

JUSTICE

"We are the
of the world
united! You
have nothing
to lose, but
your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS OUT ON GENERAL STRIKE

The entire bonnaz embroidery industry in New York is at a standstill as a result of the general strike which has been declared by the bonnaz embroiderers' Local 66 of our International last Thursday, August 5.

At the expiration of the agreement between the workers and the manufacturers in this industry numerous conferences were held with a view of reaching a new agreement. Outside of Brother Ossip Wollinsky, manager of Local 66, who headed a conference committee of workers there also participated in the conference with the manufacturers President Schlesinger and General Secretary Baroff. But all attempts to reach an understanding failed, and the workers had no other recourse than to declare a general strike.

The workers have responded to the call of the Union like one man, and at the appointed hour all shops and factories were completely paralyzed.

This is the busy season in the trade and the manufacturers apparently are beginning to see that their stubborn opposition to the demands of the workers are to say the least uneconomical and costly.

At the request of the Association another conference between the Union and the manufacturers was held on Friday, the day following the declaration of the strike. The conference lasted twelve hours but no understanding was reached. The Union demands 75 dollars a week for first class workers, and 65 dollars a week for second class workers. The manufacturers, however, would only give 65 dollars a week to the former and 55 dollars a week to the latter. In addition to the wage increase, the Union also demands that Association give cash security that the manufacturers will abide by the new agreement.

All indications seem to point to a short strike. Although it is

hardly a week since the strike began over 80 independent manufacturers had already settled with the Union, and 500 workers are already at work under the new agreement which provides for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

During the first week of the strike 12 manufacturers have dropped out of the Association and concluded a separate peace with the Union. There is grave danger for the Association to dissolve if they wait much longer in effecting a settlement with the Organization. If the Association as a whole will not sign an agreement with the Union, the manufacturers will do so individually and separately.

Brother Ossip Wollinsky, chief of the strike committee of the Union, addressed many meetings during the week. He called upon the waist and dress makers not to do any work for the embroidery shops. The waistmakers enthusiastically responded to this by passing a resolution in which they bind themselves to do everything in their power to help the bonnaz embroiderers win their just fight.

SALESMEN STRIKE IN FULL SWING

The strike conducted by the Salesmen's Union, Local 131, of our International, against the cloak store keepers on Division Street is in full swing. The salesmen fight with the determination and vigor which will lead them to victory.

The storekeepers of course are trying their best to prevent the strikers from picketing their stores. Pickets with signs announcing to the public their grievances do not tend to stimulate business. The public will look for other stores to buy their clothes. And the storekeepers are doubtless beginning to realize that the strike of the salesmen will not attract customers.

This strike has the full hearted support of the International Union and the rest of the labor movement in New York. The salesmen are not alone in their struggle but are backed in every way possible by the International. The storekeepers will soon realize how costly and expensive this strike is for them. They will also realize that it is in the interest of their businesses to reach an understanding with the Salesmen's Union.

INTERNATIONAL UNION GETS COMMUNICATION FROM AMSTERDAM

The following letter to President Schlesinger from Tod Heed, Acting Secretary of the International Federation of Garment Workers, was somewhat delayed in transmission due to the prevailing irregularities in the postal service.

Amsterdam, July 15, 1920.
Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger,
President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade,

In connection with our International Conference at Copenhagen on August 15th and following days, I want to draw your attention to a few things.

In yours of June 8th, 1920, you kindly supplied me with the names and addresses of Unions in the clothing industry in America.

I invited two Unions to attend our Congress, viz. "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary, 31 Union Square, N. Y. City" and "The United Garment Workers of America," Mr. B. L. Langer, General Secretary, Bible House, N. Y. City.

No decision having as yet been taken as to whether our International is to admit Furriers' and Hatters' Union as well, I refrained from inviting the other

organizations. In our opinion, however, we shall have to consider seriously at Copenhagen, the foundation of an International Federation which is to combine all Unions of clothing workers in the world including the furriers and hatters' organizations, which is the more urgent as in some countries tailors, tailoresses, furriers and hatters are already united in one union.

Regarding your wire regarding the furriers' strike in New York we inform you that we warned our friends in Paris and London immediately on receipt of same. Is the strike over already? In one of the numbers of "Justice" we have read about the reasons which led up to the strike, but we did not see whether it is finished, or how it ended.

So much for the furriers' strike. "Justice" contained many interesting particulars about the 15th Congress of your Federation. We read with great interest your address of welcome to the delegations that came together at Chicago. The results achieved by the "International Ladies Garment Workers' Union" really command admiration. After 1908 we regularly used to read your Union paper and, we often borrowed for our periodicals articles, (Continued on Page 3)

Out of Town Organization Drive Successfully Launched

The out-of-town organization campaign which was launched last Saturday, August 7, at the big massmeeting in Mount Vernon has already met with startling success.

Over four hundred workers responded to the call of the meeting, and in spite of the oppressive heat they jammed the hall and listened with great enthusiasm to what the speakers had to say. In addition to the speakers announced in last issue of Justice there also spoke representatives of the Central Labor Union of Mount Vernon who declared themselves heartily in favor of the big organization campaign.

This meeting not only founded the opening of the Union drive but it actually laid the foundation for an organization of the dress and waist makers of Mount Vernon and vicinity.

The launching of this drive planned by Vice President J. Halpern, Director of the Out-of-Town Department, is a highly encouraging beginning.

Brother Luigi Antonini, General Manager of the Italian Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, and Louis Maggic, were among the speakers who addressed the meeting.

The organization drive was also carried to the state of New Jersey. Big meetings were held in Jersey City, Newark and Patterson, with the full cooperation of the local officers and active members of the organization.

Brothers Max Shneid, Magnetfi and Jennings of the New York Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union are actively cooperating with the Out-of-Town Department organizers. Brother Max Brook, Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21, of Newark, is helping the organization work in that city. The local officers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Patterson are doing their bit in their town.

The success of the first week of the organization campaign will doubtless instill the organizers with fresh vigor and enthusiasm. It opens up great opportunities for 100 per cent organization in the country towns as well as in the big industrial centers.

Vice President Halpern also made a flying trip to Scranton, Pa., where a stoppage occurred, but the controversy was amicably settled and the workers returned to work.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Russia and Peace

It is reasonably certain that the Allies will not declare war on Russia. The reason for it is simple and compelling. They cannot do it. The Allied diplomats, the correspondents and editorial writers solemnly warn the "civilized" world that the Allied countries now face a crisis similar to that of 1914. Only now they invite the erstwhile "enemies of mankind," Germany and Hungary, into the holy war against Russia. Hungary is willing to sell its people to the Allies. Germany and Czechoslovakia have already declared themselves against fighting on the side of Poland, then the Allies are far from being a harmonious and brotherly association of nations. There is dissension and hatred as is to be expected from a group of imperialist states. In addition to this British labor is now conducting an active peace campaign against war. And France alone will hardly dare to wage war against Russia.

