



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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Price 2 cents.

A WORD TO THE VICTORIOUS NEW YORK CLOAK MAKERS

Now that the victory of the cloakmaker strike is complete; now that you are again at work in your shops under more favorable conditions than ever before, you are in position to appreciate the full value of magnitude of your victory. As time goes on you will become still more aware of the practical significance of your great gains. The more you work under the new conditions the more you will learn to value the results of the quiet revolution in your trade, which was wrought within the brief period, beginning May 14, 1919, when you went out on strike and ending when the Protective Association, the Sub-Manufacturers' Association, the Jobbers' Association and finally the independent manufacturers in quiet submission yielded to your demands.

But just now, in the very turmoil of victory we deem it necessary to point out a few conditions, which, if not observed, may greatly diminish the extent of the victory. We hope, therefore, that you will not bear us hard, and give heed to our suggestions and warnings.

We know from experience that no agreement was ever in the way of the manufacturers' exploiting their workers, if the latter were of a kind that permits of exploitation.

For a good agreement to be good it is essential to have also a good union man. And whom do we call a good union man? Certainly not the worker whose head is turned by a momentary advantage, but the one who has some insight into the future, and realizes that he may have to pay dearly for a fleeting advantage.

Let us be concrete. By the provisions of the agreement a worker is allowed a fixed number of overtime hours. Now, supposing your manufacturer proposes that you work a couple more hours. The temptation is great. A couple more hours means a few more dollars. Nor is there any danger that this violation will come to the knowledge of the Union, for the Union does not possess thousands of vigilant eyes. Why not take advantage of the opportunity, then? A small transgression, it may seem, but it may result in great detriment to your entire victory. By committing this violation of the agreement you are again turning your shop into a sweat hole, and you yourself are again turning into the old-time cloakmaker who knew of no leisure, no rest. And what is worst of all, you thereby rob others of their share of work and cast them into the clutches of the old-time sweat-shop.

Let us take another instance. You have gained a fairly decent minimum wage for your 44 hours' work. We cannot, of course, have anything against a cloakmaker who wants to take above the minimum wage, to head off

the constantly mounting cost of living. But there is the danger of going too far.

One of the greatest aspects of the great victory gained by the recent strike is that the cloakmaker has the opportunity of working within his normal capacities and is in a position to enjoy some leisure. But the victory will pass into thin air if the workers will continue with their hustling, their express speed, in order to earn a few dollars above the minimum wage.

We do not mean to say that the worker must not give his employer a fair day's work. To this the employer is entitled. An agreement can be valid only when it is observed by both contracting parties. If the workers will violate the agreement it cannot be expected of the manufacturers to abide by its provisions. Yes, by the agreement the worker is to render a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. But he must not render more work than he can turn out without over exertion; he is not required to strain the limits of his endurance.

The changes wrought in the cloak industry make it desirable not only for the manufacturers but also for the workers that the industry endure and flourish.

A cloak operator, a finisher, a presser or any other worker who helps making cloaks must make a decent living out of his work. It is, therefore, in his interest that the industry is placed on a firm foundation, and this foundation

is to earn the wages the worker gets, not to seek to deceive the employer and "get away with it."

But at the same in the interests of your health, of your welfare and that of your fellow-workers, and to prevent the cloak industry from relapsing into the past state of sweating, no worker must overwork for the sake of a few more dollars.

Remember that by earning a few more dollars through hustling you are cheating not only but yourselves. Your hustling will help shorten the season. By working like human beings within the limits of your normal strength, you lose nothing. The season will last a few weeks longer, and you will, in the long run, earn the same amount of money at the same time saving your energy. Is not this the better and more practical way?

We know that in time things will work out in such way. The danger is only at the beginning. The spirit of the piece worker is still deep-seated in the Cloakmaker and hence our warning which is made in a spirit of genuine friendship.

And finally we want to remind our brave fighters of another point that they may have forgotten. Now that week work has been established and that many are paid above the minimum scale, the idea may occur to some: Why the Union altogether? To what purpose is it now?

We beg forgiveness of the Cloakmakers for ascribing them

such a silly idea. But there were Cloakmakers in the past, who thought thus, and it is possible that a few of such wild acres are still alive.

Perhaps there are at present a few smart Alecks of another brand who think that the Union in its present form is not progressive enough and who are anxious to plunge into all sorts of new experiments, now that the struggle is over and their wages assured.

To these we say: take heed! You know what your Union has done for you. Know then that all your gains will be secure only while your Union lasts, only while your solidarity is beyond doubt. No sooner your Union weakens than your gains will disappear. In the struggle between Capital and Labor there is no gain which is absolutely secure.

Therefore, now as never, guard your Union as the pupil of your eye. Keep it pure, keep it great, keep it mighty. It will stand you in good stead in more than one struggle you will wage yet. Do not permit her strength to be undermined. Spare no efforts to preserve it as your stronghold and your haven.

We congratulate you in your great victory. Thus marching on from victory to victory from one captured position to another, you will ultimately come to a time when the only master of the industry will be the one who works for it. When the only controlling power over the industry will reside in your Union.

WAKE OF CLOAK STRIKE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

AT TEN A. M. LAST WEDNESDAY, GENERAL STRIKES OF CLOAKMAKERS WERE CALLED AT CHICAGO, MONTREAL, AND TORONTO. OUTLOOKS FOR AN EARLY VICTORY ARE BRIGHT.

B. SCHLESINGER WIRES FROM CHICAGO: "CHICAGO CLOAK AND SKIRT MAKERS OUT ON GENERAL STRIKE. GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILING. COMPLETE VICTORY CERTAIN IN A FEW DAYS."

KALDOFSKY WIRES FROM MONTREAL: "GENERAL STRIKE CALLED 10 A. M. TO-DAY. ALL SHOPS EMPTY. GREAT ENTHUSIASM. IMMEDIATE VICTORY LIKELY."

I. SCHUBERT OF TORONTO WIRES: "GENERAL STRIKE BROKE OUT TO-DAY. PERFECT DISCIPLINE. AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PROMINENT MANUFACTURERS. EARLY VICTORY FOR ALL IN SIGHT."

And now the hour has struck of the complete emancipation from the sweating system, from envy and hatred among the workers themselves.

A start was made at an auspicious hour by the Cloak Makers' Union of New York. Like a forest fire the strike wave quickly spread to other cities, reaching first Boston, then Baltimore where complete victory is already assured, and is now spreading West and North.

The Cloak Makers of Chicago are now on strike to gain the demands won by their New York fellow-workers and their success is assured.

It was expected that the Chicago Cloak-Manufacturers would settle without a strike. Many conferences were held, but the strike could not be prevented.

The Chicago manufacturers wanted to strike a bargain by granting the week work system, but Schlesinger made it clear to

them that he would go in for no such bargains, that the week work system is demanded to improve the conditions of the workers and not as an end in itself. He demanded a minimum wage of \$18 a week for button-sewers and \$32 for finishers and at this the manufacturers balked. They could not understand why button-sewers should make so much money.

But Schlesinger is of the opposite opinion. He thinks that \$18 is the very minimum that they can get along on.

