

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
— Job. 27.6.

JUSTICE

"We ought to be just even to our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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General Executive Board in Session

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL REVIEW EVENTS OF PAST THREE MONTHS

SCHLESINGER'S VIVID ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN THE WEST RIVETS ATTENTION OF BOARD

BAROFF SUGGESTS REFORMS IN PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

PLEA ON BEHALF OF POLITICAL PRISONERS MADE BY NATIONAL SOCIALIST SECRETARY

At the present writing the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. meeting at Buffalo has held two sessions, at which B. Schlesinger, President of the International, Ab. Baroff, Secretary and treasurer and Vice Presidents Siegmán, Lefkowitz, Schoolman, Perlstein, and Amdur recounted the really marvelous history of the International during the last few months.

More space will be devoted to these reports when copies of them will become available. It must be stated, however, that each report, though couched in simple language, rushes forth life and energy and shows a profound insight into the problems of the International in particular and the labor movement in general.

Nearly all the reports of the International chiefs conform to one structural scheme: first comes a review of the events in the respective industries and localities, then follow general conclusions and finally come specific recommendations based upon the events in the preceding 3 months.

It is expected that the third session will be devoted entirely to the reading of the reports of the rest of the International vice-presidents. Immediately following the completion of the reports the general Executive Board will proceed with discussions of the various questions raised in the reports.

Schlesinger's report fully justified the expectations of his colleagues. Because of the limited time and the great mass of work ahead of the Conference Schlesinger spoke briefly. He reviewed the achievements of the International during the past few months, giving a vivid account of the struggles and victories in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago. He did not dwell at great length on each city, leaving the detailed reports to the respective vice-presidents—Seigman, Seidman, Perlstein, Schoolman and others, and it must be said that their reports, indeed, abounded in detailed yet absorbingly interested information.

The president of the International did dwell at some length on his trip to the Pacific Coast, on the state of the International locals at Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, and emphasized

the fact that the Far West is virgin soil so far as the International is concerned; that the ladies' garment workers in the Pacific Coast towns and cities are waiting for International organizers to come and cultivate the fields—to organize new locals and boost up the existing ones.

There was a poetic touch in Schlesinger's portrayal of the life of the western workers. In an engaging manner all his own he described a strike in Seattle and its settlement. It appeared from this account that the prestige and influence of the International are great not only with the workers but with the manufacturers as well, and that the prospects for further activity in the west are very brightly indeed.

There is no doubt that far-reaching decisions will be arrived at by the General Executive Board in regard to organization activities in the west.

Secretary Baroff had his report all written out when he came to Buffalo. It covers only a brief period, since Brother Baroff was ill for quite some time, yet it testifies not only to the diligence of our general secretary-treasurer but also to his alertness and to his keen insight into the problems of the International. If his report did not contribute much information it was undeniably a great contribution by way of counsel and general conclusions.

Brother Baroff in his report also dwelt on the weeklies published by the International and suggested a number of substantial changes. The General Executive Board will undoubtedly give much attention to this part of the secretary's report. It is worth mentioning in this connection that Brother Lieberman, the manager of the International publications, sent to the conference his report on the financial phase of our weeklies, and it was a pleasant surprise to learn that the deficit is much smaller than expected.

So far as space will permit this and other reports submitted to the General Executive Board will be printed in the Justice, so that the readers get a more detailed idea of the various phases of the activities of our International.

The conference in its first two sessions, heard two committees. Adolph Germer, national secre-

tary of the Socialist party, made an impressive appeal for financial aid for the Socialist party to enable it to carry on its fight on behalf of the many political and class prisoners. There was fervor in his voice when he spoke of the great debts and of the urgent measures that must be taken to free this true champion of labor.

President Schlesinger assured Germer that the Board would not omit to act on his appeal and that they would at once notify him as to their decision.

The second committee heard so far was one from Boston requesting money and men to aid in the organization work among the raincoat makers and among workers of other crafts in the rubber industry.

Committees from Chicago and other cities are expected to appear shortly before the Board.

No one from Buffalo proper has yet visited the Conference. On Monday the people of Buffalo

were busy receiving the Belgian royal couple. The city was decked with flags and a great parade was arranged. Under these circumstances Buffalo had no time for a reception to our General Executive Board, representing the "lower class," the people who toil.

On Tuesday a solitary local reporter put in an appearance, and we may hope that our Board will have the honor to be mentioned among the prominent guests in the city.

As to the members of the General Executive Board hardly any one of them has time to take in the city. They devote practically all their time to the meetings, and there is little leisure in sight, for there is a heap of work to dispose of.

In the next issue of the Justice it will be possible to give a more or less complete survey of all the meetings of the Supreme Council of our International.

CONFERENCE OF JOINT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

PERMANENT INTER-LOCAL ORGANIZATION FORMED.

DR. FRIEDLAND TALKS ON IDEALS OF TRADE UNION EDUCATION

The conference of the joint local Educational Committees of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held Monday evening, October 6th, 1919, at 7 P. M. The following members were present:

Pitchersky, Local 3; Cohen, Kushman, Babitz, Local 9; Lopidus, Local 11; Cohn, Local 17; Sachs, Local 20; Miss Camen, Local 23; Miss Kronhart, Local 25; Guzman, Local 25; Miss Dorfman, Local 41; Cohen, Local 50; Miss Hegel, Local 50; Miss Goff, Local 62; Freedman, Puchalsky, Aurbach, Local 66; Novitsky, Local 80; Miss Fannia M. Cohn, Secy. Educa. Comm., Dr. Louis S. Friedland, Educational Director.

Miss Fannia M. Cohn presided and gave an introductory talk, outlining the purpose of the meeting, general ideas of the Educational Department and its plan to promote the idea of education through creating a sense of responsibility in the Educational Committee of each Local. She then introduced Dr. Louis S. Friedland, the Educational Director.

Dr. Friedland responded with a brief talk, telling the members that he had not come to them with a ready-made plan of education, but wished to make the educational system fit the needs; that he would work out a plan in co-operation with the various locals—a plan that will mean something real and vital in their lives; that he would not direct the entire work from headquarters, but

would encourage local autonomy and assist and work out an efficient system of co-operation with the local Educational Committees. He emphasized the need for interesting and securing a large attendance at the classes. He spoke for a few minutes on some of the ideals of trade union education. He said that the problem of adult education had not been dealt with in our country adequately and that he was planning to work out the theory and practice of trade union education—education that would have to be based on the industrial and economic phases involved, and went on to say that more and more education would include all recreational activities and the proper use of leisure; that the education of adults must aim at a fuller understanding of life and a greater appreciation of its values.

The meeting was then opened to suggestions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. A permanent Joint Conference of the Local Educational Committee is formed. This conference is to meet at regular intervals. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the many activities of the Locals so as to prevent waste and re-duplication.

2. An Executive Educational assisting of one member from each Committee of the Locals; con-Local, is to be elected. This Committee will co-operate with the Educational Committee of the International.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE National Industrial Conference is gathered in Washington, and is beginning its deliberations. It includes representatives of capital, labor and the public. (1) In choosing the last President Wilson departed from the custom of having neutral, impartial persons represent the people at large. He realized that on the question of industrial relations, the most vital question in our national life, no public men can entertain neutral, disinterested views. In picking the representatives of the public the President therefore sought to get a cross-section of all the conflicting industrial views and theories. This purpose of the President is apparent and commendable. But it is doubtful whether the employers' and employees' views and aspirations as they exist in the country are represented in the proper proportion by Mr. Wilson's appointees. On the face of it, it appears like a malicious piece of cynicism that Elbert H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. are to represent the public. Nor is this cynical impression dispelled by the fact that men like John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell are to sit as arbiters on behalf of the radical elements of the people. Only those who choose to do so, do not know that these two socialist have-beens have been repudiated by their party, have no following, and represent nobody but themselves.

