



JUSTICE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

VOL. I. No. 36.

New York, N. Y., Saturday, September 30, 1910

Price 2 cents

Outlook Bright in the Ladies' Tailor Strike

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOR THE COMING SEASON

The Educational Committee of the International is making all necessary preparations for the work of the coming season. The committee plans to extend the activities of the last season and to add new branches. The educational program for the season will be announced shortly.

We want to call the attention of all the members of the International locals in New York who want to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Educational Department of the International, that registration for the various classes has begun. Applicants may register with the secretary of their local or with the Educational Department, 31 Union Square.

Members may also register at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54 Intervale Ave. & Freeman Street, and at the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Glenmore and Stone Aves.

Members are urged not to neglect this opportunity. Be sure to register before the classes are filled. Help the Educational Department in its endeavor to give you a liberal education.

The general strike of the Ladies' Tailors' Union local 80 of New York is in full swing, and the outlook for a complete victory is very good. This is a 100 per cent general strike, for all the ladies' tailoring establishments in Greater New York are tied up. No scabs are to be had, since the trade is a highly skilled one.

The more far-sighted of the employers have sized up the situation and have come to the conclusion that the Union has the whip in hand. Immediately following the strike call the Settlement Committee was flooded with applications for settlement. After a few days of preliminary work the Settlement Committee took up the applications, and by Wednesday morning 300 ladies tailoring firms signed agreements with the Union acceding to all of the strikers' demands, which include week-work, a 44-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of \$30. Some of the largest establishments in the trade were among the first to settle their part of the strike. The Metropolitan Opera House, though not a commercial tailoring establishment, employs a very large number of ladies tailors and is therefore counted among the biggest "houses" in the trade. Well,

this musical tailoring firm was among the early applicants for settlement, and now the artistic gowns made in the tailoring establishment of the Metropolitan are being tailored and altered by union workers under the strictest union conditions.

The ladies' tailors and alteration workers of the many department stores were the last to join in the strike. For some time it was feared that they would remain at their places, but this fear proved unfounded. They hesitated a day or two and then came down and joined their fellow strikers. It is the first time in the history of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that a strike has been successfully carried out against the department stores, and the officials of the Union are jubilant.

In the course of the week a conference was held between a group of 30 leading employers of the trade and the representatives of the Union, with vice president S. Lefkowitz of the International heading the union's committee, which included also L. Solovioy, chairman of the Executive Board of Local 80, Chazonov and Magnatti, officials of the Union, in an

effort to reach an agreement. But the conference ended with no results. The Union could not agree to the conditions offered by the manufacturers, and negotiations were broken off. Some of the manufacturers broke away from this improvised association and signed agreements with the union on its terms.

On Monday morning, September 15, the strikers had a "picnic demonstration" in front of the leading ladies' tailoring establishments. Not that there were any scabs working in those establishments. Oh, no, there is no such species to be found among the Ladies Tailors. The demonstration was made for the purpose of impressing upon the employers the unity and solidarity of the workers, and it was, indeed, a very impressive manifestation of the strikers' strength. The leaders of the strike and all the officials of the union were in the picket line.

Altogether the strike is conducted in model fashion. The sub-committees of the general strike committee are all on the job, and there is no doubt that a complete victory will be won by the strikers in a few days.

ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CLEVELAND CLOAK MAKERS

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland with Vice President M. Perlstein at the head, is now conducting a campaign of organization and preparedness. The slogan of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union is: "Remember Dec. 24!"

This date is of vital significance in the affairs of the Union for it is then that the agreement entered into by the Union with the Manufacturers in the last strike as a result of the intercession of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, is to expire. The Union is therefore making all the necessary preparations so as not to be caught napping when that day comes. A vigorous campaign of propaganda is being conducted among the Cloakmakers, to hold themselves in readiness for whatever events may come on December 24.

Some time ago the shop chairman of all the cloak factories in Cleveland met in conference and decided to be on guard and prepare things so that after the expiration of the agreement, new conferences may at once be begun with a view of reaching a new agreement with more favorable provisions.

A conference of shop representatives arranged for a number of special shop meetings. The first of these meetings began last Monday, September 15 and were continued throughout the week. A certain number of shops have met everyday and the outlook in the industry was laid bare on the rank and file. Shop meetings were announced through red circulars printed in English.

In addition to these meetings, the Union is familiarizing its members with the situation through a publication of its own called "News Letter." This weekly has only a four page affair is a very plucky little thing and is very effectively driving the point home that if a more favorable agreement is to be attained the workers are to be in a position to give the Manufacturers the stiffest fight, if necessary.

Strenuous efforts are being made to persuade the employees of Pryntz-Biederman Co. to join the Union. It is practically the only large cloak firm in Cleveland whose employees do not belong to the Union.

The Pryntz-Biederman Co. is

very much concerned about trade-unionism, so much so that it went to the trouble of organizing a union all for its own employes. It is a model "company union" and like all of them it is carrying out the wishes of the benevolent company. The working conditions in this firm are worse than in the union shops and there is no reason why the employes should not join the Union, if only they can be impressed with the advantages of joining the Cloak Makers' Union

and the disgrace of being scabs in disguise.

Quite a lively campaign is being conducted among the Waistmakers of Cleveland. The waist trade is practically unorganized and there is a great deal of work ahead of the International organizer but judging from the results obtained thus far it may be predicted that before many weeks are over, the Cleveland Waist Makers will have a strong and effective Union.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN SAN FRANCISCO

CLOAKMAKERS OF SAN FRANCISCO GAIN THE SAME CONDITIONS AS OBTAINED IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY OF LOS ANGELES.—SCHLESINGER WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 27.

San Francisco is now on a level with the victorious cloak makers of Los Angeles and other cloak centers. The manufacturers of that city have realized that an amicable understanding would be best for all concerned and they have agreed to the demands of the workers as presented by Pres. Schlesinger.

The news of the San Francisco settlement was communicated by Schlesinger in a dispatch to the Justice which reads:

"San Francisco, Sept. 17.

"San Francisco manufacturers agreed to pay same minimum

scale and observe same conditions as obtain at Los Angeles. Great satisfaction among workers. Am leaving for Seattle tomorrow and expect to reach New York Sept. 27. More about Ladies' Tailors strike."

It is worth noting here that the stronger the International grows the less frequently it has to resort to strikes as a means of enforcing its demands. The settlements in San Francisco and Los Angeles show that the manufacturers are loath to enter into an open clash with the mighty International, realizing as they do that theirs is the losing side.

THE NEWS

By S. Y.

THE sensation of this week is the Bullitt report.

Bullitt was an attaché of the American Peace Commission and his abilities were recognized by the entire American Peace Delegation. And not only the American but also the English delegation esteemed him highly. Lloyd George did not consider it below his dignity to breakfast with him. He was on particularly friendly terms with Colonel House. State secretary Lansing had many confidential conversations with him on the peace treaty and the League of Nations.

In a word Bullitt was an important and responsible member of the staff of the Peace Delegation and it was he together with the well known journalist Lincoln Steffens, that was appointed to go to Russia to study the situation and to see whether an understanding might be reached with the soviets.

He carried out his mission; he went to Russia and studied the situation thoroughly and obtained from Lenin very favorable conditions, on which the present government of Russia would be glad to conclude peace with the Allies.

