



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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WAIST MAKER STRIKE AT SCHENECTADY

A strike in one of the waist shops of Schenectady, N. Y. has stirred up the entire population of that city. The strike is a highly significant one.

The firm of Max Kurzok runs a waist shop in Schenectady under the name of E. & L. Waist Shop, and as usual in small out-of-town shops the workers were grossly exploited there. The two hundred girls employed in the shop had to put up with miserable wages and a severe discipline aggravated by petty annoyances on the part of the management.

The scheme of wages in the shop was the following: The girls were started on \$7 a week and continued on this extravagant salary for several weeks. Then the wages were raised to \$10 per week. The maximum wage in the shop was \$15 a week, and only a few of the waist makers were paid this wage. The firm made it a practice of discharging the old "hands" and hiring new seven-dollar-a-week slaves. In some instances beginners in the shop were started on \$5 and even \$3 a week. The shop, of course, was not organized and no one but the workers knew what was going on there.

Things would have continued in this blissful state but for a naughty eleven year old girl, an employee of the shop who looked up Thomas J. Purcell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and told him of the conditions in the "E. & L. Shop". He called a meeting of the girls and thirty of them had the courage to come. At the next meeting their number increased to 60. In the meantime the firm got wind of it and placed one of its trustees outside the meeting hall to take down the names of the girls who dared to go there. The result of this espionage was that on July 12, the day following the meeting, 23 girls were discharged. This time the rest of the girls stood up for their pals and the entire force went on strike.

Schenectady is a factory town and has a number of labor organizations. The latter became interested in the strike. They made an investigation of the working conditions in the "E. & L. Shop" and found them to be horrible. They, therefore, decided to lend their full support, moral as well as financial, to the strikers, and to show that they mean business they made an initial contribution of \$500. Mr. Purcell proposed to the girls to submit the dispute to arbitration. This the firm refused. Even the mayor of Schenectady found it necessary to urge arbitration but the "E. & L." heads would have none of it.

The strike is now directed by the Federation in conjunction

In The Balance

CRISIS IN CHICAGO WAIST INDUSTRY STILL GRAVE. LETTER FROM SCHLESSINGER DATED JULY 30 EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE THAT CHICAGO WAIST MANUFACTURERS WILL GIVE IN AND AVERT A STRIKE. WAIST INDUSTRY OF CHICAGO MAY SOON BE ON SOUND BASIS LIKE THAT OF NEW YORK.

"Will there be a general strike or will a peaceful settlement be reached?" This is the question which every employe and employer in the waist and dress industry of Chicago is vitally concerned about.

It will take a few days before this question will be definitely answered one way or another. It all depends upon the action the manufacturers will take within the next two days. In the meantime local 100 is making final arrangements for a general strike.

The brave girls of local 100 are sparing no energies in perfecting the strike machinery so that in the event of a strike they should in no way be behind their fellow workers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport and other cities.

The letter which president Schlesinger sent out to the waist manufacturers of Chicago has resulted in the birth of two manufacturers' associations, each of which has notified the Union of its willingness to go into conference with committees of the Union with a view of entering into collective agreements with our International.

One association calls itself The Chicago Skirt and Dress Manufacturers' Association and consists of a large number of manufacturers who have their shops in the Loop district. The other association goes under the name of United Ladies Garment Manufacturers and consists of a considerable number of manufacturers operating in the North West Side. The first conference between the Union and the Skirt and Dress Manufacturers' Association was held on Monday at 10 A. M. and with the U. L. G. M. on Tuesday 1 P. M.

At both conferences President Schlesinger set forth the demands that had been prepared by the Executive Committee of local 100. A friendly spirit prevailed at both conferences. The manufacturers confessed that since the last strike two years ago their opinions about trade unionism changed radically. Many of them came to realize that it is wiser and saner to spend additional money to improve the conditions of the workers than to hire strike-breakers and unscrupulous lawyers and to sue out injunctions.

At the present moment it is hard to tell whether a strike will be averted or not. It all depends on the reply the manufacturers' associations will make to the demands of the Union. The demands include the preferential union shop, an increase in wages and a machinery to adjust differences.

The associations were to make their reply on Friday. If it was made in a conciliatory spirit a peaceful settlement is quite possible. But should the reply of the manufacturers not be satisfactory to the workers the skirt and dress industry of Chicago will be tied up within a few days.

A certain lawyer named Jacobson who, by means of vile slander upon our Union, succeeded in securing injunctions against the strikers and in having 1500 arrested, is now also on the job. He organized an association of 6 manufacturers to fight the Union and he notified its representatives of his intention to procure an injunction against it. This contemptible individual, who is hated by all the people of Chicago, does not like our Union because it consists mostly of Jews, and he is urging the manufacturers to discharge their Jewish help. But so far he has not succeeded in bamboozling more than 6 or 7 of them. Most of the manufacturers shun him like a pest.

Within the next two or three days the Chicago situation will be crystallized. If a peaceful settlement will be arrived at, president Schlesinger will be at his desk in New York the next day.

A VICTORY FOR 5000 CORSET WORKERS

The strikes against all the corset factories of Bridgeport and Danbury, Conn., conducted by our International have ended in a complete victory for the 5,000 workers involved.

The demands won by the strikers were reported in the last issue of the Justice, but at that time the question of hours was not yet settled, for it had been submitted to an impartial committee for arbitration.

Now we are in a position to announce that also this question has been decided entirely in favor of the employes. The corset workers of Bridgeport and Danbury will, from now on, work no more than 44 hours a week, which is nothing short of a revolution for Bridgeport and for the corset trade.

The International sent some of its best generals to conduct the strikes in Connecticut. Vice-Presidents Saul Seidman, Elmer Rosenberg and Fannia M. Cohn were there "Johnny on the spot." The job was a hard one but our vice-presidents coped with it none the less. They had the co-operation of local labor leaders of whom Ira M. Ornburn, Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Fannie G. Feller, Secretary of the Corset Workers' Union, Mrs. Chase, President of the Union may be mentioned.

All those who aided in the winning of victory of the corset workers are now proud of their part and prouder still of the results achieved.

Cloak Maker Strike in Los Angeles Continues

The strike of the Cloakmakers of Los Angeles is still on. The manufacturers have adopted a novel way of breaking strikes. They are personally doing the work for one another. They are actually plying the needle in the desperate hope of breaking the strike. This piece of silliness shows how helpless the manufacturers are — helpless as regards help and plain, ordinary common sense.

The workers are rather glad to see the employers themselves doing the scab work, for it shows in what desperate straits the latter are.

All sorts of things have been tried to break the strike. The workers were denounced to the authorities as Bolsheviks, anarchists and what not. Attempts were made by the manufacturers to stir up race animosity but this, too, failed. There is one more thing left untried — to yield to the demands of the workers. This the manufacturers will be forced to do before many days are over.

