



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTER NATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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Price 2 cents.

General Strike of the Ladies' Tailors Is On

B. SCHLESINGER'S TOUR A SUCCESS

President Schlesinger is as good as his word. Immediately after the settlement of the cloak strike at Los Angeles he left for San Francisco and promised to "look into the situation" of the Frisco cloak industry. And sure enough he did. The following telegram was received from President Schlesinger at the office of the International:

"Had successful meetings with Executive Board local 8. Letter sent to cloak manufacturers association of San Francisco inviting them to conference. Expect them to agree to wage scale obtained at Los Angeles. Conference to take place soon. Will leave for Seattle in a few days. Expect to reach New York by end of month. Things are splendid at Los Angeles."

The readers may be interested to know that Schlesinger considers his tour as good as a vacation. Well, he has a peculiar notion of vacation, to say the least.

GREAT VICTORY FOR LADIES' TAILORS OF CHICAGO

It will surely be cheering news to the striking Ladies Tailors of New York to learn that their fellow workers in Chicago won a brilliant victory.

This is what took place in Chicago, according to I. Greenberg, business agent of local 104.

On August 11 the union sent out letters to the manufacturers stating that the new scale of wages for coat-makers must be 44-dollars for 44 hours a week, and that all other workers must get an increase of 30 per cent over their present wages. The manufacturers were given until Aug. 25 to accept or reject these demands.

The manufacturers were prompt. Very prompt. On August 25 they signified their willingness to accept the demands of the Union as announced in the communication of August 11. The Blackstone firm which had been at odds with the Union since last February also agreed to a settlement on the new terms.

The International and the Justice extend their heartfelt congratulations to local 104, its leaders as well as the rank and file.

STRIKE IN FULL BLAST. WORKERS OF BIGGEST SHOPS RESPOND TO THE CALL OF THE UNION ON THE MINUTE. STRIKERS ENTHUSIASTIC. OVER ONE HUNDRED FIRMS APPLY FOR SETTLEMENTS. BROOKLYN LADIES TAILORS ARE IN LINE WITH THE NEW YORKERS

Answering to the signal of the union all the Ladies Tailors of New York and Brooklyn laid down their shears and needles, removed their timbers and aprons and marched out of the shops to join in the general walkout ordered by the Ladies Tailors' and Alteration workers' Union, Local 80. The strike was ordered to begin at 2 P. M. last Tuesday, and at five minutes past two all the ladies tailors and alteration workers of all the New York and Brooklyn shops, large and small, were on their way to the strike headquarters.

On the evening preceding the walkout a mass meeting of the Ladies Tailors and Alteration Workers was held at Mannerchor Hall, 56th St. and Third Ave., New York. The attendance exceeded the brightest expectations of the union leaders. The hall was crowded to capacity and there was an overflow of about 1,000 men and women who were eager to get in and join in the rally, but could not be accommodated in the large hall.

The workers had their war paint on. Though the replies of the employers to the workers' demands of a 44 hour week, and a minimum weekly wage of \$50 were not yet made known, it was felt that a strike was imminent.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting, and each of the speakers got a generous amount of applause. Vice President Samuel Lefkowitz presided at the meeting which was addressed by the following speakers: Charles Irwin, editor of the New York Call; Ab. Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Max Pine, secretary of the United Herbivore Trades; Vice President Elmer Rosenberg, and the prominent Italian agitator and speaker Arturo Giovannitti.

Following the announcement of the employers' reply a resolution calling for a general strike was submitted to the membership for a vote. A stormy burst of applause and shouts of "Strike! We Will Strike!" left no room for doubt as to the sentiment of the workers.

On the very next day the strike was called through a red circular which read as follows:

"Brothers and Sisters: At two o'clock in the afternoon today, Tuesday, September

9, 1919, each and every one of you employed in ladies tailoring and alteration shops or in department stores where ladies tailoring and alteration work is being done, will leave your place of employment and proceed quietly and in orderly manner to the strike headquarters designated below.

Your demands for a raise in wages and for shorter hours of labor are just and reasonable, but your employers have chosen to reject your demands, in spite of the fact that you cannot earn a decent living under your present conditions of work and with the unbearably high cost of necessa-

TORONTO CLOAK STRIKE SETTLED

After several months of striking the Toronto Cloakmakers have finally come to an agreement with the manufacturers' association. The provisions of the agreement are in the main favorable for the workers. They include:

1. No discrimination against any of the strikers.
2. An increase in wages of \$3 per week for cutters and trimmers.
3. A minimum weekly wage of \$32 for sample makers.
4. An increase of \$4 for under pressers.
5. A ten per cent increase in wages for workers of all other crafts.
6. A 44 hour week.
7. Time and a half for overtime.
8. Eight legal holidays with full pay.

The question of week work as well as a few of the minor matters will be adjusted at conferences that will be held between representatives of both sides.

The official conference, at which the agreement was reached was held at the King Edward Hotel. The Manufacturers' Association was represented by the leading cloak manufacturers of the city, among them Messrs. McKinnon, Winters and McCausland. The Union was represented by a committee of 7 including S. Koldofsky, vice-president of the International.

The strikers are more than pleased with the settlement and they realize that but for the backing of the International and the able leadership of Brother Kol-

ries of life. The only course left open for you is to strike for your just demands.

Then on with the strike! Stand firm, never flinch, for victory is yours!

LADIES' TAILORS' and ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80
I. L. G. W. U.

The General Strike Committee is headed by the following persons:

Samuel Lefkowitz, chairman; B. Kazanov and S. Drozhinsky, respectively chairman and secretary of the Organization Committee; L. Soloviy and William Shmeyer, respectively chairman and secretary of the Settlement Committee; Frank Magzavita, chairman Picket Committee; and M. Goodman, chairman Hall committee.

On the day following the walkout the Settlement Committee was swamped with applications for settlement. It will take another day or two before the committee will be in a position to take up these applications. Meanwhile more and more applications are coming in.

dofsky they would have been forced to return to work with bowed heads and hat in hand. Though on the point of recognizing the Union the workers had to give way, they scored a measure of success also in this particular, for the association which had persistently refused to deal with representatives of the Union and had insisted on discussing the terms of a settlement with committees of individual shops, finally gave in and agreed to confer with representatives of the Toronto Cloakmakers' Union.

It will take some time before all the strikers will be back at work. The aftermath of a long strike is always fraught with friction and maladjustment. But in a week or so the Toronto strike will be but a memory.