But his work was wasted. When he came to Paris with his report, Mr. Bullitt states he was in conference with all the delegates of the American Peace Commission—Col. House, Secretary Lansing and the rest, but President Wilson did not receive him because, he said he could not take up two things at the same time; he could not consider the Russian question when he had so much work in connection with the treaty with Germany. He forbade Bullitt to publish his report.

Naturally Bullitt complied with the order of the President, but when he was called before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Friday, he told all that had happened to him.

His report had the effect of a bolt from the blue. Bullitt stated that the entire American peace delegation with Secretary Lansing at the head, was opposed to the peace treaty and the League of Nations, and that President Wilson was the only one in favor of it. When he came from Russia, Mr. Bullitt said, he reported his finding to Lloyd George and acquainted him with the peace offer of the Russian Soviet government. But a few days later the same Lloyd George, speaking in Parliament, said that the Russian Soviet government had not proposed any conditions to anybody. It means then that either Bullitt or Lloyd George told an untruth.

Which of the two it will be found out later. Mr. Bullitt said that he had documentary proof for every one of his statements. He said he had a letter from Lloyd George's secretary that would corroborate his statements regarding his conference with Lloyd George.

As to the American delegates Lansing, Colonel House and the rest—they did not reply to Bullitt's statement. They refused to commit themselves, and this is taken as an indication that Mr. Bullitt did not say anything that he could not prove.

Mr. Bullitt's report is fairly long and may be divided into two parts. The first part deals with negotiations of the peace treaty and the League of Nations. The

second part deals with Russia and is of absorbing interest.

According to Mr. Bullitt's report no government in Russia or perhaps throughout the world is loved and adored as much as the Soviet government. "The women of Russia are ready to starve for it and the men to die," says Bullitt in his report. The revolution in Russia is over and with it the period of terror, executions, oppressions, etc. It is true, that production and commerce are in a very miserable state. The railway traffic is crippled; lack of medical supplies aids the spreading of various diseases. But in spite of all this Russia is completely pacified and all the available energies are being exerted to spread education among the people. Thousands of schools have been opened and the people flock to them. All theatres, operas, museums are at the disposal of the people. And if conditions are what they are it is not because the government is not doing all it can. On the contrary, the government works on behalf of the people to the limit of its abilities, but the blockade is causing great misery and is preventing the recovery of Russia.

In the opinion of both Bullitt and Steffens model order exists in Russia. The only opponents of the Soviet government are the extreme left and the extreme right of the government. The report states that the Soviet government is highly conservative, considering its socialist character, and that Russia will never permit the existence of another government unless it will be forced upon it by violence.

The following are in brief the peace conditions which the Soviet government proposed to the Allies through Mr. William Bullitt.

The Soviet government is willing:

1. To recognize its financial obligations.
2. To refrain from any revolutionary or other propaganda in other countries.
3. To grant complete amnesty to the internal enemies of the government.
4. To demobilize the armies and let the Russian people adopt any form of government it desires.

These conditions were rejected and, moreover, the President forbade Mr. Bullitt to make public his report. The remarkable thing is that President Wilson, according to Mr. Bullitt, rejected the report and the peace conditions and did not permit its publication, while Lloyd George was in favor of giving the report the widest publicity.

Colonel House, Secretary Lansing and General Bliss gave their approval. Even Orlando said that the peace conditions of the Soviet government of Russia are entirely satisfactory.

Both, the American and English press, attack Mr. Bullitt for his "breach of confidence." Except Lloyd George and one under whom Lloyd George was in favor of giving the report the widest publicity.

SOLDIERS and machine guns are still taking the place of the striking Boston policemen, and it seems that the organized workers of Boston will not be in a position to render any substantial aid to the police strik-

ers, so that the strike may be considered lost.

Who is to blame for it? Samuel Gompers took a hand in the strike soon after it began. He appealed to the strikers to return to their posts and postpone their strike until October 6, when the conference called by the President to discuss the relations between employers and employees would begin. One of the questions before the conference will be the right of the police to organize in unions and be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This appeal had its effect, and the strikers decided to return to their posts. But it was given little heed by the authorities—the Mayor and Police Commissioner of Boston, and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts. When the police men reported for duty they were pronounced deserters to whom the task of guarding the lives and property of the people of Boston could not be entrusted.

It was thought that the organized workers of Boston would now throw in the full weight of their power on behalf of the policemen, who had gone on strike to gain the right of being affiliated with the A. F. of L. and who terminated the strike at the request of the president of the same body. But organized labor of Boston, seems to have ignored these circumstances and did nothing to aid the policemen in their precarious situation. Gompers, it is true, kept wiring to the police commissioner and the governor, pleading for the reinstatement of the strikers. His language was at times as threatening as that of the police. He said that if the authorities persisted in their autocratic methods he declined to be held responsible for the further developments in the situation. But the authorities were evidently very slightly, if at all, impressed by these pleas mingled with threats, and a new police force is now being organized in Boston.

The organized concerns not in Boston alone, of course. The police of many cities have organized into unions. The Boston affair will have a discouraging effect on them; and the feeble support given the Boston police union by the American Federation of Labor will make them think twice before following the example of the Boston bluecoats.

PRESIDENT WILSON, while at Seattle, received a delegation of the State Federation of Labor to discuss the cases of workers who had been arrested during the war as revolutionary conspirators.

The President gave a whole hour of his time to the delegation, but what took place at the conference has not been disclosed. If any surmise, however, that if the President had been in a position to make certain promises to the delegation he would not have received it; for prior to the conference he received a telegram inquiring whether he was willing to receive such a delegation. The consent of the President may therefore, be interpreted as a favorable symptom.

It is rumored that at the conference the President discussed not only the cases of a few political prisoners, in whom the delegation were interested, but the general labor unrest as well. Jas. A. Duncan, Secretary of the Seattle Labor Council and leader of the famous Seattle strike, headed the delegation. There was probably a frank exchange of views, for Duncan is not the man to mince words.

THE Miners' Union is holding its convention at Cleveland.

Reports indicate that a revolutionary breeze is blowing at that convention. The miners seem to be determined to obtain a six-hour work day. They are also strongly in favor of the Plumb plan. Moreover, it is quite possible that they will form an alliance with the railway workers, fashioned after the Triple Alliance of England. S. Stedman, the famous lawyer and Socialist, was admitted to the convention, and delivered a vigorous speech on behalf of the release of Debs. The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Serious conflicts between the socialist, trade unionists and radicals took place at the convention, but a split is unlikely. The miners realize that their power lies in unity and they are not likely to disrupt it.

END OF SOCIAL UNREST IN SIGHT!

Social unrest is to be ended by the novel plan of a luncheon at the sumptuous home of a millionaire. At least, that is the hope of its inventor, Mrs. Davison, wife of Henry P. Davison, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mrs. Davison thinks that if employers of labor, economic experts, and labor leaders will get together in a conference, everything will be lovely. Therefore, she has offered her mansion at Peacock, Locust Valley, Long Island, for the first of a series of such conferences, to be followed by a luncheon. Chas. M. Schwab is to preside over the first gathering, which fact in itself is regarded by the upper four hundred as a good omen for the inevitable get-together of labor and capital. Also, the fact that "many prominent society women will act as hostesses at the reception which will follow the luncheon," should further help to solve the economic ills of the workers.

