



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VAL. I. No. 21.

New York, N. Y., Saturday, June 14, 1919.

Price 2 cents.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

OUR DELEGATES INTRODUCE RESOLUTIONS PROTESTING AGAINST POGROMS ON JEWS, DEMANDING RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONALITIES TO BE SAFEGUARDED, AND URGING RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATION PRAISES THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF OUR INTERNATIONAL.

The opening of the 39th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at 10 A. M. Monday, June 9, at Atlantic City, was not marked by elaborate ceremonies.

The proceedings of the convention will be amply covered for the "Justice" and the "Gerechtigkeit" by the editor, S. Yanofsky who is attending the convention. Already in this issue the readers will find an editorial article where the editor gives his first impressions of the great labor gathering.

We will, therefore, confine ourselves to a brief chronicle of the great event.

After Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., called the convention to order a message from President Wilson was read and received with much applause.

The message follows:

American Federation of Labor, Atlantic City, N. Y.

May I not send my warm greetings to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and express my deep gratification that the international conferences which have grown out of the discussions of peace, have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention? It has been a real happiness to me to be of a little service in these great matters.

I cannot justly refrain, when sending this message, from expressing, in very warm terms the appreciation felt by all who have been dealing with labor matters of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Gompers. He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles, as well as at home, the reputation of the American Federation of Labor of sane and helpful counsel.

WOODROW WILSON

The American Federation of Labor opened its 39th annual convention with about 600 delegates, representing a membership of 3,260,000 which comprises 111 international unions, 33,800 local unions, 884 federated labor unions, 816 city central labor bodies, 46 state federations and 752 local department councils.

In the course of last year the Federation gained 1,560,000 new members.

The report of the executive Council of the Federation dwells at great length on the educational activities of our International for which it has nothing but high praise.

Soon after it opened the convention organized into committees. These are: The Rules Committee, Executive Council Report Committee, Resolutions Committee, Law Committee, Organization Committee, Label Committee, Adjustment Committee, Educational Committee, State Organizations Committee, Boycot Committee, Building Trades Committee, Shorter Labor Day Committee and International Relations Committee.

The second session of the convention on Tuesday, June 10, is noted chiefly for the speech made by Allen A. Plumb, representative of the "Big 4" brotherhoods of railway workers. In his speech Plumb strongly urged nationalization of the country's railroads, and from the warm applause it may be inferred that many, if not most of the delegates are in favor of the proposed scheme. The conclusion of this vigorous address was followed by an enthusiastic ovation.

Quite a sensation was produced by two resolutions introduced on the same day by the delegates of

our International. One of them protests against the pogroms upon Jews that took place recently in the Slavic countries, notably in Poland and Ukraine, and another urges the immediate release of all political prisoners in the United States.

Two more resolutions were introduced by our delegates referring particularly to the Ladies' Garment industry.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION AGAINST POGROMS

Introduced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolved that the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, records its protest against the massacres and brutalities committed upon the Jewish population of Poland, the Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe, and calls upon the Government of the United States to use its great offices with all the governments of the world to the end that recurrence of such inhuman deeds is made impossible, and that national minorities in every country in the world are guaranteed full civil and political rights and protection.

RESOLUTION ABOUT AMNESTY

Introduced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolved that the American

Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge upon the Government of the United States to grant complete amnesty to all political prisoners convicted under the special emergency laws enacted by Congress during the war, and the repeal of all such laws as interfering with the normal exercise of American liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

CHICAGO LADIES GARMENT WORKERS

Introduced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolved that the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Executive Council to lend its support to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its peaceful negotiations with the employers of the City of Chicago, and likewise in case a strike is found necessary for the introduction of collective bargaining and uniform standards in the waist, dress and skirt industries of Chicago.

RESOLUTION ON CLEVELAND

Introduced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolved that the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Executive Council to lend its support to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its efforts to introduce collective bargaining and Union working conditions in the cloak, suit and skirt industries of the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

GREAT CAUTION IN SETTLING WITH REMAINING CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

When we go to the press the conferences with the second cloak manufacturers' association, consisting of smaller manufacturers of the cloak industry have not yet ended. It is quite possible that when this issue of the "Justice" will be in the hands of the readers, a final agreement will have been reached.

The organization committee, of which Saul Metz is chairman, is working very hard to overcome the remaining hindrances and to send the workers back to their shops as speedily as possible.

The conclusion of the great cloak maker strike is as remarkable as was the strike itself.

In the past strikes an agreement with the Protective Association would at once terminate the strike, and the workers would be back in the shops within a few days. The present wind-up of the strike, as the strike itself, is marked by a great deal of tact and caution.

The agreement entered into with the Protective Association has not yet ended the great cloak maker strike. The strike machinery is functioning now as vigorously as during the strike. Moreover, the "war department" is now, in some respects, even busier than before, and all the committees, including the General Strike Committee are still hard at work.

There are good reasons why the settlements were drawn out over a long period. In former strikes, which lasted 3 or 4 months many settlements would be effected with independent manufacturers while the strike against the chief association was in full blast. The Protective Association would be the last to settle and when it did so, the strike would be virtually at an end.

This time the General Strike Committee, guided by past experiences, decided that it was best not to hurry about entering into agreements with independent man-

ufacturers, and that no such settlements should be made during the first 10 days of the strike.

The settlements with the independent shops have been further complicated by the formation of a new manufacturers' association comprising about 350 members. After long deliberations the General Strike Committee decided to recognize this new body and to negotiate with it. The conferences have been successful but no final understanding has been reached.

In the shops of both associations the resumption of work is necessarily delayed because wage agreements must be made in the case of individual workers. All workers can get the minimum gained, if they want to, but many of them can command higher wages because of their skill and speed. This new element in stabilizing wages is responsible for a great deal of unavoidable delay.

THE WEEK

By N. BUCHWALD

Last week was crowded with important events as well as booming sensations. The bomb explosions had to leave the front pages of our newspapers to make room for new news.

Labor was given quite some prominence in the news accounts of last week. Not because the American editors love labor dearly but on account of the really significant events in the labor world of America.

We will not dwell here on the chief "feature" of the week, the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Our Editor, S. Yanofsky, will, no doubt, furnish us some very interesting reading matter about the convention of which he is an eye witness. We may mention only the "friendly" tones of the daily press. Our papers hope that Gompers and his aides will be good boys and will not cause any worry and anxiety to the powers that be.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

A general strike of Commercial telegraphs was ordered by the president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, S. J. Koenigsmann to take effect at 6 A. M. Wednesday last.