There is every hope that the Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto will now devote its energies to self-fortification and the enlistment of the active interest of each and every cloaker in the city. With a strong Union the cloakmakers of Toronto will attain the same conditions as prevail in New York and other cloak centers.

Also the skirt and dressmakers strike in Toronto was settled at about the same time. The conditions of the settlement are practically the same as those of the cloakmakers' agreement, except that the skirt and dress manufacturers agreed to introduce week-work in all the shops operating on the piece work system not later than December 30, 1919.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK



BOSTON is in the throes of a police strike, and the employers of the entire country are stricken with fear. Not so much by the strike as the deadly principle back of it. Had the Boston cops walked out to enforce a demand for higher wages, the press would have scolded them a bit but would at the same time advise the authorities to increase the pay of the guardians of the proprietary portion of society. Such was the case with the New York police, when they began grumbling about their low wages and the high cost of everything.

But the Boston bluecoats are not on strike for higher wages. They are out for a principle. They had formed a union, affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor and are now on strike for the recognition of their union. And the employers are aghast at what is happening to our free country. The very stronghold of employers' democracy is tottering and threatens to put an end to the time-honored practice of splitting strikers' heads with policemen's clubs. The police allied with the A. F. of L. Horros, what are we coming to? Does it mean that if a strike will break out in Boston and the employers will insist that the police do their bidding (and the bidding of the employers has been regarded synonymous with the "duty" of the police) and play havoc with the strikers ranks, the A. F. of L. will step in and call a sympathy strike of the Police Union? Does it mean that the revolutionary madness of London and Liverpool has reached our shores, too? No, this must not be! The Boston police must be taught a lesson, or the plague will spread to other cities and will shake the very foundations of our society.

Nothing must be left undone. It is well that state troops are moving down the Bostonese with machine guns. A dozen are killed and a score wounded may have a sobering effect upon the revolutionary police in league with the unspeakable A. F. of L. But this is not enough. Boston is infected with a dangerous malady. A bleeding, and a thorough one, is necessary to save Boston and the country. And regiment after regiment is concentrated in the historical city of rebellion, and a reign of terror is gradually extending its sinister claws. The country must be saved. An alliance of Labor with the watchdogs of Treason and Big Business must not be permitted for the watch-dogs may cease to bite.

PRESIDENT WILSON found the atmosphere of Washington too stifling. He could no longer stand the political atmosphere of the capital, and he left for the country to breathe the ozone of the people.

Of course, if he could have persuaded the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations without reservations and amendments, he would have spared the hardships of the present trip, for after having traveled so much in Europe the President is rather weary of Pullman surroundings. But since the Senate is obstinate he has no other way but go direct to the people and through the people to force the Senate to ratify the Treaty.

of the President's trip on the state of mind of the unruly Senators. Some think that if the Republican Senators will see that the people really want the Treaty with a League of Nations they will let principles go rather than their political careers. There are others however, who maintain that now the Senate will be particularly stubborn in refusing to ratify the Treaty because in his campaign speeches Wilson is treating some of the Senators to rather choice language. Some of his expressions in reference to the Senate are of a kind that may be called curse-words. Such arguments on behalf of the League of Nations are least of all after the heart of our Senators and will hardly have a soothing effect upon their agitated spirits.

As to President Wilson's argumentation in the proper sense of the word it can be summed up in a few words. First, the President maintains that the League of Nations is the proper instrument to prevent war. At least it is a 99 per cent guarantee against wars in the future. And those who do not want their sons to perish in the battle-fields, and trenches and camps; and those who do not want to pay taxes to maintain large standing armies, ought to favor the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. Secondly, he argues that if the League of Nations will not become a reality the peoples throughout the world will destroy their governments and will try to make peace for themselves. His third argument is that the Bolshevik poison is spreading throughout the world, and that here, too, the remedy is the League of Nations. Also the present high cost of living, according to the President, can be combated only when peace is concluded. And as to the relations between capital and labor a new era will dawn upon society in this respect after the Peace Treaty is ratified and the Labor Charter becomes operative.

In his speeches the President made a few interesting points. Speaking about Russia he said that country is now ruled by a handful of persons, 34 in number, so at least he was told. And as a democrat who believes in the rule of the majority, he is against this rule by a minority.

The most interesting speech the President delivered was that at St. Louis. He was particularly liked to call the attention of Postmaster General Burleson to this speech, because we are sure it violates the Espionage Act. At least we know that more than one person is smarting in prison and more than one publication has been suppressed for words similar to those uttered by the President in St. Louis. The Espionage Act makes it a crime to say that this is a capitalist war, that it had broken out on account of markets and business. But in his St. Louis speech the President innocently uttered words which are a clear cut violation of the Espionage Act. Said Mr. Wilson: "Peace! Why my fellow citizens, is there any man here or any woman, let me say, is there any child who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? . . . This war was a commercial and industrial war."

Our Postmaster General Burle-

son must be asleep if he permits the President to utter with impunity and in public such scurrilous words in flagrant violation of the still operating Espionage Act, words for which many a "traitor" was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

THE HERO OF THE DAY is not President Wilson touring the country on behalf of the Treaty and the League of Nations; nor is it the Senate doing all it can to embarrass the President; nor is it the campaign against the high cost of living, conducted vigorously by the newspapers and showing no results in the food shops; nor is it the great labor struggle throughout the world. All these things had to give way to the real hero, to the one who delivered the world from German militarism not with words but with the sword. You understand that we speak of no other than General Pershing, who recently returned from Europe.

For a fortnight or so the news papers have been full of Pershing. The great general has been subjected to every possible kind of analysis and dissection by the surgeons of the pen. Marvels were told about him when he was still a boy in knee-pants and had no idea that he would ever be General Pershing, the liberator of the world. Pages after pages were filled with Pershing.

Our Mayor Hyland, whose patriotism had been called in question, was particularly zealous in arranging the Pershing Week. And his request the schools declared a holiday, and fifty thousand children greeted the hero, who, on his part, greeted them as the future defenders of the nation. A victory parade, and receptions were arranged in honor of Pershing, and the general was declared the greatest man of the times. Amidst all this triumphing it is, therefore, doubly disenchanting to read that this greatest man of our time may become a partner of a bank firm in Chicago.