It has not been revealed yet as to who are the chosen leaders of labor are that are to grace the occasion and sit at the feet of Charles M. Schwab. But among employers invited, who are to join in the embrace of Brother Labor, are George Perkins Cleveland H. Hodges, Bernard M. Baruch, Newcomb Carlton, Chas. H. Ingersoll, Wm. Fellows Morgan, Mortimer L. Schiff and similar lights.

OBJECTS-TO SLUR ON HUNGARIANS

Editor, The Justice:
Dear Sir:

In the Justice of Saturday, August 24th, there is an article by M. Perlestein—"Trouble is Beginning," in which he states that "The firm of Schwartz, Fiary, Heckler, managed by an old Hungarian union leader discharged the shop chairman." I, as an American—of Hungarian descent—protest that it is not becoming a Labor paper to mention any nationalities, for I'm certain that Hungarians are just as much pro-union as the workers of any other nationality. I'm sure, in fact, that there are more employers of other countries, who hate unionism, than Hungarians. All Hungarians that I know are Socialists, as I am, and are all for the Union.

Hoping that M. Perlestein will hereafter look to character and not the Hyphen, I am, as ever,
Yours for the Union
and Socialism.

MEMBER OF Local 25.

The American Federation of Labor

ITS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY AND ITS POLICIES AS REFLECTED AT ITS LAST CONVENTION.

By S. YANOFSKY

Delegate D'Alessandro of the International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the world war has brought the workers of the world into closer relations, especially from an economic standpoint and has particularly demonstrated the necessity of better understanding and mutual confidence in the matter of a just peace which shall recognize and safeguard the rights and interests of labor there and elsewhere, therefore be it

Resolved, That as one means toward the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes we recommend that all national and international unions admit to membership without the payment of an initiation fee all journeymen workers who can show a paid up working card with a certificate showing they have served the required apprenticeship, provided such workers are members of unions recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

A noble humane suggestion, no doubt. Really, a man belongs to a union, pays his dues regularly, and observes union rules all around, and if it happens that he is obliged to leave his city or his country—it is only fair that the dues of the new place should not put impediments in his way of obtaining work, but should, on the contrary, aid him in it. Yet it has not been an easy thing for an outsider to enter a union soon upon his arrival to new parts. He had to pay in his initiation fee, as if he were a total stranger. In this respect the words "brotherhood" and "solidarity" remained but empty sounds. With his resolution delegate D'Alessandro wanted to correct this evil. Since he knew that the American Federation of Labor has no authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the individual unions, he did not want in his resolution the A. F. of L. to order such action on the part of its affiliated unions but merely to recommend it. Can you conceive of any objection to such a recommendation?

But the Organization Committee's verdict was that:

"Your committee does not concur in this resolution because the A. F. of L. has neither the power nor the authority to interfere with the trade autonomy of the affiliated national and international unions."

Delegate D'Alessandro protested against the recommendation of the committee and said that his union was greatly interested in the resolution. He demanded that the resolution be sent back to the committee, and suggested that he would appear before it to defend his resolution. This request he was granted. But at the next session of the convention the committee again brought in its recommendation of non-concurrence in spite of the fact that D'Alessandro was prevented by sickness from appearing before the committee. A motion was made that the resolution be again referred to the committee for reconsideration, so as to give D'Alessandro a chance to defend it; but the motion was lost, and the convention adopted the recommendation of

the committee as well as its justification—that the American Federation of Labor has neither the power nor the authority to interfere with the trade autonomy of the affiliated unions.

This is one of the many resolutions rejected on the grounds of trade independence.

This principle was expressed even more clearly by the Resolutions Committee in reporting the resolution that called for referendum vote to be ordered by the Federation and carried out with the co-operation of the officers of the affiliated unions on the question of a general strike on behalf of Mooney, should he not be granted a new trial. This is what delegate Frey, secretary of the Resolutions Committee said in defence of the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence:

"It is essential first of all to indicate that the national and international unions comprising the American Federation of Labor were guaranteed full autonomy when they affiliated with this organization. That is to say, they were assured of their unquestioned authority to make such laws for their self government as their desires and experience indicated. Upon the specific question of strikes, and the rules and regulations governing the taking of a referendum votes upon any question, each affiliated organization is governed by the laws which its membership have enacted for their self-government.

Neither the American Federation of Labor nor any of its affiliated organizations have the right to interfere with the operation and application of the laws of any of the national or international unions. Such unions once would usurp their right of self-government and would immediately destroy the voluntary character of membership in the American Federation of Labor.

This convention has no power nor authority, neither can it assume the authority to direct the taking of a referendum of the membership of affiliated organizations upon any question, nor recommend but it cannot instruct.

We see then that the A. F. of L. as constituted, is not omnipotent. There are things which it cannot and must not do. The convention was entirely in sympathy with Mooney and did not leave the door open for doubt that the San Francisco authorities had committed a grave breach of justice in the Mooney case; that the Mooney affair, as it stands now, is simply intolerable. For if Mooney is guilty of the crime he was charged with he deserves capital punishment, and if he is innocent he must be set free. But what are the workers to do? How are they to get justice for Mooney in case all legal proceedings fail? It is clear that the only effective means would be a general strike. But the American Federation of Labor is not only powerless to declare a general strike, it cannot order a referendum on the question of a general strike. Is it not sufficient proof that the entire structure of the A. F. of L. is bad and that it is built on an insecure foundation?

The same may be said in reference to D'Alessandro's resolution.

It is quite possible that the convention really was in sympathy with the resolution but it was afraid even to recommend it to the affiliated unions lest it offends their sense of independence.

In view of these things would it not be wise to institute a campaign for more authority to the A. F. of L. and less to the individual organizations comprising it?

The readers know that there really exists a tendency in the ranks of the A. F. of L. favoring such an extension of power to the Federation. There are many socialists who would want the Federation to be the organ of central authority in the labor movement. They believe that even if the individual unions would lose much of their autonomy under this system the labor movement as a whole would be better off for it.

I, for one, cannot agree with this viewpoint. I think that all the power of the A. F. of L. command is due to the very fact that its affiliated organizations are autonomous and voluntary members of the parent organization. The A. F. of L. if it had attempted, like its predecessor, the Knights of Labor, to strengthen itself at the expense of the autonomy of its component parts. The A. F. of L., moreover, would have never attained its present proportions if it had not guaranteed the individual national and international unions unrestricted self-government in their own trade affairs.

The fact is that whenever this question of self government within the individual unions came up in the debates at the convention there was not a single delegate to call in question this principle, for it is considered sacred and inviolable, and there is not a single union that would want to sacrifice the least bit of its autonomy to the increased power for the Federation.

I shall have occasion to return to this question and consider it in the light of the eternal question of freedom. Here I want to point out a few more things to show the advantages of the present constitution of the A. F. of Labor.

Granted that the present representatives of the American Federation of Labor are really as conservative or even reactionary as some think, is it not fortunate indeed that the Federation lacks the central coercive authority which some of its friends as well as address critics would bestow upon it? Would not the entire labor movement of the country produce the impression of one splash of reaction, if subjected to the dictations of the conservative, reactionary central body? Under the present arrangement it is possible for the Federation to ignore the question of the blockade against Russia and for the Central Federated Union of New York, an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. to denounce the blockade in vigorous terms. Even if the Federation refused to order a referendum on the question of a Mooney general strike, the individual unions, if only they care to, can band together and strike on behalf of Mooney. But if the supreme authority were vested in the A. F. of L. these unions would not be able to take a

step in this direction, and would either have to abide by the reactionary decision of the central body or be excommunicated from the organized labor movement.