The strike order followed the return of the telegraph lines to their former owners. The Western Union, the Postal Telegraph and other companies. The government still retains the jurisdiction over the telegraph and telephone rates but the management and operation of these lines of communication are now in the hands of private companies against which the strike is on.

The strike was called as a protest against the return of the lines to the companies. It is not a "political" strike in any sense, it is merely an attempt to gain common rights to organize and bargain collectively—rights which Postmaster-General Burleson the Great Union-baiter of Wilson's Cabinet, has persistently denied the workers under his jurisdiction. The demands of the Telegraphers as stated in the strike call are:

1—The right to belong to a labor union, without restriction.

2—The right to bargain collectively through the trade unions representing the telephone telegraph workers and not thru associations organized by the company to defeat the aims of the workers.

3—Reinstatement of all workers discharged in recent times for legitimate trade union activities.

4—Increases in pay sufficient to meet increased cost of living since 1915.

5—Rules governing working conditions whereby the rights of the workers will be defined and justice to them guaranteed.

Percy Thomas, International Deputy President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, has some bitter words to say about Burleson and his administration. In a statement issued on the eve of the strike Thomas said:

"The union appreciates exactly why Burleson turned back the control of the Western Union to Mr. Carleton. He feared a strike, and wanted it to take place under Western Union control and not under Government direction, so that the Democratic Administration would not be hurt thereby."

"Incidentally, the Government pays the Western Union an 8 per

cent guarantee against loss. Under the existing financial conditions, if the whole telegraph and telephone systems of the country fell flat for months, the Government would still pay the Western Union Company this 8 per cent, thus providing the company with funds to fight labor.

"With the Wire Operating Board abolished, its members simply return to the 'soft snaps' they had before it was created. But the Wire Control Board is not affected and will continue its work. It is made up wholly of friends of Burleson.

"Government operation of the lines has never had a chance. Men who are absolutely opposed to the ownership of the telegraph and telephones were put in charge of these industries by a man who professes belief in Government ownership. Government control could have been pushed to a practical and successful operation, but this, which would undoubtedly have been greatly in the interest of the people, was killed by those in control and the direction of affairs thrown to the money lions.

"Government messages and those of the general public and newspaper dispatches were delayed to the limit of the twenty-four-hour day by the operating officials. The public, not having time to investigate the causes of the delay, was critical of the results of so-called Government control. There has not been a day since the war or even before it, if the telephone and telegraph officials had paid good wages to their employees and given them good treatment, when excellent service could not have been given to the public.

The strike promises to be one of the fiercest struggles waged by labor in this country. It is expected that sympathy strikes will be called to aid the cause of telegraphers.

THE PEACE TREATY SENSATION

The Senate was in a state of turmoil. Fiery speeches were made, our Solons thundered "in the name of all the gods at once", and as usual, the storm centered about a trifle. In the world of parliamentary verbiage our Senate figures quite prominently, and in the deluge of words of last week which ended in a thundering sensation this venerable body lived up to its reputation as the champion of idle chatter.

It was about the treaty. The big chiefs at the peace conference decided, in keeping with one of Wilson's 14 points, which calls for open diplomacy, not to publish the text of the treaty before Germany signs it. We do not know what the motives of the peace-makers were in withholding the text of the treaty, and we do not care to speculate on the motives. The safety of democracy throughout the world probably demanded such a course to be taken.

But we have a Republican Senate which seeks in every way to darken the last few presidential months of Woodrow Wilson, and this Senate undertook to champion the cause of the world. Not that the Republican Senators are opposed to secret diplomacy; on the contrary they think that the less the people know the better, but they were offended. The Sen-

ate was not supplied with a copy of the treaty which is withheld from the public in all the allied countries, although it is freely sold in Germany and in neutral countries. And to make matters worse, Senator Borah discovered that a few copies of the treaty were being circulated in Wall St. He had seen one of them with his own eyes, he said. This statement was more than the Senate was willing to stand for. To furnish Wall Street, the "great interests" with copies of the treaty and to deny this courtesy to the Senate! Outrageous! Scandalous! Some cynic pointed out that Borah with his statement betrayed a rather close intimacy with Wall Street, but this did not still the Republican rage.

The incident got into first page prominence, President Wilson was informed of the developments by cable, and he replied that turmoil or no turmoil, the treaty would not be given the Senate before it was signed by Germany. Thereupon... the mountain gave birth to a mouse. The treaty was made public and it appears that the synopsis published at an earlier date was substantially correct, that barring a few interesting and new details, which it was quite natural to omit in the condensed synopsis, the full text of the treaty tells us nothing new—only a few more nails in Germany's coffin. The Republican Senators are somewhat non-plused. But there are plenty of sensations, and should there be a shortage of them the Senate can easily create some more.

A BERGER MASS MEETING

One of the most interesting meetings in recent times took place at the Madison Square Garden last Sunday. The principal speaker was Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman who had not been seated in the House of Representatives because he was under sentence for violating the Espionage Act. The meeting had been called to protest against this action of the House, which is bent on depriving Berger of his seat. But also other matters were discussed there. Prominent radicals set forth their disappointments with the state of affairs here and abroad.

Berger made a very sharp speech in which he attacked the reactionary measures of the government.

Speaking of the House of Representatives he said:

"If that Soviet of bankers and lawyers in Washington should refuse me my seat, the wishes of the proletariat will be expressed in a different way.

"America," he continued, "we were told during the war, had to take the place of Russia. Now we know that America has taken the place of the Russia of the Cezars. We have not known so reactionary a congress as this one in fifty years.

Other speakers of prominence, such as Albert Williams, Seymour Steadman, chief counsel for Debs and Berger, Charles Ervin, editor of the N. Y. Call, and Algernon Lee spoke in the same vein.

A resolution was adopted demanding that Berger be given the seat to which he is entitled, that all political prisoners be released, and the legislation infringing upon free press and free speech be repealed. The resolution also condemns the Polish government for its pogroms upon Jews, and it extends greetings to the workers of all countries engaged in the struggle against capitalist rule.

REMAINED SCABBING IN THE NAME OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

WORKERS OF ALTMAN'S WAIST SHOP DECLARED AS SCABS

How far people could be misled by phraseology is well illustrated by the action of a few workers in the waist shop of M. Altman, 28 West 25th Street, New York.

A number of sincere workers, misguided by a few hot-heads are now scabbing in the shop in the name of the Social Revolution.

