THE STRIKE CALL
By B. SCHLESINGER

To the question "strike or no strike?" the overwhelming majority of the members of the Cloak, Skirt, and Refereemakers' Union with vigor and determination replied in the affirmative, and in compliance with this decision you will to-day go out in strike.

You all know why you strike.
You are striking for the establishment of week work throughout the Cloak industry.
You are striking for week work which should consist of 44 hours a week and no more.
You are striking for a minimum scale, for a weekly wage which may never be less than the amount decided upon, but which may be greater for those whose skill and efficiency are above the average.

These are your principal demands.

Each and every Cloakmaker knows that important as the previous struggles of the Cloakmakers' Union were, aiding as they did to strengthen the power and influence of the Union, the present struggle is the most important the Union ever waged. This is not a struggle for a temporary improvement but for a permanent secure existence for the cloakmaker and his family every day in the year.

This time it is not only a struggle for the right of the workers to be organized as was the strike of 1916. It is a struggle to gain conditions which will make it possible to enjoy the benefits of your organized power.

Each of the strikes you waged had its significance in its time. But their main significance was and is that they all have prepared the ground for the present struggle.

To-day you are going out on strike, and the entire industry will be paralyzed as if by magic. There will not be a single shop running. Not a wheel will turn, not an inch of material will be cut. Everything will be paralyzed. You will leave your shops in an orderly manner and in calm spirit, for you are sure that there is nobody to take your places. You will leave your shops with dignity in the realization that before long you will return to your shops as victors.

It will not take long before the entire cloak industry will be placed on the basis of all other organized industries—on the basis of week work, on the basis of a 44 hour week, and on the basis of minimum wage scales that will enable the cloakmaker and his family to live a comfortable life all year round.

The revolution in your industry must and will bring about a revolution in your lives and those of your families. It will put an end to the constant insecurity which has been the curse of the cloakmaker and his family. It will put an end to the hustling which has made the cloakmaker the most wretched of all toilers. It will put an end to the short seasons in the cloak industry.

It is to gain these things that you are now stepping forth for the great struggle which will, in golden characters, write a new page in the history of your Cloakmakers Union.

Cloakmakers! This is the greatest day in the history of your Union. Prove yourselves worthy of this great historic moment.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
President, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.
La questione di sciopere o non e stata decisa chiaramente dalla grande maggioranza degli affiliati alla Cloak, Skirt and Reeler Makers’ Union.

La volontà della maggior parte dei membri sì afferma in modo risoluto sull’affermativa. In base a tale risoluzione, lo sciopero si intende dichiarato da oggi. Voi sapete perciò che lo sciopero vince.

Voi scioperate per stabilire in tutta l’industria il sistema di lavoro a settimana.

Voi scioperate per stabilire una settimana di lavoro di 44 ore e non un minuto di più.

Voi scioperate per otte nere un salario minimo adeguato ai bisogni d’un’esistenza civile.

Tali sono i principi fondamentali del vostro sciopero.

Ogni cloakmaker conosce l’importanza dello sciopero e sa che la riuscita di esso dipende dalla resistenza e dalla coscienza degli unionisti.

La presente non e lotta per ottenere miglioramenti provisorii; ma e lotta che dovrà una volta per sempre realizzare il benessere nelle vostre famiglie.

Questa non e lotta per affermare soltanto il diritto ad essere organizzati, come lo fu nel 1916, ma e lotta per poter conferire all’Organizzazione il potere di conseguire il benessere degli operai affiliati.

Oggi tutti voi, cloakmakers scendete inissicopero e l’intera industria resta paralizzata, per il vostro magico potere. Nessuna fattoria restera animata, nessuna macchina avra moto, neanche un sol inch di stoffa sara piu tagliato. Tutti gli ambienti del Lavoro saranno condannati a t silenzio.

La calma e la serenita colle quali con questo sciopero voi scrive ret e a caratteri d’oro una pagina gloriosa nella Storia della vostra grande Organizzazione.

Lasciate le vostre calmi e sereni e col massimo ordine. Voi siete sicuri che nessuno salira’ a pigliare il vostro posto.

Lasciate di lavorare con la massima dignita e pensate che in breve tempo, ripiglierete il lavoro ‘da vittoriosi.