Even in the less radical labor circles where at least a degree of hope is placed in the probable achievements of the national industrial conference, disappointment and resentment are rampant at the persons that are to represent the class that is not directly allied with either capital or labor. The fact that the newspapers notorious for their relentless attacks upon organized labor find nothing but unbounded praise for the personnel of the representation of the public, is indirect but none the less convincing evidence that capital in its most vicious aspects will be represented twice at the conference.

The press, whether because of its own fickleness and gullibility or because it counts upon these qualities in the readers, is heralding the conference as the most significant phenomenon in our industrial history and one likely, or so certain, to usher in a new era of industrial peace and amicability.

Some of our inspired journalists to mention Mr. William Allen White of the New York Evening Post for one, went so far as prophesying that the industrial conference may well become an extralegal parliament, more vital and powerful than the Congress of the United States.

Writes Mr. White: "The Industrial Conference expects to establish trade relations between employers and employees which will take the essential control of industry out of the hands of Congress. In Europe they call such arrangements Soviets. And there is a strong feeling that if the conference succeeds it should be permanently established—make it possible that we shall have a permanent legislature to control industrial relations—an extra-constitutional body, not at all responsible to the American voter who holds no industrial job,

yet entrusted with the most vital affairs of the nation—its industrial affairs."

To what degree this prophecy will come true—let us be patient and see. The beginning of the conference has been marked by an atmosphere surcharged with antagonism rather than friendliness. There is little apparent amicability between the spokesmen of the two opposing classes. The railroad brotherhoods are at best lukewarm participants in the affair. It was at the last moment and under pressure of some of the A. F. of L. chiefs that they agreed to send representatives to the conference.

Nor is the probable "calendar" of the conference indicative of a new industrial era to come. Even according to the enthusiastic Mr. White, the bone of contention, in all likelihood, will be the recognition of trade-unionism and the most that may be expected by the working class is that the conference will recognize the preferential union shop. Mr. White's dispatch to the Evening Post is illuminating.

"The action of the Committee of Rules," he writes, "making majority action possible in spite of minority protest seems to have signed the death warrant of trades unions in this gathering."

"The five labor members of the committee of fifteen are naturally for the closed shop. Miss Lillian Wald and Charles Edward Russell of the public group are for the closed shop. That makes seven. Five of the employers' group favor the open shop, and Messrs. Endicott, Langdon and Chaburn of the public group are either against the unions or in favor of an open shop."

"This leaves the general committee, in which all legislation is recommended, seven for the unions and closed shops and eight either against the unions or for the open shop. Under these circumstances the belief that the unions may hope for is for the preferential union shop."

No one is surprised, of course, that the employers' group is preparing to fight unionism tooth and nail, but it appears that also the representatives of the "public" are inclined not to admit the right of workers to be represented by national labor unions empowered to call strikes.

Various plans will probably be laid before the conference as substitutes for trade unionism. Mr. Elliot is enamored of his profit-sharing scheme without the recognition of unions, and he will probably push his pet scheme for all he is worth, with the possible cooperation of the employers' group. The Whitley plan, now tried out in England and Canada, which recognizes trade unions but makes them subordinate to "industrial parliaments" for each basic industry with an equal representation for capital and labor, also has many supporters at the conference, among them the "radical" of the public group, ex-comrade Charles Edward Russell.

Various fantastic panaceas may be laid before the gathering. The De Muth plan is one of them. It would organize every plant after the model of the government of the United States. A House of Representatives would be elected by and from among the workers,

a Senate from the managers and superintendents and a president who would also be the chief manager of the plant. In view of the efficiency of our government, exemplified by the Senate, for instance, it is certain that such a plan would destroy all our industrial evils root and branch.

There was no lack in fine oratory and high sounding phrases in Secretary Wilson's speech when he opened the conference. And we may rest assured that the supply of nice verbiage will continue uninterrupted. But as things look the conference will disappoint the high hopes of those who see in it the beginning of a new age of industrial harmony.

Yet we prefer not to indulge in dark prophecies. Let us be patient and hope. Let us see and learn.

MORE violence, more terror against the strikers and more strikers—this is the brief summary of events in the steel strike for the last week. The situation has not changed materially, though the number of strikers has somewhat increased.

The military is in control of Gary, Ind., and our soldiers under the command of the gallant General Wood established "order" at Gary. Strikers' meetings have been prohibited and "loyal" workers are in every way protected.

The most interesting feature in the strike situation of last week has been the testimony of Judge Gary before the Senate investigating committee. This committee—it must be acknowledged—has proved less biased in favor of the steel trust than it appeared to be during the first few days of the investigation. When Gary was on the witness stand some of the Senators cornered him into making admissions which surprised even the enemies of organized labor. Mr. Gary proved himself a true if antiquated champion of the 19th century ideals of *laissez faire*. His "more principled" stood out in bold relief as he made reply to the pointed questions of the Senators.

Here are some of the Gary gems.

Senator Kenyon—Don't you think this committee ought to make its own investigation as to that in the field?

Mr. Gary—If it could make a quiet investigation, yes. But if the whole committee goes, there is much danger of misunderstanding among the workmen as to the object of their visit.

Senator Walsh—What good is it for men to belong to unions if when they join, they refuse to discuss anything with their representatives?

Mr. Gary—Is it right for 10 per cent of men who may belong to a union to dictate conditions for the other 90 per cent?

Senator Walsh—But your position is the same, even if 90 per cent of the men were organized, you would not confer with their representatives.

Mr. Gary—I haven't said so. That question has not come up. We shall not do anything to injure the open shop.

Senator Walsh—Let's settle this point right here. Will you confer with any representative of organized labor to-day, to help settle this strike?

Mr. Gary—I will not!

Senator Walsh—If you were convinced that 50 per cent of your men were organized and represented would you confer with them?

Mr. Gary—No. I'm sorry if I differ with you or with others.

Senator Walsh—I'm sorry for hundreds of thousands of suffering families.

Mr. Gary—We put ourselves squarely upon the issue that this is a question of the open or closed shop. Now, as to what will bring about the closed shop, we must decide from time to time, depending upon the facts presented. At the present time the union leaders have brought about this strike, which is no more or less than an attempt of a minority to secure control of the interests of the large majority, including not only the employers, but the employees.

Senator Walsh—That's what you say; they say they represent a majority. Is there any reason why we should not leave that to arbitration? I want to know, yes or no, whether you will see any representatives of organized labor. Please answer that, yes or no.

Mr. Gary—With all due respect, I cannot answer yes or no. If the minority could succeed in securing control, that would bring about the closed shop. Therefore, at this particular time, the circumstances are different than ever existed before in this country. I doubt if you realize the danger of the minority securing control.

Senator Jones—If the union leaders should disclaim any intention to establish what you call the closed shop, would you discuss the situation with them now?

Mr. Gary—If they should make such a disclaimer, in good faith, it would not satisfy me, because I know that leaders who promised that would be shortly displaced and their positions taken over by men who would continue progress toward the closed shop. I can't discuss the situation from the viewpoint which members of this committee take. I can't talk about arbitration or compromise at this time.

