



# JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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## Cleveland Cloak Situation

Theoretically the cloak industry of Cleveland is still in the sweet embrace of peace, but there is a great accumulation of inflammable war material under the surface, and open warfare seems to be a matter of days if not hours.

The martial spirit of the workers was particularly manifest last Tuesday at the hearing held by the government committee which Secretary of War Baker had appointed during the last strike in Cleveland to adjust all differences that might arise between the employers and the Union.

The hearing was held in New York at the club of the New York Bar Association. The International was represented by B. Schlesinger, president and M. Pearlstein, vice president, and a committee of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union.

The Manufacturers' Association was represented by the prominent cloak manufacturers of Cleveland, Messrs Black and Prints and Mr. Frankel, their counsel. Major Robinson and Mr. Macklin were there as referees. A few press reporters were also present.

The hearing was an interesting one. It was not really a hearing but a damaging arraignment of the referees on the part of the union representatives.

B. Schlesinger stated quite openly that the referees, in his opinion, had not done their duty; that on several occasions they had made awards without previously consulting the workers' representatives; that their awards had often been made months after the disputes had been submitted before them; that most of their awards had been made in favor of the manufacturers; that in the few instances when the awards had been in favor of the workers the manufacturers had simply refused to abide by them and the referees had failed to take action against them.

There are at present three strikes conducted in Cleveland against three firms, and the sole demand in these strikes is that the manufacturers abide by the decision of the referees.

B. Schlesinger, as representative of the International, said that if the referees still considered themselves as such, and if their function had not ended with the termination of the war, they must at once inquire into the real cause of these three strikes, and should they find that the cause of these strikes had been correctly stated by the representatives of the Union, they must see to it that the manufacturers carry out the awards. Only then would the workers return to their shops.

The president of the International also urged that a more efficient machinery be established to handle various problems with-

out undue loss of time.

But the referees, together with the manufacturers' representatives, insisted that the workers must first return to work, because they had no right to go out on strike to begin with. And if the manufacturers are at fault the referees would look into the matter when the workers would end this strike.

Schlesinger stated emphatically that he would never agree to such an arrangement; that he could not, if he would, advise the workers to pursue such a course; that the workers' patience reached the snapping point.

Mr. Black and Major Robinson tried to interpret this position of Schlesinger as a case in which the president of the International

refused to submit a dispute to arbitration. But Schlesinger had no difficulty in proving that the International had never rejected arbitration, but, on the contrary, always demanded it. He was highly pleased, he said, that Mr. Black suddenly became an ardent follower of the arbitration principle. As to himself he had been one for a long time, but he believed in arbitration that arbitrates.

At this point the so-called hearing ended.

It seems thus that the long expected general strike of the Cleveland cloakmakers will be called in the very near future. On the other hand it is obvious that the manufacturers are anxious to prevent a strike, and in spite of the fact that the hearing brought no

results, it is possible that at the last moment, realizing that the workers have a strong case against them, they will agree to abide by the award and thus avert a general strike.

There is, therefore, still one chance left for a peaceful solution of the Cleveland cloak situation, but it is one chance out of a hundred.

As we go to press we learn that the situation has cleared up considerably. At the request of the Union the referees invited Judge Mack to act as their chairman, and next Monday he will already be at Cleveland. The Union agreed to send the workers back to the shops, for with Judge Mack as chairman a just award is assured.

## Joint Board Again At Work.

On Wednesday, May 14, when the general strike of the cloakmakers was called, the New York Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union ceased to function as the directing body of the cloak makers and transferred all its powers to the General Strike Committee.

On July 1 the General Strike Committee held its last meeting at the Central Opera House and officially declared the strike in the New York Cloak industry at an end.

I. Fineberg, chairman of the Joint Board, presided. Brother Morris Siegmán and also Brother Fineberg addressed the meeting, and in words ringing with pride and enthusiasm they extended their thanks, on behalf of the Union, to the members of the General Strike Committee for their splendid work during the strike. The strike was officially declared at an end, and the members of the General Strike Committee were urged to exert all their influence to the end that the workers in the shops guard scrupulously all of their recent gains.

The meeting as a whole was marked by a spirit of pride and jubilation.

With the dissolution of the General Strike Committee the Joint Board automatically enters into its former functions and regains its former powers and jurisdiction.

On Saturday, July 12, the Joint Board will hold its first meeting after the strike, and will resume the direction of the affairs of the Union.

The strike is all over. There still remains two or three hundred cloak makers out of work. These are the workers of the tiny shops with which the Union, by the new agreement, cannot treat, because they have not the required num-

ber of machines. These workers are paid their regular strike benefits, and the Union will continue to pay them until they find work in larger shops.

The offices of the Union are again working on their pre-strike footing with the changes made necessary by the new conditions in the industry.

In the course of the last week the Board of Directors of the Cloak Makers' Union held their first after-strike meeting and adopted a number of plans and suggestions for the good and welfare of the Union. These will be sub-

mitted to the Joint Board at its first meeting, which promises to be an unusually interesting one. Some of the plans aim at strengthening the Union still further and making it an even greater and more impregnable stronghold than it is today. There is no doubt the Joint Board will approve of these plans in so far as they are practicable.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the Joint Board and wish it the greatest measure of success in steering the formidable Cloak Makers' Union to a place of even greater power and influence.

## THE VICTORY OF THE BOSTON CLOAK MAKERS

Many telegrams have been received of late at the office of the International bringing the glad news of victories won by cloak makers in various cities. The cloakmakers throughout the country are eager to gain for themselves the same conditions of work as those won by the New York Cloakmakers' Union. In many instances the employers, realizing the futility of going against the tide, conceded to the demands of their workers without a fight.

Boston is one of the cloak centers that got abreast of New York and Baltimore. The Boston cloakmakers may already be congratulated upon their brilliant victory. They have won all along the line.

As it was to be expected to union wrested from the manufacturers all its demands. The settlement arrived at provides for week work, a 44 hour week, and the following schedule of minimum weekly wages:

Cutters ..... \$40  
Skit Cutters ..... \$35

Skirt Operators ..... \$45  
Cloak Pressers ..... \$40  
Bottom Pressers ..... \$37  
Finishers ..... \$35  
Basters and Tailors ..... \$35  
Button Sewers ..... \$30

The concessions also include double pay for overtime work, 3 legal holidays a year with full pay, and a strictly "closed" shop.

The manufacturers also agreed to furnish cash security as a guarantee of their good faith in carrying out the provisions of the new agreement.

The strike in the association shops is completely settled; but against the independent shops it is still on. The Union is bent on organizing the entire industry, and it is safe to predict that before long it will achieve its task. The cloakmakers working in the independent shops of Boston will soon share in the common victory.

Good for you, Boston Cloak Makers!

# THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

## PRESIDENT WILSON BACK

For six months America was virtually without a President. Some believe that America was none the worse for it. Others, again, are of the opinion that the country suffered considerably on account of that; that if President Wilson had been here, the forces of reaction would not be raging so furiously; that all the political prisoners would have long been released; that he would prevent the campaigns of slander and incitation against "foreigners" and would prevent the unceremonious violations of constitutional guarantees, of the freedom of speech and assembly. Something would also have been done to check the unscrupulous profiteers. In this sense, the Wilsonians argue, America has lost a great deal during the months of the President's stay in Paris.