THE WEEK

By S. YANOFKY

THE WAR-BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK AMERICANS GROWING FIERCE

Whether it is merely a coincidence or not it happened just as we predicted last week in writing about the outrageous war between the whites and blacks in Washington. We wrote: "It is therefore quite possible that what happened in Washington this week will recur in varying forms throughout the country." The riots, it is true, have not yet spread throughout the country, but in Chicago pitched battles had been going on during the whole of this week, and up to the time of present writing, Wednesday, July 30th, 28 dead and hundreds of wounded are reported as the casualties of the race war.

Also in Chicago the slaughter started over a trifle. A few negroes were noticed loitering near a beach set aside for the whites. The white bathers regarded it as a piece of impudence on the part of the blacks and began throwing stones at the latter. The blacks replied in kind and this started the race storm, which is still raging.

It is worth noting that most of the fighting has taken place in the negro district. This means the whites go there to attack the negroes and the latter defend themselves as best they can. The methods of warfare employed by the whites against the negroes are shuddering. Here is an instance: A negro was riding a bicycle and a white mob attacked him, riddled him with bullets, soaked the dead body in kerosene and set it on fire. The police succeeded in rescuing the half-burned body from the hands of the white lynchers, but no one was arrested.

It goes without saying that the beach incident was merely a pretext. The cause of the strife is much deeper than that. It is stated that many negro workers arrived at Chicago during the last few months and that they have been competing with the white workers. Opinion is prevalent that the cause of the riot is a purely economic one. Others see in it the result of Bolshevik propaganda. The negroes, it is said, are incited against the whites and the latter are compelled to discredit themselves in the eyes of the world because they cannot indeed permit the negro to go too far, for he may begin to think that he is the equal of the white man.

It also happened that a strike of 15,000 car and elevated employees broke out in Chicago, during the same time. It is reported that the strike was called and is conducted over the heads of the labor leaders; that several hundred radicals seized the power in the unions and would not listen to reason. This at least is what the president of the car and elevated companies said. Some of the former union leaders agree with him, but whatever the strike situation is, it added fuel to the flame. Hundreds and thousands of people cannot get to their place of business on time; the streets are crowded with pedestrians who are only too eager to join in the sport of hunting negroes.

The Chicago police have been unable to cope with the riots. According to the latest reports the police have finally succeeded in

getting the situation under control, but there is no telling what may happen next.

The sentiment of the negroes is well exemplified in a meeting that 2 thousand of them held in New York last Saturday. Most of the speakers were proud of the fact that the negroes in Washington had dared to stand up against the whites. One of the speakers said: "The time of talk is past. If we will follow the constructive work of the negroes in Washington we will be better off." Speakers were greeted with much applause for expressions like the following: "Use all methods to gain your rights, even force!" "Don't demand your rights, take them!" "Make radicalism the very essence of your propaganda!" "If a million men are to die for the cause, fight like hell every one of you!"

It seems that this is the sentiment not only of the speakers, but not only of 2 thousand negroes in New York but of all the negroes in the country. One of the speakers said that unless the whites would conduct themselves properly they would find out that in teaching the negro boys to kill others for the whites' cause they began something that they would not be able to stop.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN AMSTERDAM

There, at Amsterdam, Holland, real peace is being concluded. Representatives of various countries, the enemy countries included, met there last week for the first time in five years. It cannot be said that at their first meeting they extended to one another the hand of brotherhood. The hatred that has been raging for the last five years has not yet died out. Erstwhile enemy camps still accuse each other of having started the mass slaughter. They are still dazed by the smoke of battle and they cannot see the real truth. So much so that when one of the delegates, in an attempt to extinguish the flames of hatred, said that it was capitalism that had brought on the war, Mr. Tobin, the delegate of our A. F. of L. jumped to his feet and in an impassioned speech defended capitalism against the charge. This was foolish. For if not capitalism is to blame for the war, who is? Are the workers the guilty ones? But how can they be blamed if they had no real power in any of the belligerent countries? The most the workers may be accused of is of having been indifferent, of having been gullible, of having permitted the jingoes to lead them. But no one will say that this was the cause of war.

This cannot be said even about the German workers. We may say, of course, that militarism is to blame for the war. But what is militarism if not the expression of present day imperialistic capitalism?

The question of the responsibility for the war has no far taken up all the time of the congress. There is no harm in that. They will talk it off their hearts and calm down. The workers will again extend their hands to one another like real brothers that they are. And this time, after the terrible lesson they were taught,

they will surely erect their brotherhood, their internationalism on a firmer foundation than before the war. The League of Workers of the World will be the only instrument capable of preventing mass slaughters like the one we passed through.

A PECULIAR INTERPRETATION OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF NATIONS

A few months ago the Hungarian people established a Soviet form of government after Russian fashion, with Bela Kun as the head. Bela Kun is a disciple of Lenin and seems to be the man for the job. But it is for this reason that he is a *persona non grata* in the eyes of the allies. They charge him with having violated the terms of the armistice in having conducted warfare against the Czech-Slovak and Jugoslavians. Bela Kun objects that he was not the attacker but the attacked. The troops of the above two countries crossed the border line fixed by the allies in the terms of the armistice.

This would perhaps be a good excuse if Bela Kun were after the heart of the allies. But he is not. He is a Bolshevik. His government is a bolshevik government. The economic system he proposes to establish is a communist one. Hence Bela Kun is not wanted by the allies.

And for this reason the allies sent a note to the Hungarian people to the effect that if they want to get food supplies and to have the blockade raised they must get of Bela Kun and the present government and establish a government after the taste of the allies.

Whether the Hungarian people will carry out the wishes of the allies remains to be seen. Perhaps hunger will compel them to do so, or perhaps they will reply in the words of Lenin that for the sake of the revolution they will starve another year. The interesting thing is, however, the manner in which the allies interpret the right to self-determination of nations as applied to Hungary.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND

A very important meeting of representatives of radical unions and other progressive organizations was held at the Rand School last week to discuss the ways and means of raising a hundred thousand dollar fund for the purpose of combating the forces of reaction that seek to stifle all that is radical and progressive. About 80 organizations were represented at the meeting. Brief addresses were made by Charles Ervin, editor of the Call, Algonern Lee, alderman and manager of the Rand School, Joseph Scholsberg, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated, Ab. Baroff, secretary and treasurer of the A. L. G. W. U. German, secretary of the S. P., the present writer, and others.

All of them emphasized the importance of carrying on intense agitation and of raising the fund to prevent the destruction of all that has been achieved by way of education during the last 80 years.

The meeting unanimously approved the suggestions of the speakers. An also committee was chosen, and it seems that the fund will be raised before long. As friend Baroff put it, the fund will be raised if only every worker represented at the meeting will tax himself 25c. There is no doubt that the committee will do all in its powers to prevail upon the pro-

gressive working masses to do their duty.

