nine o'clock this question too, was disposed of and we at last heaved a sigh of relief. The strike lasted 11 weeks and our conference 9 days. Every inch of ground was bitterly contested. The perseverance and determination of the workers on one hand, and the experience and devotion of their leaders on the other made the victory possible.

January, February and March, 1919, we had 3,229 examinations, the record week being the week ending March 22nd, with 422 examinations, and the record day being Saturday, March 22nd, with 305 examinations.

At present the Medical Clinic not only pays for itself but is making a substantial profit. The Medical Clinic receives one dollar for the examination of each candidate to the locals and half a dollar for the examination of old members of the Union. During March the income of the Medical Clinic was \$2,888.40 and the expenses \$1,645.90; a net profit during these three months of \$1,242.50.

The Dental Clinic, established nearly two years ago on May 7th, 1917, has also been a success, has during the last two years taken in nearly \$22,000 and is practically paying its own expenses.

According to the new schedules of the Clinics, the following clinics will be held at 31 Union Sq. (entrance 23 E. 10th St.)

General Clinics for Examination of Applicants—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11 to 1 P. M.

General Medical Examinations for Old Members of the I. L. G. W. U. (Must have card from their Locals, except Locals 1, 23, 25 and 35.)

Tuesday and Thursday 1.30 to 2.30 P. M., Thursday 5 to 7 p. m.

Special Examinations for Women Members (Local 25 and others) Tuesday 5 to 7 P. M.

Special Tuberculosis Clinic for Admission to Tuberculosis Benefit of the I. L. G. W. U.—Monday 12 to 1 P. M.

Special Lungs Examinations and Treatment.—Thursday 2 to 3 P. M.

Nose and Throat Clinic.—Saturday 2.30 P. M.

The physicians and dentists employed in the clinics are men of high training and special knowledge. General examinations are made by Dr. Jacob Liechtenstein and Dr. Herman Schwartz; special examinations of women by Dr. Fannie Dembo; special tuberculosis examinations by Dr. George M. Price; special stomach examinations by Dr. Adolph Weizenhofer. The dentist in charge is Dr. Lewis B. Ellis, assisted by a competent staff.

AMERICAN LABOR ITEMS

\$2,500 Not Enough

Washington. — A year's study by the United States department of labor of living conditions in this country shows that salaried family men of the \$2,500 class or less find saving difficult. According to the tabulations many families can show a surplus of only \$50 at the end of the year and that most show a deficit. Meanwhile the cost of living continues to soar.

The investigation shows that approximately 20 per cent of the total income is all that the "average family" has left after making necessary expenditures for food, clothing, rent, light, heat and furniture. Out of this 20 per cent surplus must come all costs of medical attendance, amusements, donations to churches, education and miscellaneous expenses.

15,000 Affected by Columbus Walkout

Columbus. — Although employers insisted that the result of the strike called by the Building Trades Council had been overestimated, labor leaders again declared it will affect every building craft in Columbus.

The strike was called, craftsmen say, to obtain recognition of the "closed shop" and universal working card.

George McCullough, secretary of the council, said that building tradesmen who did not receive notice in time to quit work will join later and that about 15,000 will be affected.

Workmen's Circle Ends Convention

Detroit. — The annual convention of the Workmen's Circle, which began here last Sunday, adjourned Saturday afternoon, May 3, after a day full of activities.

A protest was sent to the peace conference at Paris against the

pogroms perpetrated upon the Jews of eastern countries, especially Poland. The communication demands immediate action to avert more atrocities.

Resolutions were passed protesting the ban on the red flag, the persecution of Socialists and radicals and the immigration restrictions. Unanimous consent was also given to the resolution protesting the deportation policy of the Department of Labor.

The convention voted that members of the Workmen's Circle use only union-made products, and that unlimited assistance be given to the cloak makers.

Seymour Stedman spoke in behalf of the amnesty campaign, and appealed for funds. The convention voted \$1,000. Meyer London, legal adviser of the Circle, also spoke. J. Weinstein of New York was chairman.

First Martyrs of Trade Unionism

The first martyrs to trade unionism were thrown into jail at Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, England, seventy-six years ago. They were James and George Lovelace, Thomas Stanfield, James Hammett, John Stoddard and James Brett. The first three named were Wesleyan preachers, who worked as farm laborers on week days and preached the Gospel on Sundays. Their imprisonment was due to their attempt to form a union of farm laborers to protest against a proposed reduction in wages from seven shillings to six shillings — less than \$1.50 — per week. The landlords were all-powerful in Dorsetshire, and the "conspirators" were arrested, stripped, shorn of their hair and cast into jail, and eventually sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; "not," said the Judge, "for anything you have done, or as I can prove you intended to do, but as an example to others." A monument at Tolpuddle commemorates the names of the "first martyrs to trade unionism."