Lloyd George and Millerand held a conference in Hythe, England, last week, and reached the conclusion that they would check the Bolshevik march not by declaring war or sending armies. The Allied military experts, strangely enough, advised against military action. But in order not to make it appear that Marshall Foch and the military geniuses confess themselves defeated by Trotsky, the Premiers decided to use the blockade against Russia. The newspapers announced this policy as something new and striking, as if it had not been used at all since the Bolsheviks came into power. The decision of the Hythe Conference is a confession of failure and helplessness on the part of the Allied military attacks and diplomatic manoeuvres against Russia. There is reason to believe that the Russian-Polish conference to be held at Minsk will lead to general peace.

The Car Strike in Denver, Colo.

NEWS of the street car strike in Denver was promptly seized at by the capitalist press and has freely displayed and featured it. This anxiety in reporting strike news is of course due to the riots which accompanied that strike. Now the newspapers had an unusual opportunity to put the blame of the riots which broke out in Denver last Thursday night, on the striking car men and preach their sermons against unionism.

The spark which set the whole city aflame in an anti-union war was a street car's cab, fired at a striker from a stalled trolley. As a result six are dead and 50 wounded. Troops were called in, martial law was declared and seven heads of the trolleyman's union were arrested.

Last Saturday a meeting of the street car strikers was held and by an almost unanimous vote of 997 to 3, decided to return to work upon the following terms. Every strikebreaker must be removed from his job and no other strikebreakers brought in. Tramway union men must be given a "striking" agreement, embodying union conditions of labor. The strikers must be taken back as a body, not as individuals. The company however refused to grant the demands of the Union. It evi-

dently is taking advantage of the presence of troops in Denver to protect the scabs.

The Tramway Workers' Union held another meeting on Sunday and rescinded the decision to return to work. As these lines are written it is reported that the Executive Committee of the Union appointed a committee of three to call upon the manager of the car company and inform him that the striking trainmen would go back to work.

The A. F. of L. and Internationalism

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal, Sarah A. Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers, and Timothy Healey, president of the firemen's union, were elected delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. Last Monday evening a banquet was given in honor of the delegates on the occasion of their departure for England, and speeches were delivered by the heads of the A. F. of L. These speeches were significant because they restated the attitude of the Federation toward the international labor movement. Since the A. F. of L. convention the Washington Government has somewhat revised its attitude toward Russia, and the Allies are about to make peace with her. British labor has forced its government to abandon war on Russia. The European labor movement has boycotted Hungary with a view to end the reign of White Terror there. European labor is following a clear and unmistakable policy with regard to the large political and economic problems now facing the world. There is a revival of the feeling of international solidarity among the workers the world over.

The International Tailors' Congress to be held in Copenhagen on August 15 is the most significant indication of this solidarity between the garment workers of Europe and America. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers sent their representatives to the congress fully realizing the problems before them. The A. F. of L. is now sending two delegates to the British Trade Union Congress which will be held next month in Portsmouth, England. What is its attitude toward the labor movement? Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, gave the following reply: "I don't know whether we can fit in as one of the parts of what is called the international labor movement. We want to if we can, but we must follow our own path, even if it means a break with the labor movements of the rest of the world."

This uncompromising spirit is only shown with regard to the workers' international. The black international known as the League of Nations is heartily endorsed by the Federation. The Federation heads will go a long way on the road of compromise with Wilson's League but not with the workers' international. The Federation is not sending delegates to exchange views and cooperate with the labor movement of Europe but to bring a "message" of American labor. For "not in all the world is there a movement like the American labor movement,"

Gompers declared. "We have seen elsewhere, men and women subordinate principle to the commonplace of an immediate result. But ours is the only movement in the world which has laid out a principle of equal rights and opportunities." It means that the American labor movement has nothing to learn from European labor. American labor according to Gompers, is the most advanced and progressive in the world.

Cox Accepts Nomination

GOVERNOR COX has accepted, officially and formally accepted, the nomination of the Democrats for the presidency of the United States. Franklin D. Roosevelt has done likewise with regard to the Vice Presidency.

In his address of acceptance Cox has achieved a notable result. He took more than eleven newspaper columns to describe the

virtues of the Wilson reign and the League of Nations. It is a sort of second-edition of the Democratic platform. He thanked God that he took up the standard of democracy a free man, "unfettered by promises and happy in the consciousness of untrammelled opportunity to render a service."

This willingness "to render a service" Cox shares in common with Harding. And it is pretty evident when they are so anxious to serve. Cox and Harding have something else in common and that is their tacit agreement not to talk upon things that really interests the people. They are prepared to contest the prize for presidency on the assigned subject of the League of Nations. The politicians of both camps, the Democratic and Republican, have assigned to their puppets a little subject, and they are exert all their oratorical powers to win the prize.

One Issue and Two Parties

By EUGENE V. DEBS

We are today entering upon a national campaign of the profoundest interest to the working class and the country. In this campaign there are but two parties and but one issue. There is no longer even the pretense of difference between the so-called Republican and Democratic parties. They are substantially one in what they stand for. They are opposed to each other on no question of principle, but purely in a contest for the spoils of office.

To the workers of the country these two parties in name are one in fact. They, or rather, it stands for capitalism, for the private ownership of the means of subsistence, for the exploitation of the workers, and for wage-slavery.

Both of these old capitalist class machines are going to pieces. Having outlived their time, they have become corrupt and worse than useless, and now present a spectacle of political degeneracy never before witnessed in this or any other country. Both are torn by dissension and rife with disintegration. The evolution of the forces which are tearing them from their foundations and sweeping them to inevitable destruction.

Do they not all alike stand for the private ownership of industry and wage-slavery of the working class?

What earthly difference can it make to the millions of workers whether the Republican or Democratic political machine of capitalism is in commission?

That these two parties differ in name only and are one in fact is demonstrated beyond cavil whenever and wherever the Socialist party constitutes a menace to their miserable, Milwaukee is a case in point and there are many others. Confronted by the Socialists the one pretended force are forced to drop their masks and fly into each other's arms.

The baseness, hypocrisy and corruption of these twin political agencies of Wall Street and the ruling class cannot be expressed in words. The imagination is taxed in contemplating their crimes. There is no depth of dishonor to which they have not descended—no depth of depravity they have not sounded.

To the extent that they control elections the franchise is corrupted and the electorate de-

bauched, and when they succeed in power it is but to execute the will of the Wall Street interests which finance and control them. The police, the militia, the regular army, the courts and all the powers lodged in class government are all freely at the service of the ruling class, especially in suppressing discontent among the slaves of the factories, mills and mines, and keep them safely in subjugation to their masters.

How can any intelligent, self-respecting wage worker give his support to either of these corrupt capitalist parties? The emblem of a capitalist party on a working man is the badge of his ignorance, his servility and shame.

Marshaled in battle array, against these corrupt capitalist parties is the young, virile, revolutionary Socialist party, the party of the awakening class, whose red banners, inscribed with the inspiring shibboleth of class-conscious solidarity, proclaim the coming triumph of international Socialism and the emancipation of the workers of the world.