There is no doubt that the strike will be crowned with victory in the very near future. The manufacturers will realize the futility of opposing the demands of the Union and will yield. This applies to Montreal and Toronto as well. Every word of the telegrams informing us about the strike, spells certain, immediate victory. The enthusiasm of the strikers in all the three cities warrants the prediction of an early victory. The able leadership, the backing of the mighty International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and entire labor movement of America make victory a certainty.

THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

BOLSHEVISM NOT DISCOVERED YET

The safe of the Rand School in which the committee placed so much hope has cruelly disappointed them, it seems. The terrible mystery of Bolshevik conspiracies is still unsolved. Of course, a check book was found in the safe. Also some money and letters from various persons making suggestions about the spreading of Socialism. But all this has nothing to do with Bolshevism. And what is more it has never been made a secret of. The safe, for instance, has disclosed the appalling secret that many persons of various classes were interested that William Haywood and other I. W. W. members get a fair trial, and that they contributed to a fund raised for this purpose. The funds were raised publicly. Many advertisements appeared in the periodical press. Perhaps to the committee investigating Bolshevism this is really a discovery. But whose fault is it that the committee consists of persons who are ignorant of things that have become common knowledge?

The committee finally has come to realize that it was groping in the dark and it began seeking Bolshevism in—the settlements. But also here it fell through. A vigorous protest was made against the practices of the committee and it will not be exaggerated to say that the Lusk Committee is now totally discredited. In all its activities, one purpose is apparent: to discredit everything that smacks of the progressive, to terrorize the public.

Naturally, when the people are in a state of fear, it is easy to do many underhand things. The committee may even speak of closing down the Rand School, may threaten deportations and similar things. But the question is whether the people are really as foolish and glib as the committee thinks they are.

Last week 30 alien anarchists and I. W. W.s were deported. Under ordinary circumstances this would perhaps arouse a protest. Why, indeed, are these men deported? If they committed a crime, why are they not put to trial? And if they have not committed any crimes, why deport them? But now, in the reign of public terror, the public is afraid to question and protest. Who knows but the protest itself may be interpreted as a crime? The public is silent. And if this was the aim of the committee it has been attained. But how long can the public be kept in a state of fear?

Speaking of Bolshevism, we are tempted to say a few words about a very interesting discovery made by the committee investigating Bolshevism. The committee found that Bolshevism originated in America. That Trotsky and other Russian Socialists exported this doctrine and planted it in Russia. The committee also found that the ultimate goal of the radical organizations in the United States is to establish an industrial democracy instead of the present form of government; and to bring this about, their present tactics consist of stirring up as much industrial disorder and as many strikes as possible. But a still greater discovery was made by Comrade Vlodek at a meeting of

the Board of Aldermen at which a resolution was considered calling for the installing of two tablets in the aldermanic chamber, one with the ten commandments inscribed, and one with the Declaration of Independence. The resolution was defeated by a large majority. The aldermen were not pleased at the prospect of having words like "Thou shalt not steal", "Thou shalt not commit adultery", etc. constantly staring them in the eyes. The Socialist Aldermen were in favor of the resolution. Vlodek made a speech in which he said that the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Bolsheviks. . . . You can imagine what turmoil this created in the aldermanic chamber. The aldermen were in a state of subjugation before the war. Another achievement of the peace treaty, according to Wilson, is the fact that labor has been guaranteed a charter of rights.

PEACE CONCLUDED

Germany has finally signed the Peace Conditions drawn up by the Allies. It is superfluous to say that the famous Hall of Mirrors at Versailles was not the scene of cordiality, of the least rapprochement between the victors and the vanquished. On the contrary, the fact that Germany was forced to sign the peace has increased her hatred for the Allies a thousand fold. And there can be no question of peace in the real sense of the word. Yet, formally, the war between Germany and the Allied powers is at an end.

To Germany the day of the signing of the peace was a day of mourning. But also in the Allied countries there was little rejoicing. Whether it is because the people spent all their enthusiasm last November when the armistice was announced, which meant virtually the close of the war or because it was generally felt that the peace concluded last week is a mere formality, or because the peace did not fulfill the hopes and expectations placed in it—who can tell? The fact is that peace was greeted coldly throughout the world.

Two incidents at the time of signing are characteristic of the nature of the treaty of the future. The Chinese delegates refused to sign the treaty. China considers herself wronged by the Allied diplomats. The treaty provides that the province of Shantung is to be placed in control or practically in possession of Japan. China considers such disposal of her province nothing short of betrayal on the part of the Allies and her delegates refused to sign the treaty. If China will persist in her present decision and will also keep out of the League of Nations, it is easy to foresee an alliance between China, Germany and other dissatisfied peoples. This will set again into action the old forces which led to the recent universal slaughter.

Another side light on the treaty is the fact that General Smuts, one of the South African delegates signed the treaty under protest. He objected strenuously to the severe peace conditions. In his protest he said that he was willing to sign the treaty because at the present moment any peace is better than the state of affairs as existing now. But he knew, he said, that this was not the peace expected by the peoples of all lands.

The chiefs of the peace conference,

on the other hand, are quite pleased with the treaty. Clemenceau, the French premier, in his speech before the Chamber of Deputies characterized the peace as a "strong one". "We make peace in the same manner as we made war—without weakness," he said. He expressed the opinion that the world is forever rid of the menace of German militarism. And that the greatest contribution to world peace on the part of France would be to establish internal peace.

President Wilson is also of the opinion that the peace conference was a great success. In a statement issued before leaving France, he declared that although the peace conditions imposed on Germany are hard, it must be remembered that Germany committed grave offenses, and that it is no more than just that she suffer from them. But the peace also brought freedom to many nationalities, such as Poles, Jugo-Slavs and others, which was in a state of subjugation before the war. Another achievement of the peace treaty, according to Wilson, is the fact that labor has been guaranteed a charter of rights.

As to Germany, things are worse than sad there. The population has been overcome by a feeling of indifference, as if everything is lost and all hope gone. The government is doing all in its power to buoy the hopes of the people and urges them to resume their peaceful activities. But this the people are loath to do. What for? The situation in Germany is really appalling. More so than we can gather from news despatches and communications.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

Thanks to the influence and agitation of the Non-Partisan League, one state in America will in the near future assume control of industrial enterprises that were up till now a monopoly of private capital.

A referendum vote was taken last week in North Dakota on the question of nationalizing some industries, and the majority of votes was cast in favor of the proposed enterprise. The state will soon assume control of all flour mills, will establish its own baking system, and extend credit to the farmers of the state.

The referendum also voted into existence a new system of education, the abolition of the old system of taxes, and the establishment of state controlled newspapers.

It is difficult to say how the new experiment will work out in practice. It depends a great deal upon the qualifications of the persons at the head of the government in North Dakota. There is no doubt that private capital will do all in its power to defeat the experiment. Yet it is an interesting social phenomenon fraught with great possibilities.

LABOR IN EUROPE OPPOSED TO ALLIED POLICY IN RUSSIA

Last week the British Labor Party held its 19th annual conference at Southport. The conference was also attended by representatives of other nations, such as Camil Huysman, of Belgium, H. Branting of Sweden, Troelstra of Holland, and the French Socialists, Renaud and Denoulin.