Child Labor Tax Law Is Declared Illegal

Grensboro, N. C. — Federal Judge Boyd has ruled that the tax of 10 per cent on the net profits of a concern employing child labor is a violation of states' rights and is therefore unconstitutional. The same court recently ruled that the Keating child labor law, which denied interstate shipments to child labor communities, was unconstitutional. This decision was upheld by the United States supreme court and congress then passed the tax law, which is now set aside by Judge Boyd, who said that this legislation tries to accomplish regulation of family employment by indirect means, the taxing power of congress, as the previous law attempted to accomplish the same purpose under the interstate commerce powers. Both attempts, he holds, are in conflict with states' rights.

A Boon To the Children!

Children must remain in industry that they may contribute to the family income, says the Washington Post, in discussing the new laws which levies a 10 per cent tax on the profits of a concern that employs children under 14 years of age.

The Post is not in sympathy with the theory that the coming generation must not be stunted in mill, mine and factory, and that the father should be assured a living wage. This is the way the Post would solve the child labor evil:

"In framing a child labor law the utmost care must be exercised to accomplish the desired result without inflicting hardship upon any one. It must be remembered that all children do not aspire to higher education or professional careers. There are those whom circumstances compel to begin wage earning at an early age in order that they may contribute to the family income. Their opportunities must not be infringed or their prospects curtailed."

Express Strike Ends

Eight thousand striking expressmen went back to work leaving their demand for a flat \$95 a month increase in wages and other adjustments to the Wage Adjustment Board of the United States Railroad Administration. This action was authorized at a mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden.

The problem of organizing this varied group of express servants of the government, numbering more than 100,000 men, throughout the country was not touched upon by Hiram Kravitz, general agent of the American Federation of Labor, who welcomed the men as adjuncts to the American labor movement in an address.

Express Men Again

Washington. — Wage increases averaging about \$15 a month for approximately 70,000 employees of the American Railway Express Company have been announced by Director General of Railroads Hines. The increase represents an advance of \$25 a month above the wage scale in effect the first of the year.

The major portion of these employees are members of the express division, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the wage negotiations were conducted for the works by President Forrester of the brotherhood.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

The Quiet Revolution

Of all our labor struggles in the past we cannot recall a single one that would bear a resemblance to the present cloakmaker strike. The latter is characterized by a feature peculiar to itself — it is an unusually calm strike.

Not only do we fail to find in it a trace of hysteria, but it lacks even the normal nervousness of a strike of such dimensions and import. When one visits the halls where the strikers gather one receives the impression of being among men who enjoy their lunch recess. They read newspapers, discuss daily topics, exchange banter, but the strike and the demands of the strikers are dwelt on least of all.

And when one considers the nature of the demands advanced by the workers, for which 50,000 cloakmakers are on strike; when one is aware of the significance of these demands, of the fact that they are to revolutionize the entire cloak industry, one is still more astounded at the singular calmness, and one feels oneself on the eve of a rare event called a quiet revolution.

Yes, the present cloakmaker struggle is a quiet revolution, and when you analyze the situation you must come to the conclusion that it cannot be anything else.

First comes to full realization of power and unity which are unequalled perhaps throughout the history of our labor movement. This alone is sufficient to give the strikers the sense of certainty as to the outcome of the strike.

Next comes to full confidence the strikers have in their leaders, in the banner-carriers of the Cloakmakers' Union. There is hardly a union man that does not absolutely trust his interests to the care of the union chiefs. The cloakmakers know that their banner, while in the hands of their trusted leaders, will never be sullied or degraded.

To these two main factors we must add the fact that the principal issues of the strike, which had given rise to so much heated debating before the strike was called, were settled at the very outset. The system of piece-work, which has been alive and thriving only a short time ago, and which had its ardent supporters even in the ranks of the union, is now dead and buried for good and all. Everybody feels it, every body knows it, and nobody cares to discuss a thing that is no more. The system of week work was born on Wednesday, May 14, at 10 A. M. — the moment when the cloakmakers laid down their tools.

The same is true of the 44 hour week. To advance this demand was tantamount to winning it. The workers know that they will not work more than 44 hours a week, and the employers know

that it is useless — hence senseless — to oppose this demand.

Not have the strikers the least reason for being nervous about their demand of a minimum scale of wages. They know that once the employers are compelled to yield to the demand of week work they must, as a matter of logical consequence, also agree to the minimum scale demand, which is the only means of rendering the lives of the workers secure and stable.