THREE Socialist conventions were held in Chicago the week before. The Socialist Party properly so called the "left wing" and the Communist Labor Party, also an upshot of the Socialist Party, all had their convention: at the same place and time.

No attempt was made by the leaders of the Socialist Party and the "left wing" to bring about a reconciliation between the "regulars" and the non-conformists. The efforts of the leaders of the "left wing" and the Communist Labor Party to effect a fusion between the two conventions and consequently the two new parties have also failed, so that each party proceeded with its own convention.

The Socialist Party convention was apparently determined to be second to none as far as revolutionary spirit is concerned. Its manifesto is a damaging arraignment of the existing capitalist system, of the motives that led us and other countries into war, of the Peace Treaty with Germany and of the League of Nations. On its constructive side the manifesto proposes the placing of the government of the industries of the country in the hands of those who work with their brains or muscles.

Needless to say that the many resolutions adopted by the conventions are of a revolutionary, challenging character. The blockade against Russia and the continued imprisonment of political

offenders in the United States were denounced with particular severity.

Judging from the manifesto and the resolutions adopted at this convention the Socialist Party is hardly open to the charge of being "conservative" and "bourgeois" in its views and tactics.

The Left Wing and the Communist conventions were of similar spirit. The hairsplitting doctrinaire differences hardly warrant the existence of two distinct parties of their type. Both are of course, extremely revolutionary; both reject political action as an effective method in the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist society; both stress the necessity of "direct action" methods.

The conventions in Chicago though indicative of the extent of the spiritual split in the Socialist movement of the country, furnish no basis for estimating the extent to which the schism has affected the rank and file. It is safe to say that the Socialist Party will lose many of its members to either the Left Wing or the Communist Party, but the party leaders are rather glad of it, for they maintain that the party will gain in quality what it will lose in quantity.

The readers may be interested to know that John Reed, the well known radical and exponent of Bolshevism in the United States, is the leader of the new Communist Party. It is also interesting to note that membership in that party is denied all persons who are not proletarians in the strict sense of the word. Thus editors, physicians, lawyers, etc. could not gain membership in the Communist Labor Party. Whether John Reed himself will be admitted as member of his party is an interesting subject for speculation.

MR. WILLIAMS, Chairman of New York's Fair Price Committee, is disappointed at the rise in the prices of meats and the stubbornness of the prices of flour, especially in staying where they are. The profiteer-hunting group is gradually proving its inefficacy, but there is no doubt that it will continue in vogue for some time, till a new quack will take its place.

If we are to assume that the persons "high up", who launched this campaign against the hobgoblin, the profiteer, were not insincere and did not seek to bamboozle the gullible "public"; if we are to assume that the profiteer-hunters are really in earnest, we must assume that they are hopelessly stupid as well.

The fair price committees have been at work for some time; fair price lists are conspicuously displayed in every food shop, but the prices continue as high as before the campaign was started and in some instances even higher. The much advertised quack has failed to cure the chronic ill.

These fair price committees remind one very much of the fable in which the fox, the personal friend of the shark, led the prosecution against the offender of the waters before a tribunal composed of the denizens of the forest. In view of the gravity of the crime committed by the shark the fox urged that the penalty be accordingly grave and that the offender be drowned.

The persons of these fair price committees consist mainly of retail and wholesale food dealers with a few representatives of the "public", for appearance sake, and this circumstance in a meas-

CO-OPERATION AND THE FUTURE

By JULIET S. POYNTZ

IS there any force powerful enough to galvanize into life the economic system that has been shattered by the war. This is the all-important question which faces the peoples of the world to-day. When the old machinery of industrialism, the old bonds of commerce and trade have been broken, what power is there which can piece together the shattered remnants and breathe new life into them. Miraculously the answer has come from out of the very cauldron of war. The terrible necessities of the last few years have awakened the co-operative forces of society which had been lying unconscious and unseen while industrial autocracy went its way. Now the path is open. Restriction itself has felled all obstruction. Co-operation will be the force that will heal the world.

Co-operation in its broadest sense includes all the movements for unity and democratic action of the people to meet their present needs. It includes all attempts at organization for the control of government, the production and distribution of the necessities of life, the protection of workers in factory field and mine. In all these fields co-operation is the saving force of to-day. But more strictly we speak here of co-operation for the distribution of food and goods.

Far from having been stifled by the war the co-operative movement has seen its business and its membership doubled. When the ordinary machinery of economic life broke down under the shock of war in all European countries it was the co-operative movement which came to the rescue of the people, and assisted in the distribu-

tion of food and other necessities. New members flocked into the co-operative societies as the people gradually realized that their old habits of indifference and inertia were ruinous, and that their only hope of salvation, of existence itself, lay in organized self-help. It was the co-operative societies which stood in the forefront of the battle against profiteering and the high cost of living.

In spite of all efforts of its enemies to undermine and discredit it, the co-operative movement has gained such enormous power and economic influence that to-day it stands for the first time in its history of three-quarters of a century as a definite challenge to the national and international capitalist system. The system of production and distribution for use is making such headway against the old profit system that it is no longer the dreamers only who can see within a century the Co-operative Inter-Nation.

Beginning patiently in every nation with small retail stores, the movement has acquired great wholesale establishments which buy directly from the factories, thus eliminating both the retailers and the jobbers' profits. From there it is a question of the next step—taking over the factories themselves and operating them to supply the needs of the co-operative stores. Where the goods needed was grain, butter, milk or other agricultural products connections were formed between the consumers' co-operatives and those of the producing farmers. Thus all the links in the co-operative chain were completed. Or, we should say, all but one. The great citadel of Finance was still unconquered. In all the operations of industry and commerce, money and especially credit is needed. Every small business man must be able to secure advances from his bank on undertakings that promise profit, and great undertakings, the buying of factories and farms, of warehouses, ships and stores, require millions in credit. The last element in the economic system was taken over by the establishment of co-operative banks, which could enormously increase the financial power of the co-operative groups by helping them to co-operate financially with other similar groups. Thus the conquest was complete—Finance, Production, Transportation, Distribution.