THE LUSK COMMITTEE STILL AT IT.

You certainly cannot accuse the Lusk Committee of laziness. It does not permit itself the least bit of recreation, which would be quite excusable in these hot days, and continues in its hunt of Bolsheviks. It seems as if the committee thinks that if it will go into recess Bolshevism will escape from these parts altogether. This must not happen. But what it had accomplished beside raiding the Russian Soviet Bureau and the Rand School still remains a mystery. This we will not learn before August 11th, when a special session of the court will begin to try Bolshevik criminals. In the meantime the newspapers are full of the Luskies. The committee is getting new witnesses who are telling it what terrible people these Russian Bolsheviks are, and it goes without saying that the American Bolsheviks and the I. W. O. are a bit better.

The Lusk Committee has been dealt a severe blow by the court which dismissed the complaint against the Rand School instituted by Mr. Newton, Attorney General of state. The Attorney General's representative declared that he was not ready to go to trial, even though he had agreed previously upon the date. He said that the State had come into possession of additional evidence which was not yet in shape, but he was unable to state what the nature of this "additional evidence" was and could not furnish a plausible reason for postponing the case. The court ruled that the attorneys of both sides go to trial and uphold the motion of Mr. Untermyer, Attorney for the Rand School, the case was dismissed.

Unions Will Fight in Junction Edict

Chicago:—Tim Chicago federation of labor has voted to stand behind the Piano and Organ Workers' union in an appeal to the United States supreme court to set aside a decision by the Illinois state supreme court that picketing can be prohibited by an injunction.

Several months ago Superior Judge Smith of this city commanded striking piano and organ workers not to picket the plant of the Lyon & Healy Piano company. The strikers were violating no criminal law and they refused to obey the order. President Dold and six other members of the union were arrested for contempt of court. They were each sentenced to 30 days in jail and Dold was fined \$500. The others were each fined \$300. The decision was carried to the state supreme court where it was upheld. One of the state judges said:

"Even though the injunction issued by Judge Smith was too drastic, that did not give the workers any right to violate any part of the injunction."

Other injunction judges in this city continue issuing these writs. Girls on strike against a large department store have been denied the right to picket peacefully and Judge Denis Sullivan has sentenced 32 striking cigar makers to jail for 30 days each because they violated his injunction. The court ordered the cigar makers not to talk about the strike so they hung placards on their arms notifying the public of the strike. The court construed this as contempt.

Labor-Union Congressmen

By B. MEIMON

II.

HON. JAMES S. MEADE

Having visited Congressman Cooper from Ohio, Republican, I went to see Congressman James J. Meade from New York, also a union man, but a Democrat by political affiliation.

Congressman Meade is quite a young man for his office — only 34 years old. The present congress contains quite a number of young men, but Meade is the youngest of them. In the past such young men were not seen in the House of Representatives, but now age is no longer a prerequisite to political office. Even our Senate contains a number of relatively young men. Generally speaking, it is not a bad thing. Young men are better fit to represent new times, are in more intimate contact with the present day realities than the old political fogies. This, we say, is generally true. But the young men in our Congress are far from being progressive. The contrary seems to be the fact — the young congressmen, as a set, are more conservative than their elder colleagues.

Young as Congressman Meade is, he has had experience in law-making, having been a member of the New York legislature. His bills are that he was in charge of labor bills in the Assembly.

The external appearance of Congressman Meade produces a very favorable impression. He is tall and erect. His face bears witness to intellect and refinement. He looks more like a son of a rich father than like a workman. He speaks in a rather low voice and chooses his words very carefully.

In reply to my question whether he was still a member of a trade union the Congressman answered with pride:

"Yes, sir. I am the post-president of the Switchman's Union No. 225, and also a member of the Electrical Union." And as if to corroborate his statement he quickly produced his union book and a dues receipt of recent date.

"This is your passport," I remarked smilingly. He cast a side-long glance at me to see whether I intended the remark as praise or tant. Mr. Meade is a new Congressman and he is not acquainted with my political views. He is not sure of my tone of voice and ignores the remark about the "passport." I see in it another instance of his caution — a rather praiseworthy trait in a young man.

We pass to questions and answers, which, in my opinion, concern the workers. I chose the questions with a view of gaining a clear idea of what the workers may expect of this Congressman, by way of supporting progressive labor legislation.

"What do you think of the campaign to organize a labor party in America?", was my first question. "Don't you think that a Congressman elected on a labor party ticket will represent labor interests better than if elected on a Democratic or Republican ticket?"

"First of all, answered Congressman Meade, "we, workers, must be genuine Americans. It is true we are workers and we al-

ways have the interests of labor at heart, but our country comes first. And this means that our representatives in the Congress must first of all be representatives of genuine American parties.

"We have two parties in America — the Democratic and the Republican. Everybody knows that the Republican party represents the big interests. It represents the rich. The Democratic party, on the other hand, represents the plain people. To found a separate labor party simply means to divide our forces and become that much weaker in our efforts to gain improvements for labor. A labor party at the present time will do labor much more harm than good."

I call the attention of Congressman Meade to the fact that the workers of England have their Labor party and that they have, by their own power and influence, won much favorable legislation.

To this the Congressman replies that he is not well acquainted with conditions in England, but he is sure that in this country a separate labor party would be harmful. He goes into lengthy remarks about the big interests in our country, which choose able and well trained men to represent them. These are mostly corporation lawyers who know how to gain advantages for the interests.

"We workmen, the plain, the less trained elements of the people, must not divide and disrupt our forces. We must adhere to the method of punishing our enemies and rewarding our friends."

To put it briefly, Congressman Meade's program is identical with that of the American Federation of Labor. We must come with our platforms to both political parties, at their conventions, and set forth our demands. The party which adopts our program must get our vote. Being himself a Democrat, Congressman Meade is sure that the Democratic party can adequately represent the interests of labor and that the workers, therefore, do not need a new party. All they have to do is to support the Democratic party and to keep the Democratic legislators constantly formed about their needs and demands.

The congressman also indorses the prohibition policy of the A. F. of L., with the only exception that he would want a referendum on the question. "Let the people themselves decide the drink question for themselves," he said.

Congressman Meade's views on government ownership are not clear. He seems to be groping in the dark, though he is loath to admit it. He assures me that he has given much thought to the question and that he has his definite opinions on it, but I must confess that I was unable to ascertain them. It seems to me that he is and is not in favor of government ownership. He says, for instance, that "honest competition must be permitted to go on, for it stimulates business. But when a trust grows too large and ought to take over and operate becomes selfish the government the industry." He dwells at some length on the evils of a trust when it is "too large," but I cannot get him to state at what precise stage a trust becomes too large.