Non passerà molto e la Cloakmakers’ Union, al pari delle altre Organizzazioni, sarà messa sulla base del sistema di lavoro a settimana, delle 44 ore e del salario che e garanzia sicura e solidale a ogni singolo operai.

Modificata radicalmente l’industria, anche il sistema di vita delle vostre famiglie sarà radicalmente modificato, e finita per sempre la strettamente e la penuria nelle vostre case. Finita, dopo queste settimane, anche il ricevimento delle corte stazioni di lavoro, e finita una volta per sempre la schiavitù alla quale i cloakmaker e i cattivi sistemi dell’industria, Abbiate presenti dinanzi alla vostra coscienza che con questo sciopero voi scrivete a caratteri d’oro una pagina per la storia della vostra Unione.

Siate all’altezza di questo storico grandioso avvenimento!

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
Presidente, International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.
To-day, Wednesday, May 14th, at 10 A. M. sharp, all Cloak and Skirt Makers, Operators, Finishers, Pressers, Cutters, Piece Tailors and Sampless, Buttonhole makers, Reperfurers, Examiners, and Bushlers must quit work promptly and all together go out on strike.

None of you is to remain in the shop. All must go down on the minute.

You are urged to maintain perfect order in leaving your shops. Do not lose your self-control and refrain from creating disturbances of any kind. At ten o'clock sharp each and every one of you must pack up his tools and take them with him. Remove from the shop everything that belongs to you. Leave the shops in perfect quiet and order. If the use of the elevators will be denied to you, disregard this discourtesy and use the staircases. Upon leaving the shops proceed at once to the halls designated on Page 3.

Brothers and sisters! Do not wait for committees to come and take you down. We will not send committees. You are class conscious enough to come down in perfect order, with perfect discipline, as befitted a well organized army. The hall designated on Page 3, will be your strike headquarters for the duration of the strike. Go there immediately after leaving the shop.

Hurrerl for the Strike! Hurrerl for the Victory!

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT AND REFEREE MAKERS’ UNION.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION
At ten o'clock Wednesday morning May 14, all the men and women employed in the great clock industry of this city and their numbers flooded the entire clock district, which remained unusually crowded till the clock-makers departed for the previously designated strike headquarters.

The walkout did not come as a surprise. A strong movement for cardinal changes in the clock industry had been on for months. The months of discussion and agitation were followed by a short period of intense preparation. A large strike fund was raised, various committees were organized and all the preliminaries, which a strike of this magnitude requires, were completed. Then representatives of the union notified the Manufacturers' Association that the Union had worked out a number of demands, which it was decided to see carried out in the clock industry and which they wanted to be placed before the members of the firms. The representatives of the manufacturers — they must be given credit for this — met the representatives of the Union. A number of conferences were held and plans were made to meet the representatives of the Union. A number of demands were worked out and a date was set.

The strike was not taken lightly. The representatives of the manufacturers were ready for a fight. The result was a strike order and only thousands of old votes were cast. Of these the overworked men voted in favor of the strike order and only thousands of old votes were cast. Of these the overworked men voted in favor of the strike order. The strike order and its adherents faced the employers with a sharp resolution.
III.

The Standpoint of the Right Wing

The arguments of the right wing are just as old as the "new wave." As I pointed out before, the dispute between the two factions of the American Socialist Party is not the result of recent events or present problems. The war and revolution have merely given new fuel to the old flame of the dispute between the two tendencies.

The American Socialists probably remember the stir the exclusion of the left-wingers point the Bolsheviks caused in its time. The technical charge against him was the violation of a certain clause of the party constitution, but in reality he was expelled because he preferred anything to the slightest indication of political action. The program of the left wing is not, of course, derived from a direct action methods preached by Haywood and his followers. The right-wing Socialists and the left-wingers consider that the revolutionary economic manifesti of the Bolsheviks constitutes the only effective means of combating capitalist oppression. The left wing form which the class struggle must assume before the is impossible until a revolution through a revolutionary uprising of the proletariat. The right-wing Socialists, on the other hand, do not believe that political action can be taken once the revolutionary uprising of the proletariat and the establishment of the civil government, Socialists or Communist order of things is achieved.