The only thing that may cause some nervousness among the strikers is the magnitude of the minimum scales for the various crafts in the cloak industry. But also this point causes little anxiety among them, for, as we said above, they have the fullest faith and confidence in their leaders, and they know that the latter will obtain for them at the conferences, the best conditions obtainable under the circumstances.

These are the reasons which make this great struggle the calmest it was ever our lot to wage. To reiterate, the causes are the following: the workers' profound realization of their power; the confidence in the leaders, and the fact that the principal demands of the union had been fought for and won both within the union, and by the union from the manufacturers, even before the strike was called. All that remains now is to work out the details and adjust the minor demands. It is these causes that have given rise to the tranquility of spirit which is so characteristic of the present strike, which will be justly recorded in the history of the labor movement as the "quiet revolution."

At the time of the present writing the conferences between the representatives of the workers and the manufacturers' association are still in progress, and as far as we know all goes well. Should the negotiations continue without a hitch to the very end, till all differences are adjusted, it is not unlikely that these lines will be read by victorious strikers who, through their unity and determination, accomplished in one week what the cloakmakers, consciously or not, have been striving for during the last quarter of a century.

We are impatient to congratulate the great Cloakmakers' Union, the entire International and all its able and devoted leaders upon the great victory, which is now practically a certainty.

But we will not try to get ahead of actual events. At present we will congratulate the Cloakmakers' Union upon the dignity and tact with which the present strike is being conducted. This in itself is a victory of organized power, which will be recorded in golden characters in the history of the labor movement. Our only wish

— may it be a certainty — is that the end of the strike will be marked with as much dignity, calmness and solidarity as its brief but impressive course. We hope and expect that there will be no signs of hysteria, no hasty action, not even hasty language to mar the profound impression of this quiet revolution coming to a victorious end.

Higher Dues

In a recent issue of the "Gerechtigkeit" S. Seidman, manager of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union local 25, stated a few reasons why the dues of the members should be raised.

The reasons given there are quite valid. No one will deny for instance, the urgent necessity of raising the salaries of the union officials.

The workers who so valiantly fight the sweating system on their own behalf will surely not be willing to play the part of sweating masters toward their officials and will allow them a salary at least sufficient to place them on an equal level with the workers.

Some of the members may think that the leaders are not needed at all, that the union can well get along without them. With these we refuse to argue at present. For from their standpoint every cent that goes toward the salary of the officials is wasted money. Fortunately for Local 25 it has but few of such members, for were they in the majority there would not now be a trace of the Waist Makers' Union. But the fact that the Union exists and is flourishing is proof positive that the majority of its members are rational persons and not mere phrase makers, and these will surely agree with us that the Union official can no longer get along on the salaries of a few years ago. Brother Seidman's second argument in favor of raising the dues is that the number of business agents must be considerably increased because of the new situation that has arisen since the strike. This argument seems to us incontestable. The victory which has been won at such sacrifices in a bitterly fought struggle which lasted 11 weeks, can remain a victory only when the Union will be in a position to look after the newly gained Union shops. But if its personnel will be inadequate for the task all the gains may be reduced to naught. Such a situation must not be permitted to arise. Given the will, the Union can prevent it.

To the arguments of the manager of the Union we should like to add a few more that will probably appeal to the thinking members. It seems to us that the demand for a raise of dues from 20 to 25 cents should have been made a few years ago, and the Union would now be stronger than it is. Who knows but that the recent strike might have been avoided if the Union had in its treasury a sufficient strike fund. Who knows but that the strike after it did break out, would not have lasted so long, if the Union had not been so weak financially.

Let us make this point clearer. It seems to us that if the manufacturers had known that the Ladies Waist Makers' Union had a considerable strike fund at its disposal they would not have been in so great a hurry to force a strike upon the Union. When the strike did break out they would have perhaps yielded much sooner to the hope of a vain and foolish as it was — that by sheer

starvation the workers will be forced to yield.

It is not a secret, that instead of a strike fund at its disposal the Union had a considerable amount of debts and this fact surely weighed with the manufacturers in their decision. They would have acted quite differently as is now the case with the Cloak Manufacturers, if they had known that the Union had a sum of \$150,000 in its treasury. And this would have been possible if every member had considered it his duty to pay his arrears and the dues had been raised somewhat. Additional five cents a week is a negligible sum to the individual member by multiplied by 35,000 it amounts to quite a sum. This would mean a weekly increase in income of \$1,750 or an annual increase of \$87,500 — an amount formidable enough to impress upon a good many of the Manufacturers the futility of precipitating a strike.