The principle questions before the convention were: the abolition of compulsory military ser-

vice, the release of all conscientious war objectors, and non-intervention in Russia. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Trade Union Congress to exert industrial action to force the British government to suspend its activities in Russia. The resolution calling for the abolition of compulsory military service and the release of political prisoners was carried unanimously.

A resolution was also adopted calling for a 9 hour day in all industries.

THE STRIKE WAVE IN NEW YORK GAINING

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an account of the cap makers' strike. It is improbable that the strike will be of long duration. The capmakers are well organized and the employers cannot hope to gain anything by prolonging the strike. At the same time, 10,000 shirt makers also went on strike. The shirt makers are perhaps the worst paid and the worst treated workers in the needle industry. Attempts made in the last two years to improve their lot have met with little success. This time their prospects are brighter since they are directly affiliated with the Amalgamated.

The cigar makers of New York, too, went out on a general strike. These workers have been little heard from during the last few years; they bore their hardships without much protest, so that the outside world almost forgot about the existence of the Cigarmakers' Union. Now the strike wave and the constantly mounting cost of living have jolted the cigarmakers out of their inactivity. To a man they struck for a 44 hour week, a 50 per cent wage increase and the recognition of their union. We extend to them our heartfelt congratulations and wishes to best success.



WATER

Water is a substance largely liquid in composition, and is the habitat of germs, molecules and fish. It is found to a large extent in rain, milk from most milken, and bath-tubs. It constitutes practically the only obstacle to the construction of a fine macadamized road between New York and London. At present its use is largely exterior, being favored for the washing of clothes, automobiles and faces. After July first, however, it will in all probability become a favorite national drink of these United States. Water is the principal cause of floods, navies and rain-coats, and is largely responsible for the formation of ice.—Life.

IMMUNE

"What you don't know won't hurt you."

"Then you are immune from all harm."

—Kansas City Journal

"I don't hear you fuming about your income tax."

"I don't mind paying a tax on my income; but I would kick if I had to pay one on my expenses."

—Judge.

The American Army of Occupation is growing.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION FOR ADULT LABOR EDUCATION

By FANNIA M. COHN

It was my privilege, to spend about eight hours with the Committee appointed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the educational activities of our International and similar schools.

While discussing our Educational activities with the members of the Committee, and while giving them my impressions, I laid more stress on the general conclusions than on the results achieved; I tried to emphasize the importance of the principle that labor education should become a part of the activities of our Trade Union movement in this country.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the committee measured up to its task. It appreciated the significance of the start made by our International and by a few Central Labor Bodies in different parts of the country, in the direction of labor education. Hence, its very hearty, sympathetic and encouraging report.

The committee urges "That all interested unions working through their Central Labor Bodies, should co-operate in organizing their educational work," arguing justly that "not only would there be economy and efficiency in centralized effort, but it would make for better understanding among members of the various Locals. But the members of the committee are broad-minded enough to foresee a possibility when a local has an educational problem peculiar to itself, an interested local would naturally take the initiative and work out its "own solution." This means a recognition of the difficulties to be expected from the beginning, and also a recognition of the rights of minorities.

No less praise is due the committee on Education of the last convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City, which considered

this report and also many resolutions pertaining to it.

The Committee on Education took its work seriously and invited interested persons to state their ideas and experiences in connection with labor education for adults, as well as in connection with general education for children.

Again it was my privilege to appear before the committee and state my experience and give my views on this subject.

The Committee did not only heartily endorse the report of the previous Committee, as it appeared in the Executive Council's report, but it also added its opinion to the assertion, that if the public school buildings are good for children, are they equally good for the children's parents and their older sisters and brothers.

The fitness of the personnel of the committee was demonstrated by the manner in which it acted on Resolution No. 143 which requested "that the Executive Council be instructed to endeavor to have congress pass a bill compelling all secretaries, fraternal, insurance and other organizations, to conduct their business in the English language." The recommendation of the committee was "Non-concurrence" with the following comment: "The direct action asked by the resolution is not only of doubtful advisability but would be clearly unconstitutional." The Committee recommends that since "in some sections of the country the matter of reaching non-English speaking people is proving exceedingly difficult, especially in view of prohibition on the use of foreign language, in all sections of the country, in conjunction with the untiring efforts to familiarize all citizens with the English language, permission should be granted for lectures and discussions in for-

foreign languages in Public Schools, especially in connection with classes in English." Good public policy demands "that non-English speaking people must be given an opportunity to learn of the spirit of American institutions before they have mastered our language."

This part of the report is a rebuke to all narrow-minded patriots who would follow the example of the worst reactionaries. Under the present economic system the majority of the children of the working class at the age of thirteen enter the mills and factories before they have had a chance to learn anything or gain character or develop personality. And within a short time they forget the little they have learned while in public school and soon they are out of touch with educational efforts altogether. The great minds of the workers are lost to intellectual pursuit unless some agency for working class education is organized.

But we all realize that the worker needs not simply general education, but also a specific education — the kind that will strengthen his individuality and his sense of responsibility to his organization in particular and the labor movement in general, and his real appreciation of all its possibilities and also present limitations.

The text-books used in our schools contain much information of the achievements of warriors not only of this country, but of other countries as well. They also contain much information and stories on the accomplishments and deeds of heroism of our "Captains of Industry" and also of the "benefits" we are deriving from the trusts and corporations they have organized. But not a word is mentioned of the organized labor movement.

But the same text-books also

used by the children of the working people and serving for them as the only source of information, contentiously omit any mention of the struggles that the Trade Union movement carried on. It is silent on the great achievements of the organized workers not only of other countries but even of our own country. No mention is made of the hopes, ideals and philosophy of the great Trade Union movement.

No wonder that many consider the recommendation of the Committee on Education of great significance. The recommendation states that: "In connection with this general subject matter, one of the chief difficulties in securing appropriate classes for the workers is the dearth of unbiased and suitable text-books. Your Committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of selecting or preparing and publishing text-books appropriate for classes of workers."

I have dwelt here on the part of the committee's reports that deals with adult labor education only, but the report also contains a very progressive, elaborate and constructive plan of reforms for our public school system. The Executive Council and the Central Labor Bodies are urged to work for this plan of reorganizing the schools on a democratic basis.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would do a great service by publishing the reports of both Committees in pamphlet form and making it available for the public. This would be of great educational value.

We may hope that the Executive Council in the near future, will appoint a standing committee on Education, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the above two committees.

Congratulations are due the members of the two committees for the good start they made.

If I Were God

By DR. K. LEO

If I were God! Holy Confucius, if I were a god for but an hour, how big an instant!

I know it is not a great privilege to be a god. Little humans have their little worries. Great gods have their great cares. A god has to carry the weight of the globe on his shoulders, and, upon my word, that is little to say him.