The above quotations speak for themselves and it is hardly necessary to point out the cynicism, brutality, contradictions and plain lies in Mr. Gary's testimony. Gary himself knew he was pulling wool over the eyes of the public and he was certain that the press would see to the proper interpretation of his "ideals."

The Senate investigation committee will go in a body to Pittsburgh district, and it may be expected that it will bring to light the ideals of the steel trust as applied by the police, thugs, gunmen, and public officials subservient to Gary at all.

THE black clouds broke into a gentle shower. The gigantic railway strike in England ended quietly and peacefully. The Triple Alliance did not make an attempt at a social revolution, and the government did not put the revolution down. Before more details are available it is difficult to say which of the two sides struck a better bargain. That a compromise has been made is admitted by both the government and the railwaymen, but the leaders maintain that they have won quite a good deal.

C. T. Cramp, President of the Union, says in a message to The Herald:

"While we did not obtain the formula we set forth in the strike resolution, we obtained terms equally good, which will give the railwaymen the same thing in effect. Our men have broken the back of the first attack made upon the entire working class, and no doubt this splendid stand will

League for Oppressed Peoples

save workers from a degraded standard of life."

In themselves the gains of the railwaymen are rather insignificant. The wage question has not been settled upon and negotiations are still in progress; but the government guarantees each male adult employed in the railway industry a minimum of 50 shillings a week, which it ten shillings less than the minimum demanded by the railwaymen. The government also agreed not to reduce the wages until September 1920.

The difference between the demands set forth by the men and the compromise arrangement is really small, and the railwaymen may well boast of a victory. The English press is busy debating the question from another angle—which side won the moral victory.

The railwaymen say, that they demonstrated their ability to stop the traffic of the country in order to defend their rights. The capitalist newspapers argue that the government came out the victor, that it did not permit the union to terrorize the nation. Lloyd George and J. H. Thomas, the chief leader of the railwaymen, exchanged "compliments," praising the other for having yielded.

It is of course difficult to decide on "moral" questions, such as the one involved in the settlement. There is no doubt that the railwaymen made an impressive demonstration of their strength which forced Lloyd George to yield, but in a certain sense their victory is a defeat; they wasted the bulk of their ammunition. They called a general strike because of a trifle at the time when they could have wielded this weapon for more substantial demands. And this is the regrettable aspect of the settlement.

At the invitation of the President of our republic, the Belgian King Albert has visited us and was received with great pomp. Mr. Wilson, because of ill-health, could not receive in person his majesty Albert, the King of the Belgians, and he sent the next highest official personage, Vice President Marshall.

This is the first time in our history that a King treads upon the soil of our republic, and our democratic newspapers have been rejoicing that at last a crowned ruler has bestowed upon us this honor.

There are, of course, a few isolationists who rejoice but little at the visit of His Majesty Albert. Some of them almost committed the horrible crime of *lese majeste* by sending all kings to hell and saying that we, free Americans, ought to be ashamed to bow to a symbol of autocracy and oppression. Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee for instance, in his reply to the president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, who requested the Mayor to invite the Belgian King to visit Milwaukee, wrote the following:

"Please do not ask me to extend an invitation to any King, Czar or Kaiser. The people of Milwaukee do not demand of anyone they elect as mayor to lose his self-respect."

"The people know that the Socialists refused to chum with the Prussian Prince Henry long before I was elected Mayor. I do not mean to offend the Belgian people. I feel that I love the Belgian people. Nor do I want to be discourteous to you. But these

Speeches denouncing imperialism by Great Britain and other powers and the enslaving of more than one half of the world's population by unscrupulous powers, ushered into existence the League of Oppressed Peoples.

More than 6,000 persons assembled the other day at the Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, joined in cheers when Dudley Field Malone, who had been unanimously elected chairman of the organization committee, declared that the league would now go forth to fight for world-wide democracy and freedom abroad, and to compel the officials of the government to see that democracy remained unswayed here at home.

For three and a half hours the thousands sat and listened eagerly to speakers who pictured in detail the horrors now being perpetrated upon oppressed peoples controlled by imperialists throughout the world.

The Rev. James Grattan Mythen, assistant rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., opened the meeting.

"We are organizing this league of oppressed peoples," he explained prior to introducing Dudley Field Malone, "because for every free man throughout this world there is one man held in bondage. We are forming to call to the general attention the message of liberty written when we entered the world-conflict: the right of small nations of choosing their own sovereignty and that no nation shall be forced under any sovereignty without its own consent."

"It was for that reason that 158,000 of America's finest manhood gave their lives in France."

Great Britain, Dr. Mythen pointed out, now holds the gateway of the east in Egypt, a sovereign nation. He related how 1,200,000 Egyptian troops died, betrayed on the battlefields, after being assured through a proclamation of King George that "England would guarantee the sovereignty of Egypt."

"No longer will one man seek to set forth the wishes of the people," Dr. Mythen declared firmly, referring to President Wilson. "The people shall henceforth speak for themselves. Men and

times put men's souls to the test. Either we join hands with the kings, their golden utensils and paraphernalia or we stand up for the rights of the plain people.

"I should go down to my grave in everlasting shame if I were to boast one iota the stock of any King. Please Mr. President, tell your associates that I am with the man who works. To hell with all kings."

Mr. Hoan is probably not a good American, otherwise he would also join in the rejoicing that a "majesty" rendered our republic happy by his visit.

THE wave of race riots is spreading. After the Omaha outbreak, negroes were massacred in Alabama and a few days later, a war between blacks and whites broke out in Elaine, Arkansas, where 20 negroes and 5 whites were killed. Black and white soldiers participated in the fighting. In all places where riots occurred United States troops were sent to restore order.

women are getting together throughout the country for the same purpose that we are assembled today, to preach and to work for brotherhood of all men, irrespective of race, color or descent.

"No longer will we permit a small body of men, the Senate foreign relations committee, to set up animosities and wars without considering the people. All that will be wiped out. No one man; no one committee will make peace—we will."

Dudley Field Malone, in taking the chair, laid down a challenge to those opposing the organization.

"Let me remind the leaders of both parties," he warned, "that we are American citizens gathered here. We are working for the establishment of autonomous freedom all over the world."

Gregory Zilboorg, secretary to the Minister of Labor of the Kerensky Cabinet, defended the Russian Soviet government.

"In the gallery of oppressed and suppressed nations Russia occupies a special place," Zilboorg said, after relating the chain of events leading to the establishment of the Soviet government.

"Russia suffers now, not only because she is disregarded as a nation, but because she dared to become free at a moment when the various imperialisms of the world were shouting democratic mottos and slogans and at the same time practising and planning to continue to practice real social and political reaction."

"Russia is now a historical paradox. While the Czar was applauded throughout the world as a hero and the splendid representative of a nation, that nation itself is now disregarded for having a government of its own. Kolchak, Denikin and all the other 'loyal' and 'orderly' governments cannot exist for an hour without the 'friendly' help of British soldiers, rifles and general staff advisers."

"There is much talk about the internationalism of radicals, about their anti-patriotism, and yet the sole defenders of Russia's independence are now just such radicals as Lenin and Maxim Gorky."

"We have heard the democratic ideas of the democratic Allies since 1914. And Egypt is belied,

China betrayed and Persia enslaved. How then can the Russian patriot believe the solemnly enunciated promises of British statesmen, French peace-makers or Italian international jugglesters?

"Moscow is now not only the center of a striving new social world," he declared, "Moscow is now the center of a self-governing nation. Moscow cannot now be given up by any Russian force. Moscow cannot be taken by any Russian force, and if the 'loyal troops' equipped and recruited by and from the great reactionary countries of Europe gain a temporary and illusory victory, it will be the victory of a new Prussianism, which is called the 'new democracy'."