A glance at the co-operative movement of Great Britain will illustrate the new method of economic organization. Beginning with a tiny store in a country village almost a century ago the British co-operative movement has grown until to-day it includes over a thousand societies with a membership of two million and a half. It employs over thirty thousand workers and does a business of well-nigh a third of a billion dollars a year. In addition to all its stores and wholesale establishments it now owns 5 Irish and 4 foreign and continental warehouses and has been planning to establish a depot in Russia where it could exchange its own clothing, boots and shoes, tea and coffee for the grain, meat, eggs and butter of the Russian agriculturists. The British co-operative movement owns ten operations in Ceylon, a land in West Africa, grain fields in Can-

ada and operates three steamships for the transportation of its own goods. If Great Britain it operates eight flour-mills, three printing-works, two canneries, two farms and 65 factories. It is able to buy grain from the American farmers, carry it to Great Britain in its own ships, grind it into flour in its own mills, bake it into bread in its own bakeries and sell it to its members through its own co-operative stores.

The co-operative movement can be of great assistance to the labor movement in times of strikes. During the great Dublin strike of 1914 the British co-operators sent ship loads of food on their own steamers to prevent the Irish workmen being starved out. More recently when certain banks in the North of England refused to pay out union funds in time of strike, the co-operative bank came to the rescue. The unions learned their lesson and placed their money thereafter in their own co-operative bank. This central co-operative bank working with the great central wholesale organizations, the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies have placed the British co-operative movement on a firm financial foundation.

While Great Britain is the chief stronghold of the co-operative movement, the continental countries are making headway fast. The story of Belgium is well known where the co-operators work hand in glove with the Labor Party and the trade unions. So strong was their movement forward that even the war could not retard it. A few months after the beginning of the war the great Festival Palace was opened at Ghent with its accommodation for labor headquarters and meeting halls, co-operative stores, school and theatre. Through the Belgian cooperative societies provision is made for education of the workers, for sickness and maternity benefits and old age pensions. A Central Union of Credit Societies—the Boeven bond—conducted a business of twelve million dollars in loans to farmers, in 1916.

In Denmark co-operation was mainly agricultural in the beginning, and was undertaken by the farmers to market their products. Now the Co-operative Wholesale Society founded 25 years ago owns a magnificent building worth six million dollars and the Danish Co-operative Union conducted a trade of over a billion dollars in 1915, the profits of which go to the Social Democratic Party for education.

The German co-operative movement kept its footing during the war in spite of the systematic opposition of the government, and in 1916 reported a turnover of \$23,500,000 through its Co-operative Wholesale Society. In France the movement has flourished chiefly through its assistance to the government in food distribution. In Lyons alone fifteen new co-operative stores have been opened.

In Austria the co-operators have played a very important role in the feeding of the people. They, combined with the trade unions in organizing the distribution of food for millions of workers. The membership rose during the war

from 10,000 to 150,000 and five million dollars was distributed in dividends. In Vienna the co-operative movement undertook to feed the destitute children and the unemployed.

It is in Russia however that the most remarkable progress has taken place in co-operation. The number of consumers societies doubled during the first three years of the war, and other forms of co-operation developed greatly, such as credit unions for making loans, agricultural societies and so-called "artels" or co-operative groups of producers or laborers. In 1917 J. V. Buffon in his interesting little book on the Co-operative Movement in Russia, which every worker should read, estimated that there were in Russia 50,000 local co-operative societies with a membership estimated at from 15 to 20 million households, a large part of the entire population of Russia. The war postponed a co-operative university and museum which had been planned. Co-operative banking was undertaken a few years ago by the Russian movement with such success that it is now a strong financial institution with over 11 millions of deposits in dollars and 25 millions of yearly business. The co-operators in all parts of Russia are united in district unions for mutual aid and thus the principle of group co-operation is developed.

Such is the course of growth of national co-operation. The next step is international organization. Already the first efforts are being made in that direction. An important Inter-Allied Co-operative Congress was held in Paris at the end of June which looked to the revival and strengthening of the International Co-operative Alliance. It appointed a committee to confer at Geneva during the winter on the subject of a constitution for the International Co-operative Alliance and to arrange for the calling of the next International Co-operative Congress. Steps were taken also toward the creation of an international wholesale warehouse which should facilitate the international exchange of goods. The conference in its resolutions pointed out the recent progress of the Co-operative movement which was being aided everywhere by the "development of democratic institutions, the practice of liberty, and the diffusion of all forms of co-operation and solidarity." The tendency of the present economic system, it was pointed out, was toward confusion and exhaustion. Under the co-operative scheme production would be for consumption and not for profit. Its aim would be to transform the distribution of wealth, to eliminate land rent, unearned income, and profit from trade and industry, and to substitute for the competitive and capitalist regime, the free play of co-operative forces. Greater resources would be needed to create works of social solidarity embodying the device, "One for all, all for one!"

THE GAY STRIKE, as the New York Times facetiously referred to the Actor's strike, ended in a rather gay manner for the strikers. The Equity Association has been recognized by the managers, which means that the working conditions (or the playing conditions, if you please) of the theatrical employees will no longer be dictated by the producing managers.

The public is glad, of course, that the theatres are open again, but this feeling is nothing compared with the mortification of the managers at having had to bow to a "union." It is too bad that the cheerfulness will soon put them in full houses again. The theatrical managers have shown their ugly side, and the actors rose greatly in the estimation of the public. A few co-operative actor's theatres would furnish an opportunity for progressive New Yorkers to "reward friends and punish enemies."

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

NO HARM IN TALKING THINGS OVER

President Wilson's plan to call a representative committee of industrial and agricultural labor and employers to discuss mutual relations is not of a kind to be hailed with enthusiasm or rejected with scorn.

There is nothing original in the President's plan. It is not the first time that public men could not see why capital and labor are on angry terms, why they do not get together and make up. From the standpoint of such conciliators the interests of capital and labor are not antagonistic; both the workers and employers are partners in the same business, and what is good for one side must be necessarily good for the other. Why quarrel then? Why impair the interests of the joint business? There is no innate cause of such a feud between the two partners. The whole thing is rather a result of misunderstanding and strife. If the two sides will meet in good faith and try to clear up the misunderstanding all strife will disappear and there will be eternal peace between the two partners—capital and labor.

President Wilson is one of those who believe that the struggle between capital and labor is a result of an unfortunate misunderstanding; that the interests of capital and labor are not antagonistic as not to permit of adjustment and reconciliation. The only thing that has to be done is to get together and come to an understanding.

It is superfluous to say that all of us who have given thought and attention to the labor question are not in accord with such a point of view. We think that there is not the least misunderstanding between capital and labor. We think that the employer knows very well what is good for him, and the workman, too, knows, or feels, what is good and what is bad for him. We think that the interests of capital and labor are really of a nature that does not permit of reconciliation and harmony. We think that words, however lofty, and conferences, however imposing, can do little to reconcile the two irreconcilable elements of our society.