The present strike is thus not new even in the ranks of the American Socialist Party. Seven or eight years ago the party emphasized the methods of 100 per cent economic action, as against the social reforms, etc. And also now, in spite of the tremendous changes and the increased relations of nations and social classes, there is no reason to disagree with the right-wing position and program.

Both the left and right wings take Russian Bolshevism as the starting point of their arguments. The right-wing Socialists, like the Bolsheviks, take as the only true socialists, and to their methods as the only right ones. The right wing have no other hand, hold that so far the Bolsheviks have not accomplished anything to justify a radical departure from the methods of the party in America where a revolution is not far from being a fact. The Bolsheviks, the Spartacists, the Hungarian Socialists of Lenin, the Russian Socialists, are confronted by questions not of propaganda but of immediate action. It was not necessary, then, to change the methods wherein the working class might gain the control of society at once. The right wing cannot rebuild it on a Socialist foundation; it was a question of the kind of people that were coming out of the ruins of the old society. In none of the countries where the Socialists from the time of the death of Marx in power did the revolution come as a result of former revolutionary propaganda of the left wing kind. In Russia the parliamentary system was the sole basis upon which the Socialists, the Bolsheviks included, conducted their propaganda. One of the serious results of the position of the Kerensky government on the part of the Bolsheviks was that the Council of Representatives, a parliamentary democratic institution, was not converted enough. The Bolsheviks themselves were sure of the spirit of the revolutionary in Russia and Russia had little to do with former revolutionary, anti-parliamentary methods; they were being put to the test. One need not go to Marx or Engels for a confirmation of the Russian manifestation; they themselves were the catastrophe phenomena, that they cannot be prepared or made ready to participate. Russia was the first of the states whose structure crumbled as a result of the destructive, Voltairean forces of the war, and it was also the first country in which the revolution occurred. America—will also suffer even by the left wing is at present very far from such a breakdown. And if such a basis of the social will not also occur there will not occur a revolution of the Russian kind. The countries which are on the social crisis now will surely seek to prevent catastrophe that would make mass participation impossible. The labor program of the peace congress is one of the many symptoms that the United States is not ready to yield to the workers as much as it was before the great class dictatorship. And if the labor masses will find it possible to lead a more or less normal existence within present circumstances there will be no catastrophic revolution.

This does not mean, however, that the right wing Socialists, are satisfied. Their labor will prevent the rebuilding of present society along socialist lines. The vigilance of the working class, as of all social classes, will not be altered through gains, but rather that the gains be used for stimulating and increased by them. The more victorious the working class will be the more easily will it become the power and the more anxious to exercise it. The better the workers understand the shape of the world, the better the workers will be in a position to participate in the general life of the country.

If, then, the desirability of a catastrophic revolution is a debatable question, and if—if it is desirable —such a revolution is highly improbable in the United States, it follows, naturally, that the parliamentary methods, the method of education and reform, which gain more and more power for labor, are the only rational methods that can be used.

Most of the prominent leaders of the American Socialist Party have practiced the same methods as the Bolsheviks, and Spartacists, and if they had to live and exercise their influence in the United States, they would surely side with these parties. In America, however, they are not confronted with a choice of forms for the new society. They have a task of choosing methods of agitation and propaganda for the Socialist party. And the right-wingers maintain that the methods of political agitation, of election campaigns, when the average citizen is particularly responsive, together with educational work all the year round, are the most effective under the circumstances. As to revolutionary manifestation of the parties, and the way in which the Socialists do not really oppose them, it is simply that they think that America is not ripe enough to form a new society. (The Commissars, brand, is as yet unripe for them). They maintain that the American Socialists, when they have many powerful industry unions, political activity of labor organization, to be known, and that in which the organizations may be for more than half the way, as the majority of Socialism. The left-wing Socialists would want the party to recognize the working classes as the only labor organization, and to declare open war upon the American Federation of Labor. The right wing Socialists, while not refusing to recognize the economic methods of the I.W.W., do not find it possible or necessary to break with the great labor organization, because as it may be. They believe in the manner of breaking through the same kind of a wall of resistance, a wall which is to continue from without. If it is a question of conquering the American proletariat they would be able to attain by uniting with a minority of the proletariat and by a direct open opposition the majority.