When I asked him which industries, in his opinion, are ripe for government ownership, Congressman Meade pointed out the Merchant Marine. "The merchant marine is needed by the country as a whole and should be operated by the government," he said. "The merchant marine is the factor that will enable our country to compete successfully with other countries. We are in sore need of foreign markets and to gain foreign markets we need a great commercial fleet."

Asked whether he intended to introduce any labor bills Mr. Meade replied that he had not been in the Congress long enough



Labor Items



VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF LABOR PLACES A COLORED MAN ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The action of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at its recent Convention at Alexandria in electing a colored delegate as a member of the Executive Committee of that body, has brought the colored question very much to the front in that state, at the present time, and from all reports has caused quite a divergence of opinion as to the wisdom of so doing at this time; and is quite a departure from its past record.

SCHOOL TEACHERS THREATEN STRIKE IN PORTO RICO

Unless the legislature makes provision for an increase in teachers' salaries, Porto Rico is threatened with a strike of 2,500 school teachers. Commissioner of Education Paul G. Miller put the question of teachers' salaries up to the legislature.

"If the legislature takes the view that there is no money in the treasury with which to pay teachers, the answer is that the legislature is the only agency in Porto Rico that can put money in the treasury by proper revenue measures," said Commissioner Miller. "It is high time that teachers should have an addition of real cash rather than mere words of praise."

ARRESTED FOR SELLING UNION NEWSPAPER

The anti-picketing ordinance, passed by the city council of Los Angeles in 1910 in an effort to break the metal trades strike, again has come to the front, this time in an unexpected manner.

One woman and two men, members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, 75 members of which are on strike for an increase in wages, were arrested for selling copies of an extra issue of the Citizen, the paper owned by the Los Angeles labor movement. The woman and men are charged with violating the anti-picketing ordinance because the extra contained an account of the strike and was sold in front of a clothing store which refused to grant the in-

crease asked for, thus forcing the tailors to strike. The defendants are out on bail pending trial.

The outcome of this case will be watched with much interest, as the freedom of the press is involved. It is hardly conceivable that a court, even in Los Angeles, will hold it illegal to offer for sale copies of a newspaper containing an account of a strike.

The arrest of the woman and men has resulted in rallying the labor movement solidly to the support of the tailors in this fight for living wages.

FREE SPEECH WITH A STRING

Homestead, Pa. — Free speech — with a string — is assured trade unionists in this city, who asked the temporary town executive for a permit to hold a public meeting.

The regular executives on his vacation and the substitute is superintendent in a steel plant. This official refused to give a written permit, but told the workers to "go ahead and hold your meeting."

The hall keepers have strict orders not to rent a hall unless the parties can show a written permit. The unionists then attempted to hold a street meeting and Wm. B. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, and Organizer Beaghen, were arrested. The chief of police informed the unionists that there will be no meeting permitted.

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Statement of Dissolution

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

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

(Seal) Secretary of State.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

WHAT OUR INTERNATIONAL- AL HAS DONE FOR BRIDGE- PORT, CONN.

Bridgeport was an inert town. Though a great industrial center, at a stone throw from New York, it had no labor movement to speak of.

One might have thought, judging by the calmness of the workers, that Bridgeport was a labor paradise, where wages were particularly high, hours particularly short, and the cost of living particularly low; that the workers have the most ideal conditions in their shops and live a life of ease and comfort. But this was far from being the case. Whatever the cause may have been, the march of progress of the American Labor movement skipped the Bridgeport workers.

But our International came to Bridgeport and established two locals of corset makers. It was a hard thing for the International to organize these locals. It took much patience, much hard work, and many thousands of dollars to organize the corset workers in a city where trade-unionism is practically a new, revolutionary phenomenon, where a strike is considered nothing short of a revolution. But our International is so constituted that the harder the task before it the more eager and persistent it is in tackling it.

The efforts of our great organization finally bore fruit. As strike was not only in the Warner Corset Co., but in three other corset factories, which were conducted in the old, primitive fashion, so that the three generations of a family had to work together to earn a bare subsistence.

The corset factories, especially the Warner Corset factory employ other workers who, though not directly engaged in corset making, discharge functions essential to the manufacturing process, and when the corset makers came to see the light of unionism, the workers also caught a glimpse of it, and the Warner factory was transformed within a short time. It became completely unionized. In their dealing with the management the workers will be represented by their elected committee under the control of the union. This in itself gives the factory a new aspect.

The same is the case with the other factories. The strike, directed by brother Seidman, one of the vice-presidents of the International, was really an astounding success.

This victory had the effect of an electric shock which stirred the rest of the Bridgeport workers out of their slumber. Thousands of machinists went on strike demanding a 44 hour week, higher wages, a closed union shop, and a control of the work so far as it affects the employees.

In brief, Bridgeport is now in line with other industrial centers

of America. The period of slumber is over.

And Bridgeport is not the outside boundary of the movement; there are many other towns in Conn. which have to be put on the map of the Labor Movement. This is the case with New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, and many other towns. We don't doubt that they will be heard from in the near future. And all this will be due to the great spirit of enterprise of our International and of the local leaders in Bridgeport, who spared no efforts to bring about the present victory.

THE STRIKE OF THE RAIN- COAT MAKERS IN N. Y.

The raincoat makers of New York organized as local 20 of the I. L. G. W. U. are surely not out of order with their strike which they began last Thursday. On the contrary it would have been out of order if the raincoat makers remained behind other branches of the International and would be content with their old wages, with their antiquated system of piece-work and with their former long hours.

It would be queer, indeed, for the raincoat makers are made of the same stuff as the cloak makers. Also their physical endurance has its limits, and they have to pay the same prices for bread, butter, meat, clothing, shoes, housing, etc. Why, then, should they not get the same price for their work? Why should they be compelled to work long hours to knock out a mere living? Are they the step-children of the International?

No! The International has no such children. The workers in its fold are all alike; it regards them with equal tenderness and treats them with equal love and care.

And now that the raincoat makers are out on strike you may wager ten to one that they will win their demands. The raincoat industry must be able to provide a decent living for the people employed in it, just as it is the case with the cloak industry, the ladies waist industry, and others. If the raincoat manufacturers do not know how to manage their business on this basis they will have to give way to more efficient ones.

It has become axiomatic that an industry which cannot maintain its workers in reasonable comfort is not justified in its existence. The raincoat industry cannot and will not be an exception.

Week-work has now become a matter-of-fact arrangement. It is no longer necessary to plead for it and defend it. It is now taken for granted that a self-respecting worker is ashamed of being a piece-worker.

Nor are many arguments needed in favor of the 44 hour week, because there are many industries operating on a 40 and 36 hour

basis, and there are some in which the work-week is only 30 hours. And as to a minimum work scale of 44 dollars per week, it hardly appears as revolutionary. Most of the workers in the cloak industry earn more than that, and when we consider the present cost of living this wage scale looks very modest, indeed.