He added that he saw in the strike just declared in England a source of help for Russia in obtaining a right to have the people rightfully determine its government. The strike, he thought, would turn out to be a vital impetus to a new freedom of the English people.

"America needs not to become idealistic," he concluded. "America needs no teaching as to the meaning of freedom and independence, but America does need to be told that at this moment Russia has no allies. The old were those of the Czar. The new will always be welcome, and America—bearing in mind her own struggles of 1776 and 1801—should be the first to stretch out a hand to Russia—a hand without a 'friendly' rifle or a 'loyal' hand grenade."

Speaking of the oppression of the inhabitants of Korea, Dr. Norman Thomas related the atrocities committed by the Japanese government there.

"Japan is the arch enemy of human freedom," he shouted. "In Japan you find, as in no other place, a terrible industrial oppression."

He added that he had no doubt of Japan's imperialistic intentions in Siberia, saying: "Japan has played fast and loose with her fellow thieves to obtain control. She now has more than ten times the number of troops stipulated in the agreement."

He believed that imperialism was present and clearly indicated in the action of the Senate subcommittee which is now busily culminating Mexico on behalf of the oil interests, who have robbed the public at all times.

He called upon every one present to telegraph immediately to President Wilson for the release of Mrs. Kate Richards O'Leary, who, he said, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by use of perjured evidence in a trial before a partisan judge, and the release of Eugene Debs and all political prisoners who had the courage to express their convictions.

He pointed out that Debs had said exactly the same thing as Woodrow Wilson in his recent tour—that the war was an industrial conflict, not political.

He appealed to labor to follow in the footsteps of laborers in England, who forced the release of all political prisoners, and in Italy, where King Emmanuel was compelled to free 40,000 political offenders. He reminded the audience that British labor had forced Great Britain to withdraw troops from Archangel. While

(Continued on Page 1)

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

A VITAL MATTER

Those who regard things with open eyes and are not inclined to see everything all black must realize that the world will never again be what it was until now. It is obvious that in the last five years the world achieved what it would normally have required many decades. The past five years have left an indelible impression upon mankind. On one hand the inefficiency and iniquity of the rulers and masters of mankind has been shown up and on the other the perils, the slaves of society have come to realize their importance and potential strength, and this awakened consciousness will never again be suppressed.

Both of these results can be seen in every walk of our daily life. We see the impotence of our erstwhile masters; we see that their activities are no longer guided by reason nor system, that all their efforts are concentrated on one thing—to retain the power that is slipping from their hands. But great as their desire is to continue in their supremacy over the world, their ability is in proportion small. On the other hand we see the firm determination of those who only recently were on the lowest rung of the social ladder to rise to the highest rung, to assume the position which they are inherently entitled to and from which they have been kept away for centuries by violence and crafty politics.

Gary, the king of the steel trust, and his associates see it quite clearly, much more so than President Wilson, much more so than the present leaders of the A. F. of L. In the strike tide that has swept the entire country, nay the whole world, there is something more than the struggle for higher wages and shorter hours. Our industrial autocrats would not be so terrified if these alone were the issues of the strikes; they would find a way of meeting these demands and retaining their supremacy. But the innate tendency of the movements of discontent throughout the world is to wrest the control of industry from the hands of its present masters. The workers, consciously or not, aim at capturing the positions until now held by the so-called captains of industry.

And in this connection we wish to point out a few things.

At the victory banquet of the Cutters' Union Local 10, Judge Panken spoke of the stormy times we are passing through and said that very soon labor will celebrate bigger victories than that achieved by the cloak makers in New York; that it will celebrate the victory of socialism throughout the world. Dr. Henry Moskowitz tried to put a damper on the enthusiasm aroused by Judge

Panken's speech. It is true, he said, that the labor giant is awakened and feels himself strong enough to destroy the entire existing system. But is he strong—and capable enough to erect a new and better system? Does he understand how to organize production so as to render life on earth more worth while than it has been?

To this the workers may reply of course, that they will think of crossing the bridges when they get to them; that the immediate task ahead of them is to wrest the power from the hands of the present masters. They may also assert that things cannot be worse than they are; that capitalism has proved bankrupt; that under its rule industry is paralyzed and production is a failure. The capitalists who brought the world to such a state of misery and demoralization, to the very brink of ruin, have no right to ask the awakened labor giant whether he is fit for the part that he is to play in the world to be.

Such a retort may seem sufficient at first glance; but upon closer analysis it appears far from being satisfactory.

Is it not a bit fickle to say that the reconstruction of the world will be given thought by labor only after it is in a position of controlling power? We are afraid that it will be too late to think of the plans of the new edifice of society when labor will enter into control of all the mainstays of society's life. We think that now is the time to draw up the plans and to acquire the necessary knowledge and training, so that no time is wasted and no costly errors made when the building process begins.

Nor is it warrantable to say that things cannot be worse. Cruel and inefficient as the rule of capitalism has been, it accomplished in its time a great task of organization, which resulted in a forward and not backward movement of society. Is labor in its present stage of development capable of assuming the organizing function in society and discharging it better than bankrupt capitalism? This is the question.

We do not doubt, of course, that the working class will have to assume this function. Sooner or later this will have to be the case. This is the stern necessity of history. But is the time ripe for it?

Viewing the events in our country and throughout the world with open eyes one cannot answer this question definitely. On one hand we find individual workers who seem to be thoroughly capable of assuming the great historical role of their class. But can the same thing be said about the masses of labor, that are not only different to the a rising new

order but in many cases are inimical to it and ready to shed their blood for the old system that keeps them in a state of servitude!

Consider, for instance, the horrible massacres of Jews in Ukraine and in other countries. Is it not eloquent testimony to the brutality and mental backwardness of the masses, to their inability to erect a new and better social structure?

Or take the case of the race riots and lynch mobs in America, with public opinion if not entirely upholding these outrages, at least not outspokenly opposed to them. With such mass "movements" in full view can one believe in the ability of these brutes to erect the structure of the new world?

Also the steel strike furnishes us some discouraging examples. American workers have appeared before the Senate investigation committee to testify against the steel strikers, to condemn the strike as a Bolshevik conspiracy as a plot of foreigners. Can one for a moment admit the idea that these foes of their own class, who are, incidentally, typical of a large mass of American workers, are ripe for the new social order?

And even in the countries where the workers have apparently seized the power we see that it is used for slaughter and fraternal war. We see that trying to give rise to atrociously bloody outbreaks in view of all these things it is difficult to believe that the time is ripe for the great triumph of labor of which Judge Panken spoke. Rather one is inclined to think and feel that much work of organization and education is needed by the working class that is may be fit to assume the position assigned to it by history.

Years ago the various socialist schools debated the question of what is more feasible: "From freedom to education or from education to freedom." It seems to us that the course of events has supplied a convincing answer to this question and this is: "Through education to freedom." No other way is possible, and though the road the working class can follow, and the more obvious it will become to the workers that this is the only road, the more permeated we will become with the realization that there is no magic shortcut to freedom, the shorter this road will be.

We, therefore, consider our periodicals, in so far as they aid in the education of our members, one of the chief assets of our International. For the same reason we consider the activities of our Educational Department of paramount importance and value. Though much money and energy was expended in the past two years the results obtained so far are by no means satisfactory, and this is because the masses of our members in New York have been practically indifferent to the efforts of our International in this direction. We say this with a feeling of pain and shame, and we hope that from now on our members will take a livelier interest in our educational work. If the workers are to become the masters of life they must be worthy and capable of their rule. We are to the new order if it will not find its builders and architects ready for the task.