Does it mean, however, that from our standpoint all such conferences are harmful and must be rejected on principle? There are many who really think so. These will argue that such conferences tend to weaken the forces of labor and divert the energies of the workers from the only path along which their emancipation lies. "In the struggle you will gain your rights" is to these persons more than an inspiring phrase—it is a truth learned through bitter experience. They know that the workers have not gained anything without a struggle; that all the vantage points of labor have been won through fierce and bloody fight-

ing. And they consider the appeal to get together and make up as a piece of demagogy.

Also we are firmly convinced that the proposed get-together will bring no results. We do not want to deceive ourselves. Even if the representatives of both sides, on the impulse of the moment, will make an attempt to bridge the gulf dividing them and join hands as "partners" and "brothers," this impulsive incident will not in the least improve the relations between capital and labor. The underlying causes of the trouble between capital and labor are of a much profounder character than preachers of harmony imagine. Fine rhetoric will hardly suffice to remove these causes. Still we see no reason why the President's plan should be opposed and regarded as a piece of demagogy.

Just because we are convinced that the struggle cannot be averted by fine rhetoric, there is not the least reason to fear the proposed conference. On the contrary, if there still are some among the workers who believe in the efficacy of words, the failure of this plan will be the best piece of education for them.

The only objection that may be made to the plan is that the workers are handed a quack instead of the much needed cure and that the object of this plan is to humiliate the workers. But even if this is the case the workers will not be slow to discover the real nature of this and similar plans, and the sooner they discover it the better.

Let us take the steel situation by way of illustration. The steel workers are about to go out on strike against the Steel Trust. The President in one of his messages urged peace between capital and labor. Most of the leaders of the A. F. of L. would be anxious to comply with the President's request. Yet Gompers himself in his telegram to the President states that much as he would like to act in the spirit of the President's appeal, the rank and file of the steel workers have their own definite demands, and that if these demands would not be granted he would not be able to keep them back from striking.

One can imagine that Gompers did not feel very comfortable when he had to confess his impotence. But he had to do it, for it is the truth; for on several occasions the workers acted over the heads of their leaders.

So that even if we admit for a moment that the labor representatives will act contrary to the wishes of the labor masses, there is little cause for alarm. The worst that can happen is that these so-called labor leaders will remain behind and the labor movement will proceed without them. But the labor leaders are not so stupid nor so corrupt as to act against the wishes of the masses. They will

surely think twice before they will take a course that will make labor unrest still more menacing than it is.

Such conferences might have had a demoralizing effect on the labor movement when it was in its period of infancy. But now there is little danger on this score. The labor movement has grown to full stature. It is too robust, too powerful to be hurt by such performances as the proposed "peace" conference.

One more thing must be borne in mind. If the labor representative will be firm in guarding the rights that labor now has, and in insisting on its gaining of further rights and advantages, till the complete emancipation of labor is attained, these conferences will not only do no harm but, on the contrary, will be of considerable use to labor. But if the unexpected will happen; if the representatives of labor will recede from the standpoint of labor, this in itself will prove of benefit to the labor movement. It will discard the representatives that failed to represent them and the leaders that attempted to mislead them.

THE STRIKE OF THE LADIES TAILORS OF NEW YORK

Among the members of the International Ladies Tailors are considered the "artists" of their craft. A person of average, mediocre abilities, if he is only physically normal, can learn within a short time to operate a dress, to press garments, etc. But to become a ladies' tailor it takes much time as well as natural aptitude and taste. Ladies' tailoring is a skilled trade in the full sense of the word. Yet, as regards wages and working conditions the Ladies Tailors were behind other trades united under the International.

Various theories have been offered as an explanation of this anomaly, but it seems to us that the real cause is the backwardness of the Ladies Tailors is the fact that they were not as much devoted to and interested in unionism in general and their union in particular as the rest of their fellow workers of the International. And the reason they took such a luke-warm interest in the union was probably their belief that as "artists" in the ladies garment industry they could do without a union.

But the treatment accorded them by their employers made them realize that for all their skill and taste they did not stand a ghost of a chance to earn a decent living under decent conditions unless they are organized in a union. The last two years saw a great improvement in this respect. The Ladies Tailors began to "stick together." They built up a strong union under the protecting wing of the International.

And now that they are united they are about to reap the harvest of union and solidarity. A strike has been called to gain the demands of a 44 hour week and a minimum scale of wages of \$50 per week. Though the strike is only a few days old many of the employers have applied for settlement. Whether the strike will last days or weeks depends on whether the heads of the ladies tailoring establishments will consult their better senses in a few days or weeks. Certain it is that the strikers will not recede an inch from their irreducible demands. And since it is impossible to replace them by seals their victory is as good as won.

URGE TO PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION OF HINDUS.

A number of Hindus, advocating the cause of independent India, are now facing deportation to their native land, from which they have fled to seek refuge in America. They have served prison terms for technical violations of neutrality laws in this country—purely political offenses—and the technicalities upon which they are being held for deportation are exceedingly flimsy. Yet, if they are deported, the penalty will be death, imprisonment for life, or torture in any case.

That these men are wanted by the British Government, and that their deportation is being instigated by British agents, is suggested by a copy of a letter in our possession, written by A. Carnegie Roes, British Consul at San Francisco, who offers to supply enough information to deport the Hindus if what he has furnished is insufficient. This letter was written to the Immigration authorities at one of our ports.

If these deportations are carried out, it will mean that America will sacrifice the noblest of her traditions. American labor, which has always stood for the cause of democracy and progress, should take immediate and effective action against these deportations. The following organizations have already protested: American Federation of Labor, at its recent annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J.; Chicago Federation of Labor; Detroit Federation of Labor; Central Federated Union of New York City and vicinity; Central Federated Council of San Francisco; Micrometer Lodge, International Association of Machinists, New York City; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, N. Y. City; Ladies' Waist Dress-makers' Union, Local 25, New York; Paper Box Makers Union of Greater New York; Molders' Union, No. 164, San Francisco; Machinists Lodge No. 68, San Francisco; Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco; Millmen's Union, No. 42, San Francisco; Office Employees Assn. No. 13, 188, San Francisco; California State Convention of the Sons of Irish Freedom.

