



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT AND THE INSPIRING EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK CLOAK MAKER UNION

Now that the great cloakmaker strike is at an end, and the entire industry is so organized that nearly all the specific evils with which the cloak industry has been afflicted ever since its beginning, are eliminated, root, branch and all,—now we first recall the feeling that overwhelmed us at the Cooper Union meeting called by local 1 to put before the cloakmakers the terms of the agreement as worked out by the representatives of the Union.

Though at that time we did not give expression to our thoughts we remember distinctly what they were.

"Are these men insane!" we thought in amazement: "Do they really expect to gain all this? Do they expect the manufacturers to give in to all these demands? And if they expect to drop some of these extravagant demands and greatly modify others, what sense is there in holding out high hopes before the rank and file, hopes that can never be realized and that will, therefore, have a disillusioning effect upon the workers?"

But what has happened in reality? Not a single one of the demands that to us had seemed extravagant, has been dropped. Not a single point has been conceded by the Union. The agreement as drawn up by its representatives has become a living, palpable

fact. Leaders of the "Protective Association" of the sub-manufacturers' association, of the Jobbers' Association in turn signed this extravagant agreement. The cloak maker industry is now on the top rung of the industrial ladder. Few are the industries in which the workers enjoy a 44 hour week; few are the industries in which the workers get so well paid; fewer still are the industries in which the Union has such a degree of control.

What farsightedness, what tact was needed to achieve all this within so short a time! Fortunate indeed is a union having such leaders as B. Schlesinger, M. Siegmán, J. Fineberg, S. Metz, Lefkowitz, Langer, Kaplowitz, Vander, Heller and many more.

Fortunate, indeed, is a union with a membership so tactful and yet so militant, so daring and yet so disciplined.

A model Union! And how easily such a model union is emula-

ted! The victory of the New York cloakmakers has paved the way to new brilliant victories at Baltimore and Boston, where the cloakmakers are already enjoying the same conditions as those gained by their New York brothers.

New York pointed the way. The torch of the achievements of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York illumined the road to victory for the cloakmakers of other cities.

JULY FOURTH CELEBRATION AT THE UNITY HOUSE

Coming Friday, July 4, will be a real holiday, a real day of Freedom to the Ladies' Dress and Waist Makers' Union.

On that day the new splendid summer resort, which the Union bought at Forest Park, Pa., will be thrown open to the hosts of waistmakers.

July Fourth, of this year, will be celebrated by the waistmakers as the great day of Independence of the Union, independence of all sorts of landlords and rent gobblers and vacation extortionists. The Union has finally come into possession of a large estate which will afford rest and relaxation to the thousands of waistmakers. The members of the Waistmakers' Union will at last be able to spend

a few weeks in a blessed spot of this earth, in a terrestrial paradise, which they will proudly call their own, where they will be the sole masters, where everything will be suited to their refined conceptions of comfort and recreation.

This is too important a day to be celebrated in commonplace, conventional manner. The celebration will be as splendid, as majestic and as imposing as is the estate itself and the motives and aspirations of its present owners. It will be a day of revelry, but also a day of noble thoughts and emotions expressed both by those who spent so much of their best efforts and energies to achieve this goal, by many of the guests and by the future residents of the mountain wonderland.

It goes without saying that the guests will include Miss Juliet Staurt Poyntz, President Benjamin Schlesinger, Ab. Baroff, Elias Lieberman, S. Seidman, S. Yanofsky.

The readers will be pleasantly

surprised to learn that among the guests there will also be Shalom Asch and M. Olgin, two celebrated Jewish writers, Scott Nearing, the man who dares speak his mind, Professor Beard, the scholar of international fame, who found Columbia University too stifling a place for his ideas and ideals, the well-known Dr. Goldenweiser, and many more persons prominent in the radical movement.

Nor need we assure the readers that a holiday spirit will mark of the Unity House will be the celebration, that the opening called as a brilliant fete of those who toil and think.

Music will be one of the elements that will help making the Fourth of July, 1919, memorable in the minds of many. A concert has been arranged for the guests, in which celebrities of voice and string will take part.

To reach the Unity House take a Lackawanna R. R. train from New York and Philadelphia and stop at Stroudsburg. There a Unity bus will meet the guests.

CLEVELAND NEXT ON THE PROGRAM

It was already reported in last week's issue of the Justice that Cleveland is on the eve of a cloakmaker strike, that the calling of the strike is only a question of days. The Cleveland manufacturers wanted to be clever. They built up a fake union of their own and though they would palm it off on the cloakmakers.

Curious creatures, these Cleveland cloak manufacturers. They must be of the cave man era. They have not the least conception of the spirit of the times. They innocently believe that the time when workers could be bamboozled with such tommy-rot is not yet over.

President Schlesinger is going

to visit Cleveland in a few days, and you may leave it to him to enlighten the manufacturers as to the real state of affairs. But if this will not work a strike surely will. Cleveland cannot, must not and will not remain behind. It must be abreast of other cloak centers where the Union has a firm grip on the industry, and it will be abreast of them all the Blacks and their kind notwithstanding.

It goes without saying that Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Los Angeles, San Francisco will follow suit, if they have not already done so. And all this is due to the great, and inspiring influence of the great and inspiring Cloak Maker Union of New York.

GENERAL CLOAKMAKER STRIKE AT WOOSTER

On Wednesday afternoon, President Schlesinger received the following telegram from Wooster, Mass.:

"A general strike of all cloakmakers has been declared to-day (Wednesday) at 10 A. M. It was impossible to prevent the strike. Reply at once."

President Schlesinger immediately telegraphed to the Boston Joint Board requesting that either Brother J. White, manager of the Boston Cloakmaker Union, or Brother Hurwitz, former manager, at once proceed to Wooster to help directing the strike.

At the time of the present writing we are not yet in possession of a detailed account of the Cloak-

maker strike at Wooster. We hope to be able to report the strike fully in the next issue of the Justice. We surmise, however, that Wooster, Mass., is going through the same process as that which is taking place in many other cloak centers. The cloakmakers throughout the country are awake. The cloak centers in the United States as well as those of Canada are astir with activities conducted with a view of gaining the same conditions of work as those won by the New York Cloakmakers.

With all our heart we wish the Wooster Cloakmakers and those of other cities, to be as successful as their New York brothers have been in gaining all their demands

THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

When the reader will read these lines peace between the Allies and Germany will have been officially concluded, or, if new obstacles will arise, the Allied armies will be on their way to Berlin, and after a brief period Germany will be completely under the rule of the Allied Powers.

But it is highly improbable that the latter will take place, though it seems that a large portion of the German people are so desperate that they do not care what happens to them.