But unfortunately this was not the case. Instead of having laid by the sum of \$200,000 the Union had quite a deficit. If mistakes of the past cannot be rectified they should at least serve as a lesson in the future.

There is another reason why in our opinion the dues must be raised. We visited recently the offices of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union. The offices occupy a large building on 21st street. The house is owned by the Union, and we do not doubt that when it was bought it was large enough to meet the Union's needs. But now the Union is many times stronger than it was at that time and its present premises are inadequate for its present needs. In Philadelphia where the Union is one-sixth the size of its sister organization it occupies even larger premises. And also there is no room to spare. You can, therefore, imagine how crowded the present headquarters of the Union are.

New and larger premises are necessary for the Union, in order to promote its many activities and its greater efficiency. But this requires quite a sum of money. And how can the sum be raised if not from higher dues?

We think, therefore, that it is urgently necessary that the dues be increased. The money thus made available will not be wasted. Every cent which the members will invest in their Union will be invested for their own interests. The members of local 25 are too intelligent to require lengthy explanations on this point. We have, therefore, reasons to hope that the proposed increase of dues will have the support of all the members of Local 25, and that by this small increase the Union will be placed on a firmer foundation.

And what applies to local 25 applies equally well to all locals. The fact that nearly every local is compelled from time to time to levy a special assessment to carry out urgent tasks, is best proof that the dues are not as high as they should be. And it seems to us that it is much easier to pay a few cents more each week than a few dollars at a time.

The Menace of Emigration

By A. ZELDIN

The danger of immigration which our politicians and leaders fear so much is now being eclipsed by the still greater menace of emigration. The cry now is not to shut the gates of this country to the great tide of immigrants, but to halt the great outflowing tide. The alarm was raised by the bankers and it goes without saying that the newspapers took it up. According to the newspaper reports, America is now in danger of losing 1,300,000 workers who are ready to leave for their native lands as soon as transportation is available. Furthermore, America is in danger of losing, according to the newspaper reports, between 3 and 4 billion dollars which the emigrants will take along with them. The bankers figured out that each emigrant will take with him an average of from seven to ten thousand dollars.

Nor does the menace end here. According to the bankers there is now a great movement on foot among 11,000,000 immigrants to leave America. Steamship companies and agencies are besieged by applicants for steamer tickets. This mass emigration, the bankers say, threatens the very existence of America. It threatens the financial and social stability of the country. The bankers say that it will ruin America financially. It is maintained that the 11,000,000 who are ready to leave will take with them almost as much money as America had in circulation before the war. The withdrawal of so much money, according to the bankers will undermine American finance.

Secondly, the danger threatens the American industries, especially those employing cheap labor. Most of those who are preparing for home are Italians and Slavs—people who have been doing hard and ill-paid work. If the outflow will not be checked, who will build our subways? the bankers ask. Who will operate our railroads? Who will operate our industries where cheap immigrant labor has been employed?

To the American press this menace is a great surprise. The wise omniscient American editors could not at first understand that it would occur to the immigrant to leave this free democratic country for ruined Europe. But they had to reckon with the fact, and they began moderating their tone in writing about the immigrant. The press and the politicians somewhat moderated their attitude towards the immigrants and they no longer demand such drastic measures against them as they did only recently. The threat of deportation, the punishment that has been held over the head of the immigrant has been abandoned. It was suddenly discovered that deportation is not such a great punishment to frighten the immigrant, for many would consider it a boon—the Lawrence strikers,

for instance. The Congress will now probably seek to check the outflowing tide by legislation.

To what extent the menace is real or exaggerated, depends on the accuracy of the figures of the bankers. Probably they are mere guesses, and it is possible that when the matter will be thoroughly investigated the alarm will prove much louder than facts warrant it. One thing this alarm has accomplished, and this it to call the attention of the public to the problem of cheap labor in the country. The fact was brought out that there is an element that has grievances against this country and that is ready to leave it at the first opportunity.

Until now cheap labor was a kind of national institution here. It was considered a normal thing essential to the development of the country. Cheap labor, of course, had to fall to the lot of the immigrant who, by the accepted opinion, was to be satisfied with the mere fact that he was admitted to this land, and permitted to enjoy the free American

institutions. The immigrant had to be satisfied with his lot, whether he was satisfied or not, because he had no choice. In most cases he was helpless, especially the immigrant who had to work for the great, rich industries. But now he has an opportunity to force his grievances upon the attention of public opinion. Now he has an alternative. If he will not receive the treatment he expected he will pack up his belongings and go to the land he came from.