It is difficult to say which opinion is correct. The question will be answered in the next few weeks. It will then be seen what the President will have accomplished after his arrival. The Wilsonians will be justified in their opinion if the President will set about fighting the wrongs that have been committed against democracy during his absence.

In the meantime, judging from newspaper reports, Wilson cannot spare the time to clean out all the rubbish that has accumulated during the absence. For the time being, all his attention is taken up by one object in view—to prevail upon the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty as soon as possible.

This is the main thing with him now, and all the rest is non-essential. He has sacrificed too much for the realization of his ideal of the League of Nations not to be prepared for further sacrifice. It is said in some quarters that he sacrificed his fourfold points to win Clemenceau over to the idea of the League of Nations. He will therefore surely not let "trifles" stand in his way of achieving his goal.

At the time of the present writing President Wilson has not yet made his speech in the Senate in which he will defend his achievements at Versailles. We cannot judge of the impression it will produce upon the Senators opposed to the Peace Treaty of a part. So far President Wilson made only one brief speech at Carnegie Hall in which he expressed his happiness at having at last returned home. Only incidentally he said that the Peace concluded was a just one; that, if observed and carried out, it would make the world secure against further bloodshed.

He also hinted in a few words that the trouble with his critics is that they are not far-sighted enough; that they are too much absorbed in things immediate and material; that they are not responsive enough to the voices of their neighbors.

These, of course, are all beautiful words of which President Wilson is the acknowledged master. He surely has not lost his power of eloquence during his stay in Europe; but these, after all, are mere generalities which do not meet the objections of either the radical or the conservative critics of the Peace Treaty. The President will probably soon come out with his arguments. One

thing is certain that the task of steering the Treaty through the Senate will not be an easy one. The President is reported to be planning a tour through the country to appeal directly to the people, thus making propaganda on behalf of the peace Treaty and forcing his opponents in the Senate to adopt it as it stands.

But so far his opponents are as resolved in their opposition to the Treaty as ever. They maintain that the League of Nations is a society not to maintain Peace but to breed wars.

There is no doubt that the struggle in the Senate will be an intense one, and it is difficult to predict who will emerge the victor.

## WILHELM AGAIN IN THE LIME LIGHT

Lloyd George has announced recently that the "Big Four" decided that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, ex-Kaiser of Germany, be brought to London before an international court to be tried for his past offences. The place of the trial, it seems, was not a subject of much debate among the "Big Four." It is said that at one of their meetings Lloyd George asked: "Does anybody object to Wilhelm's being tried in London?" and since nobody objected, it was understood that London was to be the scene of trial. But it seems that the English people are not at all anxious about having the trial in London. When a member of the House of Commons asked Bonar Law whether he knew that nobody was particularly anxious that the Kaiser be brought to London, the question was vigorously applauded by all parties in the Parliament.

The same is true of the English press. Doubt is expressed whether it was wise to arrange for the trial at all and particularly whether London is the best place for it.

The man in the street asks: "What are the specific accusations against Wilhelm?" If he is charged with a crime, why are promises made beforehand that he will not be condemned to die? If his offences are only of a political nature why extradite him from Holland? Who will be his judges and prosecutors? What effect will the trial have on Germany, whatever the verdict? Is it wise now that peace has been concluded, to reopen the question as to the responsibility for the war?

The radical German newspapers see in the trial of Wilhelm, who is altogether out of the lime light in Germany, a chance for him to emerge once more and become a world figure with a martyr halo. This, the Vorwärts thinks, will greatly aid German reaction. The Junkers who have been silent until now, have again raised their heads and are making vows to defend their Kaiser. Bethman-Holweg, Hindenburg, and Wilhelm's sons have each in turn offered to stand trial instead of the ex-Kaiser. In this way Wilhelm has again become the hero of the day and it is for this reason that many are of the opinion that it would be well for the Dutch government to refuse the demand of his extradition. Under the circumstances, it would be the best expedient.

## AND THE REVOLUTION HAS NOT COME

This has become a topey-turry word. In the past it was the young revolutionists who would announce the coming of a revolution, and the people never took them seriously and continued in the daily tasks. In our days it is the greatest opponents of the revolution who sound the alarm of the coming of the revolution, of invasions of Bolsheviks, Anarchists and I. W. W.s, who are bent on upsetting the present order of things.

Such a revolution has been predicted for the last few weeks by the entire American press.

Even the exact day of its coming has been foretold. It was to be the 4th of July, when the American people celebrate their independence won through a revolution. It was upon this day that a revolution was to come and destroy the American government and American independence.

The newspapers, wrote about the things that were to happen on the 4th of July, and so shuddering were they that the readers were in a state of mortal fear. To make things appear even more frightening, it was decided to guard all buildings that may incur the wrath of the revolutionists, to protect churches, court-houses, and prominent persons against the planned attack of the enemies of the world.

And, indeed, on the 4th of July, the entire police force and militia were mobilized for the great struggle.

But to the chagrin and disappointment of the champions of civilization, this 4th of July has been one of the quietest. The only explosions that occurred were those of fire crackers set off by children. It was in vain that the police were roasting in the tropical sun. In vain that the militia made ready to charge. No Bolsheviks, no Anarchists, no I. W. W.s were to be seen or heard, and America with all her institutions remained intact.

The press, one might think, was burning with shame after its bluff failed so miserably; but our press has no such habits. It is never ashamed. It granted that nothing happened on the 4th of July, but this was because all precautions had been taken. If it had not been for the police and the militia there would surely have been a revolution and bombs would have exploded by the thousands. The streets would have been covered with dead and wounded. The warning of the press saved civilization. The skeptical public may ask: "You saved us from the great menace on the 4th of July, but who saved us from the same menace on July 5th, 6th and the following days when the police forces were engaged in their normal tasks?" But the press is not disturbed by such possibilities for the public is not over-inquisitive. It swallows worse things than this, and it would be silly to be ashamed before such a public.

## SITUATION IN ITALY CRITICAL

The situation in Italy is reported to be critical. The disturbances, it seems, were caused by the unbearably high cost of living and the people wreaked their indignation upon food stores, sackings and plundering everything that came to hand.

But these food riots have also a political background. In many instances, the rebels established

Soviets, after the Russian fashion, and assumed political control of the affected provinces.

The government does all in its power to check these uprisings. It sent troops to Florence and other cities, with a result that many workers were killed and wounded.

The government has become quite alarmed as a result of these food riots, and wherever the workers had not seized the power into their hands, it issued orders to reduce the prices of food stuffs to a considerable degree. But it seems that these orders have not calmed the people at all. It is reported that in a few days Italy will be in the throes of a general strike. The advice from Italy state that in many places, especially in central Italy, the Socialists and other radical elements are in full control of the situation. In many instances the constituted authorities have voluntarily transferred their powers to Socialists, syndicalists and anarchists.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE

Acting on the decision of the convention at Southport, England, the Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation of France issued a statement that an international labor demonstration is planned for July 21st and that all work would be suspended throughout France and Italy for that day. The object of the demonstration is to stop armed intervention in Russia; to bring about an early demobilization of the army; to re-establish all constitutional guarantees; to bring about a complete amnesty and, above all, to proclaim war against the unbearable cost of living. Similar threats were also made in Italy, but it seems that a general strike will break out in that country before the date stated.

## AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION

The National League for the Release of Political Prisoners is calling a mass convention in Chicago to take place on September 25, 26, 27, 28th.

The chief question before the convention will be:

1. To regain the political and civil rights of Americans—the rights of free speech, press and assembly.

2. The immediate release of all persons under indictment or sentence because of their political opinions, industrial activities or religious views.

The league has invited the representatives of various organizations to attend the convention. It believes that no local organization can cope effectively with the reactionary policies that were foisted upon the people by a small group now in control of federal affairs. To make the campaign against these more effective, a national organization comprising many organizations has been founded. Each organization may send one delegate to its every 300 members. Requests for credentials and money contributions may be made at the following address:

Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes,  
Room No. 25, 138 N. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

## THE CAP MANUFACTURERS STILL BARGAINING

The strike of the cap makers still continues. The cap manufacturers still expect to force a re-

(Continued on page 7)

# IN CLEVELAND

By M. PEARLSTEIN

## THE CLOAKMAKERS ARE READY

When the present issue of the Justice will be before the readers the cloak situation in Cleveland will have been crystallized one way or another: either the conferences between the Union and the manufacturers will have made substantial progress or a strike will have been called.

The present mood of the Cleveland cloakmakers is a surprise even to me, an old timer, familiar with the affairs and spirit of the cloak makers. Never before in the history of the city has there been so much enthusiasm for a strike; never before has the cloak maker of Cleveland been so eager to settle his grievances by a finish fight. I will not exaggerate things by saying that the cloak makers will be disappointed if the situation is cleared up without a strike. There is altogether too much resentment among them at the mode of action pursued by the manufacturers. The cloakmakers are still in the shops, but they are uneasy and impatient. They are plainly anxious to quit—in order to return later under better conditions.

The towering cloak manufacturers such as Messrs. Black and Harry New have already come to realize that their workers are in anything but a conciliatory and submissive frame of mind, but they still persist in making their kind paternal speeches and lectures, hoping against hope that the method will work also this time. This miserable attempt at "propaganda" among the cloakmakers had the effect of rousing them still more to the realization

that the Union is their only true friend and the strike their only effective weapon. The manufacturers are plainly nervous. They feel that he ground is slipping from under their feet. One strong push—and they will either regain their balance and reason or come down in a fatal crash. We are on the eve of the realization of one of these possibilities.

## FIRM WANTS TO CHARTER A UNION

The firm of Printz-Biederman is kindly publishing a monthly sheet for its employees. The name of this gem of lofty journalism is "Printzpieces". The latest issue of this publication in which the firm put "Prints" into principles, informs us that the "House", the governing body of the employees, kindly guided by the heads of the firm, voted that "the chairman should appoint five representatives to serve on a special committee to look up this question of organization. They are to submit its findings to the employees. The following members were elected: Mr. Frank Kocar, Mr. Louis Koranda, Mrs. Hoag, Miss Jennie Koral and Miss Hayes.

"A letter from the Ladies Garment Workers, addressed to the workers of The Printz-Biederman Co., which had been distributed to the workers as they were leaving the factory several weeks ago, was read to the members of the House. In this letter one of the things said was 'The Bonus System makes your life shorter, the Bonus makes you lose your health and happiness.'"

"The Chairman told all the mem-

bers that every one must express themselves freely on this question. He also stated Mr. A. Prints is willing for the employees to choose several doctors outside to come into the factory and make a thorough investigation of our working conditions and to have every operator examined to see if there is any truth in the above charges. Whatever decision these doctors make the management will abide by all their rulings. Instead of the question being settled at this meeting, members of the House will wait a week to find out how all the employees feel about it."

Our wise cloak manufacturers may rest at ease. Their agents and fake-union experts will fix the "House", and the decisions on the question will not be displeasing to the owners.

## OUR TELEPHONE GIRLS

Cleveland is a city of inventive employers, and the cloak manufacturers have no monopoly on inventive genius.

Our hello girls have launched an organization campaign, and within a period of 3 weeks 1,400 of them embraced the creed of trade unionism and began demanding better conditions of work, hinting at a strike as a potential weapon.

The heads of the Bell Telephone Company became infuriated and began firing their employees one after the other. But realizing the impossibility of discharging their entire force these resourceful employers hit upon a happy scheme. They began arranging joy rides for their girls, and hired a staff of "welfare" workers, who, with zeal and zest, set about preaching on the disgrace of belonging to a labor Union and associating with horrid men who chew tobacco and are always unduly. This scheme having failed, the Telephone ma-

nagers fell upon their last resources. They brought down a "beau" from Chicago, the handsomest man in the country, and this "beau" was intrusted with a delicate task. He was to hold private meetings with the girls and by the exercise of his charms and powers of persuasion, was to impress them with the folly of joining a union.

I was interested to see this beau from Chicago. He is very handsome, indeed. The telephone girls admit it most cheerfully. But they want better conditions, they say, or they will strike.

The strike idea is not unpopular in Cleveland. Our carmen have recently informed the car companies that they want a wage increase of 12 cents per hour. "Either that or we strike," they said.

Good luck to you say w's.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS PREVENTABLE!

Washington. — Statistics are cited by Roy S. Bonsib, chief of the Division of Safety Engineering, Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor, in a bulletin on safety work, to the effect that 88 per cent of industrial accidents are due to man failure and are not chargeable to machinery at all; and that of 38,000,000 working men and women in the United States, 700,000 each year lose limbs or are laid up for an average of four weeks each, entailing a monetary loss to the wage earners of the nation aggregating at least \$50,000,000.

Mr. Bonsib strongly favors giving illustrated lectures on accident prevention to workmen in industrial plants.

## DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

From the Yiddish of  
A. VOHLNER

It is said that history repeats itself, and perhaps it is true.

We recall that Germany once concluded peace at Brest-Litovsk and that she concluded peace a second time in Paris. . . . Well, does not history repeat itself!

We recall that both at Brest-Litovsk and in Paris a peace was concluded without annexation and indemnities, an honorable, just democratic peace. . . . Well, don't you think history repeats itself!

This is the story told about Brest-Litovsk.

The German general Hoffmann pulled out his sword and cut off a slice of the Russian map, and ordered Russia to pay 9 billion dollars and stipulated that Russia must become economically enslaved to Germany.

And tradition has it that Trotsky stood up at Brest-Litovsk and began firing his famous revolutionary phrases such as "proletariat", "capitalist system", "self-determination", etc, and that the German peace delegates calmed him lovingly as one calms a spoiled child, and they told him that if he would not stop piercing their heads with his horrid yells and would not go to sleep like a good boy, General Hoffmann would come and take away his toy—Petrograd.

This is what happened at Brest-Litovsk. Now see if history has not repeated itself in Paris, only

the other way!

For, don't you see, Germany was told in Paris: "A little boy must not play with colonies, with soldiers and ships. A little boy may put a ship in his nose or a colony in his ear or swallow a soldier—God forbid—and then it will hurt."

And when the little German boy began howling and refused to do what good people told him to, and made a racket about fourteen points and self-determination and such like Trotsky stuff—he was told lovingly "If you don't stop piercing our heads with your yells and don't go to sleep like a good little boy, we will take from you your Berlin and will give you nothing to eat."