For some time it appeared that Germany was determined not to sign the Peace Treaty. It was rejected by the Allies even with the changes made in it. But in the last moment most of the German public men came to the conclusion that the Treaty must be signed, that if it were not signed it would be worse for Germany. This caused the fall of the Scheideman Cabinet whose place was taken by the Bauer Cabinet. It was also necessary to send new representatives to Versailles to sign the treaty since the former representatives refused to do so.

The German Cabinet has great difficulty in finding representatives willing to sign the treaty. The Peace delegates must be men of public prominence to be recognized by the Allies. But prominent public men have no desire to carry out the sad errand. Peace, will, however, not be much delayed on this account. There will probably be men who in the last moment will sacrifice their personal dignity for the welfare of the country. The fact is that the population is strongly in favor of an immediate conclusion of peace.

The German Government informed the Allies of its decision to accept the peace conditions as dictated by the Allies in the following message addressed to M. Clemenceau.

"It appears to the Government of the German Republic, in con-

sternation at the last communication of the allied and associated Governments, that these Governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the Peace conditions, even those, which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.

"No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

"Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unhealed injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed."

It is believed that the present German government will not continue in power long after the peace is signed. It is altogether too difficult to predict what will take place in Germany in the near future. The population is in a state of excitement. Recent reports state that all French flags that Germany captured in the war of 1870 and which by the provision in the treaty were to be returned to France, were burnt by the populace. The German sailors sunk many warships which were to be surrendered to the allies. These and many more indications show that the decision of the government has no popular approval. It is not impossible that the Allied Governments will find it necessary to send troops to Berlin and other German cities to "aid" the German government in establishing order.

OUR SENATE STILL REBELIOUS

Most of the Republican Senators are still at war with the League of Nations which is so intimately interwoven with the

peace treaty. Their opposition is based on principle, they say. Through the League of Nations America will lose her independence, the Congress will lose its right to declare war; by article X of the League Covenant America will have to go to war to defend any of the European countries included in the League of Nations against attacks upon their territories. Their opponents, the Democrats, maintain that principles play a small part in the Republican opposition. It is all politics. Wilson is a democrat, and all his plans must be obstructed, his policies criticised, thus starting presidential campaign. But there is one thing that worries both the Republicans and Democrats. The Allies are about to conclude peace with Germany. If the Senate will not ratify the peace treaty, it will virtually mean that America continues to be at war with Germany. Naturally, the Senate does not oppose the Peace Treaty, is only against the League of Nations. But the two are intimately connected.

As soon as peace will be signed the Allies will begin business intercourse with Germany and this means large profits. How could America remain a mere spectator while other nations are making money! The American Senators know that if they permit such a thing to happen the American business men will never forgive them. And they are in a predicament.

Some of them hit upon a scheme of adopting a resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end. This would make business relations possible while the quarrel about the League Covenant is on. But the Democrats say that the Senate has no authority to act thus, that it is the prerogative of the president to declare war at an end.

This is, in substance, the situation in the Senate. But one need not despair. A way will probably be found that business does not suffer, and if no other course will be available, "principles" will be thrown overboard.

A BRIEF BUT SUCCESSFUL STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

By A. D. GLUSHAKOFF

The cloakmakers of Baltimore went out on strike on June 17th, 10 A. M. to win their demands of week work, a 44 hour week and a minimum scale of wages for all workers. The strike lasted only a few days. But the cloakmakers won all along the line.

The strike call was responded to by all cloakmakers of the city. The strike machinery was set in motion the moment the strike was declared. Guided by the strategic plans worked out earlier by B. Schlesinger, the Strike Committee set about its task. The members of the various committees worked hard, often beyond their physical endurance, but the work was worth while. The goal was attained.

Following is the minimum scale of wages for the various crafts:

Per Week	
Operators, Jacket Workers and	
Reefmakers	\$44
Skirt Makers	\$43
Pressers	\$38
Finishers	\$25
Cutters	\$39

It was feared by some pressers and operators that the minimum wage agreed upon would prevent them from getting a wage above that scale. But these fears have proved unfounded. There are hardly 8 or 10 pressers who get as little as \$38 a week. The vast majority get \$45, and \$50, and even \$57 in not an uncommon weekly wage among them.

All are satisfied with the agreement except those few speed demons who regret the passing of the "good old times" when they could earn more by working 20 hours a day at top speed.

Nearly all of the cloak makers are back in their shops. The strike is continued only against two shops.

What Is Bolshevism?

from the Yiddish of
A. VOHLINER

What is Bolshevism?

There was a time when only the Russian Bolsheviks and Mensheviks were interested in the question. Later it became of interest to German Generals. Then to the Peace Conference. Then the police and the newspapers became interested in Bolshevism. And now it is a topic of discussion among school children.

At a recent examination in the New York schools, the little tots wrinkled their foreheads and nudged their brains and bulged their eyes trying to answer the great, red, bloody question: What is Bolshevism!

What is Bolshevism and to what extent does it menace New York? This was the question.

Our legislators cannot give a ready reply to this question and they are, therefore, making a thorough investigation of it. Our Washington Congress made investigations and has not given a definite answer.

The world stands helpless, ignorant, and scared to death, at the bloody question: What is Bolshevism!

Now a wise man has come forth from our Department of Educa-

tion and he decided that the best way would be to ask the children.

And so he did. The children were asked this question at their school examination.

And what, indeed, is that thing Bolshevism? I do not know. I put the question to my 6 year old boy and my 6 year old girl, and they could not give me an answer, either. But my three year old daughter buried her head in her mother's breast and said: "A boogey-man."

And this proves clearly and beyond any doubt that truth speaks through the mouths of the babes. And you see from this that our New York educators knew where to go for information. But they overlooked the fact that infants are most competent to answer this question and that children of a school age are too old for it.

A boogey-man, then. The scare-crows of the past were in America—a boogey-man, in Russia a Cossack with a lance, in Germany the Kaiser's mustache, and the devil in all countries, and a pole with an old garment in all fields and orchards.

This was in the past. Now it is Bolshevism.

Bolshevism is the scare of children in their cradles, of policemen in the back rooms of saloons, of kings in their palaces, of delegates at the Peace Conference at Paris. Bolshevism is the common scare. You frighten others and you become frightened in turn.

Take the Peace Conference, for instance. Belgium threatened that if she wouldn't be given a heap of indemnities, a piece of Holland, and a colony in Africa, she would go and turn Bolshevism.

And the Allies got scared. Italy warned: "You will not give us loans and bread and Jugo-Slav territory and many more things! Very well, then, you'll have Bolshevism."

And the Peace Conference was trembling with fear. And the same is true of Poland and Jugo Slavia and Checho-Slovakia, and of all of them.