This is what happened:

The Cutters' Union, Local 10, made certain demands upon the employer in reference to the division of work among the cutters. They did that in accordance with the demands of their union approved by the membership. The employer, whether he liked the demands or not, would have been obliged to agree to them. But the "hysterical" hot-heads of his shop came to his rescue. They decided that the demands of the Cutters' Union are unjust and they further declared that if the employer would comply with the demands they would quit work. And so they did.

A representative of the Waist-makers Union then visited the shop in an effort to adjust the trouble; but his efforts were in vain. The shop leaders declared plainly that they did not want to have anything to do with Union, that they belonged to another union, etc., etc.

Upon the employer's refusal to comply with the Union demands, the Cutters' Union, Local 10, called the cutters on strike.

As usual in such cases the manager of the Waist Makers' Union requested the rest of the workers to quit work and remain on strike till the employer give in. But the leaders of the shop refused to comply. They suspended work for a day, and then, after a verbal understanding with the employer, they returned to work and promised their support against the union.

The union thereupon notified every member of the shop to appear before a special committee of the Executive Board and explain their conduct stating that failure to appear would result automatically in their expulsion from the union.

But instead of appearing at the union office, the leaders of the shop held a meeting in the employers' premises and decided not to go to the Executive Board Committee.

The Executive Board of the Waistmakers' Union, at its last meeting, on Tuesday evening, decided to expel the workers of this shop from the Union.

These workers are doing plain scabbing, whether they are prompted by the motives of the Sulkes or whether they do it in the name of the Social Revolution, matters little. Scabbing is scabbing. It is the duty of all intelligent workers to shun such individuals.

True, not all the workers of this shop approve of the action of their "leaders", but the union can not act differently towards them as long as they remain scabbing in that shop. The strike that was called by the Cutters' Union will be fully supported by the Waist-

PROGRESS IN THE EUROPEAN GARMENT INDUSTRY

By JULIE STUART POINTE

The movement among the workers in the garment trades in England continues with unabated vigor. In a previous issue of the Justice we have described how the impulse for organization, which spread abroad among many classes of unorganized workers during the war, finally reached the sweated clothing trades. Even the workers in the women's clothing industries who had been for a half century overworked, underpaid and exploited within an inch of their lives, finally awoke and took their stand for a "Dressmakers' Charter."

IN ENGLAND

In England the so-called "drapery" trade, or women's clothing trade has now been organized and the Drapers' Union is now strong enough to make demands for increases of wages and better conditions for its members, beyond those which it was able to wring from the unwilling employers last year by the mere threat of organization. The "drapers" are being represented in these negotiations by the General Shop Assistants' Union which is a strong organization of several years' standing and includes salesmen and other workers connected with the retail clothing and other trades. The activities of the Shop Assistants Union are more and more energetic every month. Both employers' associations and individual firms are being threatened in an effort to establish a high general standard throughout the industry. The largest London wholesale dry goods firms have been approached, and have shifted the responsibility to the Wholesale Textile Association. In a recent meeting of this body a schedule of increases of wages was prepared as an answer to those demanded by the union.

In the London retail clothing trade negotiations are still pending on the dressmakers' demand for a further advance. It is interesting to note that Peter Robinson's, one of the most fashionable London clothing stores, corresponding to Altman's or Stern's in New York, was actually the scene of a general stoppage for a day recently. That this exclusive

makers' Union. The Union will not permit any of its members to scab. Those who do scab cannot remain in the union. The power of the workers lies in unity. It is the duty of one local to support the other. There can be no two opinions about this. If a few workers of a shop assume the right to go against the decision of their union, they act like a remarkable thing is that these irresponsible band. The most individuals have the impudence to speak about industrial unionism to advocate "One Big Union," and at the same time to be scabbing against a union.

It is interesting to note that the leaders of this shop — probably not with the consent of all the workers of the shop — have issued a black leaflet in which they accuse the leaders of the Union of hiring gangsters and in similar things, deeds that employers usually charge the union leaders with. And all that is done in the name of the Social Revolution.

Poor Social Revolution!

establishment with its atmosphere of snobbery and its traditions of a bygone age should actually have witnessed a strike, though only for a day, shows the changed temper of the English workers. The strike at Peter Robinson's was secured temporarily with an increase of 81 a week. The general raises throughout the trade are expected very shortly for the workers are insisting energetically on their demands, and are organized well enough to secure them.

IN SCOTLAND

In Scotland minimum wages have just been fixed for dressmakers and millinery assistants by the Scottish Retail Garment Makers and Millinery Trades Federation in agreement with the unions. For girls under 18 the rates are the legal rates fixed by the Ministry of Labor. The rates rise from 15 to 17 cents an hour until the worker reaches the age of 21. Even learners, who in time past had to pay high fines to the employers for the privilege of working in the shops and learning the trade, are now guaranteed the minimum wage with slight reductions.

The powerful movement for shorter hours in Glasgow has evidently had its effect on the clothing trade. A 44 hour working week has been granted, with time and half pay for overtime, and payment for all legal holidays as well as for a summer vacation. One large firm in Glasgow has agreed to pay an additional month's salary in May, August and December to all of its workers who are receiving less than \$1000 a year, if no new rates have been fixed by the Trade Board to be appointed.

In the men's clothing trade the movement for organization is no less energetic. A national program has just been put forth by the United Garment Workers' Trade Union which includes the 44 hour week, restriction of overtime, payment for holidays and vacations, and sanitary conditions in the shops. Two days notice of overtime must be given to all workers, and no more than six hours of overtime is allowed in one week, and then only during the rush season. Extra pay for overtime is given to all workers, both by the piece and week, time and a half for the first two hours and double time thereafter. Not only is every worker given a week's vacation on full pay between June first and September 30th, but if he leaves his work during that period without a vacation, he is given a day's pay for every month of service. The abolition of all fines is demanded, and healthy workshops are insisted upon with proper sanitary accommodations and dining rooms for the worker.

The wage rates run from 26 cents to 50 cents an hour according to skill and occupation, and the same rates are paid to men and women for the same work. All other women workers are to receive a minimum of 24 cents an hour. Piece rates for all workers are to be increased 25 to 50 per cent. The restrictions of apprentices in the proportion of one to every five journeymen, and a preferential union-shop are provided for to ensure future organization.

This program has been presented by the union to the Trade Board which has been appointed

to deal with the regulation of minimum wages for the men's clothing industry. The clothing manufacturers have been given until June 28th to concede the demands of the union, and a strike-ballot is being taken in the unions to determine the action to be taken by the workers in case of their refusal to make concessions.