But let us assume that the radicals, and not the conservatives, are in control of the A. F. of L. and that resolutions of the D'Alessandro kind or even those calling for the recognition of the soviet government would be carried. Or not even carried, for an order by the central authority would be sufficient to bind the individual unions to such resolutions. But how would it work out in reality?

Let us see. Would a resolution of the D'Alessandro kind be at all necessary if the unions themselves were a bit more imbued with the spirit of fairness, of the close kinship between worker and worker? Of course not. If the union were more progressive and broadminded they would have a class in their constitutions that a worker of the respective trade who comes to their locality, no matter from what part of the country or the world, with a union book in his hands is entitled to membership in the respective union. But the individual unions have not made this fundamental principle of labor solidarity their own. And not only the conservative unions but even the outspokenly radical among them.

In this respect our unions are narrow-minded and ungenerous. The initiation fees are exorbitant and are insisted upon in every case. Under such circumstances the orders from the central body can be of little avail, especially since the Federation can never attain the authority and power of the government of a state, nor has it the means to enforce its orders and decisions. And as to recommendations, they are entirely futile when falling upon unwilling ears. Such recommendations would only tend to discredit the Federation and weaken its prestige in the eyes of its affiliated organizations.

One great truth must be borne in mind: that in the labor movement as well as in the affairs of society, every piece of reconstruction, if it is to endure, must be started from the foundation and not from the roof. A new constitution of the A. F. of L. will not make the labor movement better or more progressive. Under the present circumstances the constitution of the A. F. of L. is best adapted to the character of its affiliated organizations. The autonomy of the individual unions is the best guarantee of the strength of the labor movement. What is urgently needed is that each individual union, and each member of each union become permeated with the spirit of brotherhood and class solidarity. Such unions with such memberships will, because of their very nature, create quite a different central body.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1123
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Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

VOL. I. No. 36. Saturday, September 20, 1919

Entered as Second Class matter January 25, 1913, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 2, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

WELCOME TO OUR RANKS!

Who would have thought that in the needle industry of New York there still are a few trades which are totally unorganized? Forgotten, neglected by all, the workers of these trades, mostly women, remained scattered in their sweat shops, working inhumanly long hours at a pitifully small wage and under the worst conditions imaginable. But finally also their auspicious hour has struck. Our International has found these disorganized trades and has begun organizing them. And you may leave it to the International to make a good and thorough job of it.

The neglected workers of the needle industry were, until recently, the Ladies' Neckwear Makers, the Corset Makers and the Petticoat Makers. The organization work of the International has infused new life into the ranks of these workers. Some of them have been so dazzled by the recent events and the bright visions immediately before them that they can hardly believe them to be real. But before long they will become accustomed to the fact that the great International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is really here to deliver them from their slavery, and they will flock to its protecting wings. Only in the light of organization and unionism will they realize how unbearable their lives had been. Only by comparing their standards of work with those of the organized workers of the industry will they gain a clear idea as to the exploitation they had subjected to.

And then they will follow in the footsteps of their more fortunate fellow workers of the needle industry. United under the leadership of the International, they will come out from their sweat holes and demand their rights. And once in the fold of the International, they are sure to gain their rights.

We extend our welcome to these new members of our International family, and together with our welcome we also extend them our congratulations, for soon they will be abreast and on the same level with the rest of the unions of the International.

THE VITALITY OF OUR INTERNATIONAL

No two persons are alike. Every person has something peculiar to and characteristic of himself. But there is one quality of human nature which warrants the division of all people into two classes: alert and stagnant. To the alert class belong those whose every day means some addition to their lives; who always strive to become wiser, stronger and better equipped for their tasks and pursuits. The persons of this class never think that they know everything that they have tried everything,

that they have nothing to learn. They realize that the road to perfection is a long, an endless one, and that their march along this road must never cease.

To the class of the stagnant belong those who think that the highest has already been attained, that there is nothing more for them to learn or to strive for. Progress and growth does not exist for the stagnant ones, and as social beings they are as good as dead.

The same classification may be applied to groups of human beings. Any group, be it a small organization or a large nation, which is no longer capable of growth and development, is condemned to death.

Great organizations, like nations, are always confronted with the danger of becoming stagnant, and hence decayed, after having attained a certain degree of power and greatness. We could name a few such organizations as instances, but since they are doomed as it is, we will spare them the pain. But when we apply this criterion to our International, should we put it in the alert or the stagnant class?

Observing it in its daily activities, one cannot discover the least indication of danger that, sated with victories, with its greatness and power, it will cease growing and striving. On the contrary, one is impressed with its vitality, with its never ceasing expenditure of high-power energy, with its constant striving and pushing forward, as if to gain a place under the sun.

The International is not self-complacent because of its present power and prestige. It is not satisfied with the many locals under its control and leadership. In its urge toward the untried, the unconquered it finds new room for the application of its energies.

Schlesinger is in California. He has his hands full with the existing International locals. But he cast his eyes on the many unorganized workers in the state and he writes that he found California a virgin soil waiting for the plow share of the organizer of the International; and he is making plans for the expansion of the activities of the International on the Pacific Coast.

In the towns in the vicinity of New York there are thousands of workers who have not yet been reached by the tide of organization and unionization. And it is again the International that carries the gospel of solidarity, of union and a better life into these obscure corners. Many of these towns have become seats of surging union activity as a result of the work of the International organizers.

—And also in Greater New York most organization work is being done by the International in the

trades, which have somehow been neglected until recently.

Our International, then, cannot be classed among the stagnant. The record of many struggles and triumphs has not rendered it indolent and saggy. There is no danger that our International will ever stop and say "enough." It is an endless source of energy and vitality. Its buoyancy, its restlessness, its alertness make it immune to the processes of stagnation and decay.

THE VICTORY OF THE TORONTO CLOAKMAKERS

Now that the majority of the Toronto Cloakmakers are back in their shops working under much better conditions than before the strike, it is well to see what the Toronto strike taught us.

The readers who followed the reports of the Toronto strike that appeared in the Justice probably remember that at one time it was decided to give up the strike. In fact it was given up, and if the manufacturers had not been drunk with victory, if they had not shown so much arrogance, the workers would have probably swallowed down their defeat and waited for the next favorable moment.

Fortunately for the workers the conduct of the manufacturers was simply unbearable, and the cloakmakers, hurt to the quick, decided to resume the strike and to continue it at all costs. The employers, then, compelled the strikers to go on with the strike after it had been decided to abandon it.

It simply means that the Toronto cloakmakers lacked the needed patience and endurance, and began seeing everything black, when it became apparent that the strike would be a long and hard one. If not for this feeling of despair the strike would not have been abandoned.

But there seems to have been no cause for despair. The strikers forgot one thing: that it was just as difficult for the manufacturers to endure a long strike as it was for the workers, if not more so. They failed to take into account the fact that even if the few rich manufacturers could afford to hold out a few weeks longer, this was not the case with most of the manufacturers, to whom every week of the strike meant a loss of thousands of dollars, and who would have been ruined if they had not terminated the strike. There is no doubt that the manufacturers were even more anxious to see the strike end than were the strikers. "But the employers must know how to mask their impatience. Would it not have been well for the strikers to excel the manufacturers in this respect? It was only a question of self-control, of holding out a day, or a week more that the employers, and it would have been a matter of pride for all of us if the workers had shown themselves the more enduring.