It will not be exaggerated to say that the immigrant, especially of the Slavic and Balkan countries has constituted in America a class by himself. No one cared for him, not even the American Federation of Labor, to which it was not advantageous to organize cheap labor. He was subject to the will of the great corporations which, in every way, sought to prevent the organization of immigrants by employing people of various nationalities who do not understand the language of one another and who are even un-

friendly to one another. If the economic pressure compelled these various elements to get together and strike out for better conditions, the sheriff and armed deputies at once appeared on the scene and the manifestations of immigrant workers were suppressed by cruelty and violence. Such occurrences took place in the industrial centers of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Colorado.

Lawrence, Mass., furnishes a good illustration. The textile factories there were careful to give employment to as many nationalities as it was possible to get. The fact is that dozens of nationalities are employed in the Lawrence factories and each of these nationalities constitutes a small minority of the bulk of the workers. The American Federation of Labor never made a sincere attempt to organize the Lawrence workers, with the result that textile labor is ill-paid.

Investigations made of the Lawrence strike brought out very interesting details. In the opinion of a correspondent of the "Nation" the Lawrence strike is not only a labor question but a social question. The social life of the rich and industrial state of Massachusetts is so constituted that cheap labor has become a necessity.

AMERICAN LABOR NEEDS UNITY

By JULIET STEWART POINTZ

Off the coast of Florida there is a long range of beautiful islands lying miles long in the blue sea forming a sort of bulwark of land over to Cuba. They are covered with rich verdure and fertile fields, and furnish a home to many human beings. How did they come to be there? Were they belched forth in a prehistoric eruption of a volcano? Were they the mountain remains from the period when great rivers of ice floated down from our American continent? No, my friends, they are coral reefs built through the ages by billions and quadrillions of little coral animals too tiny to be seen with the naked eye. These little creatures lived in great families and dying left their skeletons as a foundation for future colonies. And thus mite by mite the coral reef grew up.

Our modern labor movement is like that coral reef. The individual worker can hardly be noticed among millions. Yet taken together with his fellows he forms a mighty foundation on which many things great and beautiful can be reared. For that reason it is most important for the workers to achieve unity, to be banded together so fast that nothing can break them. Taken separately the workers are as sands of the sea which can be scattered to the winds. Together they are a mighty force that can move the world.

Unity is even more important upon the industrial than the political field. Our political government with its annual votes and ballot boxes is a game for individuals not for groups. Every man counts as one when he drops his vote in the box on election day. The group counts not at all. It is true that many have suggested that instead of our decrepit old Senate composed of corporation lawyers and paid politicians, an Industrial House should be created in which unions and other economic groups could be represented. But thus far both the Sen-

ate and the House of Representatives represent millions of individuals merely as citizens. In order that the interests of the workers shall be represented, labor therefore needs to vote independently under the banner of labor or Socialism. But under that banner there are factions—Right and Left, moderate and radical. All shades of opinion are represented.

In the industrial field however the workers are organized as groups, must exist, fight and progress as groups. Solidarity is the first necessity in the industrial army organized to give battle daily and directly with the employers. Wherever the industrial army moves it must move together as a unit. Organization, and organization alone, is its strength. No amount of intelligence or intellectual life can accomplish much if unity of organization is lost.

There is thus a fundamental difference between the requirements of the workers' political party and the workers' trade union, a fact which our comrades in Europe have realized by keeping the two types of organization distinct and allowing nothing to interfere with the solidarity of the industrial organization. In France, for instance, the political movement of labor has been divided into all shades of opinion. In spite of the efforts at Socialist unity made by Jaures and others there have been long and bitter disputes between Right and Left Socialists, between Socialists and Anarchists. So destructive of the spirit of solidarity were these quarrels that the trade-union movement twenty years ago decided to steer clear of politics altogether and confine its energies to building up solidarity on the industrial field. It was felt that the injection of political disputes into the trade union organization was fatal to the necessary unity for direct action.

In England the situation is dif-

ferent. Political and industrial labor movement are identical. The British Labor Party is the creation, the creature and instrument of the great industrial organizations. It lives moves and has its being in them. It exists only to serve them to voice their will whatever that will may be. It is the spokesman in Parliament of the Trade union movement, the committee of labor to meet Parliamentary committee of capitalists. Such a harmony of political and industrial action is possible only where the political movement is entirely subservient to the industrial movement and where the industrial movement is unified. Political quarrels cannot bring strife into the industrial organization. In most countries however the political movement of labor developed apart from the industrial. The political party, labor or Socialist, was not only not at the command of the trade unions, but even cherished ambitions to control their policy and use their resources for political action. And there it was that the industrial organizations resisted political interference, and insisted on their independence and economic solidarity.