It is interesting for clothing workers in America to note that the remarkable victories achieved recently by their unions have their parallel on the other side of the ocean. The clothing trade of England has never been considered to be as highly developed as a machine industry as that of America, and hitherto it has not been well organized. But the great impulse of the labor movement that is sweeping all before it in Europe is making great changes in the conditions in the garment trades. In some respects indeed the English workers seem to be outstripping us. Their idea of vacations paid for by the employ-

er seems a just and excellent one; and the arrangement for dining rooms in the shops is necessary for the health and comfort of workers during meal hours. As for the rates of wages we cannot well compare them with ours because of the different value of money, but we can say that their rates have increased far more than our own during the war period.

FRENCH WORKERS

The French workers too are forging ahead although, only the most meagre news is allowed to break out through the strict censorship. The dressmakers in Paris have been on strike for weeks with a demand for a 44 hour week, higher wages, and unemployment insurance. The "minidettes" were the most militant and enthusiastic of the demonstrators on the first of May, and since then have been joined by the laundry workers and other women workers. All over the western world the sweated and underpaid needle-workers seem to be coming into their own. The needle workers of America must strengthen their organizations and take heed lest they fall behind their European brothers and sisters in the struggle for a better world.



THE COMING WOMAN

By WALTER GREIG
in the *Maoriland Worker*



The great war has shaken civilization from centre to circumference. It will be far-reaching effects on humanity. A new era will dawn on the world. This greatest and bloodiest of all wars will be eclipsed by social wars of the most vital import—war which will permanently change the balance of power; will exalt the low and abase the high, give women a share in government, and put an end to autocratic castes and constituted authority claiming right by birth or religious sanction. The war was the last desperate effort of absolutism to retain its grip on the bodies and souls of men. It will give place to the Class War and the war of the sexes. Nothing is clearer to the mind of the man who reads contemporary history aright.

The woman's part in the reconstruction of society will be a wide and far-reaching one. She will take part in the Class War on the side of the masses—the wage-earners. Her present position is one of transition. In modern times her part in society has undergone a silent revolution. Professions and callings once closed to her are thrown open. Woman is becoming a competitor of man in almost all walks of life. This is inevitable, however much it may be deplored by those who think it is woman's business to stay at home and mind the baby. But in a society founded on competition, on the brute law of the survival of the fittest it cannot be regarded as other than evil alike to woman and to man.

The position of woman in modern life is one due to what might be termed, social selection. Her status in welch is the joint product of Christianity and the social selection of past ages. Woman is less of a member of society than man. She is an individual, a member of the subject sex. During the Christian era she has been regarded more in the light of a chattel

owned man than a human being. Certain rights were bestowed upon her on marriage, including the right of support by her husband. She took his name and merged her career and destiny in his. She had no career open to her but that of the married woman or the cloistered nun. As her very livelihood depended on her capturing the affections of a man, her whole activities were bent in this direction. She developed into a human being whose education and conscious aim in life were directed to pleasing man and ministering to his needs of lord and master. Thus woman by virtue of her sex and the usurpation of the great business of life by man became pre-eminent "The sex"; the housewife, the minister to man's sexual and physical needs.

It was not always so. Before the dawn of history woman occupied a proud position; one superior to that of her mate. Science has discovered that one of the predecessors of the modern family was the matriarchate or family group, the head of which was the mother, whose name the family bore, and from whom descent was counted. It is to woman, the domestic being who dwelt at home while her male mate hunted the wild beast, that we owe the domestic animals, the perfection of cereals, the art of cooking and all the progressive steps that brought man from the nomadic state upwards to civilization. But this domesticity of woman, which freed the race from savagery, became a means of enslaving woman herself. While her mate pursued the chase, she remained in her cave, suckled her young, domesticated the wild ox, cultivated the rude berries and grasses of nature and brought them to a state fit for human use and set man upon the great highway of progress which has led him to the mad welter and chaos of conflicting forces we call civilization.

(To be concluded in next issue)

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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

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Subscription price paid in advance: 1 year, \$1.50

Vol. I, No. 22.

Saturday, June 14, 1919.

Entered as Second Class Matter January 25, 1918, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Over 500 delegates, gathered at the 39th Convention of the American Federation of Labor represent three and one quarter million of organized workers of many trades and industries. An organized labor body, millions strong, can surely not be spoken of as the labor aristocracy. We will go even further and say that in our opinion, these three and one quarter million workers represent not the cream but, indeed, the body of American labor, unorganized workers included.

Therein lies the great significance of the convention. As yet we do not know what the convention has in store for us. Perhaps, contrary to all expectations, it will take a decided radical turn. It is also possible that it will justify the worst expectations of some pessimistic radicals by taking a decided conservative or even reactionary turn, thus proving that it has learned nothing and forgot nothing.

At the time of the present writing the convention is only a few hours old, and it is impossible at this moment to ascertain its future course. But one thing is certain—that the present convention will voice the views and sentiments of American labor—whether they be conservative or radical. Its voice will be the voice of American labor and not that of a particular radical or conservative group or clique.

We deem it necessary to emphasize this fact at the present moment, since opinion is widespread in radical circles that it is Gompers and his lieutenants who guide the destinies of our labor movement; that but for them our movement would be of quite a different character, would make more rapid strides and overtake the labor movements of other countries.

This view is, in our opinion, unfounded. Gompers has been at the head of the labor movement for these many years because he knows best how to voice the true sentiments, views and aspirations of the workers of America. It is beside the question whether the aspirations of American labor are radical and wise enough, whether they would not fare better were they less conservative, etc. The fact is that the views of American workers are what they are, and that only the man who will truly reflect their views and give them voice will be acknowledged as their leader, even though it may seem to some that the leader rules them with an iron hand.

An iron hand! How ill-suited is this phrase to Samuel Gompers, the chairman of the convention. The man is too weak in every respect to be linked with autocracy, despotism and iron rule. He produces the impression of one who is at the end of his re-

sources of energy and vitality; certainly not of a strong-armed, lion-hearted leader.

Yet there is not the least doubt that Gompers will succeed himself as president of the A. F. of L. and this is because with all his faults, he, better than any one else, represents the will, the spirit, and the aspirations of American labor.

He is as radical or as conservative, as broad-minded or as bigoted, as patriotic or disloyal as the great masses of American labor. His strength and influence are derived from this identity of his with the common run of workers. He is not the guiding genius of the labor unions—he is their mirror, the incarnation of their spirit.