It is much easier to reach the American laborer through the direct political methods than thru the proposed economic revolution. The American Federation of Labor does not want to confine themselves to more revolutionary propagandas.

They want to get practical results from the election campaigns. They want to work among the labor leaders, to get the labor leaders into the legislative bodies, and to exert an influence upon the legislation of the country. They are preparing the working class for the coming of Socialism but first they are preparing the working class for the coming of the machinery of State with its juridical, legislative, and executive functions.

We may have occasion to write again on the dispute in the Socialist movement, but it will be at an end. We have considered here only the theoretical side. In the near future we will have occasion to write on events in the Socialist Party in connection with the dispute between the left and right wings.

"HOW THE WAIST MAKERS’ STRIKE WAS SETTLED"  

By ELIAS LIEBERMAN

During the entire strike period the "wristless" was busy. Good people were not leaving their working day to go about seeking justice. More than once it seemed as if a conference was reached, but we had to come back and meet each other half way; but all these kindled attempts failed in the end.

A woman reporter stepped in as peace maker. The notables of the city were called for the good of the community, or perhaps for their own glory. But the very, very last, the "wristless", disease had not yet come to a head. The temperature was still high. Only after a representative of the city club had encountered by chance a "wristless" one, and the two had got to talking matters over, the first conference was arranged for the City Club at Thursday, March 24.

The Union and the association had 11 persons each to represent their complaints feeling on either side. The politely cold "Hello", sounding like "Hell", only the go between, Mears, Scherfin and Moskovitz were not strained and spoke in a natural tone of voice. At the request of the chairman B. Schlesinger, the president of the International made an official statement of how the Union understood the basis of the conference. But the word very clearly stated that the opposite side had just the opposite notion of it. The association felt that the Union was satisfied not to insist on special provisions for the active Union members. The present writer was next to speak. He tried to present a true statement of the resolutions of the association that they had expected the active Union members to sign. But more important of all, Morris Weiss, the president of the association, called his committee into its large. The proceedings to an adjoining room and we sat waiting for the sound, feeling over the situation as we did so.

We were under a nervous tension that day and in the end the news was good. The message was to be once again to the ranks.

You probably do not remember the night of March 29. Rain was coming down in torrents that night. The elements were particularly angry and unusually relentless. It was a night of a new kind of street. A good night for the wicked.

The war was not the last of its kind, and this evening that the "wristless" again began buzzing in an effort to bring both sides to get along together.

The mediators carefully probed the ground to ascertain how far the active Union members were willing to go, and on Friday afternoon another conference took place. The resolutions of the association were again presented. The question was shifted to the Hotel McAlpin.

The conference was scheduled for the next day. It was then agreed that sub-committees of both sides should meet at an institute both sides to arrive at a joint solution of the problem. The discharge question in accordance with the suggestion of the mediators.
THE STRIKE CALL

By B. SCHLESINGER

To the question "strike or no strike?" the overwhelming majority of the members of the Cloak, Skirt, and Reelfarmers' Union with vigor and determination replied in the affirmative, and in compliance with this decision you will to-day go out in strike.

You all know what you are striking for.

You are striking for the establishment of week work throughout the Cloak industry.

You are striking for week work which should consist of 44 hours a week and no more.

You are striking for a minimum scale, for a weekly wage which may never be less than the amount decided upon, but which may be greater for those whose skill and efficiency are above the average. These are your principal demands.

Each and every Cloakmaker knows that important as the previous struggles of the Cloakmakers Union were, aiding as they did to strengthen the power and influence of the Union; the present struggle is the most important the Union ever waged.

This is not a struggle for a temporary improvement but for a permanent secure existence for the cloakmaker and his family every day in the year.

This time it is not only a struggle for the right of the workers to be organized as was the strike of 14916. It is a struggle to gain conditions which will make it possible to enjoy the benefits of your organized power.

Each of the strikes you waged had its significance in its time. But their main significance was and is that they all have prepared the ground for the present struggle.

To-day you are going out on strike, and the entire industry will be paralyzed as if by magic. There will not be a single shop running. Not a wheel will turn, not an inch of material will be cut. Everything will be paralyzed.