Here in America the trade union movement is confronted with a serious situation. The factions and disputes that in a country of greater political enlightenment and development would naturally have found expression in the political field, have remained in the industrial organizations, and have rent the trade-union movement asunder, breaking down the fundamental industrial unity of the workers and exposing them in their weakness to the onslaughts of organized capitalism. The official American labor movement as organized in the American Federation of Labor, far from being neutral in politics and maintaining industrial unity, as it affects to do, has a very decided though not enlightened political policy, which has been dragged

into the trade union organizations and has left it with gaping wounds difficult to heal. Every political faction is represented from the partnership - with favorable politicians policy of the conservatives down through liberal-labor, alliance, independent labor party, socialist party right and left, and extreme social revolutionist. All the political battles between these various groups are being fought out within the trade union movement, and threaten to damage it irreparably. They set brother against brother who should be working in absolute unity on the industrial field, and they provide an excuse for the intervention of the government and the crushing of trade union organization on political pretex.

The fundamental cause of this situation so dangerous to the future of the labor movement is the great weakness of political activity in the United States. We are the native home of social anarchism. The workers get little and hope for little through political action. The capitalist uses his control of politics merely as a convenient additional weapon in the great industrial battle. We have few journals and periodicals for the formation and expression of intelligent opinion. Most even of our radical sheets are devoted to purposes of agitation pure and simple and are without clear political policy or influence. The workers do not exist politically as compared with those of other countries and the great political issues rise where they do not belong within the trade unions to torture and disrupt without strengthening. The attitude of the leaders adds fuel to the fire. Their support of certain old party leaders, their policy of co-operation with existing parties, their aversion to independent political action, they insist upon foisting upon an unwilling and balking rank and file. Far from devoting themselves to the building and strengthening of the trade union movement they are ranging far and wide over the political field seeking what they may devour and what they may force their industrial movement to devour.

In view of this situation the forthcoming congress of the American Federation of Labor within two or three weeks at Atlantic City is of great importance. There is a danger that it will resolve itself into a general political scuffle. A so-called movement to wipe out Bolshevism is being inaugurated and will probably be sprung upon the convention. This movement is political not industrial in character. It is an attempt of conservative labor politicians to reach some of their more radical opponents and their followers with the bludgeon of industrial discrimination. They are ready apparently to split trade unions, to split international organizations of labor, and do split wide open what should be the fast-closed ranks of the whole American labor movement in the effort to achieve their own selfish ends. The effort of former conservative officers of our own International ousted from office by the progressives to regain their power through the organization of a movement with the trade union movement to fight Bolshevism is an evil omen. It means the political manipulation of the industrial movement, it means the breaking asunder of the solid army of labor, the destruction of solidarity, and the declaration of social war inside the trade union movement as well

The Mooney Trial

We are here to demand a new trial for Mooney. We demand a new trial because we are convinced that he was sentenced to death and is now in prison unjustly. The judge who tried and sentenced him demands a new trial. The commission appointed by the President of the United States to look into the case demands a new trial. Much of the testimony at the trial has been shown to have been perjured. The District Attorney of San Francisco, who prosecuted the case, has been shown by the Denmore evidence to be merely a tool of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, a servant of masters who are opposed to industrial democracy. Why, then, is not Mooney granted a new trial?

Is it because of our laws and courts, which may have been adequate in the past, are now antiquated and no longer able to cope with the new problems of the industrial democracy spreading like wildfire throughout the world? If some of our laws and some of our courts are antiquated, if on that account a justice cannot be done in the Mooney case and in other political and industrial cases, it becomes the duty of organized labor and of democratic forces to exert their political and economic power so that adequate laws may be written upon our statute books and in their interpretation justice be done to all alike. The legalistic technicalities and red tape which obstruct justice and righteousness must be torn away by the cleansing, purifying storm which is now sweeping over all the earth, and through which the working masses of all lands are laboring to create a new heaven and a new earth. This meeting to-night must be for America a warning and a symbol that the common people are on the watch, and that in the new America not even the courts will be suffered to do injustice.

We believe that Mooney should have a new trial, because we are convinced that he had nothing to do with the throwing of bombs or with the perpetration of the terrible crime of violence of which he has been accused. If we believed that he had anything to do with it, we would not be here. I know that I speak in the name of all of you when I say that we are absolutely and unalterably opposed to a resort to murder and to bloodshed as a means of settling any kind of dispute. For myself I must say that I abhor the blood method, and that I disbelieve in the efficacy of brute violence in the settlement of any kind of dispute — be it between individuals, or between classes, or between governments themselves. Bloodshed is a kind of "direct action" which I do not believe in, and which I am sure you do not believe in. What both you and I do believe in is direct economic action and direct political action, and, may I add, direct intellectual and spiritual action. The workers of the world must achieve a new and better day by organiz-

as outside.