Luckily it was all for the best. The workers gained most of their demands. But it was the manufacturers rather than the workers, who were responsible for the strikers' victory. If the employers had had sense enough to check their petty vindictiveness and not to hit a man when he is down the strike would have been lost. And who would have been to blame?

As the subsequent developments in the strike have shown, there was really no reason why the strike should have been lost. The Toronto Cloakmakers may as

LOW SALARIED MEN AND CLERKS SEEK CHARITY.

New York office men, bank clerks, public employees—men of family who are forced to keep up comparatively high standards of appearance through associations—are becoming objects of charity.

While the garbage men get \$10 a day, street-ice employees from \$40 to \$50 a week and other semi-skilled workers garner unprecedented return for their labor, the small salaried pen-and-ink toiler is turning his children over to the New York department of charities because of inability to keep pace with living costs.

Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities, has shown by facts and figures that prove that unless some assistance is given to the small salaried citizen, either in lower living costs, or higher returns, that the New York charities would be swamped with demands from a class of applicants never before seen inside the doors of the department.

"The subject of pity these days is not the down-and-out who is forced to ask charity because of drink or like troubles," said Coler. "It is the respectable family man working in our offices, in bank departments, the clerks in big businesses. We can cite a large number of cases where these men, who must keep up appearances in their work, are being gradually forced to the humiliation of public charity."

"It sounds incredible that a man earning \$1,400 annually should be forced to give up one of his children. But that is the case. Rents, food costs, prices of everything made it a positive necessity in this case to put that child in an institution."

"There are very few cases on our records for appeals for assistance from skilled manual workers. These trades have made their demands felt and are receiving commensurate wages. It is the clerk and office man who give us our problem."

"The issue has reached the point where I cannot understand why some of these underpaid employees do not join the manual trades."

well remember this for future reference.

We do not wish to be understood as urging stobbornness on all occasions. There are circumstances when a retreat is the best strategic move. A strike is like a war. There are moments when it is simply suicidal to remain exposed to the fire of the enemy. This is a kind of heroism that borders on stupidity. And it is certainly not this kind of heroism that we urge upon the workers. When it is obvious that nothing can be gained by continuing the fight it is best and wisest to give it up and save men and materials. Such, it seems, was not the case in Toronto. The retreat was made as a result of fear and hysteria which were never warranted by the actual state of affairs. The nervousness and impatience of the strikers account for their initial defeat. May it serve them as a warning in future strikes.

The Enemy

By H. E. BOOTE

(From The Maoriland Worker)

The battle was over. The Germans had fallen back. But the struggle had been a desperate one, and the field was strewn with the dead and dying.

Just as the sun was setting, in a blaze of glory that appeared to suggest a peaceful unconcern for the horrors of the scene, a young English soldier, whom I shall call Jack, wandered from his encampment into a quiet meadow on the far side of the stream which the Germans had attempted to cross. It was little more than a boy; it was his first experience of actual warfare, and he shuddered as he saw that here and there the stream ran red.

But on the whole the spot looked dreamily serene; it was hard to realize that a fierce fight had raged in near vicinity only a few hours before.

The meadow had been deserted for some weeks. No cattle or sheep grazed there; the grass had grown long, and the daisies nodded with closed eyes on stalks a foot in length.

It had been, as I have said, Jack's baptism of fire, and though he had come through it unhurt in body, his mind was sorely troubled.

The terrors of the conflict were fresh in his memory. He had seen quiet decent chaps go mad with the murder-st. He had seen strong, healthy men fall suddenly, clutching at the air, with curses on their lips, and death staring from their eyes. He had been drenched in the blood that spurted from the arm of a mate, which a fragment of shell had almost amputated.

At home, in England, Jack had thought of war as a thing of pomp and gaud and glitter. His imagination was fired by the enthusiastic display at the embarkment of the troops — the flaunting banners, the blaring bands, the wild cheers of the populace, the women weeping, not with sorrow but with pride, and waving their scented handkerchiefs, all tear-bedewed.

He had pictured a battle as the encounter of two noble-minded forces striving for victory with all the accompaniments of theatrical heroism, each imbued with a fine determination to do or die, yet animated by a fraternal respect and a magnanimous spirit that lifted their conflict to heights of splendid chivalry.

Such was the dream. And this was the reality!

Jack felt sick at heart. The brutality of war — that base and bloody fraud — had revealed itself to him, and in an agony of shattered illusions he had slipped from the riot and reek of the camp.

He was walking aimlessly along, lost in moody reflections, when the sound of a voice, in a spot that had seemed a solitude, gave him a shock of surprise.

"Never tread on flowers," said the voice. "They sweeten the earth and do no man harm."

The words were English, but uttered with a decided foreign accent, and Jack found himself gazing in amazement at a young German soldier, reclining on the ground with his back against a slender silver birch.

One of the enemy! And apparently wounded. Yes, said the German, reading his thoughts, "I am wounded in the foot, like Achilles. You

will excuse me, under the circumstances, from getting up and engaging you in mortal combat. And since I see you are disinclined to stick your bayonet in a prostrate foe, perhaps you would not mind fetching me a drink from the stream instead."

Jack hastened for water, which he carried in the German's helmet, and the Enemy greedily gulped it down.

"That's better," said he. "Now you can take me prisoner."

"I'm sorry you're hurt," said Jack.

"I'm sure you are," said the Enemy. "Funny, isn't it? You try all you know to murder me, and when I'm hurt you are sorry! You did try to kill me, you know. I wonder why."

"You are the enemy," said Jack. "I amely, overcome by the foreigner's voluble English."

"Yes, but why am I the enemy? We are perfect strangers to each other. I can't have done you any injury. You can't have done me any injury. Why did we blaze away at each other with guns?"

"Our countries are at war," said Jack.

The young German shook his head.

"Our countries are the people," said he, "and the people of Germany and the people of England have no quarrel. There is nothing about which they can differ. So it is NOT our countries that are at war."

The young English soldier, unaccustomed to the subtleties of Teuton logic, listened in perplexity.

"It's the rulers of our countries who have quarrelled," went on the Enemy. "For reasons of their own, not unconnected with a greed for gain, they have fallen out. But being a cunning lot, they have sent you and me to do the fighting, while they stay safe at home."

"You must be a Socialist," said Jack. "It was the only explanation of this strange talk that he could think of."

"I am," the Enemy cheerfully assented. "I am one of those who believe that the only war worth while is that which is waged to liberate the working class from the exploiting class." That is a war which binds the workers together instead of sundering them. It is shameful and senseless that they should cut one another's throats, and blow out one another's brains, at the bidding of those who sweat and enslave them."

"War is not what I imagined it to be," said Jack.

"War," said the Enemy, "is conceived by cupidity, and rendered possible by stupidity. The makers of war materials, the dealers in war loans, the monopolists of life, the exporters of shoddy goods who need new markets — all these will make huge fortunes out of the war. The workers will lose, all along the line. Tens of thousands of them will be slain; tens of thousands crippled for life."