Yet, it's just at the present moment, when the job of ruling the world is hardest ever that I should like to be the king of kings, at least for a moment, and have thunder and lightning at my command. If I were a god, I would, first of all, make a dash for the seventh heaven, far from the earthly paradise, with its dried up tree of knowledge, with its under-sized, bitter tree of life, and its millions of serpents. There in the seventh heaven, I would play with the leviathan, and playing and frolic, I would explain to the 15 or 20 million victims the real reason why they took leave in their old youth of their mothers and brides of their wives and children, and came here to enjoy the serenity of celestial life, something not ice-cream or a kiss imparted upon the red lips of a

girl. To these 15 or 20 millions of young souls, I would tell the old truth about those who make wars, about the reason why so many lives have been extinguished before their hour was up. And then I would again put these souls into human bodies and send them down on earth.

My, what sport that would be. I can imagine the drawn out, frightened faces of the rulers of the world when these 20 millions new, enlightened, determined men appear before them and ask: "Why have we died? Why did you kill us? Tell us the truth. We will have nothing else." For this reason alone, if for no other, it pays to give up the writing profession and become a god.

If I were a god, I would turn all Christians of the world into Jews. And since the Christian world cannot exist without anti-semitism and pogroms, the erstwhile Christians and now Jews would make pogroms upon one another. The Pole would disembowel the Ukrainian, the Ukrainian would cut the breasts of the Checho-Slovak women, the Checho-Slovaks would pluck out the Jugo-Slavs' beards, the Jugo-Slavs would organize boycotts against the Germans, etc. I would

keep them in such a state for a few months, then would rebaptize them and make them into Christians again. I am sure that after they got a taste of pogroms they would make no more pogroms upon Jews. My friend, there is only one way of ennobling mankind, and that is by hard blows. Just wait and see how noble and humane Germany will become. In this respect she may well be an object of envy for the victors. In this sense it is Germany that won the war. The victor loses more morally, than the vanquished loses materially. The victor becomes haughty, impudent, arbitrary, and is anxious for a new scrap. The vanquished become humane, meek, pacific, and is anxious to avoid a scrap.

And therefore, if I were a god, I would send to Germany, our foe of yesterday, a message of consolation of the following contents:

"Console yourself, Germania, you lost much less than you think. You lost a Kaiser, and found a republic; you lost world-rule, and you found self-possession and self control; you lost coal mines and you found sparkling diamonds, your tears. Now, Germania, you are able to weep, to feel, to sympathize. Do you know what this is worth! A hundred world empires are not enough to pay the price. The coat of mail round your chest has been shattered but your heart has been set free. Free

to love and to suffer, to sing and to toil, to glow and to ache. Now, Germania, is your chance to become great. Great not as in 1914, when the iron heels of your legions trampled on the soil of Belgium, but as in 1814 when blood was dripping from your open wounds inflicted by Napoleon. In 1814 you had a Goethe, a Kant, a Humbold, a Fichte, a Hegel, and hundreds of other luminaries in the spiritual heaven. And whom did you have in 1914! A Moltke, a Scheide-man, a Hoffman, a Tirpitz, and a few hundred professional high councillors who poisoned the milk of science with the arsenic of "Deutschland und Ueber Alles", the "Westward urge", the "place under the sun", and fed your children upon this milk. Do not despair, Germania. Your heart is rept even as a plowed-up field, your soul is soaked in pain, like an orchard after a spring shower. Glorious flowers will bloom forth upon this soil. The people of the Bismarks and Wilhelms, will again become the people of poets and thinkers. Is this not a great gain! What victor has gained anything greater and better! None. Not even England, with all her seas and mandates."

This is how my prophet would speak to the vanquished Germans, to all the vanquished who lost their power but who found their heart — if I were a god and no a writer for newspapers.

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EDITORIALS

THE CLOAK MANUFACTURERS OF CLEVELAND

In the human body there are a few organs which in the prehistoric times discharged certain functions essential to the life of the organism. But with the evolution of man from the primitive, with the changes wrought in his mode of life by his acquisition of the arts of cultivation of the soil, of cooking, building of dwellings, etc., the function of these organs became superfluous. But they are still to be found in the human organism. They are no longer needed there, and if they exert any influence at all on the physiological processes, it is a detrimental influence. They are mainly inert and inactive and as such they are harmless. But when they do become active they must be eliminated from the body by surgical processes, for their activity is detrimental to the social organism, in this respect, is not unlike the human body. Also there we find superfluous, antiquated forms that no longer have a reason for existence. These social appendices, when they become active, constitute a menace to the existence of the social organism, and the only way to save the latter from a catastrophe, in such cases, to perform a surgical operation and eliminate these useless left overs.

In the cloak industry some of the Cleveland cloak manufacturers are playing the part of such superfluous appendices. While the cloak manufacturers of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati and many other cities have progressed so far that it does not even occur to them to question the importance and necessity of a union for the wage workers; while the cloak manufacturers throughout the country have already come to realize that the time is past when they could deal with their workers individually; that from now on they must treat with the union on all matters pertaining to their employees as such; that collective bargaining is the only form which their dealings with their employees can under the circumstances, assume, there still remain a few manufacturers at Cleveland who are behind the times and are not aware of the necessity of "new" methods, which are not new any longer.

In their backwardness they cannot see of what good a union is to workers, why workers are to belong to a union at all. And when a representative of the cloakmakers' Union visits them they pretend to be surprised that there is such a species in existence. With touching naïveté they argue that if the workers want something of them they should not the workers themselves come and say so! What is the good of this new-fangled creature, the union representative?

But if the silly workers insist on a union, the Cleveland manufacturers, in the interests of domestic peace, are willing to grant them their absurd wish. More-

over, they are even willing to go as far as providing meeting quarters for a union. Nay, they are willing to do even more than that. They are ready to assist their workers not only in financing their silly enterprise, the union, but also in managing it. They are ready to assist them with wise counsel, to guide and direct the choice of their officers and their conduct. And if the workers will still insist on the new fad called collective bargaining, the manufacturers, in fatherly tenderness, will agree also to meet committees of their shops from time to time. They are willing to grant all that, but they cannot persuade themselves to commit the folly of treating with strangers, outsiders, who describe themselves as representative of a cloakmakers' union.

Such is the prehistoric species of cloak manufacturer that Cleveland may boast of.

But the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has struck root in Cleveland none the less. The employers failed to convert an appreciable number of cloakmakers to their antediluvian views. In spite of the magnanimous offer of the employers to build a union for their workers, the latter, in their overwhelming majority, have joined the cloakmakers' union of Cleveland, the union led by "foreigners" and "outsiders," the union affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Yes, it is a fact, that these "foreigners," these "outsiders" are quite at home in Cleveland, and that a conflict is imminent and near between the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union and the Cleveland manufacturers.

Let us here state briefly the history of the struggle the International has been waging in Cleveland.

After the great cloakmaker strike in New York in 1910, when the cloak manufacturers capitulated and signed the famous "protocol," the International cast an eye on several other cities, Cleveland among them, with their antiquated cloak manufacturers who decided that even if New York goes topsy-turvy they would have none of that union stuff in their blessed shops.

The struggle lasted several weeks. It was one of the hardest the International had ever waged. It cost the Union tens of thousands of dollars; it cost the manufacturers millions. But the latter came out victorious.