Herein, we repeat, lies the great significance of the convention. Its decisions, its attitude and action on the burning questions of the day will not be, as some think, the result of an unconquerable will, or of the whims of an individual or a group of individuals, but rather of the will of, if you please, of the lack of will of the labor masses. The significance of the convention is in that it will show clearly the assets and liabilities of our labor movement, and it will be silly and futile on the part of radicals to continue with their delirious of phrases and persist in their unfounded belief that much can be accomplished by hurling radical phrases at the great body of American workers who are in an entirely different frame of mind.

Really, it would be a fine thing if all those who see in the American Federation of Labor the greatest hindrance to the further progress of American labor, could be present at the convention of this Federation.

They would see, for one thing, that in a certain sense this is really a democratic assembly. There is no trace of snobishness or subservience. All delegates are of equal rank, representing their respective organizations, sitting at the same table, the chiefs of the shoe workers alongside the leaders of the photo-engravers, the actors alongside the boiler makers.

The President, the weak, fatigued old man with his eyes lighted, is not the symbol of authority and power, as some think, but rather of orderliness, matter-of-factness and calm judgment.

The President of the American Federation of Labor, the man whom half the world regards as a mighty autocrat, mounts the platform—and not a hand-clapping is heard.—In a feeble voice he calls the convention to order, and instead of himself delivering the opening address, he bestows the honor upon the guests who came to greet the great gathering, and who do so by means of their ready eloquence and their stock-in-trade lavishness of praise. The president makes his brief reply in simple unaffected terms, and the convention proceeds with routine

business. The "iron hand" of the president is not felt in these business proceedings, either.

This, the reader may say, is the first impression. So it is, and we are not reluctant to admit that further progress of the convention may change this rather favorable impression of Samuel Gompers. Possibly there is an "iron hand" and it will be put into action when the time is ripe. But we believe that we are not mistaken. Were there a despot, an autocrat, his hand would be felt directly or indirectly, his spirit would run the convention.

Does it mean that so far we have only good things to say about the convention? No. We have already noticed some things deserving unfavorable comment, and as the convention proceeds, there will, no doubt, come up many more such things, but we must give the convention and the millions it represents credit when credit is due them.

Another striking feature of the convention is that the heads of the Federation are all men of advanced age. Gompers is 70 years old and most of the lesser leaders, though not quite so old, are also past middle age. There is a lack of young blood in the leaders' ranks.

Of course, it would be a misfortune for an organization of such proportions not to have in its midst men of age and accumulated experience to caution and check the young and impetuous. But it is equally unfortunate that youth is not given there its due place, that it has no opportunity with its overabundant vitality to stimulate the organization to new things, to quicken its pulse and make its vision keen.

And then most of the delegates at the convention are old-timers—not only in the labor movement but also in convention affairs. They attended many a convention of the A. F. of L. Their views are well known, their opinions on important questions are deep-seated in them and hardly subject to change. This circumstance, if nothing else, warrants the prediction that nothing unexpected or unusual will take place also at this convention.

A FAIRY TALE THAT APPLIES TO THE CLOAK-MAKERS

We recall of a bit of popular lore that may well be of benefit to the cloakmakers.

Once upon a time there lived a man who was very poor. So poor was he that many a time he would go hungry for days, and it would break his heart to see his wife and his children suffer pangs of hunger. The man was good and kind-hearted, and a good fairy at last took pity on him. She gave him a big sack and said to him, "My good man, take this sack and go at once to the forest. When you come to Thee Old Oak Trees turn to your right and keep on walking till you strike a path. Follow the path to its end. There you will find a hollow tree, and in the hollow of the tree you will find a great deal of gold coins. Take as many coins as you please, but be sure not to take more than the sack can comfortably hold. Should you take so much as a coin more than the fabric can stand the sack will burst and the gold will turn to stone."

The poor man was happy and with tears in his eyes he thanked the good fairy for her kindness, and promised her to take good heed of her warning. But when he

reached the hollow tree and found the gold he forgot the warning of the good fairy and stuffed money and more gold into the sack till it burst and the gold turned into stone. And the poor man remained as poor as ever.

This fairy tale has a moral, and the cloakmakers probably realize how the moral applies in their case. They have found a heap of gold, and in their eagerness to get it they have forgotten that they must not overstrain the fabric of the sack.

Granted that they can get the maximum wage that each of them demands. Granted that their sack will not burst with overloading. Granted that the manufacturers will agree to pay the highest wage the cloakmakers demands. Granted all this—and the cloakmakers involved are still wrong.

In the last issue of the Justice we said that the employer could not demand of the worker to give him something for nothing, that if he wanted the benefits of the worker's extra skill and speed, he would have to pay for it. But the same thing applies the other way round. If a worker asks a higher wage than the minimum agreed upon he must furnish the employer a greater quantity of work, or the arrangement cannot last very long. Wherein, then, does the worker gain by this scheme?

It is well to remind the cloakmakers of the issues of the strike that has just come to an end. They went on strike to gain conditions which would not call for hustling beyond their physical capacities. They struck in order to win the week-work system, to lengthen the busy seasons and shorten the dull ones. Now that they gained their demands, they seem to be bent on undermining them, or destroying them with their own hands.

If maximum wage will also mean maximum output, hence maximum toil, and it cannot be otherwise—the cloakmakers have gained nothing by abolishing the piece work system. The chief objection to the latter system was and is that it calls for excessive toil and exertion! Week work and a minimum wage were fought for and won so that the cloakmaker may work like a human being and not like a beast of burden. Where, then, in the name of common sense, is the reason for putting on the same harness again?

We do not mean to say, of course, that all cloakmakers must be content with the minimum wage, yet, we think it would be best for them to return to their shops and all work on the basis of the minimum scales, each of them producing a quantity of work approximating the output of the average worker. And if some employers will approach some of the workers, whom they know to be more than average speed, and ask them why they limit their output to the average, these workers may then talk higher wages for greater output.

We know the cloakmakers will not take our advice, though we think they ought to. They will seek to secure a wage higher than the minimum. But in doing so they would commit a crime against themselves if they demanded a scale of wages that called for the same inhuman toil as marked the piece work system. They would destroy the fruits of their victory and remain where they were before the strike.

Take heed, cloakmakers. Do not overstrain the fabric or the sack will burst and the gold will turn into stone.