Michigan Farmer Labor Party Nominate State Ticket

Judge Edward J. Jefferies, of the recorder's court, a red-blooded laborite, was nominated for governor of Michigan on the farmer-labor party ticket. He is one of the best known men in Michigan and a fearless champion of labor. Jefferies began his labor career as a "colonel" in Coxe's army and tramped through the entire march to Washington.

His candidacy threw a thunderbolt into the ranks of the old party dopesters. With his tremendous personal following and the unswerving support of labor in the state, the future of the Farmer-Labor Party is assured.

Bay City miners have put a full farmer-labor ticket in the field. Grand Rapids and Flint also are making ready for a strenuous campaign this fall.

THE UNION-OWNED FACTORIES

(An Editorial in Two Columns)

An entirely new venture to be got under way in the fall by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union which, should it prove successful, will be epoch-making in the development of unionism in this country. The plan is the establishment of a number of union-owned, union-managed and operated factories and shops in New York city, with retail stores located elsewhere throughout the country for the exclusive sale of clothing made by the union. There is to be no Rochdale scheme for benefiting the union membership but is a direct attempt to show the public that the organization can produce for the general good at lower prices and with greater gain to the worker than is the case at present.

The union maintains that the trouble with present clothing prices is the profiteer—not the wage profiteer, but the manufacturer of textiles profiteer, the jobber profiteer, sometimes four or five of them in the gradual transference of the material to the manufacturer of the garment profiteer, the retail profiteer. In this arithmetical progression of the price of the garment, the consumer knows only the last figure, whose bloated waist line he attributes to what he reads in the newspapers concerning labor unrest. The International means to wipe out the jobber, the garment manufacturer, the retailer. Even granting the fact that the union must buy the raw material at the price asked by the profiteering manufacturer of textiles, they expect to be able to pay their members better wages, work their factories and stores on a seven-hour day, give the public finished garments at prices below those at other stores—and still turn money into the union treasury. "There are in New York city alone," said Benjamin Schlesinger, international president of the union, "twenty-five hundred clothing manufacturers who employ over fifty thousand workers. These men are in the business for but one purpose—to make money. With no need to earn profits why then should we not be able to make goods at lower cost to the public and at greater benefit to our people?"

This is the direct punch of the project. Behind it is a more interesting test: Can labor direct and manage its production? Capital the union has; there are 150,000 members in good standing and by the small assessment of only 45¢ the "tools of production" become accessible. Organized labor in this country has only recently discovered the wealth of its composite group and that this can be used for mutual advantage. Now it is for the first time to take the measure of the ability contained in the aggregate union membership.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR GENERAL SECRETARY BAROFF

A committee of the executive board of the House Dress and Kimona Makers' Union, Local 41, with its manager, Brother Goldstein, visited the General Office of the International this week and presented Secretary Baroff with his fiftieth anniversary.

This delay is due to the fact that opera glasses, which were to order, could not be earlier.

British Labor to Declare Strike to Prevent War

At a conference of all organized labor of Great Britain in London attended by the most prominent union leaders a war declaration of labor was made against any attempt by the government and big capitalists to engineer a new Russo-British alliance. The conference the following statement was issued:

"This conference feels certain that war is being engineered between the allied powers and Soviet Russia on the issue of Poland, and declares that such a war would be an intolerable crime against humanity.

"It, therefore, warns the Government that the whole industrial power of the organized workers will be used to defeat this war."

It was resolved by the conference "to take such steps as may be necessary to carry the above decision into effect."

The statement advised all labor organizations to be prepared "to instruct their members to lay down their tools."

Many of the labor delegates had hurried home from the Geneva Conference to respond to the emergency call for the gathering. Among those present were John R. Clynes, former Food Controller and Laborite Member of Parliament for Manchester; William C. Adamson, Chairman of the Labor Party in Parliament; C. T. Cramp, President of the Railwaymen's Union; Benjamin Tillett, Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, and U. Bromley, Secretary

of the Society of Firemen and Engineers.

In transmitting the definite challenge of the workers to the government the Daily Herald, the labor organ, says:

"The practical course of labor is clear. No munitions of war intended for use of the British or French fleet or army, or for the use of Poland, or for the use of General Wrangle should be made or transported or handled by British workmen.

"The whole labor movement should draw tools as a protest against the war policy and as a means of assuring peace.

"Everybody should refuse to enlist.

"Conspicuously called up under the convention act—which by a subtle device of the government's that most people have overlooked still remains in being—should refuse to go to fight against working-class Russia.

"Quiet and decisive organized simultaneous action will stop this tragedy."

Workmen held meetings in many of the manufacturing towns of the country as well as in London, notably at Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Nottingham, and protested against a war to help Poland. A feature of the London meeting, which was held in Hyde Park, was the presence of several representatives of organizations of former soldiers. A general strike in all the principal organized industries was advocated in resolutions passed at several meetings.

AFFILIATION BETWEEN LOCALS 81 AND 100

By ABRAHAM BETCHUK

For some time the question of affiliation, between the Skirt and Dress Cutters of Local 100, and the Cloak and Suit Cutters of Local 81, were the topics of discussion, in every cloak and dress shop in Chicago.

The dress cutters who were members of Local 100, were not willing to affiliate with Local 81, claiming that such an affiliation would injure Local 100, in as much as most of the active members who were cutters would leave the local, thus weakening it, as the majority of the members of Local 100 are girls, and inactive and not capable of taking care of the industry.

The cutters of Local 81 claimed, that such an affiliation would strengthen, both the cloak and dress industries, and establish one big and strong local of cutters in Chicago, and thus end the jurisdiction question such as difference in color of books, etc.

The last convention of the International finally decided the question for the Chicago cutters, by ruling the cutters from Local 100, to affiliate with Local 81, within one month after the adjournment of the convention.

For some reason or other the decision was not carried out within the thirty day limit. And on July 19, 1920, a committee from the Cutters' Local 100, appeared before Local 81, asking that body to elect a committee of five, to meet with a similar committee from Local 100 in order to make the necessary arrangements for the affiliation. Only after such conferences was the decision of

the convention carried out.

The two committees after having two meetings finally agreed to the following:

(1) All cutters from Local 100 should be transferred to Local 81 by August 1st;

(2) That the cutters from Local 100 constitute a branch of Local 81 and be known as the Skirt and Dress Branch of Local 81 and are to have separate branch meetings twice a month;

(3) A general member meeting of Local 81, of both cloak and dress branches should be held once a month;

(4) That all members of Local 81, can work either on cloaks or dresses, if given a permit by the executive board.

(5) The executive board of Local 81 should have seven delegates, four from the Cloak branch and three from the Dress branch;

(6) Out of the nine delegates that represent the Local at the joint boards five are to be elected from the Cloak branch, and four from the Dress branch.

These are the main questions that were under consideration all minor questions will be worked out by the executive board of the Local, and so the jurisdictional disputes in so far as the cutters are concerned are ended.

LABOR DAY AT UNITY HOUSE

Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate Labor Day at Unity House. Those who plan to go out there, for the day or for the week-end must register at once at the office of the Waitresses Union, 16 West 91st Street.