And those who advocated peace with the Russian Bolsheviks as well as those who pleaded for the recognition of Kolchak, threatened the world with Bolshevism.

France said that if she would not be permitted to eat up Germany alive, Bolshevism would break out in France.

Germany, on the other hand, argued that if France would be permitted to eat her up alive Germany would be thrown into the hellish fires of Bolshevism.

And the Peace Delegates implored France: For God's sake,

do not be so hard! Don't you see it is Bolshevism!

And France on her part argued: Do you want Bolshevism to come! Well, if you don't then, we must eat her alive.

People are scared.

The House of Representatives fears to adopt a resolution against Polish pogroms because our legislators think that the whole thing may be a Bolshevik intrigue. It is even feared that the League of Nations smacks of Bolshevism.

Remember my prophecy:

A time will come when a crying infant will be quiet in the following way: "Be quiet or Bolshevism will come with a bag and take you away." And the child will stop crying, and bury his head in the pillow.

And in all gardens and orchards a red rag will be hung out with the inscription "Bolshevism," and no bird or devil will dare come near. And it will happen that in a crowded theatre a man will cry out in his sleep: "Bolshevism!" and a panic will break out and hundreds of people will be trampled to death.

This is what will happen in the near future. Mark my word.

When school children are asked whether New York is menaced by Bolshevism and how the menace can be avoided, things must be pretty bad.

But, good God, what is Bolshevism, after all!

The "Political" Demands of Labor

By B. MEIMAN

Last week Congress devoted considerable attention to organized labor. This special attention was due to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which was then in session. And particularly to two specific acts of organized labor, which both are of great "political" importance.

These two events were: the protest against prohibition and the demand that Burleson be removed.

To the workers both things are of little import. The slogan of "no beer no work" really has little appeal. It sounds like a mockery of the great labor movement of America, that with so many things to protest against, things that involve the freedom and in some cases the very lives of workers—American labor started a big movement about a glass of beer. The same is true of the removal of Burleson. Burleson stifled free speech in the country, and the American Federation of Labor did not protest. Burleson is an autocrat of the worst kind, a man unfit to hold any office in a republic. Democratic leaders admit that he is the greatest blot on the Democratic Administration. But the convention of the A. F. of L. condemns him not for these acts. It condemns him for his mistreatment of workers under his control. He is opposed as an unfair employer.

The President is urged to remove him from office just as in a private industry it is sometimes demanded that a bad foreman or superintendent be removed.

But the protest against prohibition and the demand of Burleson's removal is of great interest to the politicians, and official circles in general.

The demonstration against "war prohibition," which becomes effective on July 1 was an imposing one. It is estimated that about 100,000 persons took part in the parade. Speeches were delivered from the steps of the Capitol. Such a protest cannot be ignored by congress, especially since there are enough congressmen who would see to it that it is not ignored. It is charged, justly or not, that the whole thing was arranged by the "liquor interests," but be it as it may, the American labor movement was represented in the demonstration. Gompers stated expressly that he spoke in the name of three million workers, of the A. F. of L.

The demand that Burleson be removed is surely a sensation for our politicians. First of all because it is the first time in our history that a labor convention demands the removal of a member of the president's cabinet, secondly, it is known that Gompers has the ear of the President, that the President would not want to fall out with organized labor, that he has done all he could to be known as a friend of labor. Taking these circumstances into consideration the question arises: How will the president act toward Burleson? Will he remove him or ignore the demand of the convention and stand by the member of his official family? President Wilson is known for standing by those who stand by him. How will he now respond to the demand of the great labor body?

It is possible that the workers will win their demand as to the removal of Burleson. It is the op-

inion of persons high in the official circles that Burleson's days as Postmaster General are counted.

But if Burleson will really go it would be well for the workers not to think that it is they who brought about his removal. Their protest may be the straw that will break the back of the camel, but the bulk of load is there. Burleson has done more than any other man to injure the reputation of the present administration, and all elements of the population are against him.

Burleson aroused the indignation of businessmen by crippling the parcel post. He broke with the publishers by establishing the "zone system" which makes them pay higher postage rates for their publications. Nor are the telegraph and telephone companies over friendly to Burleson for bringing about the government control and operation of the wire lines. Because his advocacy of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones he was branded as "socialist" by Senator Sherman. The workers always saw in Burleson their great enemy in the government.

During his administration of the Post department the letter carriers and other postal employees have been disgruntled as never before. He not only refused material improvements in the conditions of his employees but was opposed to granting them even the elementary rights of organization. The right to collective bargaining has been recognized in all departments of the Federal Government, but Burleson is still opposed to this system in his department. The Republicans are opposed to Burleson more than to any other member of the cabinet because it was he who would come to Congress to steer through a piece of legislation desired by Wilson. He has been nicknamed the lobbyist of the administration. Most of the democratic congressmen and senators also agree that he discredit the administration. Everybody is against Burleson, and if he will really be removed, which is quite possible, if he will resign, which is probable, it will not be because of the demands of organized labor.

Congressman Gallivan, himself a democrat, said on the floor of the Congress:

"The censorship of the press during the war, the suppression of free speech, and other unforgivable blunders on the part of autocratic officials have awakened the spirit of resistance of the people. One of the greatest blunders of the administration, and I believe, one of the greatest autocrats the country even had in official life, the man who is mostly responsible for the social unrest and dissatisfaction is the present Postmaster General."

The same democratic congressman stated that Burleson is the greatest failure as public official the country ever produced. When his party colleagues speak of him in this manner it is easy to imagine what his political opponents say about him. It will, therefore, not be surprising if Burleson will be forced to quit before long.

But it is quite different with the demand of the workers as to prohibition. First, it is objected that the workers have permitted themselves something they had no right to. The majority of the pop-

ulation of the country showed explicitly that it was for prohibition. Of the 48 states of the Union 45 ratified the prohibition amendment. It is something that affects the workers no more than any other class of the public. Secondly, it is pointed out that the workers themselves are not united on the question. When Gompers said he represented the opinion of three million workers, he simply stated an untruth. Mr. Cooper, one of the few congressmen with a union card in his pocket, one of the recognized "labor group" in Congress, the group that generally takes orders from the A. F. of L., came out sharply against Gompers' stand on prohibition in general and his speech from the Capitol steps in particular. He accused Gompers of

preaching disobedience to the laws of the country and emphasized his own experience as labor representative as proof that not all workers are opposed to prohibition.

The protest against prohibition called forth several bitter remarks in the Congress, to the effect that the workers on this question are at one with German brewers and that they are making bolshevist propaganda.

Here Gompers was given a taste of his own medicine, for he, too, used language as an argument against prohibition.