Bombs and Labor Unions

By B. MAIMON

The bomb explosions, it would seem, have little to do with labor unions, but the enemies of organized labor are eager to establish some connection between the two. Moreover, the foolish attitude of some labor leaders tends to create the impression that such connection really exists. The labor leaders at once began pleading not guilty and the enemies of labor were not slow in making accusations. The workers who plead innocent can only be accused of being foolish, but with the other side it is much more than foolishness. *It is a criminal attempt to discredit labor organizations.* When such things are done in obscurity by individual fools no one might pay attention, but when it is done in the American Congress, may it be even by a hopelessly fool, it assumes a serious character and can no longer be passed in silence.

On Monday night, June 2nd, bomb explosions occurred in 8 different cities, including the city of Washington, where a bomb blew up part of the house of Attorney General Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Palmer was not hurt but the bomb at his house produced a greater sensation than all the rest, because the Attorney General, a member of the President's cabinet, is as yet the highest government official thus attacked.

It is quite natural that the police and the detectives got busy immediately after the explosions. It is their business to detect the criminals and prevent further acts of crime of this sort. The department of Justice of which the Attorney General is the head, has under its control hosts of detectives who are constantly hunting criminals. And if the criminal attempted to attack their very chief they had all the more reason to set to work with great diligence. But what has this to do with Congress? Congress should be interested only in matters relating to new legislation. Are there not enough laws at present to punish criminals? Do not the statutes prescribe punishments for throwing bombs? And what has the whole thing to do with labor unions? Is there one person in his right senses who really believes that organized labor had anything to do with throwing of the bombs? Why, then, are attempts made on the floor of Congress to connect these two things?

On the day following the explosions our labor leaders both of the national and local organizations came out with statements to the effect that the organized workers regret the bomb affair that they were not in the least responsible for it, and that they promised to fight anarchism, bolshevism, etc. Frank Morrison, the secretary of the A. F. of L. made a statement on behalf of the national organization that the workers condemn the throwing of bombs. Of local Central Labor Union statements were made by the President, the Secretary, the Organizer and the editor of the official organ. Everybody is "defending" the workers. I must confess that the abundance of defenders may well create the impression that there is really something to defend. Did you hear the Chamber of Commerce come out with statements that its members have nothing to do with the bomb

explosions? Has a manufacturers' association found it necessary to resort to such things? Did the Bankers' Association have to come out with such a statement? Why should labor organizations plead innocent of things they always had as little in common with as any other organizations?

The results of these pleas of innocence were not slow to come.

Congressman Blanton, of Texas, lost no time in heaping censure upon all the labor organizations of the country. According to him the American Federation of Labor is an anarchist or bolshevist organization. Gompers himself is one of the accomplices of the bomb throwers, and the American workers are not only guilty of this crime but they had been disloyal all through the war; they are directly to blame for the death of Congressman Burnett; they threaten political death to every member of the congress who dares come out against them. Judging from this speech the American Federation of Labor is just a body of seditionists, a band of blackguards, which constantly intimidates the American government. We give here some extracts from this congressman's speech:

"Time and again on the floor of this House recently I have warned this Congress of the fact that there were harbored under this Government, by groups of men in organizations, these vicious anarchistic tendencies. I noticed in the papers a denial immediately on behalf of the organizations to which I referred denying that they had any connection with deadly bombs placed on the front doorsteps of a cabinet officer of the United States in the dead hour of night. Would you expect a murderer to admit his crime?"

"I have warned this Congress heretofore that, no matter how many good men there are in unions, the fact remains to-day that it is in the unions of this country, it is among organized labor in this country that anarchists find harbor and succor and protection. The one congressional attack I have made personally, the one that Samuel Gompers personally. He accuses Gompers of letting socialists and anarchists dominate his organization, and also hints that Gompers was not loyal during the war."

"In the closing hour of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, said congressman Blanton, 'I called attention to the fact that our labor unions had permitted Socialism and Bolshevism to dominate and use them as cat's paws, and regardless of how much and how often he preached to the contrary, Mr. Gompers allowed such domination to prevail, and has not purged such organizations of such viciousness. I further called attention to the fact of organized labor's partial war record, and stated that the time had come when Congress must decide whether this Government is to be run in the interests equally of the 110,000,000 people of this Republic or whether it is to be selfishly run by Mr. Gompers in the class interest of the 3,000,000 members of the labor unions.'"

Do you think that this Congressman Blanton is an enemy of labor unions? Not at all! He himself says he is not. He says he is

their best friend, but he demands of them only one thing: "If the unions," says he, "will abolish strikes, pickets, boycotts, violence and disorder and anarchy I will become one of their warmest friends, but without this reform I am opposed to them for ever and anon."

In his speech he gave a list of deeds by organized labor purporting to prove that labor had been disloyal during the war waged with Germany. All the crimes of labor may be summed up in that workers demanded higher wages. Statistics are quoted of millions and billions that the workers robbed the government of during the war by making use of their power and "extorting" higher wages. This wise congressman argues as follows: "Even if we admit that the workers were entitled to higher wages, could they not have waited till the war was over?"

And this accuser of labor cites some specific instances of the disloyalty, bolshevism and anarchism of labor. Says he:

"The Bolshevist Lenine threatens death to captive Americans unless we release Mooney. Unions threaten disastrous strikes if we do not comply."

"With other death threats Lenine from Russia demands Debs' release. Our unions threaten ruinous strikes unless we comply."

"It cannot be denied that on the very night a murderous assassin wrecked many building in Washington by exploding a deadly bomb at the residence of the Attorney General of the United States the labor unions of Washington, embracing employees of the United States Government, entertained Mrs. Mooney, the wife of a convicted bomb thrower now serving his just sentence. What was her mission? For what purpose was she granted an audience?"

Well, here you have direct evidence showing that there are socialists, anarchists and bolsheviks in the labor unions. And now read what this congressman says further:

"I hope when you open your mouth again you will tell these anarchists that I do not care what they are labor unionists or not — that if they do not stop their practices we will hang them as high as Hamman and I hope you will tell Mr. Gompers that if he does not purge his labor unions of anarchy and disregard of law that Congress, representing the people, will do it for him."

Why was this speech made in Congress? Do you think that our congressmen are really such idiots as not to realize the imbecility of such statements? If they really were so foolish they would be less harmful and dangerous to us. We fear that this attack at the present time has in it something much worse than mere idiocy. It is a psychological moment to make attempts to discredit the labor unions so that legislation may be passed against them. Many reactionary congress members hope that the program of suppression which they expect the congress to carry out, will retain all the clauses of the Espionage Act prohibiting free speech, free press, and free assembly. Many congressmen would also see congress deprive labor organizations of many of the rights of labor and provide a bit too uncomfortable to the big employers. And with these ends in view public opinion is being prepared.