The demands of the raincoat makers are, then, neither extravagant nor unreasonable. They are the irreducible minimum, and for this reason we may be sure that the raincoat makers will gain them all.

If the raincoat manufacturers had been in the least degree farsighted they would have averted the strike. They would have realized that there was nothing for them to gain and a great deal to lose by a strike. But manufacturers will be manufacturers. They hope against hope that they would succeed in defeating the workers even if thousands of manufacturers in sister industries failed in the attempt. The raincoat makers had no choice but strike. The shops are now closed and will remain so until the workers win their demands.

It is superfluous to say that the strike is directed by competent men, that it is conducted with the intelligence and tact which is characteristic of all the strikes conducted by the International. A. Baroff, secretary and treasurer of the International, brother Halpern, the able manager of local 9, and Fannia M. Cohn constitute a material addition to the able leadership of local 20.

If the raincoat manufacturers expect to have their work made outside of N. Y. they made the reckoning without the master. All the towns and cities where raincoats are made are in complete control of the union, and it is not at all improbable that a general strike will be declared there, if it has not been declared already.

All things considered, it is obvious that the manufacturers have no choice but yield, and the sooner they do it the better for all. In addition to averting material losses for themselves they all show that they possess common sense and that they grasp the situation as it is.

THE SITUATION IN CHI- CAGO

Will the Ladies Waist Makers' Union of Chicago, Local 20, gain its principal demands, submitted to the Chicago Waist manufacturers, without a struggle? This is a question which we cannot as yet answer definitely, but one thing is certain, that if a struggle will break out the manufacturers and not the union will be to blame for it.

President Schlesinger in his letter of warning to the manufacturers does not handly words with them. He states clearly that the workers are dissatisfied with their present conditions; that they consider themselves entitled to the same wages and the same treatment as enjoyed by their brothers in New York and elsewhere. He proposes that the manufacturers agree to arbitrate the question. This proposal is in keeping with the traditional policy of the International and its president to talk matters over before open war is declared; to put facts and arguments before an impartial committee which should pass judgment. All the International wants is that the manufacturers act in

the same spirit and abide by the decision of the committee.

What can be more reasonable and peaceful? President Schlesinger is not a fighter for the fight's sake. Once in fight he is in it body and soul, but he will never enter a fight before he has tried, all peaceful methods, and he considers a peaceful settlement in itself a great victory for the workers.

This readiness to submit the differences between workers and manufacturers to arbitration arises from the profound conviction as to the absolute fairness of the demands and the realization that any impartial body of men cannot help regarding the demands as fair and reasonable.

President Schlesinger acted in this manner in all the recent conflicts of the International with the various manufacturers, bodies and he adopted the same policy towards the Chicago manufacturers. Now it is up to them.

Will they refuse to accept arbitration? Will they have the impudence to state openly that they will not abide by the decision of impartial men because they can command greater advantages for themselves by using brutal force and coercion?

We can hardly believe it. Even if they lack no impudence they surely have enough common sense to realize that by so insulting unbiased public opinion they will assure the latter against themselves and will not be able to make use of brutal force, their only hope. They surely realize that since the last strike in Chicago quite some progress has been made in the world and that the methods of two years ago can no longer be applied.

And if they are of such a frame of mind the strike will be settled peacefully. The workers are certainly ready for such a solution.

But if we are mistaken concerning the common sense of the manufacturers, a struggle is, of course, inevitable. The Ladies' Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers of Chicago are determined once for all to improve their conditions of work. If they cannot do it by peaceful methods they will come out in open clash and fight their way to victory. The next few hours will decide the solution, and we hope to be able to announce a peaceful end of the Chicago crisis elsewhere in the present issue of the Justice.

If, however, a strike will break out it is expected to be a long, hard, and bitter one. For if the manufacturers reject a peaceful settlement they probably hope that by a long strike they will starve their workers into submission. This is one of their fundamental hopes, but the workers are quite up to the trick. They know full well what the manufacturers have up their sleeves, and if they will go out on strike they will mean business.

The last strike in Chicago lasted ten weeks, and in spite of all the heroic efforts of the workers the strike had to be abandoned. This was a sad but valuable piece of experience for the Chicago workers, and partly as a result of their defeat they are now prepared for a strike of twice ten weeks, if necessary. Now they will not flinch. The International is determined to throw in all its material resources and all its available energies into the struggle. The workers must and will win. The victory must and will be complete.

New Conceptions of Justice

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ON INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN

By MARGARET BONDFIELD

Representative of the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the A. F. of L.

III.

"TINKERING" NOT A SATISFACTORY REMEDY

"The changes involved in this reconstruction must, of course, be gradual, but if we are to be prevented from assuming dangerous forms an adequate assurance must be given immediately to the workers that the whole problem is being taken courageously in hand. It is not enough merely to tinker with particular grievances or to endeavor to reconstruct the old system by slight adjustments to meet the new demands of labor. It is essential to question the whole basis upon which our industry has been conducted in the past and to endeavor to find, in substitution for the motive of private gain, some other motive which will serve better as the foundation of a democratic system. This motive can be no other than the motive of public service, which at present is seldom invoked save when the workers threaten to stop the process of production by a strike. The motive of public service should be the dominant motive prevailing throughout the whole industrial system, and the problem in industry at the present day is that of bringing home to every person engaged in industry the feeling that he is the servant, not the master, of the class or person, but of the community as a whole. This cannot be done so long as industry continues to be conducted for private profit, and the widest possible extension of public ownership and democratic control of industry is therefore the first necessary condition of the removal of industrial unrest."

Of course, that document has been treated in various ways, according to the type of mind which reads it, that and other documents issued by trade union organizations have been met in some quarters of the capitalist press — not all. I am glad to say some have shown sense and sanity, and some have given constructive criticism, which we are glad to have and will make use of — but a section of the press seems to think they can destroy that sort of thing by virulent abuse of the most violent character. They overdid it and there is a reaction. The other day one of our weekly papers had a gross attack upon Robert Smillie, who is probably one of the best beloved leaders in our country. He was called a Bolshevik and all sorts of things like that. This is what happened:

I went down to a meeting in the East End and heard some of the very rough dock workers talking. One said: "I saw in the papers today that Bob Smillie is a Bolshevik and he is a follower of Lenin." "Oh," said the other, "if Lenin is anything like Bob Smillie he is a damned good sort."

The program on immediate reforms, of course, you probably know as much about as I can tell you. The movement for the shorter day is going on apace, and it is interesting to know that both the strongest organizations and the weakest section of the community are being helped. We have the great engineering and

allied trades sweeping into their forty-seven-hour week by negotiation with the employers, and a very sweet trade like the women pipe makers, many of whom are married and many of whom are elderly, have organized and are getting a minimum wage thru the trade board method, and now have secured by negotiation a 47-hour week.