International Union Receives Communication from Amsterdam

(Continued from Page 1)

on the heavy struggle the American Workers and especially our New York colleagues had to carry on against powerful and resilient employers. We followed with particular interest the American strikes in 1909 and '10. We Dutch always read with indignation about the exploitation practiced in "free and democratic" America on the tailors and tail-oreses.

In putting a stop to this exploitation, your Federation performed important civilizing work. We remember once having read in your periodical something like the following motto: "long hours mean shorter life, short hours mean longer life."

In conquering the 44 hour week your Federation has freed thousands and thousands of male and female workers keener enjoyment of life and greater happiness by protecting their health which was injured by the long working time.

Your fight against the "Sweating-system" which ended in a defeat of this exploitation system is of international significance, as this cancer did not only exist in America, but is even now still alive in Europe. It will be a blessing on the Garment Workers when this malignant growth will be for once and all removed from our industry.

It is simply admirable that your Federation contrived in various towns to organize 100 per cent of the workers. As far as we know there is but one European Garment Workers' Union which has done as much. Colleague William P. Arup in Denmark has the privilege of being the president of a trade union comprising next to 100 per cent of the Danish colleagues. It is certainly also rejoicing that, besides striving after decent labor conditions and protecting the workers against the employers, your Union has the forethought to promote, as it does, the education and the schooling of its members, who are thus being thoroughly prepared for the great task the proletariat will have to fulfill in the future. It is our ardent wish once to see with our own eyes the great work your Federation has performed in America and to make the acquaintance of those who led our American comrades in the struggle for greater happiness.

We would be very glad if you would kindly insert this letter or part of it in "Justice" with cordial greetings and best wishes to your members,

Yours fraternally,
 Top Hekk,
 Acting Secretary.

Unity Outing This Sunday

Whitestone, L. I. is the place where the Unity outing will take place this Sunday, August 15. The day will be spent in bathing, singing, playing games and various other entertainments. The entire beach will practically belong to the party for the day.

All those who want to spend a delightful day must meet on the steps of the old City Hall, next Sunday morning, August 15, at 9 A. M.

Everybody must bring bathing suits and towels.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

LABOR IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

The threat to plunge Europe into another bloody war is largely a result of the so-called peace which the Allies have patched together in Paris. It is a peace not based on justice but on the ancient principle, that the spoils belong to the victor. Such a peace could not endure long. Only the Allies had hoped that the next war would not come before, say, another 25 years during which time they could prepare themselves for another struggle for some ideal or other. But before the wounds of the war for democracy had a chance to heal there is a threat of a fresh war.

The danger of the new war is the direct result of the collapse of the Polish offensive against Soviet Russia. And it is not only the defeat of Poland alone but of the entire mad policy of the Allies. It is for this reason that England and France are so nervous and hysterical about the Polish collapse. Then for other self-evident reasons the Allies may serve as the least, tolerate a Bolshevik victory for it may serve as a dangerous example to other countries. And in order to prevent this it may be necessary to undertake a war on Russia openly and directly. For the Allies had been conducting a ruthless and unceasing war against Russia since the Bolsheviks came into power, but they have done it treacherously, under the disguise of various masks. On the one hand they helped Kolehak, Denikin, Yudenich, against the Poles, and on the other hand they poisoned the heads of the people with falsehoods about the new order of Russia.

The Allies suffered defeat on the military field as well as in their propaganda. The Kolehak-Denikin-Polish expeditions only strengthened the Soviet regime, and the most uncompromising opponents to Bolshevism had no other choice than support Lenin.

The same was true with the so-called propaganda against Bolshevik Russia. The countless lies circulated by the Allies about Russia had the opposite effect. Bolshevism is now idolized by the tens and hundreds of thousands the world over, who believe it to be the only remedy to suffering mankind.

This is the work of the Allied war on Russia. They cannot permit this to go on, for it would mean to let themselves be defeated by the Bolsheviks. That is why there is a possibility of an open war against Russia.

The chief reason why the Allies conducted the war under the guise of various pretexts is the belief that such a war would not receive the support of the people. The Governments knew that had they declared an open war against Russia it would be defeated by their own peoples. The fact is

that even these under-cover wars of the Allies have evoked not only the protests of the Workers of Italy, France and England but they have actually interfered and hindered these devilish undertakings through strikes and by the refusal to load ships with ammunition to be used against Russia.

Under these circumstances the Allied governments can hardly expect to whip their people into a state of enthusiasm for an open war with Russia.

Yet there seems to be no other alternative for the Allies. For the victorious march of the Red armies spell the doom of the miserable peace concocted by the Allied diplomats. It is therefore possible that the Allied governments will seize the last desperate measure and declare open war. They may still madly hope that the people will be as yielding and flexible as in 1914. Maybe they will still be able to whip their people into a holy war to save civilization.

Is this really possible? Can there really be another war?

The workers of the world are the only power who can answer this question. The fate of the world depends upon their decision. If a world-war should really break out it will doubtless bring ruins and misery which we can hardly imagine.

It is not in the power of diplomats like Lloyd George, Millerand or Lenin to bring about or prevent wars. It is exclusively in the hands of the large working masses.

The chief question of the present moment is: How will the laboring masses react in the present crisis?

There is no doubt but that the workers of England will vigorously oppose this bloody plan. According to the reports reaching us from England the workers are preparing great demonstrations against the impending war. The same will unquestionably happen in Italy and perhaps in France. But while these demonstrations stay the hands of the governments in their terrible decision!

We fear that these demonstrations will not stop the governments in following out their frightful plan. Something more than demonstrations will be needed. What is wanted is action on the part of the working class. The time came when the workers must express their determination to stop the plan of their governments through deeds.

We do not in the least mean to suggest a plan of action to the workers of Europe. It would be silly to feed them with suggestions if they do not know what to do, and if they have not the courage to do it. The plan of action must emanate from the heart and soul of the workers of Europe. It will be the greatest tragedy of our time if the workers will be caught as unprepared and power-

less to prevent the catastrophes as in 1914. The only hope is that the past six years have wrought a profound change in the minds of the workers who will find the necessary energy to prevent a new war.

And if the working class of Europe will succeed in saving the world from a new war, or if it will be prevented by some compromise between Soviet Russia and the Allies, the situation will not be much improved. War will not be done away with but only postponed. A few years later, the Allies may be in a new position to attack Russia again and bring about another world war. The workers must now do more than prevent the war that is threatening the world. They must concentrate all their powers toward revising the miserable peace of the diplomats and to bring about a new, durable, democratic peace. The so-called League of Nations must be transferred into an actual, living association of all nations.

Everything that the Allied diplomats have so far accomplished must be completely done over again and revised. The "enemies" of yesterday should be in a position to meet as friends who have one problem before them, and that is, how to mutually help one another in their great misfortune for which their governments are solely responsible.

This is the great mission of the working class. The next several weeks, perhaps days, will clearly show how far the workers were prepared for their great mission.