The manufacturers thought, of course, that their victory was a permanent and final one. But they were mistaken. The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland survived its defeat. The work of organization and fortification was carried on quietly, and when the Union again entered the arena a year ago it scored a considerable degree of success.

This came as a shocking surprise to the manufacturers. And

due to the peculiar war conditions, the government found it necessary to side with the Union, so that the manufacturers could not help but yield.

But their concessions, it seems, were made with the idea of returning to the "good old times" as soon as conditions would permit it. And, indeed, as soon as the war came to a close the manufacturers began backing out. Now they are again mouching their moth-eaten objections against unions and union leaders, objecting to any sensible New York manufacturer of cloaks would be ashamed to utter. By these decrepit arguments they hope to regain their lost positions. But the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Cleveland is determined not only to keep the conquered positions at every cost but to capture new ones. In fact the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Cleveland is firmly resolved to gain all the advantages now enjoyed by the Cloakmakers of New York, Boston, Baltimore, etc. But judging by the nature and temper of the Cleveland cloakmanufacturers, an open clash is imminent, if these conditions are to be won.

This time the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has the whip in hand and will surely come out the victor. It is true that a few of the Cleveland manufacturers are still as rich and as stubborn as they were a few years ago, when the first match of strength took place, but it is equally true that since then conditions have changed greatly in favor of the cloakmakers and that their present forces are immeasurably superior to those of a few years ago.

A few years ago, the Cloak Makers' Union of Cleveland, was really weak in every respect. It was weak in its finances and weaker still in the mental state of its members. Most of the Cleveland Cloak Makers did not realize at that time the full significance of the struggle. The International though strong and energetic was just passing out from its state of infancy. It was in the process of growing but was not yet grown up. Also the times were different then. The International was practically alone in its great struggle. The general labor movement rendered it little aid. Still less came forth from the outer world known as public opinion.

The present situation is quite different. The Cleveland Union is itself a mighty organization of workers, conscious of their aims who learned from experience how indispensable their union is to them.

The Union is directed by tried and true leaders like M. Perlstein and many others who have never for a moment abandoned the preparations for a new struggle, which they knew was imminent.

The International has come but of its many battles fought and won, one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, and it will no doubt throw in the full weight of its resources in the coming Cleveland struggle as it has done in New York and other cities.

In the course of the last few years a great change has also been wrought in public opinion, and there is not the least doubt that the latter will this time be entirely on the side of the Union and against the manufacturers.

Under these circumstances the feudalist manufacturers of Cleveland will surely be defeated in spite of all their millions. If they were not so backward, that their themselves realize that their

"ideals" can have but one fate—annihilating defeat. But they are none so blind as those who would not see. The impending strike of the Cloak Makers will serve as the eye-opener for them. This time the Cloak Makers will never stop before victory is complete, before the coterie of unseeing cloak manufacturers is made to bite the dust.

THE CAP MAKERS ON STRIKE

The general strike of the cap makers for week-work, 44 hour week, and a minimum scale of wages is something of a surprise in New York. Not that the capmakers' Union has not grown up to these radical demands. On the contrary it has the reputation of the vanguard of the Jewish labor movement. But since, during the last few years, it has won all its demands without a strike, it was believed that also this time the cap manufacturers would realize the futility of opposing the just demands of the well organized capmakers.

But the cap manufacturers could not persuade themselves to accede to such radical demands. Last Friday the struggle broke out.

It goes without saying that the cap industry of New York is totally paralyzed and that it will continue to be so until the manufacturers yield. Perhaps the manufacturers did nothing to prevent the strike in the hope of making capital out of the dispute of the Capmakers' Union with the A. F. of L. But to their misfortune and great chagrin, the dispute is about to be settled. At the convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City a resolution was adopted to put an end to the civil war which had been on for some time. But even if such resolution had not been passed at the convention, the manufacturers would not be at a greater advantage. It is difficult to believe that the American Federation of Labor would become a scab agency for the New York cap manufacturers.

Whatever the reason, the calculations of the cap manufacturers prove to be all wrong. Many of them are ready to settle with the Union, and we do not doubt that before long the body of the manufacturers will capitulate and the cap makers' Union will have won for its members, conditions which constitute another step in the great forward march of intelligent organized labor.

A GREAT TAILOR VICTORY

It affords us particular pleasure to note here the recent achievement of the Amalgamated in gaining a minimum wage for the tailors. Our pleasure is particularly great because just as the International emulated the Amalgamated in demanding a 44 hour week; so the Amalgamated learned from the International to demand and gain a definite minimum wage for all tailors. Such mutual helpfulness is indeed a hopeful feature of our labor movement.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

A PAPER PRESENTED TO DELEGATES
OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
By BASIL M. MANLY,
Joint Chairman, National War
Labor Board

(Concluded from last week)

EFFORTS TO REDUCE WAGES

And yet with the people, and particularly the workers in this state of exasperation as a result of their daily struggle with an unjustly inflated cost of living, attempts are already being made by selfish and foolish employers to reduce wages. Sometimes these attempts to reduce wages are made directly, but far more often by the device of shutting down the plants for a short period to repair the ravages of high speed war production and then employing new men at reduced rates, and the burning shame of it is that, in many instances these new men who are being hired at reduced wages are our soldiers, the gold striped veterans of the great war, who return to America ignorant of the new wage levels and are easily made the dupes of unscrupulous and unpatriotic employers.

There were indications at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers that a concerted movement to reduce wages would be made by a large group of American manufacturers. These people who banded together so sympathetically at the Waldorf Astoria while they concocted their plans for widespread reductions in wages were playing with dynamite, and dynamite is infinitely more dangerous, both to the capitalists and to the public, than all the May Day bombs of the anarchists.

ATTEMPT WILL BE REFUTED

American labor, whether organized or unorganized, will bitterly and effectively resist any such attempt to reduce wages until the price level has dropped far lower than it is today. Labor knows its advantages and it knows now, as it has never known before, its stupendous power. All intelligent labor leaders know, even if the manufacturers appear not to know that for the next generation there is to be a world wide labor shortage and that this shortage is almost certain to be greatest in America. They know that more than seven million men were killed in the war and that even a greater number were incapacitated. They know that there has been virtual no immigration to United States since July 1914, and that there is likely to be little in the years to come. They know that emigrants are leaving the United States in such great numbers that the American Bankers' Association has passed resolutions directing national attention to this phenomenon.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S STRENGTH

Wise men know also that the labor movement has greatly increased its strength in recent years. At least two million men have been added to the ranks of organized labor in America during the war. A million have been organized on the railroads alone and can hope for nothing through the ordinary political machinery. That is the Espionage Law, which has terrorized thousands into, ignominious silence. The Espionage Act was had enough under war conditions. It is infinitely worse to continue it on the statute

books since the signing of the armistice. It will be an outrageous invasion of the most sacred rights of Americans to enact any such legislation to apply to peace times. But I am informed that a minority of the reactionaries of the House and Senate are intent upon the enactment of suppression and oppression more stringent even than the war time Espionage Act. I have faith that President Wilson will veto any such federal legislation. But I see, with equally great alarm, that some of the states have already enacted vicious legislation of this character and I am informed that the predatory interests are determined and have the power to put such bills through the legislatures of perhaps a majority of the states and to secure their approval by the governors of those states.