This history has repeated itself, with the only difference that this time Germany had a taste of what she had given to Russia at Brest-Litovsk.

And if history does repeat itself, people ask, what are you going to do if Russian bolshevism also repeats itself in Germany! To this we reply: Nonsense! History does repeat itself but it knows what is what. It knows that what is good for a Russian may be fatal for a German, and vice versa. Bolshevism is not made for the Germans. The German himself, his language, his script, his character are different from the Russian.

It is like that Lithuanian Jew said: "The German," said he, "would be a pretty good fellow but for his unintelligible tongue."

I am sure that if you transplanted a few dozen of genuine, juicy Russian words into Germany you would have a social revolution there before long. Change the German script to a more human set of characters and the Germans will become possessed of an insanity, and who knows but we will have a new bolshevist menace.

Really, just look at the German characters—long, thin, pointed. When you look at them for some time you begin soon to feel as if sharp pin points are pricking your brain. And after you become thus hypnotized your body begins assuming the shape of one of those German-Gothic characters, and the result is — an order-loving German.

Really, I mean it. There is a certain magic in these characters. And the same is true of the language.

The language is a source of a nation's strength or weakness, and it is the expression of its character.

For when the German begins a revolutionary sentence he must constantly bear in mind the predicate which comes at the end of the sentence, and in his uneasiness about the predicate he forgets all about the revolution.

And when he gets through with the predicate he becomes entangled in the maze of participles and verbals which he usually throws in for good measure.

And I, therefore, say that the German love of order and other enumerated characteristics are a guarantee that, though history repeats itself, Germany will not become infected with bolshevism.

And then we must remember that the German is efficient. The Russian will undertake anything and will make a botch job of it. But the German is efficient. It takes him long to prepare things properly.

The Russian is ever ready to become a bolshevik even though he does not know what this has in store for him. But the German is different. He will go in for a thing only after a long period of training.

And therefore I do expect no revolutions or bolshevism in Germany, though I believe that history does repeat itself.

In order to establish bolshevism in Germany it will be necessary that placards are posted about it and that the police see to the observance of the orders, and that the philosophers create philosophic systems, and that special barracks are constructed to drill the future bolsheviks.

This is how it must be done in Germany. And therefore I say: History does repeat itself. Proof—Brest-Litovsk and Paris.

But does it mean that after the Versailles peace there will be Leninism in Germany! The Russian is a Russian and the German is a German. And don't steal in to my heart and I wonder:

Does history repeat itself always and under all circumstances?

# JUSTICE

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B. SCHLESINGER, President  
A. BAROFF, Sec'y-Treas.

S. YANOFSEKY, Editor  
B. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

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## EDITORIALS

### THE GREAT AND QUICK VICTORIES OF THE CLOAK MAKERS OF CHICAGO AND MONTREAL

Ours are really remarkable times — the times of airplanes which have obliterated the two great, elemental obstacles — Time and Space.

Event follows event with dizzying swiftness, so that the dream of yesterday, becomes the reality of to-day and the harbinger of the miracle of tomorrow.

The struggles of our International, too, have in them something of the whirlwind force and velocity which are so characteristic of our day. Each new event is greater, more important, more significant than the preceding one. Before you recover from the astonishment of a great happening in the industry, you are dazzled by another brilliant event, so that you pant for breath in your effort to keep up with the rapid flight of events.

Only the other day we received telegrams informing us of strikes that broke out in Chicago, Toronto and Montreal, and before we got ready to write a warm appeal to the strikers and urge them to stand firm and united and defend their rights as workers and as human beings, the president of the International returns from Chicago and brings with him the glad news that the strike in Chicago and that in Montreal have been won in the most brilliant manner.

As proof that he does not deceive himself and us we have not only the wreath of flowers which fairly covers his desk, sent him by the happy victors of Chicago, but also his beaming face. His eyes sparkle with unbounded joy as he recounts the details of the great victories.

And it is not the victory alone, but the swiftness with which it came. Only a week ago the struggle was still in its preparatory stages, and now everything is over, the victory is won.

A time of airplanes, indeed. Like daring air pilots our workers, guided by their leaders, cross the endless oceans undaunted by all the angry forces that oppose them. If thick fogs lie in their path they cut them as if with a knife; if confronted by storm they ascend above or descend below the clouds; but on they fly, ever on, and in two or three days land is reached, complete victory achieved and all that is left to the dazed spectator is to shout hurrah!

This is no flowery rhetoric, my friends. It is the reality, which a short time ago would really have looked like the product of an over-fertile imagination.

Count all our struggles since last January and judge for yourselves if the achievements are not really astounding, especially as compared with our past experiences.

First comes the strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers of New York, which was one of the fiercest and bitterest struggles. It was evidently the last attempt of the employers to break the union; it was obvious that "now or never" was their firm resolve. They had certain reasons to believe that they would emerge the victors. They noticed certain symptoms of impaired solidarity among the workers themselves. They witnessed the birth of a certain "council" in which they quickly recognized their ally. For on one hand it sowed confusion in the minds of the workers and on the other hand it gave the employers a semblance of justification in shouting: "Help, Bolshevism is upon us!" After a bitter struggle which lasted 13 weeks, the manufacturers finally yielded, and now the waistmakers are getting decent wages in their shops and are working under union conditions which only an unbalanced person will find fault with.

No one hears now anything about the discharge question, no one bothers about other questions that were once the cause of so much strife and bad blood. All that the waistmakers know is that they are earning good wages and are working under the best conditions possible with the present order of things.

At the same time other battles are waged and won. The victories of the White Goods Workers, of the Raincoat Makers, the Kimono and Wrapper Makers and the Embroidery Workers follow each other in rapid succession, so that there is hardly time to celebrate them individually.

And then comes the great Cloak Makers' strike with its revolutionary demands of week work, minimum scales of wages, complete control in the shops, etc. A great and long struggle is expected. But the strike airplane flies swiftly, through fog and thru storm, and the great cloakmaker strike is quickly settled.

Has the marvelous strike airplane stopped here? Not at all. It flies on. It visits Baltimore, and a victory is scored; it flies to Boston, and there is victory in Boston; it proceeds westward to Chicago, to the city of injunction judges, to the city where a strike is a crime, and — wonders upon wonders! A few days and all is settled. The workers win all their demands: a 44 hour week, a minimum weekly scale of wages, which, for some crafts in the industry is even greater than in New York.

The same is true of Montreal, where the workers met with defeat only recently, and probably before these lines will be put into type we will hear the same glad news from Toronto.

Is it not really something to marvel at! Of course, these strikes lack in the spectacular elements — split heads, hundreds of daily ar-

rests, need and privation of the workers appealing to Heaven, whence aid has never yet come forth. Those who have a particular liking for such spectacles will probably find our present airplane strikes too prosaic. But is not this very calm and speed of the revolution in the cloak industry the greatest spectacle in itself? Is the revolution the less marvelous because it has been quiet? What miracle is so prevented as to think thus!

For be it known to you that there are no miracles in this world. The great and quick victories are the result of the wonderful preparatory work that was accomplished quietly by the cloakmakers of New York, Chicago, Montreal and all other cities.

Yes, when the Unions came out on strike the manufacturers found themselves face to face with a force which at once impelled them with their own impotence. They realized that it would be nothing short of insanity to enter into combat with such a force — hence the great and quick victories.