You will leave your shops in an orderly manner and in calm spirit, for you are sure that there is nobody to take your places. You will leave your shops with dignity in the realization that before long you will return to your shops as victors.

It will not take long before the entire cloak industry will be placed on the basis of all other organized industries—on the basis of week work, on the basis of a 44 hour week, and on the basis of minimum wage scales that will enable the cloakmaker and his family to live a comfortable life all year round.

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It is to gain these things that you are now stepping forth for the great struggle which will, in golden characters, write a new page in the history of your Union. It will be the greatest and most impressive struggle. You will all leave your shops on the minute. And you will conduct your strike in an orderly manner as behooves organized workers who are conscious of their strength. Such calm, determined and energetic conduct of the strike will make early victory certain.

Cloakmakers! This is the greatest day in the history of your Union. Prove yourselves worthy of this great historic moment.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
President, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union,
(Reprinted from the strike issue of the Justice)
FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

23457—1293

The above figures tell the story more eloquently, with greater vigour than we can ever express in words. We will, however, attempt to explain their full signification.

Just think of it. The Cloakmakers have just wound up the season, and still maintain that they have been deluged with dollars, and all on account of the system of model employees. It is expected under these circumstances that the Cloakmakers would put up a fight of some moment in the event of a strike. It would be but common sense to expect that the workmen would have the suggestion of quitting work, and using out on strike. But what happened?

What has happened is one of the rarest phenomena in the history of the trade union movement. These men and women who made such heaps of money have been entirely unaccountable. They have permitted their forces to be deluged with dollars, and all on account of the system of model employees. They have not attempted to use the power of their numbers in the event of a strike. They have gone to the headmen and said, "We will have your system. We will make you model employees until the time comes when we can use our numbers to our advantage.

And the interest, the alarm even the workers displayed during the three days when they had an opportunity to vote for or against a strike, is a sure sign that the Cloakmakers' Union has such a vote been cast. As a rule only a small section of the workpeople will take part in the strike, but this time it was a large majority that was interested enough to go to the ballot boxes and vote.

The present writer was at the offices of the Joint Board last Monday when the ballots were collected. The spectacle was really remarkable. There were a well-dressed people, hundreds, thousands, of men standing in the street waiting their turn to cast the vote. The solemn facts were the best proof that the people were not downpour of rain to cast their votes on the cloaks of the Cloakmakers' Union strike?" because they considered it the most vital question of their existence. Every voter was visible and had his vote or not received, on. The watchmen left his post, and he was reprimanded in a tone of profoundest earnest by the man whose turn it was to cast the vote.

Every one present—union book in hand—was burning with the patience to get a ballot blank and cast his vote.

Is it not marvellous? And how can we explain it?

Still more marvellous is the result of the balloting. Of the nearly 24 thousand votes only some 1,300, or a mere 5.4 per cent, voted against a strike, while the overwhelming majority 19,614 were in favor of a

What a surprise it must have been to the cloak manufacturers to discover that the workers would entirely upset the calculations of the union leaders, who, in the opinion of the manufacturer, are alone to blame for the entire strike agitation.

The surprise is comprehensible as they may have been at the first moment, they now know already that what they once feared as a mere crass democracy the union leaders in reality the solid will of the entire great union. Do they also know that is the sheer insanity to oppose this will?

Nothing is more explicit than the vote of the Cloakmakers' Union. The Cloakmakers, in spite of all the "fortunies" they made at the balloting, that week become the only basis of wages that a working week consist of 9 hours 24 hours, a minimum weekly wage be secured for every worker.

Who then has the explanation? The explanation is a simple one. The Cloakmaker in his struggle by many mine and bitter motives than those of the so-called common sense. His struggle is marked by most short-lived prosperity. He takes into account not his large earning capacity, nor three months, but to the situation as a whole. He recalls his experiences of past years. He conjures up his future when his "prosperity" will come to an end; the conditions that in the spite of the brief shower of gold, piece work is the demon that ruins him physically, mentally and morally. He, therefore, decided to go out and combat the conditions that have determined it a final fight. Such an attitude and such determination call for a highly intelligent man.