THE TRUTH IS OUT

Every fair minded person must have read the report of the Interchurch World Movement on the Steel Strike with a feeling of profound satisfaction.

It is true that the report contains nothing new for us. We were certain that the strike was perfectly justifiable. We knew that the workers of the Steel Trust are treated like slaves; that most of them are compelled to work twelve hours a day; that their wages are miserably low, and that the statement of Gary, and that the workers are perfectly satisfied with the strike is a Bolshevik attempt to stir up the workers was a base lie. And because we knew all that we strained all our energies to help the workers in their struggle.

But what was the good of our knowledge? The public at large and even a large part of the organized workers allowed themselves to be fooled and bamboozled by the kept press, so that their response to the strike was very sad indeed. But now that the Interchurch World Movement—a movement financed by Rockefeller—went out with the truth about the steel strike it cannot be suppressed and ignored. The very papers which have circulated the basest lies about the strike were now compelled to give publicity to the report which exposes their hideousness.

It is true that the report cost the Interchurch World Movement its life. It has paid its price for telling the truth. Rockefeller and other beneficiaries withdrew support. The Movement is dead, but the truth it has proclaimed will never die and have its influence.

The chief points in the report are that Judge Gary of the Steel Trust is a liar; that he purposely and systematically lied to the American people; that the Federal Government which should have been impartial in the struggle

gle, only made an appearance of impartiality, but has actually helped to break up the strike; that the strike was completely justifiable, and that the press have knowingly suppressed the truth and circulated ranklies about the strike.

The most important point in the report is the statement that if conditions in the steel industry will remain the same, a new struggle will inevitably arise. It means that they regard themselves unconquered and invincible. It means that they will not give up the struggle before victory is theirs.

CAPITALIST PARTIES UNITE TO COMBAT SOCIALIST TICKET IN NEW YORK

The National Security League is still alive. It apparently has found a reason for its existence after the war. Now it has gone out with an appeal to the capitalist parties to unite in districts where the Socialists have a chance to elect congressmen, assemblymen, etc. This league points to the patriotic duty of both Democratic and Republican parties to unite and defeat the Socialist ticket. It is true that Socialists may be thrown out of congress or state legislatures after their election, but that is too costly and dangerous a process. The simplest and most economical thing to do is to make the election of Socialists impossible.

This statesmanlike plan is heartily applauded by the capitalist press, and it will doubtless meet with favor by the two capitalist parties. If they cannot win in their usual way they will do everything in their power, scorning no means whatsoever, to keep the Socialists out of the sacred halls of legislatures.

Some of our readers may view this conspiracy of the two capitalist parties against the fundamental constitutional rights with indifference. They may not regard the law making bodies with awe. But it would be folly to let these parties play their little game. This conspiracy must be effectively offset by the election of Socialist candidates.

This of course does not mean that the majority of the voters must necessarily be Socialists. But it does mean that the majority, although disagreeing in some points with the Socialists, are nevertheless fair minded enough to combat the sinister tactics of the capitalist parties. The election of several congressmen and assemblymen would therefore furnish an effective lesson to the professional politicians. They would realize that the voters are not so indifferent or stupid as to form an instrument to their sinister ends.

For this reason all class conscious workers as well as fair minded people who may be in disagreement with the Socialists on several points must concentrate all their energies toward the election of Socialist candidates. We hope that in New York, at least, the Farmer-Labor party will join with the Socialists and work for the election of the Socialist candidates. It would be suicide for the fair minded people to be split and divided then the forces of reaction and darkness are united.

THE SALESMEN STRIKE

The salesmen in the cloak stores on Division Street have gone out on strike. They were first locked out by their employers. At expiration of the old agreement between the salesmen and the

The Trial of the Communists

By ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

The story of the trial of the twenty members of the Communist Labor Party in Chicago goes back to the split in the Socialist Party in the summer of 1919. At that time the Communist Labor Party drew up a constitution and platform of which the outstanding features are the recognition of the principles of the Third International, the abolition of the present capitalist system of production, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in an industrial state. The means by which this program is to be realized are primarily the education and organization of the workers.

"By the term 'revolutionary industrial unionism' is meant the organization of the workers into unions by industries with a revolutionary aim and purpose; that is to say, a purpose not merely to defend or strengthen the status of the workers as wage-earners, but to gain control of industry." The Party does not have much faith in political action, except "as a means of propaganda and of defense."

"The most important means of capturing state power for the worker is the action of the masses, proceeding from the place where the workers are gathered together—in the shops and in the factories. It is impossible to accomplish this through capitalist political machinery, but only by the exercise of their united economic power."

"Revolutionary aim," "capture of state power," "the mass action of the workers," are phrases that appear in the platform, but not one word of violence. "A sober dragging essay on political economy," it was characterized by the attorney for the defense. "No man was even moved to action by any such pamphlet. It is clear that it could have no such purpose and no such effect."

The story of the red raids initiated in wholesale fashion by the Department of Justice on New Year's Day, 1920, has been told with exact documentation by the twelve lawyers acting under the National Popular Government, League and with eloquent denunciation by Judge Anderson of

employers, the former requested the latter to a conference for the purpose of discussing the renewal of the agreement. To this the employers replied by enclosing a slip of paper in the pay envelopes of the salesmen telling them that their services are not required.

The bosses have apparently forgotten that they are dealing with salesmen who are organized and protected, and that the Salesmen's Union is affiliated with the International. The strike of the salesmen is the strike of the entire International. It is difficult to believe that the store keepers have really undertaken a fight against their salesmen which also means a fight against the workers in the shops and the general buying public at large. We believe that the business men on Division Street will soon realize that this mad lockout of the salesmen will lead to a victory for the salesmen. They will then abandon their mad tactics and reach a settlement with the Salesmen's Union, Local 131.

Boston. One phase of the matter that has been overlooked is the example set by the Attorney General to State and municipal authorities throughout the country. In Cook County the State's Attorney, Mr. McClay Hoyne, was not satisfied to be a follower of Palmer. In the slang of the day he "beat him to it," and there was some jealousy on the part of federal practitioners at the size of Mr. Hoyne's bag, and irritation at his lack of sportsmanship in opening his *battue* a day early. It is generally believed—in fact it was charged at the trial—that Mr. Hoyne's office was in receipt of a sum of \$40,000 from private sources vaguely styled "the Chamber of Commerce" or "the State Street Stores," for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his prosecution "of the Reds." Such unwarrantable interference with the normal process of justice gave impulse to a citizens' movement for fair play and a square deal. Although bail was fixed at exorbitant amounts, bonds were furnished generously, and when the immediate resources of the Communist Labor Party proved insufficient to secure adequate legal advice, the amount lacking was underwritten by the American Freedom Foundation and others. The defense was committed to Messrs. Clarence S. Darrow, W. S. Forrest, and W. S. Cunnea. The State's attorney's office engaged as special prosecutor Mr. Frank Comerford who, having been in or near Russia, is regarded locally as an expert on bolshevism. He was assisted by Messrs. Marvin Barnhart and Lloyd Heth.