"That is true," put in Jack, a ray of light breaking through the clouds for him. "The workers have to bear the suffering."

"Their homes will be ruined, their fields will be laid waste," said the Enemy. "Frightful sufferings will be inflicted on them, and on their women and children. And yet they howl for war, and

cheer themselves hoarse when their bosses declare war, worked up to frenzy point by the scoundrel newspapers which the bosses control."

Jack did not speak. The newness and strangeness of the ideas bewildered him.

The sun had dropped below the horizon. Darkness came creeping over the landscape. The imperative notes of a bugle were heard.

"I must be getting back," said the young English soldier. And then, awkwardly: "How can I help you?"

"By annexing me in the name of His Most Mighty Majesty King George and the glorious British Empire," answered the Enemy with a smile. "Let me lean on your arm, and I can manage to walk."

Jack hesitated, struggling with an emotion of generosity.

"I—I'll give you a life to you—your—your—own lives," he stammered after a pause.

"No, you don't," said the Enemy decisively. "If I go back

there, I shall have to shoot at my own class again tomorrow, and among the English I shall be able to revenge the workers on the real foe."

"You don't carry bombs!" asked Jack, apprehensively.

"Not in my pocket; only in my head. You shall see me throw one presently."

The foot was rather badly hurt, but Jack bound it tightly with his handkerchief, and helping the enemy up, found that with assistance he could hobble along.

In this way they reached the British camp. The prisoner was examined and ordered into hospital.

"Thanks," he said to Jack, as he lay back on the stretcher, exhausted by the effort he had made. "And don't forget that wars are made by the crafty rich and that the silly poor have got to pay for them."

Then, as he was being born, away, he flung the promised bomb. Raising himself on his elbow, his face illumined with a glow of enthusiasm, he cried out in a loud voice which made the officers and Tommies standing about him stare in astonishment:—

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

Three Things

By ELSIE JEWETT WEBSTER

Only three things I ask of you, O World!

Only three things out of your plentifulty.

To Live:
Not in some darkened hole a beast would shun,

But in the open where the sunlight falls,

Where I can hear the notes of music sound,

Hear poets sing and little children laugh,

Pass greeting with the other men who live

In the fair world that God and Man can make.

To Labor:
Not as a slave of lust, bestial and foul,

With lash of hunger quivering on his back;

But to go singing to the work I love,

Knowing that I create a thing of need,

Of joy or beauty. Touch with a comrade's hand

My fellow workers in the market place.

To Love:
Not a slave of lust, bestial and foul,

But cleanly as befits a man for whom

A thousand centuries have travelled sore

To bear thro' agony a thing worth while,—

A creature fit for his creative task.

Give me these three, O World!

Give me these three!

Life, Labor, Love; and I will hand

Them on from life to life as flaming lights,

To make earth brilliant for a million years.

"INDIA—A GRAVE YARD"

"India—A Grave Yard." Under this caption the India Labor Union of America, an organization of Hindu workers with headquarters at 1400 Broadway, New York, has issued an appeal to the workers of America for "help in our fight against capitalistic autocracy." Among the startling facts set forth are the following:

"The economic and educational results of British rule in India can be summed up in these facts:

"Education:—Neither free, nor compulsory, nor universal.

"Illiteracy:—83 per cent.

"Length of Life:—23.5 years.

"Death Rate:—32 per 1,000.

"Average Income:—\$0.50 a year per capita.

"Average Taxes:—\$1.60 a year per capita.

"Average Wages:—About 11 cents a day for unskilled wages.

"India's contribution to the war:

"Men:—About one and a quarter million.

"Money:—Over one billion dollars plus all expenses of the Indian contingents.

"Material:—Millions of tons of food and fodder. Army equipment and military forces.

"The reward for this loyalty:

"Fresh Coercion Laws:—The Rowlett Act.

"Machine Guns and Bombs:—To disperse unarmed crowds.

"Imprisonments, Deportations and Death Sentences:—As punishments."

ARRESTS CONTINUE

Duquesne, Pa. — Four organizers of the iron and steel committee, now actively working to organize the iron and steel workers, were fined by Mayor Crawford \$10 each for attempting to hold a meeting. They paid their fines under protest. This is the second time organizers have been arrested and fined in this city on the same charge recently. A score of persons in the audience were also fined \$10 each on charges of alleged disorderly conduct.

Free Your Prisoners

The war is over. But the war upon labor still continues. Under cover of war legislation, although all excuse for its existence is past, men and women of progressive views and labor activists are still being imprisoned for exercising their civil and political rights. This imprisonment and persecution of people for free expression of opinions is not confined in any part or portion of the country. Men are being arrested in California, in Kansas, in Minnesota, in Pennsylvania, in New York—in the North and the South—in the East and the West; men and women are serving time and others are still being tried and convicted and given long prison sentences for having done no more than express their views or for giving voice to their thoughts.

Encouraged by the success of the Espionage Act in jailing members of the working class of radical views, State legislatures have been passing special laws under the title of "Criminal Syndicalist Bills," ostensibly to be used against the I. W. W.'s, the Anarchists and the Socialists, but as soon as the Syndicalist Bill passed the California State Legislature, active members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were arrested, jailed and charged with "criminal syndicalism" for their strike activities. The same tactics are being used against the organizers of the steel industry in Pennsylvania.

Unable to cope with the growing power of labor and the developing spirit of solidarity, the employing classes have cunningly devised this new means of fighting organized labor by passing laws with the avowed purpose of checking the activities of radicals, but virtually these laws are so construed as to enable them to arrest the active workers in the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Knowing that they are unable to defeat this strong organized body, they are trying to catch the workers apathetic and unawares.

If these laws are passed in the various States, the courts can make a strike illegal and break it by calling the strike "sabotage," and under such legislation can send labor leaders to jail for long terms.

For self-protection, the men and women of organized labor must see (what the employing class so clearly sees) that so far as the great economic struggle is concerned, the capitalist regime makes no distinction between an A. F. of L. organizer fighting for a little more of the joys of life for the workers and the man or woman who holds the most extreme views. Any one that threatens the regime of the bosses is the enemy of the capitalist class and is dealt with accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to go to prison for twenty years because of his participation in a strike as a result of the extreme radicals who proclaim the strike the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come the political and labor prisoners will no longer be counted by the hundreds but by the thousands—the jails will be filled by men and women of some social vision—unless labor, recognizing its own power, refuses to allow it.

In Wichita, Kansas, thirty-two

workers have been confined since November, 1917, in a jail so filthy and unsanitary that we cannot tell about it and pass the case. One of these men went insane, one attempted suicide and one has died on account of the filthy condition of the jail. Every man has lost from ten to forty pounds in weight. They are not charged with anything but the open expression of their views. These thirty-two men have never been brought to trial, but have been kept in jail twenty-three months. Twice indictments have been quashed for insufficiency, but the men were immediately reindicted.

There is scarcely a prison in all these United States but containing some tortured man who is there because he believed in labor's cause. Many of these few cases where the employing class have merely found a convenient chance during the war situation to strike a venomous blow at working men who have been a thorn in their side at other times.

It is necessary for the future liberty of this country that American Labor see to it that the prison doors swing open and set free the men and women who are suffering under war-time measures. There are over fifteen hundred such prisoners in the American jails today. It is not only labor's absolute right, but if labor maintains its self-respect, it MUST stand back of every man who is now in prison because of labor's struggle. Labor must demand the realization in America of some of the things that we were supposed to be fighting for in Europe.