There is only one safe road for labor to follow — the road of unity, unity of skilled and unskilled, unity of American and foreigners, unity of Jew and Gentile, unity of black and white, unity of nation and inter-nation.

ing all of their economic and political power. In England to-day, the workers are achieving a political and industrial revolution without bloodshed through the intelligent exercise of organized economic and political power. It was only through the threat of a general strike by the so-called Triple Alliance — the railway workers' union, the transport workers' union, the coal miners' union — that the British Government was forced to yield to British labor.

To-day in Paris all of the organized workers have laid down their tools in order to achieve by organized, passive resistance, their radical demands. America need not fear violence and bloodshed when the organized workers of America some day achieve political and economic power. During those few days in Seattle, when the organized strikers were in control of the life of the city there was less violence of any kind than at any time in the previous history of that community. America has much more to fear from the anarchy of such persons as the mine-owners and deputy sheriffs of Bisbee, Arizona, who drove hundreds of law-abiding workers into the desert. America has much more to fear from putting political prisoners behind the bars, much more to fear from the suppression of free speech, free press, freedom of assemblage. The man who sent those infernal machines through the mails the other day is a brutal, cowardly criminal, but he is more. He is in addition an ignorant fool. He has hurt the cause of labor, which, in his ignorance and passion, he thought, probably, he was helping. He and those like him put into the hands of the reactionaries a weapon which they are only too glad to use against you and me, organized labor and the cause of

justice have nothing to gain and everything to lose by resort to violence and bloodshed. On the other hand, there is too much of injustice, of poverty, of misery, too much of force and violence by those in power. When will those in power learn the lesson of history that suppression inevitably leads to violence! The crushing out of civil liberties, the repression of discussion and of public opinion is dangerous in a democracy. It is through the force of public opinion that evils must be remedied, and justice made the cornerstone of the Republic. And, as I understand it, you are determined to secure justice and freedom for Mooney by educating public opinion in the only way left to you — by the compulsion of your united political and economic power. We want to arouse the public opinion, the mind, the heart, the conscience, of that America which is free, to the injustice of deny in Mooney a new trial. We want to keep the American public informed about this case to at least the same extent as the public of Russia is informed about it.

We say to the American people — and we are confident that we shall be heard: Give Mooney a chance to prove his innocence at a fair trial without the use against him of perjured and bought witnesses. We say further to the American people: Set all the political and industrial prisoners free. Let no man or woman be kept in prison because of opinions and beliefs, or because of devotion to the cause of the workers of the world. Let those ancient words live again which the fathers of American liberty engraved upon their Liberty Bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

THE DIAL

of MAY 31, contains:

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Mexican Strike Right May Be Lost to Labor

To secure control of Mexico's vast petroleum products and at the same time a special anti-strike legislation in that country is the bold plan of exploiters, according to Luis N. Morones, secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana), representing 253,000 workers.

The present Mexican constitution declares that workers have the right to strike. There is another provision which declares that "in the nation is vested direct ownership of petroleum," etc.

Next month a special session of the Mexican congress will assemble for the purpose of amending the constitution by providing that the petroleum section shall be changed from direct ownership by the nation to a harmless government control. Another amendment provides that no strike be permitted unless it is sanctioned by the executive — the president of the republic.

These propositions are presented in such a manner that they must be accepted or rejected together. By this method the exploiters are expecting that every anti-labor force in Mexico will accept the amendments — which include surrendering Mexico's natural resources — if strikes are outlawed and the peonage system again established.

Wall street authorities are quoted that the investments owned and controlled by American capitalists in Mexico total over 2,000,000. If strikers are abolished in Mexico the American-owned mines, mills and oil wells would menace workers in this country, and this, Secretary Morones showed, makes the question one of vital interest to the trade union movement of the United States, aside from the principle involved. It is stated that the only Mexican force that is opposing the constitutional amendments is the organized workers. This clause, if it takes place, is bound to have a depressing effect upon the workers in Central and South American republics.

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

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

Executive Board, Local 80.