The personal opinion of the writer is that the workers will gain nothing and will make themselves ridiculous by raising a hullabaloo about trifles while keeping mum about much greater evils than total prohibition. That the "liquor interests" were strongly represented at the so called "labor" demonstration against prohibition will not be denied even by the best friends of labor.

Why Local 50 Raised Its Dues

By H. GREENBERG

I will try to give here a brief explanation as to why the weekly dues in our local were raised from 20 to 25 cents per week. The weekly dues in our Union were not raised because the local could not exist on the present income. While it is true that our local has to meet tremendous expenses due to the fact that our membership is scattered all over Greater New York, we are trying our best to economize, and from the 30 cents weekly dues we are able to cover our regular expense and even save something for a rainy day.

But the reader will ask, if the local can exist without raising dues, why then have the dues been raised? Well, here is the answer:

The membership of our local consists of 90 per cent female workers, and while it is true that the majority of our members understand the principals of Trade Unionism and are ready to live up to all the obligations that a member of a trade union should live up to, I am sorry to state that there are still a number of workers in our trade, members of our Union, who either don't understand the principals of trade unionism or don't want to understand them. In other words, while the majority of our mem-

bers are paying their dues and assessments regularly, there are a number of members who are trying to dodge payments. This circumstance has caused our local a lot of trouble in the past as well as at present. I am referring to the \$1.00 Assessment that was levied by the International for the Cleveland Strike. Even today there are a number of members of our Union who did not pay the \$1.00 Assessment. For those reasons it was decided by the Executive Board to recommend to our General Membership that the weekly dues be increased from 20 cents to 25 cents a week and that the 5 cent increase be used for the covering of any assessment that may come up from time to time. It was also decided that out of the 5 cent increase in dues 1 cent should go toward assisting any of our members in case of sickness.

This recommendation of our Executive Board was adopted by the general membership with great enthusiasm as all realized its advantages. It was also decided by the Executive Board that the initiation fee for the incoming members beginning with July 1st, 1919 should be \$5.50 instead of \$3.45, as heretofore.

The Cloak Situation in Boston

The new demands presented by the Boston Joint Board to the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers are of a kind with those won by the New York Cloakmakers. They include:

1. A 44 hour week.
2. Abolition of all contracting work.
3. Week work.
4. Double time for overtime and holidays.

The Boston Joint Board consists of 4 locals—24, 56, 73, and 12. The relations between the cloakmakers and the manufacturers are at a critical stage. Negotiations have been in progress for nearly two weeks, with no result. A strike vote was taken at a membership meeting of the above four locals. The Strike Committee has been organized. All is ready for the signal to walk out.

The Cloak Manufacturers of Boston were not organized, and the Union presented the demands to the individual manufacturers.

Soon after, however, the employers formed an association, and the Union after investigating into the matter, decided to accept the invitation of the manufacturers to negotiate with them as a body.

The progress of the conferences and the details of the demands made upon the manufacturers will be reported in the next issue of the Justice.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 80

Every member is urgently requested to participate in the elections of officers for the next term, that will take place Tuesday, July 1st, from 7 to 10 p. m., at Mount Morris Hall, 1364—3th Ave., near 113th St.

No other business will be transacted. Members who come after 10 p. m. will not have the opportunity of taking part in the election.

H. HILFMAN,
Secretary.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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B. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

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EDITORIALS

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION AT THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

As far as we know it is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor that the immigration question has been discussed at the open convention. In the past the Executive Council would recommend restriction of immigration as the panacea for American labor, and the convention would adopt the recommendation as a matter of course, considered as it was one of the tenets of American organized labor.

At this year's convention the anti-immigration resolution gave rise to heated debate, and it was M. Gorenstein of the International delegation, who precipitated it.

The arguments advanced by Federation leaders against immigration and in favor of total or at least partial restriction, are not new. America has enough mouths of her own to feed, these anti-immigrationists contend, and she cannot afford to allow foreigners to come and consume a morsel that can ill be spared. It is axiomatic that the more candidates apply for one job, the lower the wages the job can command. It is for this reason that the capitalists favor immigration and it is for the same reason that American workers oppose it.

Recent events have added a few new arguments to the old stock. First, jobs must be provided for the returned soldiers and sailors. They are entitled to jobs and they surely ought to take precedence over the foreigners. It is certain that if America will not stem the great oncoming tide of immigrants impatient to embark for these shores, not only the soldiers and sailors will remain without jobs but even those who have jobs will be thrown out of employment by the fierce competition of the hungry foreigners. Nor is the moral menace to be overlooked, the restrictionists argue. Now that Europe is ablaze with revolt and discontent it would be a grave menace to our free institutions to permit the inflow of the turbulent stream of bolshevist barbarians who are bent on turning things topsy-turvy. We have enough trouble with our own breed of bolsheviks, and before we go through americanizing and assimilating them we cannot assume the burden of caring for new millions of them.

These arguments are plain and straightforward, and they have become traditional with American workers affiliated with the A. F. of L.

It was, therefore, rather doing on the part of Brother Gorenstein to challenge this view. Of course, he did not for a moment flatter himself by the confidence that he might win through the convention to his point of view, but he deemed it necessary to let these anti-immigrationists know once for all that the recommendations to restrict immigration does not express the wishes of all labor ele-

ments in this country.

Gorenstein declared that 'he had been an immigrant and was now a citizen of the United States. And as former immigrant and present citizen he protested against the charge that the immigrant is a detriment to organized labor. He pointed out that the American labor movement is largely composed of immigrants, and that the immigrants, up to the present day, have been waging struggles for a higher standard of living. It would be the height of unfairness to shut the gates of our country before people who come here in good faith to earn an honest living. 'What would have become of all of us,' he exclaimed, 'if we had been denied admission to this country?'

Also the lack of employment could be remedied he said. He pointed out the International L., which won a 44 hour week for its delegates' Garment Workers' Union members, and suggested that the organized labor movement of this country might emulate this example, or, if need be, establish a 6 hour day. Such a course would be more effective, more progressive and humane in dealing with unemployment than to bar the immigrants.

The remarkable thing about the incident was that although it was the first time in the history of the Federation that a speech was made, it was not a voice in the wilderness. Other delegates asked for the floor. Mr. Swanny, president of the Journeymen Tailors, an old socialist, said that immigration was not the root of the trouble. The state of Texas, he said, is fertile enough to feed the whole world. The trouble is that the wealth of America is in the hands of a few individuals. And the reason a recommendation to shut the gates of America to the refugees of European tyranny can at all be made on the floor of the convention is that the Federation is greatly influenced by the spirit of the Civic Federation.

A few more delegates spoke in the same vein, so that Frank Morrison the secretary of the A. F. of L. and the chief apostle of anti-immigration found it necessary to come out with a fiery speech branding the opponents as worse than blind for they would not see that it is not the object of the Federation 'to aid the steel trust and the lumber barons, to re-establish the state of affairs that existed before the war, when there were three candidates for each job.'