It is here that the manufacturer was wrong. He hoped that the result of the vote could be influenced by the use of common sense, by the common sense that forgets the past and has no conception of the future. But instead of this, the result was dictated by high intelligence that sees facts in the mutual relation, that knows how to estimate their true value.

This is the explanation of the Cloakmakers' vote. With all our heart we congratulate the cloakmakers on their highly urgent vote. They went through a severer test and have acquitted themselves with great credit.

In view of this vote we believe that the struggle, though it may be for such cardinal demands, will not be of long duration, for the workers now want to see the strike dropped out with the usual loss of time and money.

The manufacturers cannot, of course, blame for having reformed the strike agitation of the workers. It is quite natural for them, as well as for anybody, to defend their interests. And shall any one also believed that the last season which was a particularly bad one, has won over many workers to their side, the resistance they show can be demonstrated.

But the cloakmaker vote of last week should be an "eye opener" to the manufacturers. Now they see that they are facing the determined will of the entire union, and we would urge the manufacturers to underestimation the intelligence of the manufacturers if we assumed that now, after this unmistakable demonstration of the will and the sentiments of the Cloakmakers, they will prolong the strike one minute more than necessary, now that the struggle is on.

We will not be surprised in the least if the manufacturers will hasten, before the winter is over, to feel the new and old, to get together with the representatives of the union and agree to a settlement which will have to be acceded to sooner or later.

For the reason that we believe that the present strike, the most notable in the history of the trade union movement, will be shored up by the workers. This is a supposition based on the assumption that the manufacturers are not enough to grasp the situation. But is not a certainty. Once a struggle is on, it must be carried to the bitter end. And the union, anticipating the worst, has, with all its foresight and proper prepared its defenses on all sides.

If the strike will end soon the union will not have a regretful fact. The Cloakmakers' Union is not waging a fight for the sake of fighting. Should the goal be attained, the strike will have served its purpose and it will be recorded in the history of the union.

The Cloakmakers are quite alive to the situation and its possibilities. They know that the strike may not last long, but they also know that this may fight with as much fire and vigor as in the hardest of struggles. The past experience of the Cloakmakers is now corroborated in their determination to commit the fatal error of over-confidence.

The manufacturers count on this we give them our friendly and timely warning that they can regret it once more. The strikers, we repeat it once more, hope for an early victory for they are prepared for the worst, and they will fight as long as it is necessary to attain the proper results.

The Summer Resort of the Waistmakers' Union

The importance of this enterpr is that it really can not be overestimated. Only one man who has never visited the Union House here in Philadelphia and who has not seen the members of the Union as temporary guests, home to be kindled with a new life and a new energy, will be the further intellectual movement—only one who has not seen this will not understand the necessity and the necessity of having such great exertions. For the Union House has done its stuff, one who has seen how little better they would go through their brief two-week vacation when spent elsewhere, how dull their time is, how much more they will perform the really great achievement of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, which has all advantages of spaciousness and comfort, so that 500 persons can have a place each in one and the same time, and each of the members of the Union may spend two weeks at the home in the course of the summer.

We consider of particular value the fact that the resort is not only but is the property of the Union. The goslings will feel that they will be at home, that it is their own place that paid for this place of rest.

What a cozy feeling this must be itself!

Since it is the property of the Union, the stock place should be good only for the few summer months. Quite a few will be in need of a rest also during the winter. Many country places are to be found during the winter. And we cannot see why the Union House in the Blue Mountains should not serve also as a winter resort.

It stands to reason that not all members of the Union should enjoy the winter. But one or two of them may easily be kept open for those who need a winter vacation.

We have not seen the place yet; but judging by the description given on the last issue of the "Justice" it seems that the place is one of the most splendidly equipped in the United States, in a place where one may restore one's physical and mental energies, where one may really forget all the anxieties of the busy city life, and spend a few weeks in the beauty of the Blue Mountains, in the purest atmosphere.

In our opinion no effort can be too great, no amount of money too large, to acquire such a place.

Naturally, the more persons will take upon themselves, to carry the burden of the workers, the easier it will be for each of them. It may, therefore, be a demand that every member will contribute her share and that before long the resort will be the clear property of the Union.