President Samuel Gompers, himself, presented a brief of the case to Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, and strongly urged favorable action.

We ask your Union to pass a resolution against these deportations.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA.
Robert M. Lovett
Agnes Swedley.

God of Battles

By ERNEST JONES

*God of Battles, give us peace!
Rich with honors proud increase;
Peace that flows from the fettered—
brace.*

*Peace that seems to make a slave;
Peace that spurs a tyrant's hand,
Peace that lifts each fallen land;
Peace of peoples, not of kings,
Peace that conquering freedom
brings;*

*Peace that bids oppression cease,
God of Battles, give us Peace!*

A LABOR MANIFESTO

(The following manifesto dealing with the peace terms and the international situation generally was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the New Zealand Labor Party at its conference.—Ed.)

The 1919 annual Conference of the New Zealand Labor Party, in common with the British and Australian Labor and Socialist Parties and trade unions, the French Socialist Party and trade unions, the Italian Socialist Party and trade unions, the Servian Socialist Party, the Rumanian Socialist Party, the Canadian and American Socialist movement, and the South African Labor and Socialist movement generally, placed on record its unqualified condemnation of the terms of the Peace Treaty. Our principal objections are as follows:—

1. The peace terms do not represent the voice of the people. Labor has had no part in making the treaty. No Parliament has had a voice, and the people have not been consulted. Only the ruling class representatives of the five Great Powers in the war alliance have had a deciding vote in the matter; and it is not to be wondered at that the treaty violates almost every principle that Labor holds sacred as well as every principle that the Allies claimed to stand for in the war. In the whole treaty there is not a single word about the preservation of popular liberties and the misnamed League of Nations is representative of Governments and not of peoples, and would seem to have been designed for the purpose mainly of protecting the trading interests of the Allied capitalists.

2. The great power of the league (as has been declared by the eminent British economist, Mr. J. A. Hobson) is vested in the executive council and the secretariat of officials which it appoints. The composition of the executive council is the most damning feature of the document. It installs a perpetual autocracy of the foreign Ministers (or their nominees) of the five Great Allied Powers, who are to have five members in the Council, as against four representing the whole of the other members of the league, however many they may become. To this autocracy all the important and determined actions of the league are assigned. Now, the council is nothing more or less than the existing war alliance.

suspended them, and hurried to Atlantic City to get the support of the "machine." But the rebel leader of the insurgent locals served him with a court summons to answer an injunction, on the boardwalk in front of the Alamac Hotel, to the screaming profanity and threats of the official. Hundreds of these obscure, murderous little dramas of internal union politics were being played, with their concomitant of gun-men, of the turning out of lights in union meetings and shooting.

Frightful accusations. But how a man with a sense of decency and honesty can make them without mentioning names or adducing concrete facts is beyond me. Still less can I understand why Reed is so indignant at the resolution on Russia passed by these cut-throats. It seems to me that it would have been the greatest disgrace to Russia if these thieves, murderers and scoundrels had said a good word about Bolshevism!

The big five are Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan. The other signatories of this draft are the minor war Allies. These are the persons who will presently prepare a protocol selecting reliable neutrals for inclusion in the league. Supposing later on Germany and Russia should be allowed in, they would enter on equal terms with Siam or Peru, not with Italy or Japan. The league, as here constituted, is nothing but a continuance of the war alliance.

3. The terms of the peace settlement make for war, and not for peace. They violate almost all of President Wilson's 14 points, the acceptance of which by both the Germans and the Allies was responsible for the armistice. They are opposed to the declaration of the Inter-Allied Conference and the Berne Conference. They bear the evidence of a compromise influenced by Capitalism and Imperialism, and, as Mr. J. L. Garvin (editor of the London "Observer") had said: It is a peace with vengeance instead of a peace with victory. It is a patchwork that hints at trouble in every seam. The terms raise more dragons than they lay, and scatter opening up hopeless vendettas and leaving the Germans no hope but revenge.

4. Prior to the conclusion of the war the people were repeatedly told that "We would never again trade with Germany." This was obviously a war-time propaganda for the purpose of inflaming the people. The terms of the treaty contain detailed provisions for compelling Germany to accord preferential treatment to the Allied trade, and to protect the same from unfair competition. The great rivers of Germany are to be placed under the control of the commission, and in the case of the Danube, only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania are to be represented on the commission. The railways of Germany are to be run to facilitate Allied trade. Generally speaking, the terms have been formulated from the viewpoint of the international trader.

5. The terms of the indemnity will make it inevitable that the British markets will be flooded with German-made goods, with the accompanying danger of our own workers standing idle and unemployed. We shall probably find that if the payment of the indemnity does not prove an economic impossibility, the German workers will be fully employed, whilst the British workers will be in danger of starvation, and many of them may be found seeking in Germany the employment denied them in England as the result of the influx of German goods to the British community. Likely to benefit from the collection of the indemnity will be the wealthy capitalists, who will thereby be relieved of the obligation to pay certain.—see—

6. We were constantly told that the war was being fought to end militarism, but the terms imposed on Germany alone the obligation to abolish conscription. Militarism is more firmly established in all the Allied countries. In Britain it is proposed to keep nearly 1,000,000 men under conscription for nearly a year. In New Zealand, Sir James Allen proposes to extend the system by conscripting the 18-year old boys and sending them to military

camp for four months of the year. France and other Allied countries retain conscription in an intensified form. America is building up an invincible armada that is to rival Britain's invincible armada.

7. The compulsory handing over of peoples and territories to foreign dominations, as, for example, in the case of the coal-mining population of the Saar Valley, abrogates every principle of self-determination. The Saar Valley has a population of between 200,000 and 600,000, and these are to be governed by a foreign commission for 15 years, when, unless the Germans buy back the coal mines, both territory and people are to be handed over to France. Although at every election the Saar Valley miners voted for Social Democracy and against the Kaiser and militarism, they are now to be placed in bondage for the sins committed by Kaiserdom.

8. The terms transfer the Chinese province of Shantung from German domination to Japanese domination. This has already resulted in the refusal of China to sign the Peace Treaty, the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese, and the development of a situation pregnant with the possibility of another disastrous war in the East.

9. The Conference declares in favor of self-determination for Ireland, Egypt, India, and all subject peoples, self-determination meaning the right of the people to determine by the vote of the adult population their own form of government.