It is superfluous to state that the resolution demanding the barring of all immigrants to this country for a period of 2 years was adopted by a large majority. This was to be expected. But it is significant that this anti-immigration policy which has constituted one of the tenets of the Federation catechism was challenged and discussed on the floor of the convention, and that the challenge impressed many delegates

who learned that an anti-immigration policy is not necessarily axiomatic for organized labor.

THE FATE OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF OUR DELEGATIONS.

The delegation of the International introduced four resolutions at the convention of which two were adopted, though not without some trouble, as we stated in the last issue of the "Justice". As to the fate of the other two resolutions one of them was particularly fortunate. It seems that this resolution found much favor with Gompers himself. We mean the resolution condemning Jewish pogroms. Our delegation was somewhat uneasy lest the resolution is interpreted as a Bolshevik trick. It was also to be expected that some of the Polish delegates would protest against the resolution. But neither of the two things happened. President Gompers was heartily in favor of the resolution and it was adopted unanimously. Of course, our delegation was prepared for a vigorous defence in the event of any protest arising, but such did not arise. The resolution reads:

"Resolution No. 133 introduced by delegates Benjamin Schlesinger, Max Gorenstein, Jacob Heller, Al. Laporta, I. Feinberg and M. Friedman 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 recurrences 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."

As to the second resolution, it was not as lucky in spite of the fact that President Schlesinger made an impressive appeal on its behalf.

After reading the resolution the readers will perhaps guess why only a part of it was adopted.

The resolution marked No. 141 reads:

"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."

It is clear that President Schlesinger did not have to argue much in favor of the second half of the resolution, for it is in complete accord with the report of the Executive Council which, in part, reads as follows:

"The very life and security of free and democratic institutions depend on the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization. We demand, therefore, that all limitations of freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization be completely repealed and that individuals and groups be responsible for their utterances, and actions. These rights must be firmly established, they must not be completely or obstructed in any way."

If the reader will compare this report of the Executive Council with the second half of the resolution of the International he will

find that they are practically identical in their demands. The trouble arose over the first half of the resolution, of our delegation, which expressly calls for the amnesty for all political prisoners during the war. This was a bit too much for the convention of the A. F. of L.

Schlesinger in his speech justly argued that all the prisoners in question are guilty only of having exercised their right of free speech. During the war the government found itself compelled to adopt legislation suspending some constitutional guarantees as a matter of emergency. Hence the severe sentences imposed in many cases. But now that the war is over, it would be no more than just that all prisoners thus sentenced be released. Even the Czar upon occasions of great celebrations would pardon political criminals.

The argument is really irrefutable and would surely have had its effect upon the Convention if not for another factor which prevented the Convention from being logical and consistent. The fact is that the demand for amnesty for all means also amnesty for the I. W. W. But the Convention of the American Federation of Labor could not persuade itself to be magnanimous to such an extent.

For the American Federation of Labor would be the last to side with the I. W. W. movement a great hindrance to the labor movement in America.

It is worth pointing out here that it is not the first time that the American Federation of Labor is urged to stand up in defence of I. W. W. members arrested during the war. At the first Pan-American Labor Congress at Laredo, Texas, in November 1918, a few Mexican delegates, acting under the instructions of their unions, demanded of the American Federation of Labor to consider the cases of many labor men arrested in the United States and to see what could be done for their release. It took the American delegates almost a whole day to explain their Mexican friends that they demanded something impossible, that the I. W. W. had always been antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor and openly aimed at its destruction.

President Gompers at that time expressed himself as follows:

"It is very noble of you to say: 'Why not give these people, the I. W. W., an opportunity to live and develop their own propaganda according to their own wishes?' But I want to tell you, my friends, that we have one labor movement in the United States, united and determined. And because we have one labor movement in America we occupy a place of power and influence and can help bring about better times in the lives of the workers of our country."

The I. W. W. in the United States are what the Bolsheviks are in Russia, and we have seen what the I. W. W., Bolsheviks of Russia accomplished for the workers of Russia, where the people have been denied freedom of speech, where they have neither security, land nor bread."

Our delegation deserves the credit for the resolution even though its passage was foredoomed to failure. The history of the labor movement will record at least one great labor organization in America which followed the great example of the labor movement in Europe in demanding complete amnesty for all political prisoners during the war.

Reconstruction Problems

By A. ZELDIN

II.

CAN THE OLD WORLD BE RE-ESTABLISHED?

In the opinion of American financiers and captains of industry the world will come to its "normal" state as soon as the factory chimneys will begin to smoke, and the wheels of machinery will begin to turn. The main problem, they think, is how to resume the operation of American industries paralyzed during the war. Frank Vanderlip, one of the greatest American bankers thinks that the European worker is anxious to work but has no opportunity. As soon as the American Bankers' Trusts, which he and others intend to found, will give them a chance to work again, the workers will be glad to do it. And as soon as the workers will find employment they will be too busy to bother about such nonsense as making revolutions.

Mr. Vanderlip's view is very characteristic and expresses the opinion of all satisfied elements in modern society as to the world unrest. The chief problem with him is the problem of industry. The war paralyzed many industries and hence also social relations. The large masses are hungry and idle, hence we have revolutions. As soon as their stomachs will be filled they will calm down.

Most of our financiers and captains of industry take into account only the industrial phase of the situation and ignore entirely these psychological effects of the war in general and of the Russian Revolution in particular, upon the increased unrest of the masses. It seems that they consider the Russian Revolution only a regrettable incident in the great world catastrophe, and they probably expect that the healing influence of time will eliminate also this factor.

Of course, we cannot reproach Vanderlip and is kind why they do not ask themselves whether it is possible that the world will return to its old state. From their standpoint it is surely desirable, because they would want to regain complete economic supremacy.

But the question may be asked: Is it possible? Will the workers permit it? And if so, on what conditions?

The Vanderlips, the Morgans, the Davidsons, the Rothschilds, and tens or hundreds of international bankers and financiers and their political tools think that it is possible if the proletariat class of the world will unite in a heroic effort. They already worked out a plan of a gigantic international bankers trust, which in co-operation with the present bourgeois kings, should conquer the world economically. They drew up a plan for the political organization of the world which should be maintained forever, if possible, by a united League of Nations. In the plan both of the bankers trust and its political tool, the League of Nations, America is to play the leading part. According to the plan, America must first of all concentrate all her wealth in the hands of the bankers' trusts so that by financing private enterprises it may help resuming the industrial activities of America.