The Waist and Dressmakers of New York will be inspired by the example of their Philadelphia comrades. The latter has a summer resort of its own, which costs $40,000, and which is paid up. If a comparatively small amount is raised, the Union House in Blue Mountains could accomplish this, there is no reason why the great Waist and Dressmakers' Union in New York should not.

We do not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the Waistmakers of New York will fail to secure this property for themselves. But it is certain that with united strength they will be able to work and will not rest until this resort is made clear of all debts. Given the good will of the members and there will be no lack in funds.
As the year 1900 approached, the rumor went abroad that the end of the world was coming. Many spent their time on their knees in prayer, others cried and gave themselves to fasting, others ate, drank and were merry, "for tomorrow we die." The revolution had been spread every day approached, and a universal hysteria spread. After the year 1900-1901 a third was attended by no less solemn pronouncements, but this time the prophecies were for those who are pouring forth their tears and sighs.

The end of the world is indeed at hand—the end of the capitalist world! We are living in a day whose vast importances we can hardly understand. We go about our daily tasks as usual, but it is serious that the greatest social change in the history of the world is now going on about us, that the old order will soon be a memory, and that the new is not yet far more than a hope.

The surprising thing about the present revolution is the great strength of the revolutionary movement, the weakness of capitalism, while the chine has run down. The wheels will not go round. The capitalists are in a sort of sudden leap into the "wonderful one - boss shay", the carriage of Oil, the "engine of the world", which was so strongly built that no part could give out before any other. The wheels in America went to pieces completely and thoroughly in every part at once. This is very big and great and we now see lying about us the wreckage of international capitalism, the remains of the delicate edifice of capitalist world credit, capitalist world commerce. Power is passing into the hands of the workers all over the world, and in America for the first time. All these structures are tottering to their fall and will be seen no more.

It is a wish to emphasize the inevitable nature of the social revolution. The ante is no longer a question of success or failure of a struggle; movement, but as it is credit. The central government of the world which in the opinion of many must mean financial collapse. Armies are marred by the early generals, and every part of the world to retrain the armed and revolutionary movements in Europe, in Germany, in Austria, in Poland, in Russia, in S. Africa, in Egypt, in India, in Japan, amounting to $7,000,000,000 for coming years.

The idea of revolution at home can mean such a situation is the opinion of many among the liberals in this country. It is in even more desperate plight with industries at standstill, a tremendous war debt amounting to $400,000,000, an enormous devastated district, a starving and revolutionary army. Debit is must be paid for several years to come by either the Allies or one, or even the other, or by herself bankrupt. Her government has not yet been willing to meet the cost but must make simple means of taxing war profits and great wealth. Instead of taxing, or taxing and others who defended this radical form of taxation are languishing in prison, suffering immense loss of wealth. The plight of Belgium which is even more desperate than that of any other country in the world is upon a world commerce long since disappeared. All the capitalistic nations are now embroiled in war. Germany to pay their war debt, that they are in danger of killing themselves. Hope will fall the golden egg of destruction, and the pre-told too hard to prove bank failures, and useless for financial ex-　

America alone has emerged from the merryland of destruction and international security. It is burdened with a war debt many times the national debt. But the people of the United States is now the greatest creditor nation, the last stronghold of international capitalism. Bringing together the remnants of European capitols, financial institutions, strengthening them with her moral, (if support, this country will probably be able for a little while, to support the rising power of revolutionary labor. But the seeds of dissolving freedom are spreading in every country of Europe and no one country, however rich and capitalistic, can support a world which is being reorganized rapidly according to principle of operation and economic justice.

The Labor World of Cleveland

By M. PERLMAN

Two weeks ago the new chief representative of the employers' interests in Cleveland made his revolutionary statement. As he himself admitted, the interests of the worker and capitalist are not of their broader aspects. The workman should become familiar not only with the power of the forces which oppose them in their struggle for existence, and better working conditions, but they should also know something of the fury of the enemy. How the employing class will act in case of controversy is a vitally interesting subject to wage earners.

Mr. Paul Feis, the new president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, outlined a fairly clear and concrete policy towards labor. He is absolutely certain that unions are impractical that collective bargaining is a failure; that all advances in wages and all betterments of working conditions are voluntarily by the enlightened and beneficent employers. This is the gospel of social management.