We hope that one of the chief questions before the General Executive Board now meeting in Buffalo will be that of broad education for our members. We

expect the Board to give this question all the earnest attention it merits.

THE CLOAK SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

Writing a few weeks ago about the decision of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union in Philadelphia, the meeting in Arch Street Theatre and the large vote in favor of week work, we expressed our hope that the further course in obtaining week work for the Philadelphia Cloakmakers would not be fraught with difficulties; that before long Philadelphia would be on a level with New York, Boston, Chicago and other cloak centers. But we are informed that an insignificant minority of cloakmakers is determined to obstruct the impending revolution in the industry. First they demanded that the week work system be coupled with a time guarantee, and when they saw that the majority of cloakmakers emphatically rejected this demand they proceeded to undermine the prestige and reputation of the Joint Board of the officials of the union, thus hoping to deal a death blow to the cause of week work. It must be said that if they could succeed in this, week work as well as other progressive demands of the Philadelphia cloakmakers would not have a living chance, for with the Joint Board discredited and the union disrupted the cloakmakers could accomplish nothing whatever.

This is just what the insignificant minority are heading for in their effort to impose their will upon the great majority. We warn them they are playing with fire and that they will be the first to suffer. We are not concerned with the few individuals who are in the employ of the manufacturers to kill the union. Nor are we concerned with the few who opposed to the will of the majority because they know that the system may result in slight losses for themselves. Such individuals are poisonous weeds in the organization, and the sooner they are got out of the way the better for the union and the trade in general.

But we are concerned about the many innocent and honest workers who are misled and misguided by these individuals. It is not difficult, of course, for any demagogue to gain, for a moment, a large following by means of high sounding phrases and extravagant demands. By demanding a minimum scale impossible of attainment these demagogues may lure a number of credulous workers away from the union and the sound and feasible demands it advances. Some of the less intelligent workers may not realize that by demanding seventy or eighty dollars a week as a minimum wage for a 44 hour week, the union would defeat its own purpose in establishing a week-work system and a minimum wage, for the manufacturers could not, if they would, meet these demands and continue in their business. The demagogues realize this and hence their hypocritical denunciation of the "official leaders."

The meeting of the Philadelphia cloakmakers next Tuesday will decide whether the hysterical and dishonest minority or the great majority of the workers will decide the destiny of the union and its industry. We on our part do not doubt that the rank and file will once more as-

THE SIX-HOUR DAY

By JULIET S. POYNITZ

Voices were heard everywhere throughout the labor world at the end of the war clamoring for the shorter work-day. In England the demands went further even than in the working class republics of Russia and Germany and touched rock-bottom at 30 hours a week. A few of the most extreme unions advocated the six-hour day and the five day week. Such a demand was considered by the enemies of labor as the harmless delusion of a monomaniac until it has been brought forward more recently under more respectable auspices. The six hour day secured the approval of the English Coal Commission for Miners, and now comes forward the Soap King, Lord Leverhulme, with a book advocating the extension of the Six Hour Day to all trades.

The Soap King presides over his court at the famous village of Port Sunlight in England which may well have been the model for the familiar Spess-Town which shines down upon us from the upper regions of the subway car. In Port Sunlight are made more than 57 varieties of soap for every corner of the British Empire and other lands beside. In this delightful town are found beautiful workmen's houses built in the quiet style of long ago with gardens and vines. Everything has been done by the philanthropic employer for the welfare of his employees. A system of co-partnership has been established. The education and recreation of the workers has been cared for. In fact a complete system of good-natured paternalism prevails which has made Port Sunlight known far and wide as a garden city — and has incidentally provided good advertising matter for the soap of its chief, Sir William Lever, or as he has recently become, Lord Leverhulme. The example of Port Sunlight did much to promote the idea of decent housing for working people in the British Isles where they have notoriously poor quarters. That a manufacturer could build a beautiful, clean and spacious town for his employees and still make profits was a lesson for many British employers who had been too willing to regard one-room hovels for their workers as a necessary part of the profit system. With his experience at Port Sunlight Lord Leverhulme makes the claim that the city of London if built with foresight could accommodate 22 millions on its

— assert their intelligence and determination to rid the industry of the evils of piece work, inordinate hustling, as well as of the few malefactors who block the way toward bettering the conditions of work. We are certain that the overwhelming majority of the cloakmakers will show, in unmistakable terms, that they trust their leaders whom they had chosen and who never yet misled them. The meeting will undoubtedly prove that the majority will continue to rule the union and the manufacturers will learn, to their disappointment, no doubt, that the hopes they had placed in the few traitors and the handful of misguided workers were false hopes.

present area rather than 7 millions as now. A mere case of "bad packing" he avers.

And now comes the new-fangled common-sense Lord with the statement that the six-hour day must soon be adopted generally, in a shorter time he says than is required to pass the Ten Hours Act in England. Since the movement for reducing working hours to ten needed about half a century until its success in 1847 we are free to make our own estimates as to when the Six Hour Day may be expected. Lord Leverhulme is not a sentimentalist, he is a business man. He is a firm upholder of the British Empire — and strangely enough it is in the name of the Empire that he calls for the Six Hour Day. National efficiency, not philanthropy is his watchword, though he has something to say of the right of the workman to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The main argument however is economic. *Use men less and machines more.* That is the idea. Make your machines work 24 hours a day if necessary, he tells his brother-capitalist, but employ your men in six hour shifts. Greater production is the economic need of all countries after the war. But this cannot be secured without new building of factories and machine shops at a time when construction is very expensive — or on the other hand greater use of the equipment on hand. The lengthening of the working-day for machines makes it possible to double or treble the output of a given amount of capital. Of course, the wages bill is doubled or trebled also. But a little figuring will show that the value of the output will usually outweigh the wage increase. Only in industries where this is the case should the six-hour day be introduced, says Lord Leverhulme.

The advocate of the shortest working day believes, however, that not only will production in general be increased, but that the individual worker will be able to produce as much — or possibly a third more — in six hours as in eight. Human energy is highly elastic. The same worker happy and well-rested will be twice as productive as when nervous and exhausted. As long ago as 1874 one speaker in Parliament pointed out that "the hours worked in Russia were of extraordinary duration," one case being cited where by a double shift of workers 132 hours were made per week. Yet in this case production per spindle was barely more than that of an English mill working 60 hours. At the same time the working hours in the textile mills of Scotland were 12 per day and in good seasons, 14 or 15 for part of the week, and yet when one manufacturer insisted on keeping them down to 10 in his mills, he found that his output instead of diminishing actually increased. More recent experiments with munitions workers in England showed conclusively that it does not pay to work the human machine too hard. Reductions of hours were invariably followed by improvement and increase of output. Thus in the Six Hour Day there will not only be a much greater em-

ployment of machinery but probably a greater production per worker.

Other consequences of the Six Hour Day are pointed out. It would give leisure time to the workers for education and recreation. Bodily and mental development would be stimulated. Young workers could continue their studies in their off-hours without too great a strain on the health. Older workers would find opportunity to read and to take advantage of the educational opportunities which are being offered in ever greater degree to adult workers. The great numbers of the unemployed who in England are being paid wages by the government while waiting for work would be absorbed into industry, and the full human power of the nation employed in production. A sensible suggestion this seems to every man like England where all the capitalists and cabinet ministers are crying hysterically for greater production, without taking the first and most obvious means to secure it.