The act under which the indictments were brought is the amendment to the treason statute, passed June 28, 1919. It recites that it is "unlawful for a person openly to advocate the reformation or overthrow by violence, or any other unlawful means, of the representative form of government now secured to the citizens of the United States. It is unlawful to organize, or aid in the organization, or become a member of any society or association the object of which is to advocate the reformation or overthrow of the existing form of government by violence or other unlawful means;" it is unlawful to be present at a meeting of such a society, and to "display a flag or other insignia symbolizing or intended to symbolize" such change of government by violence. The whole case against the members of the Communist Labor Party depended upon construction advocacy of "violence or other unlawful means" implied in the acceptance of the manifesto of the Third International, and the approval of mass action and the general strike, as exemplified at Seattle and Winnipeg. Both the Third International and the Seattle strike were mentioned in the platform of the party and about them the battle was waged.

The trial opened before Judge Oscar Hebel, of the Illinois Criminal Court, on May 10. The usual sparring for a jury followed. Nearly two months elapsed, 2,900 salesmen were summoned, and 1,359 were examined before the impartial twelve were discovered.

At the outset the judge ruled that the words and acts of the accused prior to the formation of the party would be admissible as testimony showing intent, and this let in some wild words of Mr. William Bross Lloyd. His co-conspirators apparently had been singularly discreet. The prosecution waved before the jury some posters advertising foreign journals which had been displayed in Mr. Proctor's book-store, but their bearing on the Communist Labor conspiracy to reform or overthrow the government by violence was doubtful. Another ruling by the judge practically determined the *terrain* on which the battle was fought. He allowed the Seattle strike to be aired at length, and this was almost the entire strength of the State's case. They played their trump card when the ubiquitous Ole Hanson rehearsed the familiar here-saga, the retelling of which, as he testified, has brought him \$35,000 in the last six months. The chief emphasis of his testimony was upon his own exploits; and his value to the prosecution was considerably diminished by James Duncan, the Seattle Labor leader, who pictured the savior of society in a different role, not hero, but suppliant to the strike committee. "Jim, Jim, give me my lights. I don't care a damn about the street cars, but I need the lights." If the trial has no other result it has perhaps given an official quietus to a silly myth that was costing our Chambers of Commerce and Chautauquus \$60,000 a year.

The emphasis on the Seattle strike was a surprise to the defense, but by good luck the conventions of the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight had brought to Chicago several witnesses besides Mr. Duncan. Mrs. Crane of the Seattle Federation of Women's Club and Mr. Swenson, who had been a member of the Central Strike Committee, both testified to the good order of the city during the labor troubles. The strike itself was shown to be a singularly unanimous example of the sympathetic walk-out, not an attempt to replace representative government by a local soviet; and the prosecution was finally driven to admit the high character of the Seattle performance.

The charge of conspiring to seek to reform or overthrow the government by violence then fell back upon the Left Wing Manifesto drawn up before the organization of the Communist Labor Party, an inflammatory speech at Milwaukee by William Bross Lloyd, delivered while Mr. Lloyd was still a Socialist, and the acceptance of the manifesto of the Third International, by which mass action is recognized as leading "to direct armed conflict with governmental machinery." The State contended also that mass action was covered by the words "other unlawful means." Judge Hebel, however, in his instructions asserted that "a general strike conducted without violence is not unlawful if called to bring about by the manner prescribed (i. e., constitutionally) a reformation or overthrow of the representative form of government." That the State was seeking to throw upon

the defendants the responsibility for such incidental violence as might arise from the resistance to "reformation or overthrow" by defenders of the existing order was shown by Attorney Barnhart, who challenged the jury to say whether they would accept such a social reorganization as the defendants proposed without force and violence.

The argument for the defense made by Mr. Forrest was mainly devoted to the discrepancy between the law and any overt act of the part of the defendants. Mr. Darrow took a bolder line. He justified the defendants in this purpose and method.

"They adopted a platform which they had as much right to adopt as the Epworth League had to adopt theirs. . . If their platform would accomplish what they hoped it would then speed the day of its adoption. . . Is there any reason why the poor should not control industry if they can? Men have a right to carry on the industrial struggle. If the other side can't live, let them make terms. Unpractical dreamers—but we don't send men to the penitentiary for trying to help their fellow men—we send them to the insane asylum."

He made a bitter attack on the statute under which the action was brought.

"Twenty states passed laws similar to this shortly after the close of the war, moved by a common purpose and influenced by a common organization. They were passed because some one wanted them passed. We shall repent in sackcloth and ashes for the injustice we have done to men under these laws."

Mr. Darrow's pessimism was relieved by Mr. Comerford's patriotism. To him "these prophets, these historians, these martyrs, these dreamers," were merely "brothers, gently, cowardly liars. Prophets, forsooth! Did Christopher Columbus venture into the sea to destroy government by force and violence? Martyrs! Did Bruno seek to destroy government by force and violence? Historians! They say the world war was a capitalist's war; they are liars. They say American labor was bribed to fight the war; they are liars."

There was much "your country and my country," of the red flag and the stars and stripes in alternate exhibition, of the Haymarket anarchists, of the assassination of McKinley, of the hypothetical assassination of Wilson, of James Duncanson's solitary vote against Smauel Gompers in the American Federation of Labor Convention; much of Lincoln and Benedict Arnold, of suffering Jesus and Pontius Pilate, and the new trinity, Judas, Marx, and Lenin—of course Lenin, because, as Mr. Comerford discovered, "everywhere the footprints of the Russian Revolution are rampant in this conspiracy."

After most consideration the jury found all the defendants guilty. Seven were sentenced to the penitentiary from one to five years, and in the case of three a fine of \$2,000 was added. The others were sentenced to one year in the county jail in two cases with a fine of \$1,000.

The jury apparently shared Mr. Comerford's view. As one of the jurors stated in the *Daily News*, "Although no evidence of overt acts was presented in this case, we were certain that had the defendants carried their revolutionary

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

On Monday, August 9th, 1920, the four business agents of the Cloak and Suit Department were placed in the different offices of the Joint Board, as follows: Brother Scharp in the Protective Association Department, Brother Bender in the American Department, Brother Lipschitz in the Downtown office, and Brother Sachs in the Independent Department. Each one of these four business agents was given a district to attend to and we hope that they will be just as successful there as they were in Local No. 10's office.

Cutters' complaints for the present are to be filed at the office of the Cutters' Union. However, the Executive Board in conjunction with the officials and the delegates to the Joint Board will take up the question of lodging complaints at their meeting on Tuesday, August 10th. It is the opinion of the writer of these lines that it would be a great deal more convenient for the cutters and better results would be gotten if complaints were filed at the different offices of the Joint Board. Only in cases where a member of the union may feel dissatisfied with the way in which his case was adjusted should he communicate with this office, which will then take up the matter with the respective officers of the Joint Board. At present a cutter files a complaint in the office of the Cutters' Union, which is then forwarded to the Joint Board, necessitating a delay of one day, and then it takes time to trace the adjustment of the complaint in the different departments of the Joint Board. We believe that once the business of the cutters is being attended to directly from the Joint Board, complaints should also be filed there.