I was very glad to see we were keeping neck and neck race with you in the classes of workers that are organized into the trade unions. We have our national organization of police officers. The psychological effect of that has been very immense, and in our processions and demonstrations and in connection with our open-air meetings we find a brother and a comrade in the man in blue, always prepared to lend a helping hand where it does not interfere with his official duties.

A COLLEGE BED MAKERS' UNION

The latest recruits to trade unionism were the college bed makers in Cambridge and Oxford. These were women of sixty; they organized and demanded a living rate of wages from the Dons. We have also improved organization in the higher branches of the civil service employees, what I think you would call the Federal Employees. It is of immense help to us to get these men of ability and experience inside the trade union movement. Actors and actresses formed a strong trade union. They are protesting against certain very bad methods of employment. They have already secured great reforms, and they, too, are affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress. We hope in the pageantry and the light and color of our conferences we shall have immense help from that branch.

We have a union of journalists. In our last Congress when we made a vote of thanks to the press for their courtesy during the week, we had the pleasure of having the reply made by a trade unionist. That national union has already proved its worth in protecting the integrity of the reporter. In our country we have the type of politician who, when he gets a little loose in his talk and says something a little indiscreet, throws it back on the shoulders of the press. The last time it was tried on the National Union of Journalists I took the matter up with vigor and demonstrated the integrity of the reporter, very much to the embarrassment of the politician.

Now I am coming to what I consider the most revolutionary structural changes in our country. I rejoice in the great, splendid spirit of our trade union movement. I rejoice in the fact that the labor movement in our country has become economically and politically united, but I also realize that the very unionism as a producer has not forgotten that he is a consumer, and so we have what we call the third wing of our movement, the great co-operative movement. In this third wing we have the union of forces between the Trades Union Congress and the great co-operative

societies. The Trade Union Congress has entered into a very definite alliance with the co-operative movement. We realize that we must not only safeguard our interests in getting hold of the raw material and the processes of production.

We have in the co-operative societies 4,000,000 members; have a share and loan capital of \$350,000,000; we have a trading turnover of \$1,125,000,000; a net surplus of \$90,000,000, and a wage bill of \$60,000. We pay not only the highest trade union wages but in excess of trade union wages. The employees number over 162,000.

In the old days there was between the mass of producers and the mass of consumers a whole wilderness of private trade desolated by competition, and we have now decided that we are no longer content that every wage advance shall be swallowed up by an increase in the cost of living.

Thanks to our co-operative employment we have nothing to learn from the employers as to how to manage great industrial concerns. When the Government was in a hole about how it was going to feed the troops, how it was going to get commodities distributed and check profiteering, they turned to the laboring people, organized in their co-operative societies, and they got our help. And how did they repay us? The first food controller put into office was a man connected with the private interest of the grocery trade, and he diverted the raw material and supplies from the co-operatives. Oh, we have learned our lesson! We believe in self-reliance. We believe in the united independence of labor; we believe that we have got to look after our own business.

We have our own banking, our own insurance, our own factories, milk, bakers, ship, carriage-building works, tobacco factories, clothing, tea plantations, and mines. We have by these three movements we are going to develop a working class of brain workers and hand workers on these lines; as producers through our trade union organizations, as consumers through the check we have on production and distribution through our great trading concerns, and as citizens through our control of government, both legislative and administrative.

We are full of the community spirit, we are recognizing that we have responsibility, not merely to myself as a shop assistant, not merely to John Jones as a carpenter, but we recognize the responsibility that rests upon us towards the whole community, those that are just coming into the world as well as those that are going out of it. We want to develop the broad, tolerant spirit that will look everywhere for ideas and assume those ideas; to secure justice for the great masses of the people and to do injustice to none.

I bring you the most cordial greetings from our trade union movement as a whole, and I wish you God-speed in building up, on this side of the Atlantic the bulwark for labor that we are trying to build on our side.

UNIONS RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF RAND SCHOOL

Powerful international labor unions are rallying to the support of the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 14th Street, New York City, which is now under fire of the reactionaries, operating through the Republican Union League Club, the Lusk legislative investigating committee and the New York state attorney general's office.

Two resolutions adopted by general executive boards show the attitude that international labor bodies are taking in the fight to preserve the schools.

"The Rand School is a legitimate, lawful institution for the purpose of educating the workers on social and economic lines" says the resolution adopted by the International Fur Workers' Union, which is 100 per cent strong in its craft. "Such an educational institution is of vital importance to the laboring masses." It denounces the actions of the Lusk committee and the attorney general's office as unlawful, points out that untruthful stories have been spread by them and pledges "moral and financial support" to the limit of its ability. It calls upon all local unions to aid the school.

The resolution by the general board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America declares that the action of the legislative committee is "for the purpose of destroying freedom of education and hindering enlightenment among the workers" and protests against "the persecution of this legitimate labor institution of learning." It warns the persecutors that it recognizes the attack upon the Rand School as "an attack upon the labor movement."

The action of the state attorney general to annul the charter under which the school is conducted will come up for trial July 28. A number of other actions are pending, and in addition to the propaganda campaign for the school, lawyers are busy day and night to prepare for trials of actions to annul the search warrants under which the school was raided, to prohibit the Lusk committee from using the books and papers taken in untruthful agitation against the school and to prevent the schools charter from being annulled.

An attempt to "railroad" the school out of existence and its executive staff into jail by the grand jury route will probably come to naught, as the district attorney of New York county has announced that he will bring both sides before the grand jury when it meets.

It is also apparent that the effort to get governor Smith to call an extra session of the legislature to enact laws which would suppress the school has failed. The governor was urged to call the session ostensibly to revise the tax laws, but reactionaries also urged anti-Socialist and anti-labor legislation. It is announced that the governor will not call the session as sentiment is rising strongly in favor of the school and of the labor movement generally.

Large funds are needed on the fight, which must be waged thru printed matter, public meetings, before labor unions and in the court. Contributions are being received by Alger L. Lee, 1186 Madison Avenue.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE LADIES' WAIST & DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25

The strike was called on Tuesday, January 21st, and lasted for a period of eleven weeks, terminating on April 7th, 1919. It was one of the most bitter struggles fought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. A number of shops remained on strike for several weeks after the adjustment with the Dress & Waist Manufacturers' Association was reached, therefore the account of the strike could not be made before May 24, 1919.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the GENERAL STRIKE of the LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 25, I. L. G. W. U.