How strange that Lord Leverhulme's proposal of a Six Hour Day should appear just a century after that of a Ten Hour Day made his great forerunner, Robert Owen the illustrious socialist capitalist. Robert Owen made thread, not soap, in the little village of New Laverk in Scotland and startled the entire social and political world of his day by claiming to make profits with a ten hour day for his work people. So should other employers, claimed Owen, and brought his proposal into Parliament. While he succeeded in securing certain restrictions on the labor of the very young children who were then legally employed in factories, the Ten Hours battle was not

won till many years afterward. Robert Owen, too, was interested in housing and greatly improved his industrial village. The school which he established for his child workers attracted the attention of many philanthropists and potentates. But Owen was a dreamer more than a business man and loved his fellow man more than money, ending his days as an ostracized socialist and co-operator and not as an industrial magnate in the House of Lords.

Lord Leverhulme is a capitalist of a unique sort, and will probably find little agreement among his brother-manufacturers. In America many voices are raised against similar proposals, including that of the legal servant of capitalism, Chauncey M. Depew, who declared recently that "Every-body has got to take part in production to help the prosperity of the country. The worst blow that could be struck against production would be the inauguration of the six hour day. In far-away Japan they would agree. The head of the Cotton Spinners Association, Ganji Moto, argues against the eight hour law for Japan on the ground that when a reduction of working hours was tried in certain factories, it was found that the girls had too many idle hours which led them to over-eating between meals."

Lord Leverhulme is one of the few spokesmen among the capitalists for a measure which is making rapid headway among the workers. The Six Hour Day is a no more revolutionary demand today than the Eight Hour Day was ten years ago. The recent convention of the United Mine Workers in placing the Six Hour Day and the Five Day Week in the forefront of its demands has voiced a desire which is spreading far and wide through the labor movement for time — more time to live, to breathe, and to think. And Lord Leverhulme is only one of those prophetic voices which speak forth their unwished message to a group on the brink of defeat.

HUSH!

Another investigation! The Lusk Committee is hardly thru shadowing all our conspicuously intelligent citizens, holding them up on the street, searching them, breaking into their houses, cracking their safes to see if they have any concealed opinions, when the Attorney General of New York State calls a special grand jury, and starts in all over again.

A couple of dozen editors and business managers, all the way from delicately liberal to crudely revolutionary, were subpoenaed to appear at his office one day this month — on pain of imprisonment. They were put under oath and an "inquiry" was initiated under chapter 595 of the laws of 1917. Before the inquiry began, the following sentence of chapter 595 was read to them:

"Any officer participating in such inquiry and any person examined as a witness upon such inquiry who shall disclose to any person other than the Governor or the Attorney General the name of any witness examined or any information obtained upon such inquiry, except as directed by the governor or the Attorney General, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The punishment for violating this law is \$500 fine or one year's

imprisonment, or both.

"Who do you suppose these people were, and what do you suppose was said to them, and what did they reply? Nobody will ever know, but the governor and the attorney general, and a half a dozen other promiscuous people who stood around — we imagine — while the inquiry proceeded."

But we may be permitted to say that we saw our impeccable friend the New Republic there, just as he issued from the disciplinary chamber, and we infer — if inferences are still permissible under the laws of New York — from the expression on his face — a wholly involuntary expression and therefore not actionable as a crime — that he had been compelled to reveal some secret of an intensely personal and indeed physiological nature, such as — perhaps — the state of his circulation. And there was a glint also of some pecuniary agitation as though possibly, or at least not inconceivably, the sources of his income had been required to be disclosed.

He passed us by without speaking, of course, as any salutation would have brought him under suspicion of some criminal intent. But there are still certain flashes of the eye and lineaments which go unpunished by the laws of

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 101

By SAM. B. SHENKER

PROBLEMS OF SLACK SEASON

Regardless as to how long the Union may have been in existence, regardless as to how often certain questions may have arisen, the problems of the slack season are always there and always the same disputes pop up and are fought by both sides as intensely as though it was the first time they arose.

First and foremost in importance is the question of equal division of work. During the past few weeks complaints without number have been filed with respect to this matter. "Cutters do not receive equal division of work" is the way the complaints ran these past few weeks.

One would suppose that the employers know by this time what to expect of the union when a cutter is discharged in the slack season. But they act as if they do not. They give the old stereotyped excuses: that the cutter is incompetent, that he cannot do a certain work, and so on. These excuses are given regardless as to how long a cutter may have worked in the shop where such complaints arise. This week alone some twenty complaints were filed. And not one shows the cutter to have worked less than 6 weeks; most have worked as many as six months.

However, not a case has gone by without favorable adjustment. In cases where cutters have worked a few months nothing but reinstatement is insisted upon. Some cases, on the other hand, of which there are very few, are adjusted by a few week's compensation for the cutter. The sum generally secured covers somewhat the weeks the cutter may have been out waiting for his job. In the busy season there are few such complaints. Cutters then can secure jobs readily enough and do not care to wait for reinstatement.

IN THE DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH

The problems mentioned here are as numerous in this Branch as they are in the Cloak Branch. But here there are other problems which keep the office quite busy and that is the preferential union clause, this is the least of the demands of labor organizations. This clause simply means that preference is to be given to union workers when they are to be hired. This is of especial importance at this time of the year, when the majority of the workers are out of employment. At such times the union emphatically insists upon the strict enforcement of this clause in its agreement with the employers.

Last Wednesday a complaint was filed that a non-union cutter

New York, and we can but do our best to interpret, in the tiny sphere of free speculation that is left to us, these passing signs.

It may be that similar inquiries were made of all the other magazines and papers, but who can tell!

A Governor and an Attorney General have derived some information from our most intelligent citizens—that is all we know—and that is so unusual as to make our curiosity intense.

was employed in one of the association shops. The clerk for the union, as was expected, argued that the worker could not be employed, since plenty of union cutters could be had. The clerk for the association, however, insisted, that since the non-union man showed willingness to join the union there should be no objection. At the writing of this report the case is being discussed with the Chief Clerk of the association. That Manager Lewin will insist upon the preferential union clause is a certain conclusion. It will be interesting to see what stand the association will take on this matter.

IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Last Monday saw quite an interesting meeting of the Cloak and Suit Branch. Aside from the usual order of business the proposition of Manager Gorenstein as submitted and approved of by the Executive Board, with reference to shops in which no cutters are found, was reported to the membership. Of course a lively discussion arose. It was finally decided that the question be referred back to the Board for the purpose of making this a special order of business, either at the next regular, or at a special meeting to be called shortly.

As stated here last week, Gorenstein assigned Max Margulies to investigate these shops jointly with a representative of the American Cloak Manufacturers' Association. That the situation is a deplorable one has been agreed by the union's investigator as well as the Manager. Where it is found that an employer had sufficient work to keep a cutter—the union will ask for several weeks wages as punitive measure.

From all indications the union will succeed in placing quite a number of cutters should the body approve of the plan. Cloak and Suit cutters are urged to watch this paper for announcement of the meeting at which this matter will be brought before them. It is important that as many members attend as possible. A notice of the meeting will be announced as soon as the date is decided upon by the Board.

IMPORTANT LETTER SENT TO MEMBERS

Cutters will recall the special meeting held two weeks ago when the stand was taken against wage reductions. Aside from the approval by the members of the union's plan, Secretary Rosenberg was also sent to send the following letter to each member of the Union:

Dear Sir & Brother:

With the approach of the slack season, this Organization is confronted with a campaign carried on by some of the employers in our industries, to reduce the wages of cutters who are now receiving more than the minimum scale.