Besides, America will have to mobilize her manhood, and place it at the disposal of the League

of Nations, whose chief task it will be to maintain the present political organization of the world, or in other words, to suppress uprisings, strike movements, etc. in all countries included in the League of Nations, in order that the English king, the Japanese Mikado, and the French imperialist remain the political rulers.

America will have to supply the materials for these "heroic efforts" because, first of all, Europe has become economically so impoverished that it cannot with its own resources carry on the capitalist economy, and secondly, the manhood of Europe has become so thinned out that the countries have not enough flesh material for both an industrial and military army. This means that if the European countries should continue maintaining their armies in order to guard the present political system they will not have enough

workers to rebuild their industries. America, which is rich both in human material and natural resources must, therefore, supply both in order to save the world from anarchy, or save the capitalist system.

The issue is clear. It is mainly between capital and labor. If the proletariat class is to succeed in carrying out this plan, peaceful relations between capital and labor must be established.

Will the workers permit such a thing?

This is a hard question to answer. It depends upon many economic problems that can be solved only in the course of time.

Potentially, the workers have the power to annul all political and economic projects of the proletariat class, but if one does not wish to be too optimistic one must admit that in the international sense the working class is not ripe enough either politically or eco-

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AMERICA

We are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial unrest and the most bitter industrial controversy that the American nation has ever known. Unless effective and radical steps are taken to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital and to establish an equitable basis for orderly industrial progress, we are certain to see within the next year strikes and mass movements of labor beside which all previous American strikes will pale into insignificance.

Since the signing of the armistice we have had a large number of small strikes and a few great spectacular strikes—the Seattle strike, the New York harbor strike, the Lawrence strike, the garment trade strikes, the Toledo strike, and a number of others of lesser consequence. But these have been so limited in comparison with the labor upheavals in other countries—in England, in Germany, in Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine—that there has been a public disposition to regard the industrial situation with complacency and to assume that, having passed through the first part of the period of transition without serious industrial disturbances, we were about to enter an era of industrial peace.

LABOR HAS BEEN WAITING

But those who take this complacent attitude are deceiving themselves. Since the armistice American labor has been waiting. It has been waiting because the outstanding leader of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers, was on an important Government mission in Europe. It has been waiting because the American labor movement, expecting the war to continue much longer, had not formulated its definite policy before the signing of the armistice. Labor has been waiting also for the completion of the demobilization of troops and for the transition of our factories from war production to peace production.

The period of waiting is now

nearly completed. Demobilization is nearing an end. Our industries are beginning to swing into their normal production and this week in Atlantic City, N. J., there may be formulated, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, a definite policy for the American labor movement.

I am making no threat that Bolshevism is about to sweep the United States. The American labor movement will not go Bolshevik unless it is driven to that course by the goadings of selfish and unenlightened capitalists and capitalist agents.

"WHERE IS DEMOCRACY?"

Those who regard the American industrial situation with complacency ignore both the psychology of the workers and the compelling facts. The workers of the Allied world have been told that they were engaged in a war for democracy; that out of the ruins of the war would arise a new and more beautiful world. They are asking now, "Where is that democracy for which we fought? When are we to enter into this new world with its greater regard for the rights of the common man?" They see no change for the better, but they find themselves in conditions in some respects worse than those against which they protested before we entered the war.

The masses of the people are being rapidly disillusioned; and when the people lose their illusions there is danger ahead. They have seen the prices of nearly every commodity, including rents, advance so beyond the increases which they have secured in their weekly wages since the beginning of the war so that they are now actually able to buy less of the necessities of life than before the war began. There are exceptions; it is true, where the percentage of wage increase has been greater, but if you will examine these cases of unusual wage increases as I have examined them you will find that in a majority of instances those increases have come to groups of workers who are ad-

ditionally to present a united front against the capitalist and proprietary class.

When we speak of the working class we speak in the same broad sense as when we speak of the capitalist class. In the narrow sense there is no united labor world just as there is no united capitalist class. There are different currents and tendencies in both. There are special group interests in each.

But the capitalist class is better united than the working class. The war has introduced much more strife among the international working class than among the capitalists of the world. The war two third "Internationals", one has disrupted the second "International", and the place of Moscow and the other in Brest, which carry on civil war in several countries.

The capitalists have the further advantage of long experience in political rule and intrigue while the working class is groping in the dark.

But there are certain economic laws which no political manipulations can violate and the solution of the economic problems of the time will determine the course of the working class.

A PAPER PRESENTED TO DELEGATES OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BY BASIL S. KALIN, Joint Chairman, National War Labor Board

mitted, even by their employers, to have been miserably underpaid during the pre-war period.

HARDER TO LIVE NOW

During the war it is true, the increases in prices were in a measure compensated for the wage earners by the greater steadiness of employment and by the frequency of opportunities for overtime, as well as for large earnings at piece work. But that time is now past and the masses of American workers, I say with some degree of assurance, are actually able to purchase less of the necessities and comforts of life with their wages which they receive today than they were able to buy with the wages which they received before the beginning of the world war.

No hope is held out to them of relief from this condition through a rapid or even a gradual recession of prices. Judge Gary tells us that prices will remain high over a long period of years. Otto H. Kahn, the spokesman for the American bankers, tells us the same thing, and Julius H. Barnes, formerly an operator in the Chicago grain pit and now known to Herbert Hoover, tells us that there is no hope for cheaper bread.

PROFITTERIN UNABATED

But it is not merely that the cost of living is high and beyond the capacity of the wage earner's pocketbook. This might be endured with some degree of patience and fortitude if the people who toil believed that no one was profiting from their necessities and that all were bearing the burden alike. But they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears of unconscionable profiteering of American corporations, a record of whose profits is available for each year from 1911 through 1918. This is not a list selected either because the profits were large or because they were small. It is a list of all the corporations whose earnings covering this entire period were available to me. A compilation of

Labor Items

URGES EMPLOYMENT PLAN

Washington. — The chairman of the District of Columbia board of managers of the bureau of returning soldiers, sailors and marines has appealed to congress to retain the United States employment service.

"Unless this service is continued," he said, "I believe that we will have serious troubles that will cost many times the amount asked for. I am convinced that a national employment service is needed."

NO CHANGE IN POLICY SAYS POSTAL CHIEF

Washington. — The claim that Postmaster General Burleson's recent order that checked a strike of electrical workers was a recognition of trade unionism was considered so important by the postal chief that he wrote a local newspaper to correct this impression. He says his policy has not changed.

The order provides, in effect, that where telephone companies negotiated with trade unions before wire control, they will continue that practice. This paragraph reads:

"Where prior to government control a company dealt with representatives chosen by the employees to act for them who were not in the employ of the company, they shall hereafter do so."