SUPPRESSION OF FREE DISCUSSION

The suppression of free discussion during a critical period such as we are now entering upon is of the greatest danger to the very life of the nation. There must be a safety valve of free speech and free assemblage if we are to escape the destructive explosions which a policy of suppression and censorship will render inevitable. The present Espionage Act should be immediately repealed and every state should purge its statute books of every such act limiting the rights of its citizens.

Although the possibility of orderly industrial and social progress through our political institutions thus seems to be remote, it is nevertheless possible that we will find other means of reaching the same end. What we need is a national understanding, not of politicians but of people. There is no reason why such an understanding as is necessary to avert the catastrophe which seems to be impending cannot be reached by those leaders who much more directly and truly represent the people than the men who sit in Congress. I mean that through a national conference of the representatives of labor and of capital, with proper representation of those public groups which have no direct affiliation with or dependence upon either labor or capital, an effective understanding can be reached which will provide the means for orderly progress toward better conditions and better relations between all groups of American society.

SAVED BY INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT

This is the method which England was forced to adopt when, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, she was threatened with impending revolution. Lloyd George did not then go to Parliament for a solution. Instead he summoned an industrial parliament made up of several hundred leaders of British industry. Thel reached an understanding and the British revolution was averted.

Some weeks ago the cables carried an intimation that President Wilson contemplated the adoption of some such method of dealing with the industrial situation in the United States. It is true that this was not specifically confirmed by the President's message to Congress, but a message to Congress was obviously no place for the

President to reveal any plans which he might have for such an extra-legal method of procedure.

I do not doubt, therefore, that when the President returns and finds the nation confronted, as it seems now inevitable that it will be, with actual or impending industrial controversies which threaten national stagnation, he will turn to the device which has proved so effective in England and summon, first, a small conference of the outstanding leaders of American labor and the great financiers who control industrial capital, to be followed by a great industrial congress embracing leaders from all industries and from all sections of the country.

DISAGREES WITH PESSIMISM

We are told by pessimists that such conferences and such a congress would result only in endless talk and final disagreement. I cannot accept that view. I cannot believe that the great American financiers are such fools that they will risk the possible destruction

of all that they possess and control rather than make concessions which will satisfy the fair-minded majority who form the strength of the American labor movement. Nor do I believe that the leaders of American labor will put forward such unreasonable demands that an agreement will be impossible. If this congress were to be made up of provincial labor leaders and of employers whose knowledge and interest does not extend beyond the front doors of their own small shops, agreement might be difficult, if not impossible, but if the conference and congress are made up, as I trust they will be, of men accustomed to deal with large affairs in a large way, I am confident that the result will be an understanding and an enunciation of principles and policies far more effective for orderly progress than any legislation.

I love America. I foresee troublesome times confronting her, but I have faith in the American people and am confident that out of the turmoil and disension which are ahead will come a better understanding among all groups and all classes from which will be evolved a life of greater comfort and happiness for the people of America and an enduring basis for that citizenship which alone makes a nation truly great.

The Fourth of July

By N. BUCHWALD

The 4th of July, the political birthday of the American people is the most important national holiday in America. It is a day of noise and fire-crackers not only the street urchins deafen you with their crackers but also many of our prominent politicians. The latter do not for round with crackers but with phrases. Flowery phrases constitute the soul of the official fourth of July Celebration. The American finds no better phrase to characterize a speech abounding in high sounding words and false pathos, than "fourth of July oratory." It has become traditional for personages high in the official world to deliver pompous speeches on that day, and the good natured patriotic citizens consider it part of their civic duty to listen to at least one 4th of July oration.

As is usual in official celebrations, most of the stress is laid on the external, formal side, and the basic principles, the *raison d'être*, are entirely ignored.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence is but a necessary formality in the celebration of the great day.

The readers probably know what the Declaration of Independence stands for. It is a historical document proclaiming the independence and freedom of the United States. But the Declaration of Independence is something more than that. It is an expression of great lofty ideas, of conceptions that in the 18th century were considered radical and even revolutionary. The framers of the Declaration were imbued with the spirit of the French revolution of ideas which preceded the Great French Revolution. The political leaders of the American Revolution stated in the Declaration of Independence not only the grievances against England and the causes that impelled them to rise against their mother land; they stated not only the only their revolution but revolution as such; they were not narrow and chau-

vinistic and sought their freedom not only as Americans but as human beings. That "All men are born free and equal" is the basic tenet of their social ethics.

The modern apologists of the existing system of social and economic inequality find this basic principle of Americanism a great hindrance to the preachings and practices. Historians and politicians seek to interpret it as applying only to political freedom. They vehemently protest that Jefferson did not want this phrase to apply to economic and social conditions.

Still more uncomfortable are these apologists about the clause in the Declaration which states that it is not only the right but the duty of a people to revolt against a misrepresenting government. This part of the Declaration is very difficult to explain away. It plainly declares revolution a sacred duty and not a crime.

It is difficult, indeed, to harmonize such sedition with official political morality.

The radical elements in America have always made use of the Declaration of Independence in defence of their ideals, and to point out that the present rulers do not defend but, on the contrary, violate the principle of true Americanism. It happened on several occasions that radical speakers were arrested for quoting the Declaration of Independence. For the last half century persecutions have been directed against persons who voiced the ideas of the Declaration, that it is the duty of people to revolt against arbitrary government.

But history likes to play pranks. It made this rebellious document the shrine of those who violate and desecrate its cardinal principles. The call to freedom and democratic idealism has come to be used as a pretext for reactionaries to preach the perpetuation of social inequality and political oppression. The fourth of July, the holiday of the revolution has

Labor Items

HUGE TEXTILE STRIKE IN ENGLAND

From England come the news that the cotton mills of Lancashire are closed and over five million spindlers are idle. Workers to the number of 500,000 are on strike. The mill owners say they will make no attempt to run the mills. Arbitration is urged by the labor minister and the differences between the employers and employees will be most likely settled that way.

THEY MAY CHANGE THEIR MINDS

Nashville, Tenn. — On the theory that two and two are five, and can't be changed, laundry employers in this city announce that a trade union in the laundry industry won't work and all unionists must get out.

A short time ago these employees organized and the bosses posted this notice in their plants:

"It has been proven all over the country that unions are not applicable to the laundry business, and to save confusion both to the employer and employee we will not employ any one belonging to the union, and hereby notify all who are now members of the union to either withdraw or turn in their resignations."

HALF WAY RECOGNITION

Washington. — Teachers' unions in the nation's capital are not recognized by the board of education, but through their organizations the teachers have become so influential that the board has authorized the teachers to form a council to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The Teachers' unions nominated members to this council and they have been elected.

NOW THAT WE FIGHT FOR A 6 HOUR DAY

Chicago. — The Acme Steel Goods Company has notified its 100 employees that the eight-hour

come to be celebrated as the holiday of chauvinism.