(Current Expenses of the Period Jan. 1 to May 24, 1919 included)

RECEIPTS

Received from Members for—	
Dues	\$6,894.40
Initiation Fees	73,961.35
Assessments, Fines, etc.	18,432.12
10 p. c. for the strike	213,070.09
Miscellaneous Income	689.14
Collected Wages (held for members)	1,167.67
Initiative Increases (held for members)	7,780.64
Drew from Harriman National Bank (special Strike Fund)	5,300.00
Loans from Locals of the Int'l. and Other Sources	69,481.00
Rec'd. from Int'l. Joint Board of Cloakmakers N. Y. and other Locals of the International	151,000.00
Total Receipts	636,782.40
Balance — January 1, 1919	668.48
TOTAL	\$638,450.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Int'l. & Central Bodies	23,300.00
Current Office & Administrative Expenses (including salaries, etc.)	46,114.64
Current Organization Expenses (including Legal, Journal and Meeting Expenses	7,038.70
Current Donations & Strike Benefits	2,029.40
Expenses incurred in 1918	2,203.47
Refunds to Members (Initiation, Dues, etc.)	912.04
Bail Bonds (Money to be collected)	1,225.00
Revolving Funds (Money to be collected)	1,200.00
Loans Receivable (Money to be collected)	897.00
Returned Checks (to be redeposited)	3,211.87
Miscellaneous Exp.	805.04
Loan to Workers' Unity House	4,058.57
General Strike Expenses & Strike Benefit (details below)	511,294.33
Total Disbursements	606,290.06
Balance — May 24, 1919	32,160.82
TOTAL	\$638,450.88

GENERAL STRIKE EXPENSES

Bronx & Harlem Committees	\$10,281.31
Brooklyn Committee	5,332.48
Brownsville Committee	4,433.63
Extra Help	8,192.40
Finance Committee	28.70
Hall Committee	7,942.76
Hall Rent	16,548.00
Information Bureau	194.63
Investigation Committee (not including salaries)	58.85
Law & Court Committee (including lawyers' fees, fines, bail, etc.)	30,833.09
Madison Square Garden Meeting	2,041.16
Miscellaneous	1,102.06
Organization Committee & Picket Committee	49,581.92
Out-of-Town Committee	36,226.41
Postage	354.31
Press Committee	227.10
Printing & Stationery	5,000.19
Settlement Committee	597.29
Speakers' & Entertainment Committee	414.41
Strike Relief Committee	1,208.48
To International — a-c Strike Expenses	2,000.00
Telephone	222.12
Total General Expenses	\$182,664.08

STRIKE BENEFIT

Out of Town

Jersey	4,509.00
Long Island	2,644.00
Plainfield	1,357.00
Newark	2,474.00
Mount Vernon	1,860.00
West Hoboken	114.75
Perth Amboy	4,784.00
Troy	2,627.00
Kingston	727.00
New Haven & Hartford	13,404.00
Total Out of Town	34,450.65
Harlem & Bronx	8,790.00
Brownsville	9,210.00
Brooklyn	6,764.00
City	269,415.50
Total Strike Benefit	\$328,630.25

Total General Strike Expenses	\$182,664.08
Total Strike Benefit	328,630.25
Total General Strike Expenses & Strike Benefit	\$511,294.33

This does not include the securities which are kept on a separate account.

The above statements are rendered after a complete and detailed audit of the receipts and disbursements of the local was made, and the correctness of the figures and items included in the statements are hereby certified.

Respectfully submitted.

F. NATHAN WOLF,

General Auditor,
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

THE WEEK IN CUTTERS' UNION, LOC. 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

READJUSTMENT OF THE CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

The Cloak and Suit Branch of the Cutters' Union Local 10, following the short and successful victory of the General Strike of the Cloakmakers' Union, is now readjusting itself to a peace-time basis.

One of the new features, Manager Max Gorenstein explains, is the adjustment of complaints jointly by the Union and the Protective Association. Under the old agreement this was not the case. The new method necessitates the assignment of a Business Agent whose duty it will be to attend to only Association complaints. The Manager has assigned Meyer Scharp to this work.

The present prosperity in the Cloak and Suit industry has brought back quite a number of cutters who intended to give up the trade entirely. However, the influx of old-time cutters did not prevent the majority of the men from securing increases above the stipulated minimum. Manager Gorenstein is frequently called upon to settle wage disputes between cutters and their employers.

RAINCOAT CUTTERS, TOO, GAIN

Since the Raincoat Cutters are combined with the Cloak Cutters it has been an established precedent that whatever the gains of the Cloak men are they are also secured for Raincoat Cutters. Accordingly, immediately upon the settlement of the Cloak strike, Gorenstein sent out a notice to Raincoat Manufacturers notifying them that the wages of their cutters are to be raised to \$39 per week, which is the minimum of the Cloak Cutters and that a week's work is to consist of 44 hours. A notice to that effect was placed in this paper for the guidance of the members and may be found elsewhere in this issue.

This however did not prevent the Raincoat Cutters from responding 100 per cent to the call of the General Strike of the Raincoatmakers' Union. Up to the present writing more than 50 per cent of the trade have signed, and the settlement committee is besieged with applications for settlements.

In order that every firm settling with the union places a cutter, so that all work made up is cut by Union cutters, the Manager has placed Business Agent Lipsitz on the settlement committee.

The regular meeting of the Cloak Branch, which also embraces the Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Raincoat Cutters, will be held Monday, August 4th, 7.30 P. M. at Arrington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. All members of this Branch are requested to attend.

PROBLEMS OF MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

Among the many problems that now confront Local 10 as a whole is the problem of raising the standard of the Miscellaneous Branch. This branch has control of the Wrapper and Kimono, Children's Dress and Underwear cutting industry.

For one reason or another, the cutters in these branches of the women's wear industry have al-

ways worked under conditions that are far below the standards of the rest of the branches. While their hours have always kept pace with the other trades, wages and other conditions have been such as to make it hard for one to earn a decent living. Just now the minimum scale of wages in the trade controlled by the Miscellaneous Branch is \$31.

At a recent meeting the men decided that if they were ever to earn wages which could cover the barest necessities they would have to demand an increase, despite the fact that they secured an increase some five months ago. Accordingly, the Manager of this Branch was instructed to take this matter up with the various associations. The men seek a minimum of \$35. per week.

Thus far Wrapper and Kimono cutters have secured the \$35 per week. But for some trouble between the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association and Local 50, Children's Dressmakers, the cutters of this trade would have been receiving the \$35 by this time. However, the point at issue is quite a serious one for Local 50 and the men realize it.

As usual the Underwear industry proves the most reluctant to grant workers decent wages. However, the union will make all efforts to secure the much needed raise for the cutters in this trade. They are in dire need of it and must get it.

Reports submitted to the Executive Board of the conditions in the Miscellaneous Branch show a much needed re-organization. The last General Meeting of the Union has endorsed a plan that promises to lift some of the miseries to which the men in the three trades mentioned are subjected.

Many shops have been found to employ non-union cutters while union cutters were available; the proportion of apprentices to mechanics by far too great and wages run as low as \$14 per week. Many shops employ but one mechanic, who is paid hardly more than \$31, and the rest of the men are assistants whose wages are shamefully small.