You may not agree with all the views held by the labor and political prisoners. But no country can progress without differences of opinion—no country can progress without the right to freely express these differences on political, social and economic subjects—and where there are differences of opinion somebody must have the right to be wrong. Workingmen have suffered and bled and died in this war because they were promised more liberty and better economic conditions. Now the forces of labor must not rest until all repressive war-laws are repealed and all labor and political prisoners are freed. If labor does not take action in this matter, it will mean that more chains will be fastened that will be hard to break.

If the resolution that was passed at the last A. F. of L. Convention, in Atlantic City, that injunctions be ignored, is carried into action, more jails will have to be built to hold the labor men that clash with the employing classes. *Unless you stand by the men you do not agree with entirely, your turn will come next.* Solidarity now means strength for the future. Resolve here and now that you will be readier than you have been in the past to leap to the defense of our labor soldiers threatened in the industrial conflict.

Do not be frightened by the capitalist press cry of: "Anarchist," "Bolshevist," or "I. W. W." These epithets are now being hurled at liberal ones, editors and liberal-minded men and women who have sounded the warning to labor against the impending despotism.

Demand—not only demand but see to it—that there is an immediate amnesty to all the labor and

political prisoners in the American jails.

The Central Federated Union, of Greater New York and Winchry (representing 350,000 organized workers), passed the following resolution at their regular meeting of June 29th, 1919:

"Whereas, the signing of the Peace Treaty finds in American civil and military prisons, or under bail pending trial or appeal, over a thousand men and women whose offense is essentially of a political rather than a criminal nature, and

"Whereas, these men and women have been prosecuted or imprisoned primarily because in advocating their beliefs or in voicing their dissent they have expressed or acted upon opinions which are contrary to war-time laws, now therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates assembled in the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union, of New York City and vicinity, that the further imprisonment in the United States of a body of political offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism which inspired labor to fight "on Flanders Fields"

and violators of the traditions of freedom to which our government is dedicated; and:

"Be It Further Resolved, That we accordingly urge up on the President of the United States, upon the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of War with all earnestness at our command the necessity of granting an immediate amnesty to all political and labor prisoners whose religious, political or economic beliefs formed the basis of their prosecution."

See that similar resolutions are passed in your labor organizations and send copies to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Secretary of War. Also send copy to M. E. Fitzgerald, 857 Broadway, New York City, so that they may have it on file.

AMNESTY COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK VICINITY.

R. Modest, Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90
Jas. J. Bagley, President, Franklin Union, No. 23
W. J. Coyne, Federal Employees Union, No. 4
M. Mrphy, Engineers No. 20
P. J. Spelman, Pavers and Rammersmen's Union.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1919 GENERAL STRIKE

The report of the expenses of the recent cloakmakers' strike submitted by the Auditor of the International, shows all the receipts and disbursements, but the dry figures need some elucidation and comment.

Several weeks prior to the calling of the strike the Joint Board decided that the entire Board and all members of the local affiliated with the Joint Board shall constitute the General Strike Committee. Out of these the different committees were chosen. It was my privilege to have been chosen chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee has supplied each committee with a revolving fund, according to the estimated expenses of each committee. Upon presentation of bills and receipts by the committees the Finance Committee reimbursed their expenses. The revolving fund was always charged to the committees as an outlay, for which they were responsible, and which they were to account for at the termination of the strike.

We have printed receipts for all committees, with designated sums, from \$1 to \$15 and one receipt for small change, so that when a striker received expenses he could immediately see what he was signing. If he received \$2 he signed a receipt printed \$2 and so on.

Although it was not the duty of the Finance Committee to decide as to what expenses are to be made in the strike, the different committees nevertheless consulted the committee from time to time, when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee disapproved of any proposed expenditures, they were, as a rule, not made. The receipts and bills of the committees were presented

regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had gone over such bills and receipts in regular order and O. K.'d them, the committee issued a voucher for the payment of such expenses. This form was adopted in order not to have our members chasing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

It was generally felt that the strike would not last long and that settlements would begin very early. Nevertheless we were in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long-fought strikes. In those cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to dispose of the settled shops as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after the settlement with the Association was made, the shops did not return to work for several weeks, for prices had to be fixed for each individual shop, and despite the General Settlement, we had to pay hall rent and continue the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.

The expenses of the Organization Committee were somewhat higher than in 1916. The number of men employed on this committee was doubled and the expenses of the individual members of the committee were a dollar or two more per week.

The expenses of the Settlement Committee are about the same as in 1916, but we had additional expenses of the Conference Committee, which cannot really be figured in with the settlements, for conferences were held weeks prior to the calling of the strike and several weeks after the strike had been called.

The expenses of the Yaw Committee were about the same as in 1916, although we had few ar-

and practically no convictions.

The expenses of the Picket Committee, although about \$10,000 less than in 1916, were, nevertheless, considerable. This is due to the added tasks that the Picket Committee had in this strike. In all previous strikes the Picket Committee generally confined itself to assisting the different shops in picketing, giving them instructions and help when necessary, and also to picketing some shops that strikers have abandoned. In this strike the work of the Picket Committee principally consisted in exterminating the corporations and so-called special shops. And since the general purpose of the strike has been to close up business of any kind, the Picket Committee was busy tackling these corporation shops. There were several hundred of them and the committee had a tremendous amount of work. As a result of the Picket Committee's work nearly all these shops either closed or reorganized so as to be eligible for settlement with our Organization.

The expenses of the Jersey State Committee amounted to more than half of the entire out of town expenditures. This was due to the fact that some manufacturers tried to open shops in the State of New Jersey, and care had to be taken to discourage others from getting there. This office was the busiest of all the out of town offices, for it had to watch these newly growing scab shops and to try to check their further growth.

The Legal Fees were paid to lawyers to be in readiness in the different police courts. All those who had occasion to be in any trouble with the police will know that their cases were cared for immediately.

Speaking of this strike in general, the outside world thinks that it was over the first or second week. Our strikers however know better, for the strike was at an end only when the agreement with the Jobbers and American Associations was drawn up. Up to that time we had almost all our strikers in the halls. I emphasize this fact, for I am now going to explain this Relief work and the predicament in which I put the General Strike Committee.

In previous strikes, after staying out 3 or 4 weeks we used to have about 60 per cent of the industry settled, i. e. all independent manufacturers were settled and the struggle continued with those who were members of the Protective Association who fought with bitterness against our Union. After a few weeks the Union was in a position to curtail all its expenses, since the numbers of strikers was reduced more than one half. Halls would be given up and all other expenses reduced accordingly. These expenses would also pay 15 per cent of their earnings to go for the maintenance of the strikers. This, in addition to the union's treasury at all times enabled the Union to care for those who remained on strike. In 1916 the Union paid out almost one half million dollars in strike benefits. And if the strike continued the machinery was so adjusted that we could take care of the remaining strikers for the entire season, if necessary. In this strike, although our men had a long season with pretty good earnings, the Union should have paid regular strike benefit after the third or fourth weeks. If we had had to pay strike benefits to 40,000 strikers the Union's treasury would have been enough for

about 2 weeks, and since all the workers were able, regardless of whether their shops settled or not, the Union assisted only those who applied for aid and did not pay regular benefits until the very end, when we believed that there would be several thousand workers who would have to be taken care of until they found places of employment.