But we may point out here another circumstance, which aided in the rapid flight of our airplane. It is the wind from Europe that lent strength to its wings. It is the feeling that now is not the time to dicker with those who hold a too great resistance would have the effect of strengthening rather than weakening the wings of the airplane of Labor. This circumstance accounts in part for our rapid flight.

One way or another, our victories are a fact, which is great in itself and greater still in its consequences not only for the cloakmakers, not only for the Jewish labor movement but for the American labor movement as a whole.

For just as it is certain that England will not remain the sole possessor of great airships and that other countries will soon have just such ships, which will soar over the length and the breadth of the oceans, so it is certain that before long the entire labor movement of the country will "take the air". It will at last rise above the earth with all its petty demands, will ascend to the clouds and above, and whether it will be fortunate in avoiding accidents or no it will reach its great destination.

The cloakmakers are the pioneers of the new times, of rapid, victorious airplane movements. Proud and happy are the pioneers. The trail is blazed, the road is indicated, and the millions will follow it.

### A HONEST ENTERPRISE

We have just returned from the Unity House, where we spent three days, and above all we are surprised at the demonstration of those who spot their eyes upon this wonderful spot and made it their own.

Picture to yourself a mountain 1,600 feet above sea level covered with an impenetrable forest stretching for miles in every direction. In this forest human energy, at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars cleared up a large piece of ground and there erected a number of beautiful, proud looking mansions equipped with everything that civilization has provided for the pleasure of the rich, who seek refuge from the murderous heat of the city during the summer and the nerve wrecking bustle of city life during the winter. Everything to the minutest details has been foreseen there.

On the circumference of a large circle of open land are situated several buildings each with its own beautiful architecture. The houses offer ample opportunities for secluded life or for social gaiety. In addition to the living rooms you find every conceivable hall, a dancing hall, tennis courts, and what not. And the more you examine things the more you are astonished. Here is, for instance, the roofed-over winding path that connects all the houses, so that when it rains you can communicate with the most distant mansion without a drop of rain falling on you. The inside of the houses impresses you with the skill and foresight of the architects who planned them, stretching the improvement of a fashionable apartment is lacking. Electric light, hot and cold running water, bathrooms, carpets, pictures — you find there of everything.

You begin counting the houses and you grow tired — there are so many of them. You walk some distance down-hill and you see before you a wondrous, mirror-like lake which lures you to its cool refreshing bosom.

It is really a kingdom in itself, an estate which only the English kings of the past could afford to give away to their idle lords. And it is upon this kingdom, stretching for hundreds of miles, that the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union had cast its eyes and had the boldness to come into its possession! The owners and the guests of this exclusive estate are no longer the indolent rich, the idle rulers of the earth, but the toiling, forward looking waist makers. "How dared they lift their proletarian eyes to so rich an estate!" you ask yourself in amazement. And still greater is your amazement when you see how easily they adapted themselves to this new life and how easily they move in the surroundings of the rich.

While we have nothing but admiration and high praise for the Unity House we deem it our duty to point out a few things which may, which should be improved. To begin with there is need of more system and orderliness in the management of the place. It is a trifle, but it must not be overlooked. We are sure that in time things will adjust themselves. At the same time the girls have had little experience in managing large estates, in taking care of five hundred persons at a time. But since the waist makers have so vastly surprised us as to their spirit of enterprise, it would really be regrettable if they disappointed us as to their efficiency.

We expect that they will more than make good also on this score.

The readers probably know that the Waist Makers' Union has advanced but little cash in payment of the Unity House. It has become the complete undivided owner of the place the Union will have to raise a considerable sum of money. The management committee has issue \$5 shares, and their immediate sale among the workers is urgent. If each waistmaker bought but one share the estate would become the paid-up property of the Union. It would also be a good idea if every waistmaker contributed a day's wages to the Unity Fund. This would enable the management to clear the first mortgage and begin projected extension work which is planned, with a view of doubling the present capacity of the estate.

In time the Unity Colony will surely be a paying affair. All the

# The Teachers of Your Children

By A SCHOOL TEACHER

As a class we are failures. I am myself a teacher and I count myself as one of the hopelessly incompetent women, who are in the teaching profession to-day. Most of us are not born teachers—and there are precious few of us who are. So they send us to school to be taught. We have much to learn. More than anyone who is not directly engaged in teaching children in the New York public schools can realize. The responsibilities of the teacher are tremendous. She has in her hands the rearing of children. It is her task to develop the children's minds and characters. It is on the teacher that the trend of life of the future generations depends.

So she goes to school to learn what to do with these raw youngsters who are entrusted to her care during eight years of their lives. In these schools, she is taught first and last to be obedient—obedient to her head of department, to her principal, to the district superintendent, to the Board of Education and last but not least, to the illustrious Board of Estimate, which is in control of the purse strings. If you will count over the list, you will find that the teacher has five bosses. Each boss in his turn has another. So the system regulates itself. The highest power begins to worry and nag his inferior, and so it descends through the long line until the teacher is reached. She is, of course, having no one to shift the burden to, finds that it is left entirely to her and the children to do the dirty work for the superiors. To keep the system working smoothly it is absolutely necessary for the teacher to know how to obey. And since she is forced to obey blindly she in turn imposes her will on the innocent children. They are taught, really compelled, to do exactly as the teacher "commands" without any thought of the fitness of the command.

Somewhat the entire attitude of the school is perverse. The teacher assumes that the child is desirous of doing wrong and she is continually on the watch to curb his actions. The same holds true of the relation between the principal and the teacher. The former sees in every trifle a desire on the part of the teacher to violate the law.

There is not even a pretence made to give the teacher a

dairy and vegetable products can be raised on the grounds of the estate. The resort can be extended so as to accommodate not only the waistsmakers but also the members of the other International locals. Under wise management and with the co-operation of the workers this can easily be accomplished.

liberal education. In the common use of the word the teacher is far from an educated woman. Indeed, it is quite the reverse. The mind of the young woman is made into a drilling machine to be used to make drilling machines of the minds of the children. The same facts are hashed and rehearsed until all interest is lost in the knowledge, and you feel only the grind of the work. There are few subjects taught to the teacher that are outside of the curriculum of the elementary public schools. The few that are presented are studied in a superficial way, with no attempt at research. With the result that the average teacher is not prepared to enlighten her pupils from her own source of broad knowledge and understanding. All that she is able to accomplish is to force the playful boys and girls to learn by rote and memorize the three R's and then to pass the examinations.

And finally when the teacher has passed beyond the stage of training and is pronounced fit to assume the control of a class of children, she finds that problems with which she is entirely unfamiliar are confronting her. Indeed, it is a matter of pride with most of the teachers, as soon as they enter a classroom, to throw off all the theoretical training that they received at school, and shift for themselves. Yet again they meet disappointment. They are startled at the bossism that prevails in the school and the class. They have received no preparation for handling such a situation. There is no shop or office that is supervised as constantly as a classroom. There is no worker in the whole industrial system who is so absolutely deprived of exercise of initiative. No school or college turns out so many people that are made to fit into one mould. Every day is a part of the system that is dictated to the teacher by higher authorities. What to teach, when to teach it, how to teach it, is all prepared and given to her pre-digested, to present to her pupils.