MEMBERSHIP HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

Last Monday, July 22th, the regular meeting of all branches of Local 10 was held. Lack of space makes it impossible to recount all that has been taken up and acted upon. It will suffice to mention but a few resolutions that was adopted. This is the proposition of arranging a Victory Banquet which will be held some time in September. Following the victories gained in all Branches of the ladies' garment trades, the Executive Board thought that it would be fitting to arrange some such affair at which the membership can express its joy and appreciation.

An Arrangement Committee consisting of Brothers Elmer Rosenberg, Max Gorenstein, Israel Lewin, Harris Hacken, Sidney Rothenberg, Charles W. Serrington and Max Margulies was appointed to proceed with the necessary plans. The time and place of the Banquet will shortly be announced in these columns and members are requested to watch for the announcement and prepare for the time of their lives.

Summer Days at Unity House



Unity House Guests

The thermometer has little effect on the spirit of the Unity House. Wet days cannot dampen the joy of the waistmakers nor can hot days cause the enthusiasm to shrivel. In the worst heat of July the lake is a refuge, and the swimming pool is the favorite resort. And there is the temperance bar with a real, live soda dispenser to cool parched throats. Entertaining ones have discovered Lake Taminet a short walk away, the second lake on the Unity estate, and rumor has it that in the wee hours of the morning real nymphs can be found disporting themselves on its banks.

The evening is an especially beautiful time at Unity. The twilight settles upon the lake and the moon steals out from behind the clouds, painting everything with silver. The lake becomes fairyland at this magic touch and one waits for the elfs to trip out on these silver banks and dance the light fantastic toe. The spell is so strong that even the ringing of the big bell can hardly draw us away from the magic of nature. Finally the meeting comes together in the summer garden. What a pretty scene of light and color with the moonlit sky overhead

and the greenery around! Hedwig Reicher comes forward, the uncrowned queen of Unity House, and reads some beautiful poem or drama. Her beauty and nobility as well as her innate democracy have made a deep impression on the hearts of Unity girls. She is one with Unity. To her, she says, the Unity House is the greatest and most beautiful thing she has seen in America. It means more life and more love in the hearts of the workers. She watches with intense interest every move, every word of the workers. It is a revelation to her of a world of truth and sincerity. It is a vision of hope for the future. She speaks in eager, earnest tones of her plan of a Workmen's Theatre where the worker may hear and see great drama unspoiled by the money grabbing of the commercial stage. She tells of the wonderful accomplishments of the workers of Germany and other European countries who have built theatres of their own where drama of beauty and significance can be produced. Why should there not be such theatres in America! Why should not the American workers like those of Europe combine to build for them-

selves a new world of the spirit. These are the thoughts that run through Hedwig Reicher's mind and find their fulfillment in some small degree in the Unity House.

Politics as well as art is of interest to the Unity members. This week they listened to a lecture on the American Labor Party by Ben Howe, one of the most active workers in the Labor Party. He spoke enthusiastically of the American worker's party which should do in this country the same work that the British Labor Party is doing in England. A vigorous discussion followed in which several Unity members upheld the importance of industrial organization as distinguished from political action.

The Unity House is full to capacity at the present time with more than 400 guests present. But the houses are so well arranged and the whole estate is so large that there is no sense of crowding. There is quiet and privacy for each member of the vast Unity family. Almost all places have been taken for several weeks ahead, and those who wish to stay at Unity would therefore better register immediately while there are still a few places open.

The Earth for Al

By GERALD MASSEY

Thus saith the Lord: "Ye weary me
With prayers, and waste your own short years.
Eternal Truth ye cannot see,
Ye only waste your sight in tears.

They eat up earth and promise you

The heaven of an empty shell;
Tis theirs to say, 'tis yours to do,
On pain of everlasting hell.

They rob and leave you helplessly,

For help of heaven to cry and call,

Heaven did not make your misery,
The earth was given for all.

Behold in chains your Mother Earth,

The rich man's prostitute and slave;

Your Mother Earth that gave you birth,

Ye only own her for a grave.

And will ye die like slaves, and see
That mother left a burden thrall?

Nay, rise like men, and set her free,

A heritage for all.

The New Initiation Fee of The Ladies Tailors' Union of Baltimore, Md.

To become member of the local 101 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an initiation fee of \$30 will be paid, from the 15th of August, 1919 on.

LEARN DESIGNING

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Plutocracy's Commendments

Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

Thou shalt not organize a party or union, or any other organization for the purpose of helping thyself; thou shalt not agitate or dream of better conditions; for I, thy Boss, will give thee what is coming to thee, and will not have any interference. See!

Thou shalt not speak disrespectfully of thy Boss; for I will fire and blacklist all who do so.

Remember every day I ordain, to shout and dig up as I command thee; for I will show thee where to spend thy money and when; and thou shalt not talk back, thou, nor thy wife, or thy son, or thy daughter, or anyone else who ought to know his place.

Honor thy Boss, and fight for him whenever I shall give thee the word; for whoever opposes my will is barbaric and ought to be killed.

Thou shalt not think.

Thou shalt not read, except when I shall tell thee.

Thou shalt not complain.

Thou shalt not listen to what labor agitators say; only, swallow every dose that my press shall dish up for thee.

Thou shalt not covet my income, or my good time, my mansion, my automobile, my ease, or anything that I have, for thou dost not deserve things like these.

—Chas. Lincoln Phifer.

In a stirring article entitled "Is British Imperialism gone Mad?" which appears in the Labor Leader for March 20th, J. Ramsay MacDonald, who was denied passports to Russia as one of the members of the investigating commission appointed by the international Socialist Conference at Berne, exhorts the British workers to protest against the continuance of gag law in India as proposed in various bills now pending. In discussing these bills, Mr. MacDonald says: "They continue the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act and of the chief orders issued under it; they make war powers normal. If

a man happens to have a document which the Government considers seditious, he is, without proof, to be presumed to have it for evil purposes. I have had such papers for reference purposes, to criticize them and reply to them, to instruct myself regarding certain propaganda to which I am opposed — but under these bills I should be, with such possessions, absolutely at the mercy of the Indian Government were I in India." Incidentally Mr. MacDonald reminds his readers that there has been a toll of lives in India, thru influenza, following on insufficiency of food, of five millions in British India and of another million in the native states.

—Moriland Worker.

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COLUMBIA TEA
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Only members bearing the **Green Card** will be considered **Good Standing** and they alone will be entitled to preference in employment.

Every chairman is therefore requested to instruct all members of his shop to immediately pay up their arrearages in assessments as well as dues as no one owing any assessments will be able to obtain a **Green Dues Card**.

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Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union

Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.

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CLOAK AND SUIT
Monday, August 4th

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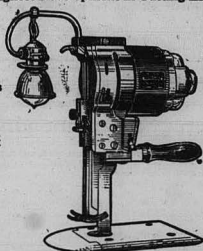
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