This incidentally was the cause that prompted the Joint Board to decide upon an increase of the dues, and it was my recommendation that the dues should be raised to at least 50c a week, for if we will have to strike again, the Union ought to be in a position to take care of every member, regardless of whether he is in need or not, and that benefits ought to be paid beginning with the very 3rd or 4th weeks of the strike to all those who still remain out. This is for all of you to consider and think about. After going over this report I hope all of you will see that outside of relief there are other expenses which are incurred in a strike, and when the question of increase of dues comes up before you, you must view it from this standpoint.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Finance Committee for their faithful and untiring co-operation given me during this strike, and I also wish to thank the Joint Board for having honored me with the responsible position, as Treasurer of this General Strike.

Fraternally submitted,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Joint Board.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF CLOAK MAKERS' GENERAL STRIKE OF 1919

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:
Hotel Rent 8854.83

HALL COMMITTEE:
Car fare for strikers,
Hall chairmen and
Hall Secretaries 9,147.74

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
Clerks' Salaries and
allowments to members
of the committee
(\$8 a week to each) 7,561.46

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE:
Hotel and Rent expenses 2,981.13

LAW COMMITTEE:
Expenses of persons who
handled court cases 4,219.11

PICKET COMMITTEE:
Expenses 17,549.55

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE
Railroad fares; organiza-
tion expenses 4,731.56

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and
expenses to strikers 18,071.95

BROOKLYN COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and
expenses to strikers 4,999.64

BROWNSVILLE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and
expenses to strikers 2,661.73

HARLEM COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and
expenses to strikers 2,215.46

RELIEF COMMITTEE:
Expenses and Hall Rent 482.23

SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE:
Speakers and entertain-
ment 777.50

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:

Expenses of Finance
Committee members 210.09

Hall Rent 18,454.40

Expenses of delegates,
officials and settled shops 370.00

Office Salaries 16,948.00

Stationery and printing
for all committees 2,566.52

Telephones and telegrams
for all committees 253.39

Car fares 139.46

Postage 61.94

Advertisements 1,715.96

Repairs and Renewals 23.35

Legal fees 3,750.00

Relief 29,347.50

REVOLVING FUNDS:

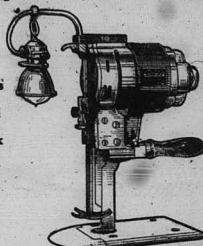
Paid out	10,500.00
Returned	10,375.00
Information	827.48
(Clerks who gave information and paid to private individuals who supplied information about shops and other confidential matters in which investigation was needed)	
Total expenses	\$145,296.06
F. NATHAN WOLF, General Auditor.	



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No fatigue at end of the day's work.
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STRAIGHT KNIFE SHARPENER!

Saves labor and knives
H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.
Manufacturers Electric Cloth Cutters

251 West 19th Street, New York

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

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

DR. BARNET L. BECKER



OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

215 E. BROADWAY
100 LENOX AVE.
Open Sunday until 6 P. M.

1700 PITKIN AVE. BROOKLYN
856 PROSPECT AVE. BRONX
Eyes examined by the best specialists

GIRLS JOIN UNION:

JAILED AT MIDNIGHT

Chicago, Ill. — A number of young girls, newly organized members of the Optical Workers' Union, were the victims of the most flagrant violation of the rights of citizens and union members. It would seem well-nigh impossible that in this twentieth century and in Chicago, a city somewhat alive to labor interests, there could occur such daring defiance of law, to say nothing of human rights, as has been shown by the Optical Manufacturers' association in the attempt to destroy a union of their employes. The vice-president of one of the largest optical firms has taken upon himself all the authority of the chief of police in the handling of the striking optical workers, says the Unionist. Officers of the law were told to make arrests of girl strikers and were instructed to seize them after they had retired for the night. Girls were charged with intimidation, though their only offense was that of joining a union. Three girls who belonged to the union were the victims of this after disregard of law and order. They were jerked out of bed at midnight and were dealt with by the police as though they were the most desperate criminals. This was done at the instigation of a representative of the Optical Manufacturers' association who directed the police in making the arrests.

FARMERS FORM PRESS ASSOCIATION

Three of the controlled papers of North Dakota to refuse to mention any progress made by the state in its new industrial legislation, has given a great impetus to farmer-owned papers here and has led to the formation of an independent newspaper association, which includes all papers not dominated by the anti-farmer and anti-labor interests.

The People's Press Association, as the new organization is called, has just held its first convention in this city, following closely the rival convention of the controlled press at Mandan. Plans were made for the coming year, prominent in which was the formation of a Publishers' National Service bureau to keep the local papers supplied with news from the state and nation.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

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



ANNOUNCEMENT

The AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY announces the incorporation of the HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, Inc. Room 1111, 245 State Street, Boston, Mass.

PURPOSE—The PURPOSE of the Homestead Association, Inc. is to improve the housing conditions of the employes of the American Woolen Company, and to assist them to OWN THEIR HOMES.

METHOD—The Homestead Association, Inc. will prepare designs in consultation with the employes of the American Woolen Company for a large number of attractive individual houses, conveniently located to the mills of the American Woolen Company. These houses will be of durable, permanent construction; of four, five, six or more rooms, with all modern conveniences.

These houses will be sold to the employes of the American Woolen Company AT COST.

Money will be loaned to the employes of the American Woolen Company at 4 1/2% for the purchase of these houses.

A first payment of at least 1/3 of the selling price will be made at the time of sale. The subsequent payments will be made monthly, of an amount equal to rent for that type of house.

A part of the monthly payment will cover INTEREST CHARGES, TAXES, AND INSURANCE, and the remainder will go towards reducing the mortgage.

By this plan, the owner will pay off the mortgage, by only paying the equal of "RENT MONEY."

The Homestead Association, Inc. will also take MORTGAGES at 4 1/2% on quarterly balance on individual homes to be purchased by the employes of the American Woolen Company up to 75% of their real estate value, providing the owner will pay off the mortgage on the following monthly instalment plan:

Amount of Loan	Pay off Principal Per Mo.	Total Payment Per Mo.
\$1000.....	\$4.50.....	\$4.50 to \$10.00
\$1001—2000.....	7.50.....	11.00 to 15.00
2001—3000.....	8.50.....	16.00 to 19.50
3001—4000.....	9.50.....	20.50 to 24.50
4001—5000.....	11.50.....	26.50 to 30.00

The Homestead Association, Inc. will accept only new mortgages. An no event will the transfer of an existing mortgage to the Homestead Association, Inc. be permitted.

BUILDING LOANS will also be extended on the above mortgage basis, to the employes of the American Woolen Company who wish to build single houses, according to their own plans.

ELIGIBILITY—Any person in the employ of the American Woolen Company on June 16, 1919, or any employee insured by the Group Life Insurance policy of the American Woolen Company will be entitled to these privileges.

The Homestead Association, Inc. will lend money only on single houses, in which the receiver of the loan shall live.

American Woolen Company

Wm H Wood, President.

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.
S E L L S

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COLUMBIA TEA
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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

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, 83 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milburn, 138 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern, 83 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
- Drezwell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kubler, 852 Fourth Ave.
- Deitz & Ottenberg, 2-10 West 33rd St.