There are always orders to obey. Indeed, the entire term program is a series of orders, which it is the teacher's duty to carry out. And these orders are not devised by a group of well-trained, well-educated men, who are striving to cultivate breadth and intelligence in the lives of the American people. The Board of Education and its colleagues seek only to continue the present capitalist system with its stronghold of feeble-minded, dependent servants, which give life to and nourish it. These men are actually afraid to allow the teachers freedom of speech or press. They try even to stifle their thoughts. Liberty in the school would upset the carefully laid plans of the ministers of education. Progress means death to the schools of today. And yet there is no institution in civilized countries that is so powerful as the school. It is there that the ideas, the prejudices, the influence of the pub-

lic are formulated. Any child who has gone through the American schools has his opinions handed to him; and these he accepts. He has never been taught to think for himself in order to form new ones. I myself, having gone through three different branches of the New York schools, find that I must use all my will to destroy the grems of thought that have been fostered and reared in my mind during my school days. And as a class-conscious, enlightened teacher, I feel intensely the narrow and stifling atmosphere of my profession. There are many with me who wriggle and squirm under the despotism we must endure, without a chance of protest. The teachers, as thousands of other workers, must hold on to their jobs. They need their bread and butter, and because of a few other advantages that this profession offers, they remain dumb and suffer. Can you imagine yourself, a sane-minded person, no matter what your political beliefs may be, deliberately perverting facts and implanting lies in the strong and eager minds of your sisters and brothers, upon whom you know the salvation of the world rests? Then perhaps you can realize what we must endure.

And now there is a new plan brewing. Under the plea of Americanizing the schools, the dictators are making slaves of the teachers and fools of the pupils. By Americanization they say that they mean "to explain to the children what the institutions of democratic America mean." Explanation would be a mighty good thing. It would surely lead to radical changes in those institutions and the wiping out of some of them. But nothing is explained. Again a set of ready made orders are sent around to teachers to be obeyed. The truth is perverted and set on your peril, you must believe what is told you. "Black is white," they say, "and if you don't believe me, get out." And this is the hateful duty that the teacher must discharge.

The American Federation of Labor at its last convention at Atlantic City, among other things, found fault with the text-books. They say that the books give false ideas to the children concerning labor by leaving them in ignorance of the existence of labor and its problems. And the text-books are a very important part of the plan of the schools. It is from these books that the children learn. Indeed it is well that many of these young children do not have to experience what the older people are forced to. They must gain their knowledge from the teacher's mouth and from the printed books as they sit in school. The text-books that are used in the public schools pass through a rigorous censorship before they are allowed to become a part of the system. Once there, it is hard to get them out. They are kept long after they have ceased to fit the time and facts. These books present the facts in a sugar-coated flimsy, convenient form, which the children swallow without being aware of it, and without a word of protest from their teacher. All the world lies before them wonderfully green and beautiful. They can not be conscious of the strife and struggle of the classes, they are not aware of the poverty and suf-

fering of the working class. History books just don't mention that. It isn't pretty, or palatable. So the innocent children disbelieve any reports that are not painted in the same colors as their fairy-tale school-books. They consider that the progressive workman is deliberately planning the overthrow of the kind government that gives him his living. These men are "anarchists, who want to kill us with their bombs."

A most striking incident occurred at the end of the term that has just finished. The older children were given tests on the Great War. You may have heard your children talk about it. One or more questions was on Bolshevism. They were asked to tell all they knew and where they had received their information. They have only two possible sources to gain information. One is the parents or friends, and the other—the teachers who were given orders to prepare the children for these examinations. Now see the sneaky plan the authorities devised to "Americanize" the schools.

All the papers were sent to the District Superintendent who keeps them on file. Any teacher who, while correcting the papers, noticed that a child was particularly favorable towards the Bolsheviks was asked to report it to the principal at once. From there it would be traced to the one who had given the facts to the child. So you see that no teacher dared to give the children a fair view of the Russian government, whether she was in favor of it or not.

For the sake of bringing about some reforms the teachers of the profession have organized a union which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Its demands are sane and logical. They want freedom of speech, freedom of assembly. They ask that properly elected teachers be allowed to sit on the Board of Education. They ask for smaller classes and more teachers. Indeed they would want to see a thorough re-organization of the system. True they are not strong enough yet to accomplish radical changes. Perhaps some day all the teachers will awake to the fact that they need to break the chains that are binding them, and cutting them, and will all joint together to raise the standard of the schools to those befitting a free and democratic United States of America.

## GLOOMY VIEW OF LOS ANGELES

Miss Sophie Feider, an active Brooklyn Socialist, now residing at Los Angeles, Cal. writes:

"There is no Socialist movement here in which to bury myself. Land is cheap. Every one owns a house with a flower patch. Old fashioned ideas are implanted with old fashioned houses, and the coming generation will be quite as stupid as the going one. The Chinese and Japanese are segregated; they work for little and propagate such advanced ideas as getting enough to live on. The native Mexicans pass the torch among themselves and keep Socialism near the railway station. The present telephone strike is quite a heroic affair, because my uncle has superfluous energy to dispose of. More patriots turn out to mourn or rather, celebrate old John Barleycorn's fame that there were members in party ever since its founder John Payle (biggest saloon 1'er) is more famous here than can ever aspire to be."

# Labor Items

## DO WE NEED SCHOOLS?

More than one-fourth or 6294, of the 19,546 children between 13 and 16 years of age to whom federal age certificates were issued by the Children's Bureau during law could not sign their own the life of the former child labor names legibly.

In the five states where federal certificates were issued by the Children's Bureau, 18,379 white children between 14 and 16 years were certificated. Only 742 of them had reached the eighth grade in school. Of 1166 colored children to whom certificates were issued, only 40 reached the eighth grade. In other words, 96 per cent of the white children and 91 per cent of the colored children graded certificates had not reached the eighth grade in school. In some states a child cannot secure a work permit until he is 16 years old, unless he has completed the eighth grade. Only 248, or 1.3 per cent of the total number of children certificated, could have met such a requirement, because they alone of the children certificated had attained the ninth grade or higher.

## CHURCH CHANGES VIEWS

The different Church Boards in their conferences are passing interesting resolutions in regard to the economic situation and the labor unrest.

Church opinion is undergoing an interesting development and apparently there is a quickening of sympathy of the Church for the workers and their struggles.

An indication of this is manifest in the following resolution passed by the Eastern Association of the Baptist Church, held in Barnston Quebec, in June. The convention was made up largely of employers and farmers, yet the resolution was passed unanimously:—

### Resolved:

"That this Association record its deep interest in the struggle between employers and labor, now becoming so general and in some instances so critical. This struggle, being as we believe on the part of labor, one for the attainment of certain applications of principles of righteousness and justice. We declare our sympathy with the following ideals: The production of at least the necessities of life on the basis of service rather than of profit. The substitution of the principle of fraternalism for individualism in industry. The keeping clearly before the public, to the end that they may be attained at the earliest possible date, the aims of labor as embodied in the peace terms, namely: the shorter week, the right to organize, and the right of collective bargaining; that work being a divine law of life each should live on the fruits of his own toil and not on the labor of others.