After years of effort, we have at last succeeded in convincing our members that the \$31 for the Miscellaneous cutters, \$38 for the Waist & Dress cutters, and \$39 for the Cloak & Suit cutters, which are agreed upon in our contracts with the respective employers, is a minimum, i.e., the lowest amount that they can accept and

which must not constitute the maximum. As a result of favorable conditions prevailing in the trades during the past season, some of our members succeeded in getting wages ranging from \$40 to \$60 per week. The employers who gave this amount during the season reluctantly, are now attempting to reduce these wages to the minimum.

The Executive Board at its recent session took this matter up, and decided that under no circumstances will the organization permit a man's wages, whatever they happen to be now, to be reduced, whether he works in a large or small shop. This decision was acted upon by the General Meeting of all members and was fully approved. Of the meeting also de-

cided to acquaint all members by mail of this decision.

You are therefore warned against permitting your wages to be reduced and stand instructed to notify the Organization whenever an offer or threat of reduction of wages is made to you. The Organization stands ready to see to it that all members get equal distribution of work in shops employing more than one cutter. No action what their wages may be. Action will be taken against any house whether they employ one or more cutters, that will attempt to discriminate against a cutter employed therein because of the wages he is getting.

Fraternally yours,
ELMER ROSENBERG,
Secretary, Executive Board.

Glad News from Out-of-Town

By MISS J. MATYAS

Some days ago when I visited a Union shop in Bayonne, the chair-lady told me, among other things, that she was taking "That Collection." "That Collection" was referring to the Fund to Combat Reaction. "You know Miss Matyas," she said, "the girls didn't want to give at first but I told them that if the Union could help us even before we were members we surely can help when the Union asks us to, especially since it is to help that Workers' School. Don't you think I was right? And you know, if their hour is 28 cents I make them give thirty."

This came from a little seventeen year Italian girl who had never before known what organization meant. It came from a girl who had shared the common opinion that the Union was a monster whose ambition it was to rob the poor working girl of her hard-earned penny. Now, both she and her fellow workers have changed their minds. Instead of fifty one hours they work only 44, you see, and they have twice received what to them is a very substantial increase. They are beginning to understand the value and need of solidarity. These girls together with shop meetings have been a seed and the fruit is beginning to bloom. A very encouraging thing is that one discovers, in a field so barren, little devotees and budding idealists who so surprisingly soon learn that Unionism calls upon the individual to give as well as take. With New York advantages such young enthusiasts might develop into thoroughly class-conscious and active members.

Jersey City also has its gratifying moments. The workers here worked long hours and for such princely wages as seven per. The best wage paid was \$12. They feared and fought the union desperately until they learned that Unionism was a means of getting a bigger chunk of steak, and they thought also that it was a way of "getting even" with the boss for all he had done to them. Indeed, this "getting even" element predominated. I fear. One day, shortly after the strike was settled, the employer of one of the Union shops called me up and asked me to come right down and order the girls to resume work. He said they made a stoppage without grounds. I paid no attention to the "without grounds"; and I was delighted that these girls had so soon learned the value of united action. But I was

quite disillusioned when I learned upon reaching the factory that the girls stopped work in protest of the employer's granting one girl an additional raise after the others had received theirs. "Why should she get more than we get?" And it took me over two hours to explain that it is not the aim of the Union to prevent any worker from getting all that she can but that rather its aim is to raise the standard for all. I remember how exasperated I felt when after my long talk a girl still asked rather plaintively, "Yes, but why should she get more than I?" Yet now, only a few months later, these same girls had another strike; this time because the employer discharged three of the active Union members. They are even busy distributing Union literature and visiting girls' houses for the purpose of converting them to Unionism. These girls also have made a collection for the Fund to Combat Reaction. So it is, here out-of-town as elsewhere. Unionism is first feared, then accepted as a means of getting a bigger bite of beef, then it develops into what it should be: a principle and an ideal.

Amongst the members here I find some girls who with proper advantages might develop into really good organizers. I am often reminded of Gray's

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of
ocean bear."

There are gems out of town, but the pity is that they are as buried in the darkness of small-town life as the gems in the ocean. Both are equally unobtainable.

Mt. Vernon has many gems. We all remember the hard time that Sarah Shapiro had there. But the seed she sowed is bearing good fruit. Now Mt. Vernon can boast of girls who not only pay their dues for their own sake, but for girls who understand their dependence upon the rest of the trade. Thus, when one man wanted to oust the Union by making a lockout upon all Union members, Union girls from another shop rallied 'round the flag' and gave that boss the defeat he deserved. Many a morning these girls were on the picket line at six o'clock. You'll admit that is going a little far, even for girls who have only recently been converted. Tell us something else

WILL YOU LIVE UP TO YOUR REPUTATION?

The history of the radical trades unions in this city is replete with noble sacrifices made by one portion of the working-class movement, so that another portion of it, either on strike, or backed out by their bosses, or beaten with some of the horrors attending the present system of production, may have a greater measure of comfort in their efforts to improve their living and working conditions.

Among those organizations which have always been in the forefront in this work has been the Cloakmaker Union of New York City. Time and again it has been called upon to do its bit—and has never failed to answer. It makes very little difference what particular or even peculiar demand was made. All that was necessary was to acknowledge that part of the labor movement was in need, or that workers were hungry and suffering, and the Cloakmakers dug into their pockets and gave their share to relieve the needy.

AGAIN THE CLOAKMAKERS ARE CALLED TO THE LINE OF BATTLE

This time it is not an individual strike. Neither is it to free one of Labor's defenders, languishing in jail because of his active interest in the betterment of the conditions of the workers.

The Cloakmakers are asked to give battle to the organized might of the reactionary forces of Capitalism which are trying to crush the Socialist and Labor Movement!

The Workers in the Garment Industry are asked to stand fast against the encroachments of the lust and other reactionary committees of Capitalism which are intimidating the radical Labor Movement and trying to make it impotent in its struggle against organized Capitalism.

All workers who are conscious of their class, and the interests of their class, are asked to protect themselves against those who have caused literal pogroms on every right and privilege the workers have heretofore had. There is very little difference between the com-
coms of the Czar and those in Pennsylvania.

All workers must learn this: A dollar spent that Debs and thousands of other Class War Prisoners may be free is a dollar spent that the workers may be free.

These are truths that are self-evident to all intelligent workers. Judging from the past the Cloakmakers have learned these truths, usually at a bitter cost.

Today there is a greater need

they did: they read about Kate Richards O'Hare and they made a collection for her. How many New York shops does that? Even the shop that had its lockout made a collection for the Fund to Combat Reaction. All these girls are now busy distributing Union literature.

Newark also has its splendid possibilities. In time of the Unity House campaign these girls made and contributed two beautiful baskets to the bazaar. Remember this was before any of them had enjoyed any of the Unity advantages.

So you see, out-of-town is not so hopeless as it seems. All it needs to do away with the miserable competition is some money and a few good organizers.

for active battle against the enemies of Labor than ever before.

The Cloakmakers are called to the line of battle.

They are asked to subscribe to the \$100,000 Fund. They are asked to make it possible for the Socialist Movement and the Rand School, which are gathering this fund, to successfully combat those who are aiming to destroy the Socialist Movement and crush the radical Labor Unions.

The Cloakmakers have responded before! They will do so again!

Local Unions will make donations, but what is more important, all shop chairmen should immediately begin to collect donations in their shops and factories.

The workers of the International must show again that they are ever ready to come to the aid of their fellow workers. They must, as many times in the past, put their shoulders to the wheel and build a fund that will put fear in the hearts of those prey on Labor and its future.