American labor will gain nothing by assurances that American workers are good boys. It is absolutely superfluous to make statements that unions had nothing to do with the throwing of bombs. It goes without saying. It is common knowledge. If people try to cast the blame on the unions they do it not because of ignorance but of malicious intent. It is therefore urgent that the workers make it clear to these individuals that they will not be able to carry out their evil designs. The workers must make a manly stand.

Six-Hour Day Practical

A book written by Lord Leverhulme, British manufacturer, in favor of the six-hour day, will make interesting reading for American chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations, says Prof. Wm. F. Ogburn, formerly of the University of Washington, in a review of the book which is published in the "Monthly Labor Review" of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Lord Leverhulme is pictured as anything but a moralist, a sentimentalist or a fanatic, and is strongly opposed to all forms of philanthropy and charity. "He is a hard man," writes Prof. Ogburn, who quotes the Britisher: "There could be no worse friend to labor than the benevolent, philanthropic employer who carries his business in a loose, lax manner, showing 'kindness' to his employees."

In the book are several pages of evidence to show that by using machinery continuously at its highest point of productivity for two six-hour shifts, the worker will produce more than under present systems. Lord Leverhulme thinks the time is now ripe for the six-hour day in England with the same wage rate as is now paid for eight and ten hours. He favors

not only high, but still higher wages, but wants the employees to share in the profits of industry. His profit-sharing plan, which he terms "co-partnership," is in no sense the usual American substitute for a living wage, but is a return over and above the trade union rate of wages and acts in no sense as a bar to further wage increases.

He wants to abolish poverty, and in advocating good homes for the workers would limit the number of houses on an acre so that every home would have a garden.

According to Lord Leverhulme industrial success is concerned quite as much with consumers as producers. Many leaders of industry have seemed primarily concerned with production, and their interest in consumption consists largely in marketing. Lord Leverhulme seems to have a broader conception of marketing and makes his social philosophy turn a good deal on this point of consumption. Raising the standard of living means creating a market. Hence, highest wages are good because they mean a better market.

"Ninety per cent of the consumers of the United Kingdom are

"UNITY BOOTH" AT CALL BAZAAR GREAT SUCCESS

200 SHOPS DONATED WAISTS AND DRESSES FOR THE BAZAAR

At the invitation of the Call the Unity House Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union decided to participate in the Bazaar by opening a Unity Booth. The time was very short for elaborate arrangements, but a committee was immediately appointed with instructions to do its best.

In spite of the fact that the time was too short to come in contact with all the shop chairladies, the committee succeeded in obtaining quite a number of waists and dresses. 200 shops were represented at the Unity Booth through their contributions.

The committee consisted of Jennie Libster, chairlady, Marry Rarefsky, secretary, Ida Lasser, Miss Morrison and Miss Mendlin.

workers," he says. "The six-hour day means two more hours of leisure, which furnish opportunity for education, the higher life and the expenditure of more money, thus improving the market. The plan of two shifts mean enabling the non-spending unemployed to become consumers and thus to develop the market. It also increases the purchasing power."

Prof. Ogburn says Lord Leverhulme's conception of reform is along lines of increased production of commodities of wealth at a lessening cost of production per unit at the same time shortening hours of labor and paying higher wages. The foundation stone is increased production.

They did some hard work, which brought good results.

The following shops and persons were, through their contributions, represented at the Unity Booth:

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Brambir & Lesser
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M. & W. Co.
Minnette Dress Co.
Kallman Cost.
Diamond Dress Co.
Elizabeth Shapiro
L. C. Rosenblatt
Esther Mazer
Lentz Bros
Miller & Siegel
L. C. Middy
Superior Dress Co.
J. Reif
Tip Top Co.
E. A. Jackson
Are-El
Friedman & Rosen
Jennies Leibster
Rose Siegel
B. & T. Dr. Co.
Reliable W. Co.
B. Schlossberg
Bedford Waist & Dress Co.
West Point Co.
Eagle Jersey Shops
H. & H. Dress Co.
Max Greenberg
Jersey Shops
West Point Co.
Reliable Waist Co.
Siegel & Sobel
Wm Assinoff
Friedman & Rosen

West Point Co.
Max Greenberg
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American Lady
Brambir & Hendricks
Dorothy Cost.
Celia King
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Einstiller
Boston Cost. Co.
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Blue Silk Blouse
Webster & Aaron
Olyvn Waist Co.
Immerman Waist Co.
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Adler Waist Co.
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Artistic Dress Co.
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EXTINCT

Bud.—Professor Fossilbone discovered a new hypothesis.
Fred.—Really? I thought the species was extinct.

THE CHIEF RULE

Willis—What is the fundamental principle of the League of Nations?

Gillis—There is to be no fighting except among the members of the League.—Judge.

When is a pig heavier than a pig?
When it's led.

When is a kiss like a rumor?
When it goes from mouth to mouth.

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Causes of the Winnipeg Strike

The Winnipeg general strike was not caused by the Triple Alliance's refusal to negotiate collectively with the men through their representatives provided for that purpose. That was merely the torch that started the conflagration.

The strike was caused by food-stuffs, commodities grown and prepared in Canada selling cheaper in London, England than in Canada. The strike was caused by profiteers exploiting the country and Labor at war. The strike was caused by packing companies, cold storage companies, big manufacturing concerns piling up dividends equaling their total capitalization—watered though their stock might be. The strike was caused by combinations of capital throttling and controlling the government until a long suffering public is wholly nauseated. The strike was caused because the whole industrial organization persists in pursuing the same old course and is not prepared until forced to revamp to meet conditions caused by the evolution of things. The strike was caused because men and women may work as they will, save, stint and sacrifice as they may, and the rich become richer and the poor become poorer.

—Edmonton Free Press

Italian Socialists of New York Plan to Issue Daily

The Italian Socialists of Greater New York and surrounding cities of New Jersey, members of the Italian Interstate Federation, have launched a campaign for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper to be called the Avanti.

Though New York is the great American metropolis, it is also one of the largest Italian cities, having more than 800,000 of the 3,000,000 Italians in the United States living in its territory. The majority of the Italian population in New York is of the working class.

Stock has been issued and the Italian workers expect to reach all labor and Socialist organizations as well as individuals, and appeal to them for their co-operation. Several large labor bodies have promised support and the \$40,000 which the Avanti Publishing Company aims to raise should be secured without difficulty.