The Methodist Social Service, that institution has adopted the following principles as part of their social reconstruction program:—

"We favor an equitable wage for laborers, which shall have the right of way over rent, interest and profits.

"We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and training in democratic procedure.

"We also favor advance of

the workers themselves through profit sharing and through positions on boards of directorship.

"In the discussion of all such matters we urge all individuals and groups to hold fast the tolerance which comes out of mutual respect and to keep always in mind that the richest source of sound social idealism is the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

"A great majority of the people will agree that most of our social ills are due to the fact that the privileged few control the means of life and are therefore the indirect rulers of the people, in spite of the great fight we fought 'to make the world safe for Democracy'."

## WORKING THE ESPION-AGE LAW

Gradually the espionage law works itself into the thing of terror and tyranny which the wisest liberals predicted. Many radicals, religious and political, have fallen into its net, but so far not one proven enemy of the country. Those who thought at first that the arbitrary power granted to officials and courts by it would be used only against the radical German sympathizers, awoke to find that it made a handy means for plausible frame-ups against organized farmers and workers.

Now the United States district court at New Orleans has found under it for urging his fellow negro railway worker guilty workers to strike for better conditions. The judge charged the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty "if it found the facts bore out the contention of the government attorney that the defendant had hampered the government in the operation of the railroads."

As absurd application of the law, of course! But so is the logic that defends every piece of outrageous injustice. Men in office who are given arbitrary power naturally use it absurdly from the general point of view, but for their own aggrandizement.

—Exchange.

## CANADIAN COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS REPORTS ITS FINDINGS

The commission on Industrial Relations has presented a majority and minority reports to the Minister of Labor; the majority report being signed by Judge T. G. Mathers (chairman), Carl Riordan, Charles R. Harrison, M. P., Tom Moore and J. W. Bruce. The minority report is signed by Senator Smeaton White and Mr. Frank Pauze. The recommendations of the majority of the commission are as follows:

Legislation for an eight-hour day.

State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age.

Establishment of a bureau to promote industrial councils.

Recognition of collective bargaining.

Rights of workers to organize in unions.

Payment of a living wage and the fixing of a minimum wage, especially for women, girls and unskilled labor.

Proportional representation from grouped constituencies.

Public works to relieve unemployment in bad times.

Building of better workers' houses.

Restoration of the fullest freedom of speech and press.

Extension of equal opportunities in education to the children of poor and rich alike.

Organization of joint plan industrial councils and more extensive organization of district and national councils evolved therefrom.

A conference of Federal authorities and provincial Premiers, together with employers and labor men to arrange for uniform legislation all over Canada.

The signers of the minority report recommend:

Establishment of a local court in the mining district of Alberta where disputes might be referred without loss of time, and for the purpose of enforcing the judgments that might be rendered by such court that the Miners' Union be urged to adopt some form of incorporation.

## MILITARISM AND ENGLISH LABOR

There is widespread dissatisfaction with the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress for its meek acceptance of Mr. Bonar Law's "explanation" of the secret strike-breaking document issued to the army, which was revealed in the "Daily Herald". Their decision not to support the suggestion of the Triple Alliance (miners, railwaymen and transport workers) to call a national conference to discuss this matter, together with our whole foreign policy, has provoked the railwaymen to issue a manifesto demanding an immediate meeting of the Triple Alliance, with a view to calling that conference before it is too late to stem the flood of militarism now threatening to swamp the country. The capitalist press pretends to be jubilant over the decision of the police, announced at their huge Hyde Park demonstration last Sunday, to strike "at their own time" and not when the Government had arranged for troops and tanks and aeroplanes and machine-guns to break their perfectly legitimate assertion of the right to have a trade union like any other industry.

Other significant occurrences in the world of labor are the annual

renewal of the Postmen's Federation and the Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association, and the threatened cotton strike. The former is specially important, not only as strengthening organized labor, but also as coming at this moment when all the objections once raised to the industrial combination of postal workers are being revived in order to discredit the right of the police to consider themselves a civil and not a military organization.

If the cotton operators strike it will mean shutting down every mill in Lancashire. Half a million operatives will be out of work, for this, it is happens, will be the first general strike organized in that country by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association. The employers may, however, yet concede the demand for a 46½ hours' week and a 30 per cent increase on the standard list of wages.—International Labor News Service.

## A PEACE-TIME "GAG" LAW?

In making its report, the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating "Bolshevism" in the United States, urges the re-enactment of the existing Espionage law, or of another measure carrying the same provisions.

Senator King already has drawn up a measure for introduction in the Senate carrying out this recommendation. The bill is ostensibly aimed at the "direct actionists". It is a government "red flag" law, but more far-reaching and general in its terms than the red flag law of any state.

Why an espionage law, or, more accurately, a "gag" act, is necessary in peace times is not explained. What such a measure was tolerable during war times to protect the unity of the people, its administration during the war is a potent argument against its passage now.

Under the Constitution the right of free speech and of free press and peaceful assembly are guaranteed without equivocation or limitation. The people submitted to the limitations during the war from a patriotic standpoint, but never surrendered their right to demand that the Congress be respected.—The Non-Partisan Leader.

## Activities of Local 80.

By H. HILFMAN, Secretary

During the month of June the Ladies Tailors and Alteration workers had two interesting meetings.

The question at one of the meetings held on June 11th was the advisability of formation of an Italian branch. About 300 members of several nationalities were present at that meeting.

The question was debated at great length and when it was put to a vote, the majority voted against an Italian branch.

At the second meeting held on July 1st, arrangements were made for the coming elections of officers.

The new officers elected are: Bernard Chazanow and Frank Magnavita, organizers. The present writer was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Also a new Executive Board of 18 members and other officers were elected.

On Thursday July 3rd, the installation of the new officers took place. The outgoing Executive members reviewed before the new

members the history of the Local and to its present stage. The local now has a membership of two thousand, ten thousand dollars in its treasury and an elegant two story office.

The new Executive is confronted with the task of obtaining the 44 hour week, an increase of wages and other trade improvements, since the two year agreement with our manufacturers expires in September.

We desire to urge our members to take part in the work of the Union, to come to the meetings and to co-operate with the new officers in their work for the welfare of the Union.

A membership meeting will take place on Tuesday, July 13, at Mount Morris Hall, 1362—5th Ave., where important Executive reports will be submitted for adoption.

Our Local meetings will be held regularly every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at the above named hall.



"And shall I be able to play the piano when my hands heal?" asked the wounded soldier.

"Certainly, you will," said the doctor.

"Gee, that's great! I never could before."

—Boston Transcript.

A careless compositor can play havoc with a serious poem, as one did a short time ago across the water. As printed the lines read:

They faced the terrors of the deep  
And guarded our snores while  
we were asleep.

—Kansas City Star.

What goes all the way from  
Boston to Milwaukee without  
moving?

The railroad tracks.

Why is not your nose 12 inches  
long?

Because it would be a foot.

## HOUSING BILL PASSED IN ENGLAND

The British House of Commons has passed the housing bill which is intended to improve housing conditions in that country. Local authorities are empowered to act. It is stated that there are 3,000,000 people who live more than two in a room. Minister of Labor Horne has announced that Prime Minister Lloyd George will make a tour among the local authorities of the country to urge the greatest possible expenditure in carrying out the necessary building and improvement schemes.