Another important matter which will come up for discussion at the above-mentioned Executive Board and Officers' meeting, will be that of the raincoat cutters. These cutters were always considered part of the Cloak and Suit Division, and were attended to by the business agents of that department. The Raincoat Makers' Union, however, is not part of the

program to its logical conclusion, or had it run its course, a state of anarchy would have been brought about. There would have been confusion and chaos. The defendants would have disrupted the labor organizations."

That is to say, the verdict represented unanimous disapproval on the part of a typical American jury of the opinions of the defendants; and inability to see anything but social evil in their realization. To send them to jail as a penalty for advocating their views seems to such a jury natural and wise. Obviously, in such a state of affairs a trial of eighty-five days is pure waste of time on the part of everyone concerned. The only question at issue is how strongly the jury disapproves of the opinions of the accused, and how far the law allows it to go in marking that disapproval. The suggested procedure attributed to Secretary of State Langtry of Massachusetts is far more logical. "If I had my way I would take them (the Reds) out in the yard every morning and shoot them—and the next day would have a trial to see whether or not they were guilty."

—The Nation.

Joint Board. They are therefore now left without anyone to take care of their interests. The members of the Executive Board and the officers are inclined to combine the Raincoat Branch with the Waist and Dress Division, especially in view of the fact that through our affiliation with the Joint Board, a number of dress houses which were previously controlled by the Waist and Dress Division are now under the supervision of the Joint Board, and the Raincoat Branch will about make up for the reduction in the number of shops in the Waist and Dress Division.

The Executive Board some time ago decided to combine the meetings of the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions, and it was advertised in the columns of this paper that the meetings of the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions would be held jointly on Monday, August 9th, 1920. This decision, however, was not carried out at the meeting on account of objections raised by some of the members present, who, while not being opposed to the idea in itself, were of the opinion that before a change of this sort can be effected, that part of the constitution relating to this matter would have to be revised at a special general meeting called for that purpose.

The next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will therefore take place on Monday, August 16th, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P. M.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Louis Koeng, No. 2484, dropped member, in arrears over two years, appeared, requesting a continuous account, and stating and proving to the Executive Board that he was ill for the last few years and was unable to work. On motion his request for a continuous account was granted, and office was instructed to give working privileges to Brother Koeng until such time as he is able to pay up his back dues.

Benjamin Marshall, No. 198, appeared. Brother Marshall is a striker from the shop of A. & S. Oppenheim, 138 W. 25 St. After about six weeks he obtained a position elsewhere. He worked there one week ending July 24th, and was then forced off the job by the strikers of A. S. Oppenheim. He now requests that he be paid strike benefit for the week immediately following the one that he worked, which is the week ending July 31, 1920. Upon motion his request was granted.

Morris P. Schiller, No. 7457 appeared. Brother Schiller is a dropped member, owing one year and six months' dues, and requests a continuous account. He states that owing to an illness from which he is suffering for the last eighteen years, he is compelled to leave town twice a year and is not able to continue working at the trade, and it is this, he states, which led him to neglect payment of his dues. On motion he was granted a continuous account, to be paid out in installments.

Joseph Gedalewitz, No. 7604 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Lipschitz with being a member of the firm of J.

Duberstein, 51 W. 13 St. Brother Gedalewitz denies the charge. Upon motion he was instructed that he will either resign from the union by Saturday, August 7, 1920, or quit the job on that date. Failing to follow either of the two courses, he will stand expelled from the union.

Jacob Sunkin, No. 3080 appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Shenker with working at work at the Leona Dress Co., 126 West 22 St., also, with having in his possession a working card calling for \$55 per week while actually receiving only \$52.50. Brother Sunkin states that on a Saturday, the firm told him that they would not be enough work the following week, and he agreed to work as long as there would be work, not being aware that he was committing an offense. On motion a fine was imposed upon him.

Jack Schreier, No. 5850A appeared on summons, charged by Business Manager Shenker with working on Saturday afternoon, July 31, 1920, at the Belfast Dress Co. Brother Shenker states that on the Saturday that he was caught working, Brother Schreier was called to the office and there he reported to the manager, and then went back to the shop to finish the lot. On motion a fine was imposed upon Brother Schreier.

Louis Levine, No. 7678 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Settle with having given his working card to the owner of the firm of the Uneda Dress Co., 13 E. 16 St., in order to make it easier for the firm to get away without employing a cutter. Brother Levine claims that he does not know how the boss obtained his working card. On

motion a fine was imposed upon him.

Sam Rathman, No. 5827 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Stoller with working on Saturday afternoon in the Eagle Dress Co., 152 W. 25 St. Brother Rathman admits to the charge but claims that on that particular Saturday he came in late in the morning and wanted to make it up in the afternoon and did not know that he was committing a violation. On motion a fine was imposed.

Samuel Rottenberg, No. 4210 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Fleischer with working during dinner hour at the house of Borgenicht & Son, 1115 Broadway. Brother Rottenberg admits that this happened, but states that it was due to the fact that the firm on one occasion asked him to start a few minutes earlier during lunch hour as they had to have a certain lot of work out. He did so not knowing that he was committing a violation, as the people in the shop of Borgenicht & Son are in the habit of doing this often. Brother Rottenberg was censured by the chair and the case was dismissed.

Morris Orlian, No. 3547 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Fleischer with having gone to work for Gerson Kaufman, 368-6th Avenue, without the permission of the office. Brother Fleischer further states that another cutter in the Miscellaneous Division was working for that house and until such time as that other man will be re-employed, no one is permitted to work for the house of Kaufman. The Executive Board ordered Brother Orlian to quit his job at the house of Gerson Kaufman.

NEWS IN THE DESIGNERS' UNION, LOCAL 45

The slack season in the cloak trade has its unmistakable effect on the designers. If you meet them on Fifth Avenue between 31st and 34th Streets, where they are wont to gather, you cannot fail to be impressed by their dejected mood.

The slack in the cloak trade and its inevitable effect on the designers is not in any way due to the styles of the designers as the manufacturers are anxious to permeate them. The reasons lie deeper.

Many designers go around idle in spite of the fact that there are more cloak shops than there are designers. The reasons for this is to be found in the fact that there are many designers who work on several jobs. During the day they work in one shop while their evenings are devoted to other jobs. This situation makes it impossible for many designers to secure employment. It also stimulates competition between the manufacturers. After a manufacturer spends money on styles, the designers, in many cases, sell them to other manufacturers. The Designers' Union warns these designers to abstain from these criminal activities which only tend to ruin their trade. The Union may be compelled out of self-protection to publish the names of the designers guilty of such practices.

While the unorganized designers have been unfavorably affected by the slack in the cloak trade, the Designers' Union, Local 45, has made rapid strides in its organization campaign. During the last several weeks many designers who regarded themselves not so very

long as altogether too aristocratic and independent for a labor organization have joined the Union. Time and conditions seem to be the best organizers, and it will not take long before the rest of the designers will be compelled to join the Union.