In no part of the order does Mr. Burleson indicate to anti-union companies that they shall change their policy toward recognizing representatives of their employees who are not employed by the companies — or, in other words, to deal with the unions.

Neither does the order contain

these figures shows that the same 82 corporations which, in the pre-war years, had an average net income of 325 million dollars had net incomes in 1916 amounting to more than a billion dollars, in 1917 to 975 million and in 1918 of 736 million. This is after the deduction of every dollar of state and federal taxes and the deduction of every conceivable charge which these companies could devise for reducing and concealing their apparent profits.

SCHEME TO EVADE TAXES

I am convinced as a result of my study that the actual profits even after the payment of taxes in 1917 and 1918 were just as great as in 1916, the difference being accounted for by the fact that in 1917 and 1918 these corporations set up all kinds of excessive reserves for depreciation, amortization, and other unspecified and fanciful contingencies for the purpose of evading taxation and concealing their excessive earnings from the public and the tax collector.

But even taking the things as they stand we find that these 82 corporations earned, net, \$3,000 in 1916 and 1917 for every dollar which they earned in the pre-war period and over \$2.00 in 1918 for every dollar earned in the pre-war period. This is profiteering with a vengeance and the profiteers may well tremble lest the people may avenge themselves for this shameless exploitation during a period of the nation's greatest necessity.

(To be concluded in next issue)

any intimation that the postal chief has changed his attitude toward unions of government employees. This attitude was shown last August in a letter to officers of the letter carriers, railway mail clerks and postal employees who asked him to recognize these unions.

Mr. Burleson refused to deal with any person not in the postal service and called attention to his last annual report in which he said that he favored postal employees uniting for their "social and mutual welfare, and appearing before committees in congress when requested."

FOREIGN WORKMEN BETTER DECORATORS

Trained labor of a high degree of skill is insufficient to meet the demand in America, according to information collected by Charles T. Clayton, director of the United States Training Service, Department of Labor. Work in building decoration requiring the highest grade of artistic ability and experience almost always, Mr. Clayton points out, has to be done by foreign-trained workmen who really know the finer points of the decorative trades and who are paid from \$12 to \$15 a day for that knowledge. Americans, thoroughly competent for ordinary work, get \$5 a day for their services.

FIRST U. S. LABOR PAPER: TAILORS MAKE BIG JUMP

The first labor paper in the United States was The Workingman's Advocate. It was published by Evans Brothers, two English labor reformers. Its publication was commenced in New York in 1925.

LABOR ACT DEFEATED.

San Francisco. — Although the domestic servants' 10-hour act was passed by the last legislature, Governor Stephens has permitted it to die without action on his part.

STOP NIGHT WORK

New Haven, Conn. — Bakery workers in this city have stopped night work. These workers are thoroughly organized, as matter of course.

San Diego, Cal. — Organized bakery workers secured an additional \$3 a week for night work. Hours are reduced from eight and one-half and nine to eight and wages are advanced \$5 and \$6 a week.

GET FORTY-FOUR-HOUR

Niagara Falls, Canada. — Workers employed on the Hydro and Welland ship canals have secured an eight-hour day, a forty-four-hour week, and double time on Sundays and holidays. The men arranged for a strike that would involve a large number of cities if their demand for shorter hours was not granted. Every attempt was made to deny these employees a shorter workday, and the Hamilton Herald mournfully declared:

"What a clumsy and inefficient economic system we have under which it is possible for one class of workers to take all other classes of workers by the throat and compel them to 'rough up.' For that is practically what this threatened strike of the Hydro workers amounts to."

WE'RE YOUNG — WE DON'T KNOW ANY BETTER!

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REVOLT!

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At his best, Charlie Wood makes people think; at his worst he makes them laugh. Here he is at his damnest. HURRAH FOR SIN! is the most intimate lot of revolutionary vaudeville you ever missed. It's the sort of stuff that no "respectable" publisher would print and that every "respectable" person longs to read. Wood knows that either he is crazy or the world is, and he has decided to make the best—and funniest—of it.

OTHER BOOKS IN PREPARATION

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(Price \$1.25)

THE NEWEST FREEDOM

By LEIGH DANEN AND CHARLES RECHT

A great book on the wreck of the Constitution. (Price \$1.50.)

THE RUBAIYAT OF A REBEL

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Poems of the Class Struggle

HOUSE OF SPIDERS

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This is part of our program. Other volumes will follow. We want to put you on our mailing list. We want to send you our catalog. We will publish the books, but it is you—our unknown friends—who will read them and give them success. Others who have tried to be untrammelled have failed. But we are just innocent enough not to worry about that. If you are interested in the experiment will you send us your name!

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CAPITAL-LABOR CONFAB
Washington. — Senator Poin-
dexter and Congressman Kelly
have introduced a joint resolution
authorizing the president to call
a conference of labor officials,
leading capitalists and repre-
sentatives of the government to
study problems affecting capital
and labor and to suggest remedial
legislation.

The following union officials
are suggested for the confab:
President Gompers and these
presidents of international uni-
ons: Hayes of the miners, Mahon
of the street car men, Furuseth of
the seamen, Johnston of the ma-
chinists, Garretson of the railway
conductors, Moyer of the mine,
mill and smelter workers, and
John Fitzpatrick, president of the
Chicago federation of labor and
Frank P. Walsh, former joint
chairman of the national war la-
bor board.

Representatives of capitalists
include Charles E. Hughes, for-
mer United States supreme-court
justice; John D. Rockefeller, J.
P. Morgan, J. Ogden Armour,
Judge Gary of the steel trust, W.
K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Guggen-
heim, copper operator; Francis
S. Peabody, coal operator and E.
T. Stotesbury, street car owner.

The government would be re-
presented by Secretary of Labor
Wilson, Secretary of the Interior
Lane and others the president
may appoint.

In Edmontion, Canada, the uni-
onists have decided to make an
effort to smash the Meat Trust as
far as they are concerned. They
have chipped \$10,000 into a co-
operative meat and grocery shop
and will try to bring old h. c. l.
down to a reasonable level.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN
After a battle continuing for 21
weeks, a settlement has been
reached between the textile work-
ers and the manufacturers who
represent the carpet industry at
Philadelphia. The agreement calls
for an increase of 23 per cent and
a reduction of hours to 48 per

week. Immediately following the
acceptance of these terms a reor-
ganization was effected of the
weavers and tapestry carpet prin-
ters which resulted in merging
these workers into one organiza-
tion under the title of the Tape-
stry Carpet Weavers' Union, and
a new national organization may
grow out of the fight.