## THE WEEK

(Continued from page 2)

duction of the scales of wages demanded by the workers. But when they will come to realize that the workers advanced these demands to get them and not toicker about them they will probably give in and the strike will be settled.

The strike of the shirt makers is well in hand. Many manufacturers have settled. The rest will follow suit.

The same may be said about the general strike of the cigar makers. They stand firm, and this is half the battle won.

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## ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

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BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND  
MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST  
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

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

## MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10.

CLOAK AND SUIT  
Monday, July 15th

DRESS AND WAIST  
Monday, July 15th

MISCELLANEOUS  
Monday, July 21st

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

THE UNION  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY  
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.  
S E L L S  
WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI  
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Brooklyn, N. Y.



# JULY 4TH AT THE UNITY HOUSE

By I. FINKELSTEIN

The new summer home of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union local 25 was opened about June 15, but the celebration of the opening did not take place till July 4.

Since July 4 came on Friday, thus affording a week-end vacation to most of the city folk, the Waist Makers' Union arranged for a grandiose celebration to be joined in by the chairmen, chairladies and otherwise active members of the union as well as other persons connected with the labor movement. The arrangements committee found it possible to charge only a nominal rate of \$3 for the three days, and this in part accounts for the large number of visitors.

In the account of the celebration I will not dwell on the beauties of the Unity estate. The readers of the Justice are already familiar with the Unity Colony from the several descriptions that have appeared in these columns. They will also find a very vivid description of the waist makers' estate in one of the editorial articles in this issue. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to the events attending the celebration proper.

I must confess that words fail me to depict the spirit of idealism and unaffected brotherhood that marked the celebration. All were united by this spirit, and one felt as if one was on the threshold of universal brotherhood.

On Friday we had a literary and artistic entertainment in the open air. The stage was covered with luxurious oriental tapestry upon which some of the Unity girls rendered aesthetic dances. The sister trio—Ida, Minnie and Celia and also the attractive, graceful Miss Gates, the physical training instructor, won the admiration of all spectators by their rendition of classic dances. Russian and Hungarian folk dances also added greatly in enriching the program.

The beloved and lovable Miss Juliet Stant Poyntz, who may be called the author of the Unity idea among our waist makers, was presiding. She was all beaming, and her radiant smile never left her face for a moment. She was all joy, all holiday spirit.

Her opening speech rang true to the spirit of jubilation yet of earnest which marked the celebration. Proud friend and counselor of a proud Union, she congratulated local 25 and the entire International upon the great pioneer achievement.

The musical program was opened by the Unity choir. Though organized in great haste the choir acquitted itself with great credit. The "Unity Hymn," and the "Hymn of Free Russia" were among the numbers rendered.

Miss Becker was at the piano. She rendered splendidly a few classical selections and also supplied the music for the aesthetic dances.

Of the prominent guests invited by the Arrangement Committee there were: S. Yanofsky, editor of the Justice and the "Ge-rechtigkeit," the world famous Yiddish novelist Sholom Asch, and the great German actress Hedwig Reicher, daughter of the famous Emanuel Reicher.

In his address S. Yanofsky emphasized the need of mass action, the direct participation of the masses in the building of institu-

tions for the people. Only institutions built by common voluntary effort will endure, he said. He appealed to all the workers present and through them to the thousands absent to take an active part in the affairs of the Unity House and thus assure its continued success and growth.

Miss Edwige Reicher read with a great deal of pathos the one act play "Bath Sheba" by David Pinski. In her oriental costume on the stage decorated with oriental tapestry the graceful, enticing actress held the audience spell-bound with her dramatic rendition of Bath Sheba, the heroine of a pathetic romance of King David.

On the next day, Saturday, the celebration assumed an informal character. Plainly speaking, the visitors had a good time with more than the classical word preceding it. They gave themselves up to the luring waters of the Unity lake, where they bathed, rowed and frolicked. Nor was the immense dining room forgotten. Of viands and dainties there was more than plenty.

On mass meetings was held on Saturday evening, naturally—in the open air. Members of the Unity Circle and representatives of various locals of the International addressed the meeting. The speakers were among the first to subscribe to the Unity Bonds issued by local 25 to meet the purchase payments.

The following locals of New York sent delegations to the celebration: Cutters' Union, local 10; Raincoat Makers' Union, local 20; Italian local 48, Buttonhole Makers' Union, local 64, Custom Dress Makers' Union local 90, Children Dress Makers' Union local 50. The head of the delegation of the Raincoat Makers pledged on behalf of their Union to buy \$500 worth of Unity Bonds.

The Philadelphia Waistmakers' Union local 15 was also represented. The delegation included Miss Litwinoff and brother Bernstein, secretary of the Union and chairman of the Philadelphia Unity Circle. The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia was represented by Miss Beckie Stein.

## IGNORE HUMAN ELEMENT

Cincinnati.—The attempt to establish "scientific management" in this country is recalled by John P. Frey, editor of the "International Molders' Journal," who was a member of one of the A. F. of L. commissions to Europe.

"Prominent officials in Europe," he writes, "were advocating the introduction of 'scientific management' to speed up war production, and several governments sent commissions to investigate the actual conditions which were developing under 'scientific management.'"

"To such an extent had the theory taken ground that some military leaders were endeavoring to apply the methods of 'scientific management' to the handling of armies. While at the Belgian-general headquarters the editor had a lengthy conversation with one of the generals connected with the staff, who explained how he had endeavored to apply the principles of 'scientific management' to the army.

"The efforts had met with complete failure owing to the fact that the system does not take the human element into consideration.

We found him as much opposed to the principles and methods of 'scientific management' as were American trade unionists."

## GUNS PREVENT FREE SPEECH

Columbus, Ga. — Free speech and free assemblage are still not permissible. One person was killed

and six others were injured at an open-air meeting of the striking textile workers by shots from gunmen, who before they used the guns, had endeavored to silence the speakers by making noise with tin pans and by verbal insults.

The carpenters' union has voted \$1,000 to apprehend the guilty parties.

Samuel Gompey telegraphed from Washington to Governor Dorsey to take immediate steps to bring "before the bar of justice" those responsible for the shooting.

## RAINCOAT CUTTERS LOCAL 10, ATTENTION

ALL RAINCOAT MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT ON AND AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1915, THE MINIMUM SCALE OF WAGES FOR CUTTERS WILL BE \$30 PER WEEK AND A WEEK'S WORK WILL CONSIST OF 44 HOURS, TO BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

8 HOURS PER DAY (FROM 8 A. M. TO 12 NOON AND FROM 1 P. M. TO 5 P. M.) FOR THE FIRST 5 DAYS OF THE WEEK, AND FROM 8 A. M. TO 12 NOON ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.

RAINCOAT CUTTERS FAILING TO SECURE THESE CONDITIONS ARE INSTRUCTED IMMEDIATELY TO NOTIFY THE MANAGER OF THIS DIVISION, WHO WILL PROCEED WITH ADJUSTING WORKING CONDITIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE. REMEMBER 44 HOURS AND \$30 PER WEEK.

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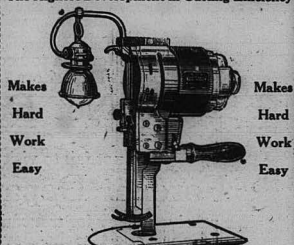
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