They must make it possible for the Movement which is devoting its time to the enlightenment of the masses to go on with its work as speedily and effectively as possible. They must see to it that the millions of ignorant workers are made conscious of their class, and as many times in the past, of enlightenment and intelligence as are the Cloakmakers and other Unions in the International.

The Committee of the \$100,000 Fund is waiting to hear the answer of the Cloakmakers. The answer must be dollars. Dollars to carry on the important work before us. These dollars should be sent to Abraham Baroff, or to the General Offices of the Unions. Do it now.

SHOP CHAIRMEN—WORKERS—SEND IN YOUR ANSWER.

League for Oppressed Peoples

(Continued from Page 3)
American workers have not even attempted to bring about the removal of American soldiers from Vladivostok.

"While thousands of Jews have been massacred under the governments of Denikin and Kolchak, supported by the Allies," Alderman B. Charney Vlodeck, speaking for the Jews, said, "not one Jew has been killed under the supposedly 'lawless' and 'autocratic' rule of the Soviet government."

"The Poles have constantly massacred Jews because Trotsky is a Jew. Yet never have the Bolsheviks killed a Jew, because Adolph Ochs, editor of the New York Times, is a Jew."

Vlodeck pointed out that the Jews have suffered more than any one else in Russia, because they are a commercial people. Yet he said that within six months after the establishment of the Bolshevik government, every Jew was voting a straight Bolshevik ticket at the elections. He added that the Jews would never consider receiving Palestine as a protectorate from England, as long as it continued to oppress Ireland, Egypt and India.

—N. Y. Call

LABOR ITEMS

POLICEMEN EXPLAIN WHY THEY ORGANIZED

The human side of the Washington policeman, his despairing struggle to support a family and educate his children, is graphically and forcibly portrayed in the affidavit given the house committee now holding an investigation to determine whether they are entitled to an advance in wages. The evidence presented reveals the fact that they were forced to seek some means of remedying the outstanding injustices they were being subjected to. Realizing that the American Federation of Labor had in many instances assisted in having complaints of other government employees greatly improved, they naturally turned to it in their dire distress for sympathy and help. Being cordially welcomed and a charter granted they hoped to secure the improved conditions they sought.

One policeman who appeared before the house committee now making the investigation stated that he had been on the police force for 15 years. He explained that he had six children and received a salary of \$130 a month, on duty every day. When relieved from duty at 4:30 p. m. he was compelled to accept work at an industrial plant and was detained there until 9 and 10 o'clock p. m. to meet his expenses. By accepting the extra work he was able to add \$10 a week to his income. Even that added sum hardly met his \$200 a month expenditure to provide the bare necessities for his family. When asked by the committee if he would like to give up his outside work, he said he would gladly do so in order to get acquainted with his children. He further informed the committee that the man who removed his garbage was really getting more salary than he was.

A second policeman informed the committee that he had kept a careful record of his expenditures for eight months, and they had averaged \$174.47, and did not permit him to indulge in the luxury of either tobacco or cigars, refuting the accusation that had been made that policemen were living extravagantly. Following is a detailed statement of his expenditures, furnished the committee for its inspection:

Rent, \$20; groceries, \$60; gas, \$5; coal and wood, \$6; insurance, \$5; laundry, \$3; milk, \$5; uniform, \$8; shoes for family, \$8; papers, \$2; church and charity, \$2; clothing for family, \$10; dentist and doctors, \$3; theatres, \$4; carfare, \$3; lunches, \$6. He explained that his average for luncheon was 20 cents, and when asked by members of the committee where he could get a lunch for 20 cents, he said he bought it in a delicatessen store, carried it out in a bag and ate it on the sidewalk.

ENACT ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Montgomery, Ala. — The Alabama legislature has rewarded workers of this state who fought in the great war for liberty and democracy by passing a law against strikes. A penalty of \$1,000 is provided. Opponents of the law declare that if it is enforced to the letter it will be

impossible for any group of Alabama workers to suspend work. Section two of the bill is as follows:

"Any person, firm or corporation, who enters into any agreement, combination or understanding with another or others that the party so agreeing shall not engage in or aid in carrying on public service, or who so agrees or conspires with others to prevent, retard or impede third persons from engaging in or working at any public service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SCOFFS AT GARY'S FEARS.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy issued a statement differing with Judge E. H. Gary in his summary of the issues of the steel strike. Citing a phrase from Judge Gary's statement last week, dealing with the danger of "upheaval" should the strike be a success, the alliance branded the phrase as "an attempt to frighten good people by a fanciful picture of disaster." The statement declared that the American Federation of Labor "stands with unflinching firmness for democracy, as democracy is understood in America," but "if America is the scene of an 'upheaval' such as Judge Gary conjured up before his hearers it will be largely because the constructive helpfulness and intelligence of organized labor is spurned and denied its chance to function by such men as Judge Gary."

"If it is fortunate," said the statement, in conclusion, "that the great body of American industry is not dominated by the thought expressed by the leader of the steel trust. The best guarantee against the 'upheaval' which Judge Gary foresees in the event of union success is the steady progress of the democratic idea expressed by trade unionism and the best concept of Americanism."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

Brussels, Belgium. — "Some of the causes of unemployment are international," reports a committee appointed by the government to prepare a report on this subject which will be submitted to the organization committee of the International Labor Conference which convenes in Washington.

"As the commodity markets extend to a greater number of countries, the labor market also becomes internationalized," continues the report. "The recruiting of unskilled labor passes beyond the frontiers, and from that time the great question of emigration, which is certainly international, presents itself."

"Studies of the various modes for diminishing unemployment have not reached a state sufficiently advanced for governments to apply a determined system. In the countries disorganized by the war, time must be given for the re-establishment of stable conditions before the governments assume new international relations relative to this question. Moreover, the experiences undergone by each country are too recent and too fragmentary to generalize at present for one system or another."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Justice, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1919.
State of New York
County of New York ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Elias Lieberman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Justice and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

Editor: S. Yanovsky, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: None.

Business Managers: Elias Lieberman, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y., B. Schlesinger, President, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; A. Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. An association not

Incorporated, consisting of about 55,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Elias Lieberman, Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1919.

(Seal) Jacob M. Rosenblatt,
(My commission expires March 30, 1920). Notary Public.
Bronx County Clerk's No. 55, Bronx County Register No. 242, N. Y. County Clerk No. 312, N. Y. County Register's No. 10210. (My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

LADIES' TAILORS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80.

A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

Will be held

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, AT 7.30 P. M.

at

MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1362-4 5TH AVE.

This meeting is the first one after our successful general strike, therefore you are all requested to come to this meeting as very important matters are to be discussed.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

H. HILFMAN, Secretary.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN



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MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

DRESS AND WAIST—

Monday, October 13th.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Monday, October 20th.

ALL BRANCHES (Special General)—

Monday, October 27th.

CLOAK AND SUIT—

Monday, November 3rd.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

**AT ARLINGTON HALL,
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ATTENTION OF RAINCOAT CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10.

OBSERVE COLUMBUS DAY

Monday, October 13th

WITH PAY

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Sunday, Oct. 12th—5 P. M.

Dr. WILL DURANT

**"AFTERMATH OF THE
REFORMATION"**

Sunday, Oct. 12th—8 P. M.

Speaker: Dr. JONATHAN C. DAY

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Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.

Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.

Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.

Mack Kanner & Milius,
136 Madison Ave.

M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.

Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.

Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.

Dregwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.

Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.

Deitz & Ottenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.

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