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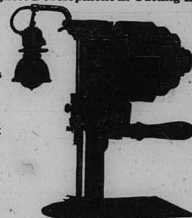
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The news of the new Unity House is spreading rapidly among the members of Local No. 25 and the other locals of the International. There is a feeling of relief and self-congratulation that at last the Unity House has been placed upon a solid basis, and that it will be a lasting institution of

There will be no general manager but a number of department managers. The whole arrangement for food is being placed under the supervision of a hotel-keeper with years of experience. He will superintend the buying of the food in the city and on nearby farms. Milk and eggs will be se-

be pitted against one another until the final victory. Several men members of Local No. 10 and other locals are planning to come and contest the championship in bat-ball and other manly sports. On hot days everyone will make for the swimming pool. This is a part of the lake which has been walled off and lined with concrete in order to make it perfectly safe. There are 75 little bathhouses hidden among the trees on the bank from which will sail forth twice 75 little waistmakers ready for a dip. Others will sit and look on in the little pavilions which are built out on piers into the lake. It is expected that the 50 boats will be in use most of the time. Rowing has always been a favorite sport at the Unity House. Canoes will be permitted to graduate swimmers only, for they are very tippy. But they are extremely light and fly

house will contribute its song across the square. Friends and leaders in the labor and Socialist movement in New York will come out to wish the new Unity House well. One of the two buildings is to be reserved for a central gathering place. It contains a large meeting hall and a dance hall with a little stage in which impromptu plays can be presented. Those who would like to begin training at once to put on little plays will leave their names at Unity Headquarters, 16 West 21st Street. The interior of the meeting house will be arranged attractively and will contain reading and writing rooms. The larger summer garden just outside surrounded by greens and floored with concrete will contain numerous little tables at which soda and ice cream will be consumed at all hours of the day for the benefit of the Unity



Dining Hall

the union. It is still hard for the members to believe that all belongs to them. They gaze upon the painting which depicts the whole estate and ask which of these attractive buildings is the Unity House. When the answer comes that "All, all are ours!" there are cries of delight and enthusiasm. Every detail of the architecture, of the arrangements for comfort and recreation is a separate cause for rejoicing.

The waistmakers are beginning already the task of raising the \$85,000 needed to pay for their home. They will conduct a Unity booth at the Call Bazaar which is to be held on May 29, 30, 31st and June 1st, afternoon and evening at the New Star Casino, 115 East 107th Street. Dresses and waists made by the members of

cured from the farmers round about. Vegetables will come largely from our own farm garden on the grounds of the Unity House. The head steward will also have charge of the kitchen, while the cooking will be done by the best Jewish cooks and bakers obtainable. Arrangements will also be made for Italian members and others to have food to their liking. The committee is sparing no efforts to give the best food obtainable, feeling that this is the material basis for the success of the Unity House. The many difficulties of transportation which not prevent the securing of the at last year's Unity House will not prevent the securing of the best food obtainable this year. Comfort in the rooms is assured. Light and airy, with fine bedding, opening out onto porches, with



In the shade of an apple tree.

about over the lake with the ease of an airship. Twenty canoes of their own the waistmakers feel is a very good beginning. Others are planning long hikes over their own property. Fairly vigorous walking is needed to cover 750 acres, but the roads are quite level and easy, and every once in a while there is a delightful little pavilion or summer house to rest in among the trees.

Arrangements for the first part are already being thought out. The walks, which surround the central green will be hung with electric lighted Japanese lanterns. The girls will flit about over the gravel paths in the grass beneath. Soft music will flow up from instruments somewhere, and each

House. There is a manicure and barber shop waiting for someone to run it, and Mr. Lipschitz will continue in his office as official photographer of the Unity House.

Special Unity Room has been opened in the basement of the union headquarters at 16 West 21st Street where members can register for the Unity House with Miss Rebecca Porring. Those who wish to be sure of their places are requested to be sure and register early, for a great rush for places is expected. Hundreds have registered during the short time that the office has been opened. Members will probably be able to remain as long as they wish this summer, since the accommodations are so large.



The Unity Campus

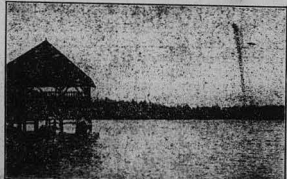
the union will be sold for the joint benefit of the Call and the Unity House. All shops are urged to prepare their contributions at once and bring them to the Unity headquarters at 16 West 21st St.

An active committee was elected at the last Unity meeting to supervise the arrangements with regard to the booth, with Jennie Libster as chairman. Members of the committee will be present at the Unity headquarters every evening this week to receive contributions.

Those members who wish to know the practical details of running the house are told that each department of the house, keeping will be under the direction of a competent specialist

easy access to bathrooms and hot and cold water. A steam laundry of our own in a separate building with complete machine equipment insures us fresh linen.

The recreation will be under the supervision of a competent director, who will teach the members how to play tennis and basket-ball, how to swim, how to row boats and paddle canoes, how to bowl, how to play billiards and dance. Those who merely want to rest can put up a hammock on their own little balcony, or run away in the woods with a book. A tennis tournament will be arranged where various teams will



The Boat House