The executive committee of Local New York has indorsed the campaign for an Italian Socialist daily, and all members of the Socialist party are requested to aid the Italian Socialists in their work.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State.

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Cloak & Skirt Makers' Building Association, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 4th day of June, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.
(Seal) Secretary of State.

PRICES

By SCOTT NEARING

About two fifths of the money spent by the ordinary wage-earner's family goes for food, which is the "big necessary" of life. During 20 years, food prices have been steadily rising.

The "Annalist" (New York) publishes an index number of food prices, covering 25 articles selected and arranged to represent an average family budget. The index number for 1890 was 109.252; for 1896, 80.096; for 1914, 146.069; for March 8, 1915, 287.461. That means that the prices of food in March 1915 were twice what they were in 1916; nearly three times what they were in 1890, and over three and a half times what they were in 1896.

When will this thing stop? There is no telling. Economists announce that we are in for an "upward price movement." As yet, the end is not in sight.

The increase in prices during the past four years was abnormal. War demand and the great issues of paper (currency and bonds) were bound to raise prices. The war is over; war demand is passing; wages are dropping; unemployment is menacing, but prices are still at the top notch. Elevators are bursting with grain; warehouses are packed with food; metals and metal products are heaped up, waiting for customers, but the prices do not come down. Why? Because big business, which practically controls supply, is going to hold prices at their present level until the plain people of this country have spent the surplus that they have laid by out of their war wages. When the people can no longer buy, prices will come down.

The economists will argue that such a control over supply is impossible. I answer that it exists. The humanitarian will object that such a scheme will result in suffering and death for thousands. I answer that suffering and death have seldom been allowed to stand in the way of profits. The agitators cry out that the American people will not stand for such an outrage. I hope not—but we must wait and see.

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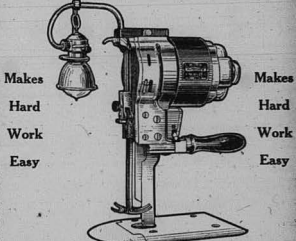
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Labor Items

FURRIERS WIN THE 44-HOUR WEEK

The Joint Board of the International Furriers' Union announced the successful settlement of the Brooklyn strike, by which the workers win their fight for the 44-hour week and substantial increases in wages. Collective agreement was reached between Locals 2, 3, 4, 50 and 61 of the International and the associated employers of the fur workers for the adjustment of future disputes by a conference committee to consist of four representatives from each side and an impartial chairman.

GET ADVANCE WAGES.

Wage increases were given by the Shipping Board to 1200 employees of tugs and dredges. Captains, foremen and engineers who formerly received around \$200 a month were advanced to \$215, on smaller dredges from \$183.75 to \$195, crane-men from \$152.75 to \$165, firemen, oilers and watchmen from \$119.75 to \$135, and deckhands and seamen from \$108.75 to \$124. Variations were made in the scale for Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland because of special conditions.

HISTORY OF A. F. OF L.

The first general history and encyclopedia of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by the Federation. The volume is a complete record of the actions of the several conventions of the Federation since its foundation and its declaration of policies on all matters of politics, economics, legislation, wages, working conditions, international organization and jurisdiction disputes. The book was compiled by William C. Roberts of the American Federation office at Washington.

EXPRESS CO. YIELDS

Detroit, Mich. — Expressmen's division of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks tied up the express business of the city for three days to secure union recognition, a 44-hour week, wage increase and other improvements. The company failed to promote the formation of a dual organization for the purpose of defeating the Expressmen's division. Before the strike ended the union's membership increased from 175 to 1,000. Adjustment was reached when the company consented to have the new scale be retroactive as of January 1 and conform to supplement 19, general order of the railroad administration. Additional demands are: Time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday work, free transportation in case of sickness and 15 days' vacation on full pay. The matter to be disposed of in 30 days by the board of adjustment in Washington.

TAILORING TRADE WAGES

London, England. — A new wages award has been made for workers in the tailoring trade, including journeymen tailors and those employed by sub-contractors to the merchant tailors. Advances are to be given to various classes and ages of workers varying from 5/10d. to 1/4d. an hour. Others are to receive advances ranging from 18s. 8d. per week, for men aged 22 and over, to 7s. per week for youths and girls under 18. The advances are to be paid over and

above the basis rates and war advances now obtaining. Extra payment is allowed for work on Sundays and holidays. Similar awards have been made for workers in the clothing trade in the area of the North Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

AWARDED 30 CENTS

Denver. — After three months' negotiations Typographical union No. 49 has been awarded a wage increase of 30 cents a day for its newspaper members by Dean Helms of the University of Colorado, who served as the fifth arbitrator. The printers cannot "see" this paltry advance in these days of soaring prices and will appeal to the national arbitration board, as provided by agreement between

the International Typographical union and the Publishers' Association.

MACHINISTS ON STRIKE

Detroit, Mich. — Nearly 2,000 machinists employed by the Studebaker corporation are on strike. Continuous discrimination against union men forced the issue. The men are demanding a 44-hour week, with Saturday half holiday, wage increases of 15 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime and double time for late night work and holidays, and reinstatement of discharged unionists. An equal number of men are still on strike at the Timkin plant. Both companies refused to meet union representatives.

Jamestown, N. Y. — Machinists are on strike in several large metal works. Notice was served that increased wages would be demanded and reduction of hours to 48 per week, with half holiday Sat-

urdays, to become effective June 1. Efforts were made to secure conferences. These being refused when solicited through the Manufacturers' association, Chamber of Commerce and the mayor, the men determined to force a decision. The cessation of work involves about 800 men, and unless an adjustment is reached the number will be largely augmented.

FINED FOR STRIKING

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. — Justice Edmunds, in a reserved judgment under the industrial arbitration act, in connection with what he designated as an illegal strike of certain members of the Union of Piano Frame Molders and Stove Makers, imposed a penalty of \$50 with costs. The union was ordered to pay \$50 fine on each member involved in the strike. The justice said that union officials, when they had failed to prevent an illegal strike, had taken no steps to condemn it.

LADIES WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

Hereby informs all its members that the
WEEKLY DUES
will be increased to

25c PER WEEK

Beginning June 23rd, 1919.

Initiation Fee for New
Members will be \$10.50.

Members, become in good standing prior to June 23rd, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above, will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision which is 25 cents per stamp.

LADIES WAIST & DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 25.