10. The Conference of the New Zealand Labor Party joins with the workers of Europe in general, and Britain, France, and Italy in particular, in demanding the withdrawal of Allied troops from Russia, Hungary, and all the socialist republics. We further condemn the supplying of munitions and other war materials to Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, and other reactionaries. In support of this protest we would direct attention to the cables of June 23, in which it was stated that Admiral Kolchak has refused to agree to the Allied proposal to the re-establishment of the 1917 Assembly in the event of succeeding in the war against Russia, and also the cables of the same date, in which it is alleged that the ex-Kaiser was in communication with Kolchak in February, then proposing that the latter co-operate in overthrowing the Soviets, and then restoring the monarchies in Germany and Russia.

11. We declare unreservedly in favor of the lifting of the blockade which is being operated against the Russian people, inflicting misery, hunger, and death on many thousands of children, women and men. We find the following statement from the pen of a very eminent Russian in the columns of a British Labor paper:—"The Allied blockade is condemning the country to starvation and cold. The Scandinavian countries have broken with us very unwillingly, yielding to the pressure of the Allies, who presented them with an ultimatum. Owing to this rupture we are unable to import from Denmark vegetable seeds to the value of 40,000,000 roubles, which we had bought there and paid for in cash. We cannot import agricultural implements and machines from Swe-

den, and the British have forbidden them to export even paper to Russia. A large quantity of flax, bought by the Swedes in Russia and conveyed from Petrograd in Russia bottoms, was seized by the British at Revel and taken to British ports. We are being strangled and deprived of the possibility of bettering the internal conditions, and yet it is we who are made responsible for the consequences. Neutral countries are being forced to boycott us, and then the fact is used as proof of our wickedness."

12. Finally, we declare our firm conviction that the world can never be made safe for humanity while Capitalism, with its adjuncts of Imperialism and militarism, remains. It is, therefore, the duty of the workers to unite, industrially and politically, in all countries for the purpose of superseding Capitalism with industrial democracy, which is Socialism, and forming not a league of nations, but a league of peoples, with an international unity which will make warfare not only unnecessary, but altogether impossible.

THE ART OF STARVATION

By SCOTT NEARING

Civilization is outraged by the starvation of millions of Australians. Russians and German women and children. Liberal thought and humanitarian instinct unite in their protest against it. Yet starvation is one of the arts of civilization. Five thousand years ago starvation was used as a method to enrich the King of Egypt. The high priest of His Stylin was Joseph. Its effects are described in the book of Genesis (Chap. 47.) Egypt was cursed with famine. Joseph had persuaded the King to store up all the surplus grain of the country for seven years. Then came the lean years.

"13. And there was no bread in all the land; . . .

"14. And Joseph gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Egypt and in the land of Canaan, for the corn which they bought; . . .

"15. And when money failed in the land of Egypt, and in the land of Canaan, all the Egyptians came unto Joseph and said, Give us bread; for why should we die in thy presence? For the money faileth.

"16. And Joseph said, Give your cattle; and I will give you for your cattle, if money fail."

Subsequent verses record how Joseph took not only the farm animals but eventually all the land of Egypt, for King Pharaoh, because the famine was so severe that farmers sold their land rather than see their families starve to death.

Twentieth century civilization is built on the same principle of surplus in the hands of the master-class and starvation for the workers that is described in Genesis. The workers come to us master class and give up all of their money (the high cost of living); they part with their farm animals, (they move from the country into the city); they sell their land (become renters and tenants). Thereafter they are at the mercy of the owning, master class.

THE CUTTERS NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

IN THE DRESS AND WAIST TRADE

An important conference took place last Tuesday, September 9, between the Dress and Waistmakers' and Cutters' Union, Locals 10 and 25 and the Dress and Waist-makers' Association. The results of the conference will be published later.

No doubt the members are familiar with some of the problems that confront the two locals. It will be remembered that some time ago a meeting took place with the Association at which the question of the failure on the part of a number of employers in the Manufacturers' Association to maintain the preferential union shop was discussed. The employers stated that membership in the Association does not necessarily mean having to accept the benefits offered them as regards labor.

The union differed. The opinion was expressed by the writer that just as the Association expected Local 10 to deal with it (having at the time broken off its relations with them) so it, the Association, in turn must compel each of its members to live up to the agreement that it has with the union or expell those in their ranks who fail to abide by their entire regulations.

This, in brief, is the question, among others, that was taken up. It is regrettable that no meeting will be held of this Branch for a month. However, a detailed report of the next meeting will be given in these columns. An announcement of the next meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

From the reports that reach the writer of the activities of this Branch of Local 10, it will not be long before the trade will be such as to afford every worker therein an opportunity to earn a decent living.

Brother Samuel Perlmutter, who has been assigned by Manager Lewin to take care of the Children's Dress and Wrapper and Kimono trade, reports a number of successes already. His investigation of three houses showed a majority of cutters who either do not belong to the union or have been suspended or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. In each case he has succeeded in unionizing some of them and has compelled the others to place themselves in good standing.

BANQUET ONLY 3 WEEKS OFF

The Victory Banquet of the Cutters' Union Local 10 is only three weeks off. Enough has been said in these columns concerning its importance from the point of view of what the membership has to celebrate and from the point of view of the good time promised.

All that need be said now is that the dinner will be held on the 27th of September, Saturday evening, at the Central Opera House, 6th St. and Third Ave. There are only some ten more days during which time tickets will be available, after that none will be sold. Members and their families can only attend through reservation, so get your tickets at once from any business agent or at the office, 7 West 21st Street.

SPECIAL MEETING TO BE HELD

The attention of the membership is called to the special meeting that is to take place Monday evening, September 29th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Pl.

The question of preparing to combat any move on the part of the employers towards raising the present wage scales during the slack season will be discussed. This question, it will be recalled, was taken up at a recent special meeting of the Executive Board at which it was decided to call this meeting. It was felt that those of the cutters, and this is true of the majority of the Union, who have secured increases above the minimum conditions, will be confronted in the slack season with the problem of holding on to their gains. Such a move could only be checked through the concerted efforts of the membership.

The organization felt that the workers were entitled to more than the specified minimum scale especially under present living conditions in the country. If a man's ability warranted his earning more. Hence the special meeting was called. The membership will be called upon to pledge its wholehearted support to fight back any attempt on the part of the manufacturers to lower wages. It is the paramount duty of every cutter to attend the meeting. It should also be brought to the notice of everyone. The writer also states that the union has broken off its relationship with the Wrapper and Kimono Manufacturers' Association. This step was not taken without good cause. It was found that 80 per cent of the trade is in the hands of contractors who are independent; that the Association is composed of but 9 members and that it is not representative of the trade. Hence any agreement made with the employers' organization could hardly be binding to the majority of the employers in the trade. Thus far the reorganization that took place recently shows some good results.