The Designers' Union, Local 45, has organized a new committee whose purpose it is to cultivate and develop an artistic sentiment among the designers. The committee consists of members who have long years of experience as designers in the cloak trade.

This committee has already worked out elaborate plans for this branch of activities of the Union, and as soon as these plans will receive the endorsement of the Executive Board they will be translated into deeds.

The Union has already called the attention of the members to the fact that they must consult the secretary of their Union before they sign an agreement with the manufacturers. During the last several weeks numerous misunderstandings grew out of the confused language in which the contracts were couched. A manufacturer can readily repudiate an agreement which is not clearly and definitely written. For this reason it is important that the members must first consult the secretary of the Union, and our legal adviser, Meyer London.

All members must secure their new dues cards, and not wait until the business agent reminds them of it.

LABOR ITEMS

MINERS INTERNATIONAL TO STRIKE TO PREVENT ALL OFFENSIVE WARS

The International conference of all miners' organizations of the world including the United Mine Workers' of America which just concluded its sessions in Geneva, Switzerland, adopted a resolution stating that, "any government which embarks hereafter on an offensive war or an aggressive military policy will be confronted by an international miners' strike." The resolutions add: "If a strike be impracticable, then a boycott and parliamentary action will be used."

Besides this resolution the congress adopted two others of significance. In one it enjoined upon every civilized nation to embark upon a policy of the nationalization or socialization of the mines. It urges the workmen to fight for this everywhere as well as for the suppression of capitalist property and control of industry by boards composed of workmen, government delegates and representatives of the consumers. Such a regime, the congress held, would lead to a better regulation of the world's social affairs.

In the second place the congress ordered the establishment of a permanent bureau for the distribution of fuel, minerals, and other raw materials indispensable for the economic reconstruction of Europe. It is believed that the present misery was due largely to the bad distribution.

ITALIAN STEEL WORKERS WILL NOT PRODUCE MORE WAR MATERIALS

At their national convention of the Metallurgical Federation, comprising all metal workers, machinists, etc., it was unanimously decided not to produce any more goods intended for destruction of wealth and human life. This ought to dispose definitely of the eternal problem of armaments.

Another startling decision was the one arrived at by the Bill Posters' Union who have declared that they will no longer post any bills, manifestos, ads, proclamations, etc., which attack the working class or are detrimental to its interests.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

Mollie Steimer, Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lipman and Hyman Lachowsky, the four Russians convicted under the Espionage Act in the spring of 1919 for distributing circulars denouncing armed intervention by the Allies in Russia, are about to be released from prison, according to assurances given their attorney, Harry Weinberger, by First Assistant Attorney General Stewart and Pardon Attorney Finch in Washington, Miss Steimer, who is in the Federal penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., was sentenced to serve fifteen years, while the three men were given terms of twenty years each.

Their release is made conditional upon their leaving the country at their own expense or their accepting deportation. They will return to Russia voluntarily. A fund to defray the expense of their trip is now being raised.

FARMERS TO GET CONTROL OF MARKETS

Dr. E. F. Ladd of Fargo, N. D., Nonpartisan League candidate for United States senator who attended the recent meeting in Chicago of the American Farm Bureau Federation, believes that thru the efforts of this organization farmers will eventually get control of the marketing system of the country.

"All the delegates at the Chicago conference were unanimous that the producers must secure control of the marketing before there will be any material improvement of conditions on the farms," said Dr. Ladd. "I predict that within a very short time the grain growers of the country will have adopted a plan whereby they will be bale to sell their crops themselves."

"Various plans were discussed and it seemed the sentiment of the meeting was that the grain and livestock growers should adopt the same methods as the fruit growers should adopt the same methods as the fruit growers of California, who now sell most of their production co-operatively. North Dakota's plan of state mills and elevators was also given favorable consideration. Grain growers in all parts of the country are watching North Dakota's industrial plan and it received a great deal of commendation from the delegates at the conference."

KNIT GOODS WORKERS ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Five thousand knit goods workers, representing 75 per cent of the trade in this city, went on strike Tuesday morning for a 25 per cent increase in the minimum wage, the 44 hour week, recognition of the union and the closed shop, limitation of the number of apprentices to one for every ten workers, and six legal holidays a year. The Knit Goods Workers' Union comprising chiefly of sweater makers and affiliated with the Amalgamated Textile Workers, is conducting the strike.

ITALIAN RAILROAD MEN PREVENT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO STRIKE ZONE

From Verceoli, Italy it is reported. Fifty soldiers got aboard a Turin express at an intermediary station, bound for Milan, where a big strike is in progress. When the train arrived at Verceoli the engineer refused to proceed any further, till the soldiers had left the train. After much arguing with indignant civilians who resented the delay, orders were telegraphed from Turin to uncouple the coach carrying the soldiers and proceed without them. This was done after the train had been stalled for over an hour.

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Other incidents of this kind took place at Piacenza, Parma, Turin, Naples, and Alexandria.

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CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 50, ATTENTION!

FINAL NOTICE.

Increased Dues Postponed from August 2 to August 14

In order to afford the opportunity to the membership at large to become in good standing with their union, the Executive Board has decided to postpone the increase from August 2nd to August 14th.

This Notice Is Final

All those who will not pay up their arrearages by August 14th will have to pay their arrearages at the increased rate of 35 cents per week.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS'
UNION, LOCAL 50.

H. Greenberg, Manager.

The Greatest **PIC-NIC** of the Season

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DANCING :: ROWING :: BATHING :: GAMES

All the members of the Union together with their families, friends and relatives are getting ready for that day, to come together and have a day of joy

TICKETS 25c. to be gotten at the office of the Union, Room 305 Superior Bldg. or by your shop chairman.

REMEMBER! If you miss this picnic, you will miss something big and will always regret it.

Take West 25th Street car through to barns, then State Road car to grounds.

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Byes examined by the best specialists

CONTEST

given by the

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING

This contest is open to all readers of Justice. The person who will answer most accurately the following questions will be entitled to get any one of our courses at half price.
Those desiring to take part in this contest will kindly send their answers in not later than September 15th, 1920. Do not fail to give your full name and address. The winner will be notified within eight days after the close of the contest.

Questions

1. What is the most important part of a garment?
2. What is the most important measurement of a garment?
3. How many classes of proportions make the garment?
4. What principles are the best for style production?
5. How many mechanical details are there in the garment industry?

Answers should be forwarded to

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director

222 EAST 14th STREET

Tel. Stuyvesant 5817

NEW YORK CITY.

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how to design, cut and grade patterns for women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses or underswear. A "Practical Sketcher" is given free with every course. Individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

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Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 5817.

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 & Milling, 136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
- Drexell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kobler, 359 Fourth Ave.
- Deutz & Ortenberg, 2-16 West 33rd St.
- J. & M. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd Street.
- West-Point Waist, 119 W. 24th St.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

- MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, August 16th.
- GENERAL: Monday, August 23rd.
- CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, September 13th.
- WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, September 20th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.