This year the irony is still more striking. The Freedom of the people will be proclaimed from thousands of platforms; the Declaration of Independence, the great appeal to those who love freedom and hate oppression, will be read before millions. And at the same time thousands of martyrs of free speech will be smarting in dungeons. And those who will read this great document of Liberty, are persons connected with the system that has violated the liberties of the land.

The progressive elements of labor tried to arrange for a fourth of July celebration that would befit the true meaning of the day. They wanted on that day to come out in a mighty protest against oppressions and persecutions raging in the country. They wanted to call a general strike as a protest against the injustice committed against many of the sons of labor and many of its friends. But the politically phlegmatic organization of American Labor refused to sanction such a celebration, and without its sanction it cannot have the needed effect.

Let us hope that the time is near when the fourth of July will be celebrated as the holiday of freedom. At present it is made the occasion for mad revelings of the forces of darkness.

day will be abandoned and that 10 and 11 hours, with eighth hours' pay, will be the rule. To show it will be business as usual, the company laid off half its force. A representative of the United States department of labor is trying to adjust matters.

LIVING COSTS GOIN' UP.

Washington. — Food costs are going up, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the United States bureau of labor statistics. Retail prices of 22 articles in March were 3 per cent higher than in February. Onions increased 40 per cent; cabbage, 23 per cent; butter, 16 per cent; oranges, 14 per cent; coffee and tea, 3 per cent, and five cuts of fresh beef slightly advanced.

A comparison of the year shows an increase of 13 per cent in March, 1919, as compared with March, 1918. During the year onions increased 50 per cent; prunes 27 per cent; rib roast, 25 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak and coffee, 24 per cent each; butter, 20 per cent; plate beef, 21 per cent and chuck roast 22 per cent. Bread was 7 per cent cheaper and navy beans declined 31 per cent.

In a later report the bureau of statistics states that food prices were 2 per cent higher on May 15 last than on April 15. In May of this year the cost of 22 articles of food was 17 per cent higher than in May of last year, and 92 per cent higher than in May, 1913.

KEYMEN GO BACK

Chicago. — S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, declared that the striking telegraphers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies would go back to work.

"The strike was declared off because we are not strong enough to fight the government as well as the companies," Koenekamp said. Koenekamp issued a statement in which Postmaster General Burleson was taken to task for "marshaling the government agencies to fight against the workers, and blame," his party must bear the blame."

With Burleson aiding the companies in the strike, violation of the law against sending telegrams from city to city by trains and through the mails was permitted, he statement declared.

"We have been doubly unfortunate in having to deal with Burleson as a government representative," said the statement.

"The combined forces are too strong for us, but this fight will continue along legitimate union lines. We are not beaten, and we will carry on until our rights are established."

SHOP CHAIRMEN HONORED.

The Cutters of Sherr Bros. of 546 Broadway, N. Y., presented the chairman of their shop Abraham Toove with a gold watch in appreciation of his tireless services for the trade in general and the shop in particular. Brother Toove is to leave his shop mates soon, and the farewell meeting arranged for him, at which Brother Lewin, the manager of the Cutters' Union, presided, was made the occasion for presenting him with this token of recognition on

the part of his grateful shop comrades.

Miss Irma Marino, chairlady of Wollman & Wishkoff, 113 West 31st St., on leaving for her vacation on Saturday, June 28th, was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers and a beautiful box of handkerchiefs by the workers of the shop in recognition of the good work she has done for them.

Miss Marino is also very active in the work of the Italian Branch of the Waimakers' Union, giving a good deal of her time and energy to promote the activities of this branch.

RAINCOAT CUTTERS LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

ALL RAINCOAT MANUFACTURERS IN A VICE BEING NOTICED THAT ON AND AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1919, THE MINIMUM SCALE OF WAGES FOR CUTTERS WILL BE \$39 PER WEEK AND A WEEK'S WORK WILL CONSIST OF 44 HOURS, TO BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

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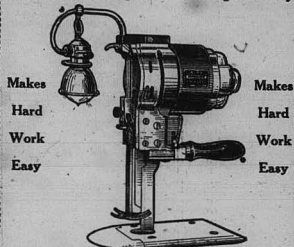
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TAILORS MAKE BIG JUMP

Detroit, Mich. — After a four-weeks' strike the Journeymen Tailors' union reports a sweeping victory. The right to organize is secured, as is the eight-hour day with pay for overtime. Wages for men are jumped from \$20 to \$26 a week to \$30, and women workers are advanced from \$14 and \$18 a week to \$25.

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- Son & Ash,
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- Solomon & Singer,
83 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- M. Altman,
28 West 25th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milius,
130 Madison Ave.
- Goldstein Costume Co.,
129 West 22nd St.
- D. Bendersky,
136 West 21st St.
- M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10.

SPECIAL-GENERAL
Saturday, July 12 — 1 P. M.

CLOAK AND SUIT
Monday, July 1th

DRESS AND WAIST
Monday, July 14th

MISCELLANEOUS
Monday, July 21st

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
at Arlington Hall,
23 St. Marks Place.

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INSPIRED LETTERS FROM UNITY HOUSE VISITORS

Editor of Justice,

Dear Sir:

When a man's happy, he must needs about it to the world. The joy in his system loosens his tongue, and impels him to tell all of his friends how happy he is, and why. Located 1600 feet above sea level, in a little colony in Forest Park, Pa., called Unity House, I am intensely happy. And, being just an ordinary human being, I am building over with desire to acquaint your readers with the cause of my happiness.

I have called this a colony, because in a colony there usually collect people who have a common interest. Analyzing the vacationists here now, I make bold to prophesy that Unity House is destined to become a Mecca for comradely workers, who, while they toil in the shops, dream of "Der Tag" of Universal Brotherhood. To see and live at Unity House for a few weeks makes the coming of "Der Tag" more desirable than ever. Here can be had the luxurious comforts of the city and the untamed beauties of nature. Here can come the tired worker, the soulful poet, the lover of outdoor sport, the dreamer, the perpetual debater, the naturalist — all can come here and find the proper environment for their peculiar temperaments and desires.

For Unity House is blessed with a multitude of virtues. Its particular location is Forest Park, upon which stand twelve spacious houses, grouped about an open square. Every room is large and light, equipped with electricity, carpets, curtained wardrobes, sanitary beds, immaculate linen, window screens, shades and other articles of comfort too numerous to mention. Baked in midst of the carpeted halls, long wide porches, rooms, with hot and cold water; at every house, upon which are a few hundred chairs of every description — rockers, wicker-chairs, plain chairs, of all shapes and sizes.

And a reception room! This room beggars description. It is in the main house, and is divided into two parts. In one stands a Mason & Hamlin grand piano, and in the other is located the registry desk and a U. S. Post Office (Yes, a real U. S. Post Office, with stamps, and postals and periodic incoming and outgoing mails) dozens of beautiful chairs and sofas grace this reception room, clustered about tables and desks for letter writing; pictures on the walls; a large open hearth around which you can gather and sing to the accompaniment of crackling flames and sizzling logs; daily newspapers, both English and Yiddish, with additions and increases to comply with the demand.