A contributor to the Nation
(London) writes:—"I find 'Bol-
shevism' coming into great favor
here in circles where, for lack of
the war, there has of late been
some decline in the art of agree-
able conversation. To be a Bol-
shevick is to the kind of person the
Gladstone was before he died, or
Chamberlain or Lloyd George be-
fore they became respectable. For
example, unless you think that
Mr. Asquith receives a salary
from the German Government,
said quarterly, you are a Bol-
shevick. Unless you hold the La-
bor Party to be exclusively com-
posed of cut-throats or block-
heads (either thesis will do, and
both may be maintained together)
you are a Bolshevick. If you are
not for turning out all the Huns
at once, or for forbidding them
to come back again, you are a Bol-
shevick. Unless you talk about your
country like Mr. Podsnap you are
Bolshevick. Should you refer to
Mr. George in terms faintly re-
sembling those which his new
Lord Chancellor used habitually
to apply to him, or say a word of
praise or extenuation, apprecia-
tion, or tolerance, human sym-
pathy or regret for the statesman-
ship he has displayed, you are a
Bolshevick. There is only one way
of escaping these shafts, and that
is to ask what a Bolshevick is. That
invariably produces a pause for
consideration, in the midst of
which you can entrench yourself
in Hunland, and be safe."



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CLOAK AND SUIT
Monday, July 7th

DRESS AND WAIST
Monday, July 14th

MISCELLANEOUS
Monday, July 21st

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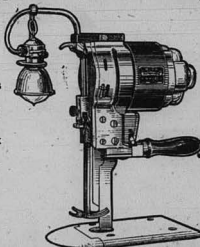
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251 West 19th Street, New York

The Workers' Paradise

Enthusiastic reports flow in every day from the Unity House. The workers who have been staying there since the opening of the new house two weeks ago are extravagant in their praises. Unity Village far surpasses anything they had hoped for. It is the em-

A movement to raise funds has already been started by the members who are living at the Unity House. No time can be lost to make the new home really and truly the property of the workers in the dress and waist shops.

information regarding the sale of bonds and similar matters can be secured at the Unity headquarters at 1 West 21st Street.

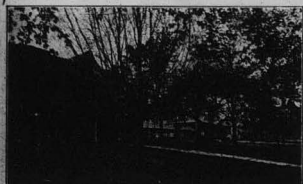
An enthusiastic meeting of Brownsville Unity members was held last week to listen to the latest news from the Unity House. Miss Mary Ruth Cohen, director of the Brownsville Unity Center and Miss Juliet Poyntz presented a series of sixty stereoscopic views of Unity Village.

The members were astonished and delighted as one picture after another was flashed on the screen, and they went home determined to work in all the shops for the realization of the Unity Ideal.

The Fourth of July opening celebration is the topic of greatest present importance. Preparations are being made to make this occasion indeed a memorable one. The festivities will last for three

days. — Friday, Saturday and Sunday of next week, beginning with a concert on the fourth. Maria Nikke, violinist and Vida Mihaland, soprano, are expected among the performers on this occasion and surprises are in store. Among the guests who have been invited are Dr. M. J. Olgin, President Schlesinger, Secretary Baroff, Sholom Asch, S. Yanofsky, Scott Nearing, Professor Charles A. Beard, Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser, S. Seidman, and others. Delegates are expected from the various locals in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the officers of the General Executive Board, and the Joint Board of Cloak-makers' Union.

Arrangements are being made at the house for the accommodation of four or five hundred guests over the week-end, and everything is in readiness for the great affair. Registrations have been pouring in at the Unity office. Special rates are being arranged for the week end to make it possible for a large number to see the new house. Those who wish to go should apply at once for registration and information to Miss Rebecca Powinger, Unity House office, 16 West 21st Street.



The Unity House in the Shade of the Trees

bodiment of their dreams of the past few years. They hardly know what to admire most, the houses with their hundreds of large airy sleeping rooms, their beautiful reception rooms, their delightful balconies or the woods and the

Active work will be started in every shop at once to raise funds for the payment of the mortgage on the house. Every chairlady and every active worker in the shop will have an opportunity to do her best for Unity by explain-



The Bathing Pavilion near the Lake

lake, the beautiful walks, and all the myriad charms of Mother Nature in her most resplendent forms. Groups wander everywhere arm in arm exploring their new estate, and marvelling that such comfort and beauty can really belong to the workers.

ing the principles and ideals of our co-operative home to the new workers in the shop. The bonds will be sold for \$5 each and there will be a race between the shops to see which accomplishes the most toward the winning of the Unity House for Local 25. Infor-

RESOLUTION OF ITALIAN BRANCH, LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25

The Italian Shop Chairladies and Chairmen at their meeting held June 17, 1919, at 16 West 21st Street, considered the crisis through which the Union is passing, which was begun by the agitation of a certain group called "Workers' Council." This group instead of effecting a program of necessary reforms, tend, involuntarily perhaps, toward the destruction of the Organization, which, after years of continued heroic struggles has now become strong and vigorous:

Convinced that this agitation lacks the essential means to give it the unconditional support of those who have the interests of the Union at heart, they

RECOMMEND

To all Italian unionists to continue the maintenance of the very worthy attitude they held up till now and refrain from taking part in the premature and unseasonable movement, which at this time might bring about the ruin of our Union and result entirely in the benefit of the manufacturers;

It was decided to request the Executive Board to use reasonable and efficacious means to restore order and, on the other hand, without prejudice to make such provisions, as shall, when put in practice, contribute to the benefit of our Union, which is second to none in the advanced ranks of Organized Labor.

PRESENT HIGH PRICES NOT CAUSED BY WAGES

Washington. — Shallow thinkers who blame "high" wages for present living costs get little consolation from a report on "Economics of the Construction Industry," issued by the division of public works and construction development of the United States department of labor.

It is stated that "the rise in prices during the war was not merely the result of a great demand for goods and of a scarcity of certain goods, but was largely brought about by means of inflation of the currency by the governments at war and by the neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper money or by the issue of bonds.

"Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credit still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credits.

The report states that wages are not likely to be lowered, and that if the production capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow.

Attention is called to after-war

prophecies that the armistice would release large numbers of women who would flood the labor market and reduce wages and price levels. "The expected great fall in prices has not occurred," it is stated, "and is not likely to occur."

The report includes a statement by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale university, who says that there is little likelihood of a fall in prices in this country, and that "the present rise in prices has resulted from the great extension of credits by the countries at war."

NEW SHOP-CHAIRMAN CARDS

The Ladies Dress and Waist-makers' Union has now new cards for the shop chairmen and chairladies. It is important that all chairman and chairladies procure these new cards at once. The cards may be procured at the office of the Union. The shop chairmen and chairladies must bring their union books with them.

It happened in the past that members of the Union obtained similar cards without being duly authorized to do so. To prevent this the new cards will have the ledger number of their holders.

Come at once and get your cards.



The Approach to the Unity House