Of the Underwear trade Manager Lewin states that he expects to meet a committee of the Association in conference shortly at which the question of unionizing the workers will be taken up. Investigation of conditions in this trade shows negligence along these lines. Business agent Fleisher has been assigned to this Branch by Lewin, and is devoting all of his time to it.

IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH

Owing to lack of space it is impossible to give a lengthy report of this Branch of Local 10. It will suffice for the present to mention that Manager Gorenstein wishes to impress on the minds of the members that equal division of work in the cloak trade is a reality.

The cause pertaining to this question in the argreemnt is clear. It states that "When there is insufficient work, the work shall be divided equally by the week." The days of employers' favorites are gone; every cutter in a given shop is entitled to share with his fellow worker whatever work there is in the slack season. In case a man is discriminated against, a report of the matter should be made at once to the manager or the complaint clerk.

Labor Items

ONE BIG UNION VOTE ORDERED DISCONTINUED

Seattle, Wash. — The Washington State Federation of Labor has discontinued the referendum on the One Big Union question ordered by the recent state convention.

This action was taken following receipt of a letter from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor advising the State Federation that the referendum was in conflict with the laws of the A. F. of L. and stating that "The executive council instructs me to notify the officers of your organization that unless they immediately disavow this illegal act and cease participating in a referendum vote, which the Washington State Federation of Labor promised to observe, the executive council of the A. F. of L. will be compelled under the law to revoke the charter of your state organization."

At a special meeting of the State Federation the referendum was ordered stopped to comply with the ruling of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

MAURER VICTIM OF BOURBOIN DEMOCRACY

Three minutes before sailing time James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor for eight consecutive terms and Socialist member of the Pennsylvania legislature for three terms, was on Aug. 26 removed from the S. S. "Lapland" on which he had taken passage for Europe to study old age pension systems in various countries of the Old World.

Maurer was en route in his capacity of chairman of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, a body created by the state legislature. Application for his passport had been made by the attorney general on behalf of the state, and Maurer and his companion were further armed with a special letter of Governor Wm. C. Sproul as well as with letters of introduction to President Poincaré and Premier Lloyd-George. Yet the Department of State at Washington, evidently remembering Maurer's connection with the People's Council and other progressive movements, at the last moment cancelled the passports—so late, in fact, that Maurer's baggage could not be removed from the steamer.

WORKERS OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Mexico's toilers, according to all information that has reached New York, are unanimous in opposing intervention by the United States. Their opposition arises

not from any ill-feeling toward the people of the United States, but from their conviction that the workers of both countries involved will have to give their lives to advance the ambitions of a conscience-less group of Anglo-French-American oil magnates.

It will be remembered that at the Pan-American Labor Congress, held here in July, the delegates unanimously passed a resolution against intervention, proposed by Luis M. Morones, of the Federation of Mexican Workers.

Recently a telegraphic message reached New York from Francisco Cervantes Lopez, secretary of the Mexican Socialist Party, which reads as follows:

"The Mexican Socialist Party calls upon the American proletariat to organize for concerted economic action to prevent intervention in Mexico."

In view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Mexican workers are of Catholic faith, it is significant to note that three Catholic archbishops—from the Mexican cities, respectively, of Linares, Michoacan, and Guadajara—have addressed an appeal to the Catholics of both Mexico and the United States, to lend their influence and efforts toward avoiding war between the two nations.

CAP MAKERS WINNING IN ST. LOUIS

The cap makers have won their first important victory. Eight manufacturers have conceded all the demands of the union and their workers have returned to work. The demands were for a 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and a considerable increase in pay.

The manufacturers have evidently lost all hope of breaking the strike, but in their madness of despair they employ all means, fair or foul, just to spite the union. The working girls are being persuaded and terrified by hired thugs; and the police instead of affording protection, make scores of unprovoked arrests among the girls. The mayor has finally promised, however, to look into the situation.

In an open letter addressed to the «Manufacturers' Association the president of the union, Saritzky, accuses the bosses of using un-American methods; while they themselves are well organized, they refuse their workers the right to organize and to do collective bargaining.

Public opinion is against the manufacturers and sympathy towards the strikers is on the increase. Ladian, one of the largest manufacturers, tried to have his St. Louis work (done in his Chicago factory, but the union has called out his Chicago workers also.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

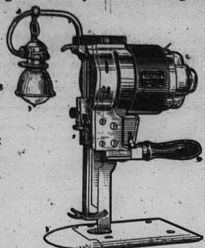
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ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE
BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND
MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST
SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN.

- Jesse Wolf & Co.,
105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash,
105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler,
33 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milius,
136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
- Drezwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kobler,
352 Fourth Ave.
- Deitz & Ottenberg,
246 West 33rd St.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS NEXT WEEK

The following SPECIAL BRANCH MEET-
INGS will be held:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1919, 8 p. m. sharp

1. Pressers' Branch, at Beethoven Hall,
210 East 5th Street.

2. Tuckers' Branch, Casino Hall, 85 East
4th Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1919

1. Jewish Down Town Branch, at Beetho-
ven Hall, 8 p. m.

2. Bronx Branch, at McKinley Square
Casino, 775 East 169th Street, 8 p. m.

3. Brownsville Branch, Labor Lyceum, 229
Sackman Street, Brooklyn, right after work.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919

Italian Branch, right after work.

These meetings are called for the purpose of
discussing the proposed recommendations of
the Executive Board pertaining to the admin-
istration of our Union.

Don't fail to attend these important meet-
ings.

Yours fraternally,

**EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE LADIES'
WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION,
LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.**

I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Secretary.

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

DRESS AND WAIST—

Monday, September 15th

MISCELLANEOUS—

Monday, September 22nd

ALL BRANCHES (Special General)—

Monday, September 29th

CLOAK AND SUIT—

Monday, October 6th

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL,

23 St. Marks Place

Cutters' Banquet

LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Celebrate the Recent Victories

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27TH, 1919.

at the

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE,
67th Street and Third Avenue.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT THE OFFICE,
7 West 21st Street, New York