A town in itself! When I think of the various buildings and structures here ready to take care of the crowds to come, I cannot picture Unity House other than as a town in itself. Just think of a modern scientific laundry, electrically run; a bakery, a scientific kitchen, a power house, an open air cafe, a candy and cigar store, tennis and basketball courts, swings, summer houses; think of all these things and the reader will know what I mean.

And now for Nature's gifts. For the rower and swimmer there

is the beautiful lake, about fifty rowboats and canoe, seventy-five bathing houses, a pool within the lake for learners, a diving platform, and a professional life-saver to teach and protect. For the naturalist, the dreamer, the poet and the lover, there are the quiet moonlit nights. Just a short walk, and you leave the noise and laughter behind you, to hold communion with nature in her various forms.

Verily the revolution is coming when such a heaven is within reach of the ordinary worker. And surely does the Waist and Dressmakers' Union deserve commendation for acquiring this place. I am almost ashamed to speak of the money charged for board — \$13.50 per week — yet, when I realize that the purpose of Unity House is co-operation, not profit, I can understand. It is a privilege to come here. I personally consider myself highly fortunate.

The refreshing air and wholesome plentiful food will not only build me up physically, but will give me a picture of what can be, and will spur me on to greater efforts for the final emancipation of the working class. I need not urge my comrades to come here. I must however, caution them to register in time, for the summer is short and the capacity of even Unity House, great as it is, is limited.

Fraternally,
BENJ. GREENBERG.

Dear Editor:

I am disappointed with myself and my habit of picking flaws. When I read the description of the waistmakers' estate I inwardly congratulated myself upon my infallible instinct of discounting any piece of writing, however well done, for the object and motive of the writer. And on my way to the Unity Resort I was busy drawing a mental sketch of the estate in which everything, from the physical dimensions to the non-material properties, was reduced at least 50 per cent "to allow for commendable but certain exaggeration." (I even had this phrase ready and was proud of it).

I received the first rude shock miles before I reached the place. It was the luck driver who in a matter-of-fact tone of voice, and without suspecting that he was dealing hard blows to the pride of his customer, informed me that the Forest Park Hotel which had been bought "by some kind of a club" was a "big chunk of land, with a lot of out-buildings, a big lake and everything." The word "club" used to designate the new owners of the place, the Ladies' Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, convinced me beyond all hope that I had been wrong and the person who had described the Unity Resort for the reader's edification had not exaggerated matters. I was a bit hurt but I was glad. And with the fickleness of a child, which more than I know not how, I plunged into an enthusiastic mood. I drew wild, hyperbolic pictures of it. I was burning with impatience to reach the Unity Colony.

They say it is 700 acres. May be. No, not maybe. It is so. For I have seen the maps. In my mind

dering through college courses I once strayed into a surveying course and stuck there several months. I know what a map is. No mistake. It is 700 acres, every bit of it. Yet I could not bring myself to believe that there were only seven hundred acres in this stretch of land. To me it looked like a small edition of infinity. Acres or no acres the place looked endless in all directions.

There is something cruel in bringing a city dweller to a spot like this. At first I felt so about myself. I was actually distressed because my legs could not follow my eyes fast enough. I wanted to be everywhere at the same time. To choose one spot meant to abandon, for the moment, all others, and that was painful. I climbed the house with the tower, and I was sorry I did so. For the land in all its manifold splendor lay before me, luring, enticing, calling, drawing. From a distance the lake looked like one of those fairy waters where mermaids frolic or where princesses, changed by the magician into swans, live in sad yet sweet captivity. The boats on the lake, with the rhythmically raised and lowered oars easily become transformed in your imagination into fantastic beings flapping their wings against the water.

By sheer exertion of will power you tear your eyes away from this fascinating sight only to cast them upon one equally if not more fascinating. The woods that stretch in all directions have in them something of the rugged beauty of the primeval. You recall Jules Verne, Cooper, Kipling,

and you people these haunts with phantoms of fiction, with mighty spirits of the living world that is not man.

It is delightful to wander thru the estate and experience the thrill of fear lest you go astray. Of this there is really no danger, for all the innumerable paths of the woods are so mysteriously arranged that sooner or later they bring you to the civilized part of the estate — the huge circle of quaint houses, the boat-house, or the sporting grounds.

But if you want to play you have all the opportunity. Nooks and groves and thickets are abundant. There is no place like the Unity estate for quiet seclusion with your favorite book or — we are all sinners — with your favorite friend.

I hate to talk about food, and rooms, and linen. Of course, you are fed as if for slaughter, and your room awes you with its linens. But what is that compared with the living beauty of the place! What is that compared with the magic splendor of the starry night!

The chaste, virgin earth lies in her beautiful repose and the myriad eyed heaven is lost in rapture, in yearning and adoration. How it loves the earth in her nocturnal splendor! How its glittering eyes feast on her slumbering verdure!

And as you gaze at heaven and earth wrapped up in the mystery of night, your soul becomes permeated with the spirit of the pagan, with the ecstasy of the primeval worshipper.

Well, dear editor, I feel you are growing impatient at my ravings, so I'll quit.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours,
T. J. B.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT UNITY HOUSE

HEDWIG REICHER READS — NITKE PLAYS — FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS CELEBRATE OPENING

The Fourth of July is being celebrated at the Unity House with unparalleled enthusiasm. A great throng has gathered together for the festivities that will mark the opening of the new house. In addition to the two hundred members who are staying at the house are another hundred who have come out to be present at the opening. These together with over a hundred guests from outside locals and from the literary and artistic world make a larger family than has ever been gathered together at any Unity House before.

Local 15 which has just opened its own house is sending a delegation to carry its greetings to its sister locals. The New York locals are well represented as well as the General Executive Board. Among the outside guests are Mr. and Mrs. Shalom Asch, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Vlader, Morris Rothenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Yanofsky, Morris Winchewsky and others.

An interesting program has been prepared for the festivities. The chief point of interest is the beautiful Hedwig Reicher who with her father Emmanuel Reicher is founding the Workmen's Theatre. Artists in their work, revolutionists in their spirit the Reichers bring to the Unity House a

warm enthusiasm for the labor movement, to which they have dedicated their art. Miss Reicher is giving again to the Unity family the same beautiful impressions that she did last year in Overlook Mountain when after her marvelous Bading of David Pinski's Bathsheba the throng of waistmakers present crowned her with mountain laurel and carried her on their shoulders in triumph. Our great woman's union claims as its own this great woman.

A fine concert has been provided with Vda Millhold and Lucy Toretzka as the singers, Maurice Nitke at the violin and Mollie Bernstein at the piano.

The times at these festivities have been unforgettable, the atmosphere of fairyland at night when the lights twinkle around the central green, illuminating the walks, the broad porches, the lofty and spacious rooms so that Nature and Art meet unperceptibly together. A luxurious sense of ease, of space, of comfort and joy pervades the scene. And down below the beautiful lake lies in the moonlight mirroring the placid sky in its depths. Far out here with music in the air, with joy in the heart the vision of a better world for the workers has become indeed a reality. Unity House is truly, as Shachna Epstein once named it — the Socialist Island.