He informs us that Capital is now a dictatorship, legislating, but that Labor is now in the saddle. Mr. Feis' philosophy is based upon the expectation that the factory is a factory, The Joseph and Feis Company, manufacturers of men's and women's clothing, are naturally quite pleased with his own shop and recommends that other employers must eliminate the old-fashioned, togetherness for their waste and de-　

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The Gennan Social Democrat and the Peace Conditions

The leaders of the German Social Democrats have under consideration the refusal of the Allied States to accept the Peace Conditions laid down by the victorious governments. Their contention is that such a peace is worse than war because it leaves Gernany loosed 80 per cent of her coal industry, and pays about 23 billion dollars in reparations, not to mention the future of the labor movement in Germany. In order to keep the labor movement from striking, the leaders of our coming strike will be the girls.

Presagers’ Union, **Local No. 57.**

Pressers have learned how to attend meetings and how to attend to the work in such a way that they are not likely to get them used to it, but we have accomplished that and we find that we have won this battle.

The Union is working out demands for the pressers to be presented to the manufacturers and are getting ready to put up a real good fight for them.

In our Local

All our members of the different locals are active preparing for the strike. Various meetings have been called to present the case to the manufacturers, and are discussed and approved. The demands are:

- A 20 per cent increase in wages
- A 25 per cent increase in wages
- A 30 per cent increase in wages
- A 35 per cent increase in wages
- A 40 per cent increase in wages
- A 45 per cent increase in wages
- A 50 per cent increase in wages
- A 55 per cent increase in wages
- A 60 per cent increase in wages
- A 65 per cent increase in wages
- A 70 per cent increase in wages
- A 75 per cent increase in wages
- A 80 per cent increase in wages
- A 85 per cent increase in wages
- A 90 per cent increase in wages
- A 95 per cent increase in wages
- A 100 per cent increase in wages
- A 105 per cent increase in wages
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- A 195 per cent increase in wages
- A 200 per cent increase in wages

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About the International Labor Standard

We know already that the Allied States will not recognize the peace terms. Of course, it is not yet certain whether the peace treaty will be signed by the Allied States, and if Germany will sign it, but if she will, we will have an international labor standard, an international labor law.

Some people entertain grave misgivings about the International Labor Standard, for instance, forbids the employment of children under 14. But this international law be put into effect in a country that is opposed to it.

Take America for instance, Anti-child labor law was passed recently but declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Now, if such a law is unconstitutional when passed by our own legislature, why should it be constitutional when passed by Others, who are not our equals? The question is surely against the constitution.

It is difficult to understand why the Peace Conference favors reparations in the Peace Conference favor reparations in the Peace Conference, and why reparations were not successful in the international market. It is better, perhaps, to establish such laws internationally so that capitalists of different countries cannot compete with each other.

The question again arises: What will become of the backward country and how can this law be made effective there? According to the International Standard, a worker in a backward country cannot be forced to observe the International Law. Where is the guarantee, then, that all countries will have such laws?

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Pressers have learned how to attend meetings and how to attend to the work in such a way that they are not likely to get them used to it, but we have accomplished that and we find that we have won this battle. The Union is working out demands for the pressers to be presented to the manufacturers and are getting ready to put up a real good fight for them. So everything moves rapidly in our city.
NEW YORK CLOAK INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL

(Continued from Page 1)

The news of the purchase of the new Unity House by Local 28 has been received with great rejoicing among the members. There were many smiling faces this week as the men of Local 28 celebrated the purchase of their new home. Members of Local 25 who even received the news of the strike could not dissemble. Words could not express the joy. House a summer hotel.

Perhaps after all the Unity House would die and be forgotten. These workers never foresaw that they were not allowed to stay long in the minds of the Wastemakers. They had too great faith in their Union and in the power of Unity to believe that such a calamity could come. They believed a strike would be big enough for the Wastemakers. Perhaps it was not enough. Silver, they were investigating every possibility for a new Unity House.

Under the leadership of Constance E. Silver, they were investigating every possibility for a new Unity House. They took a booth in the Union House at the end of May, and will sell dresses and wools as well as Unity Bonds for the Unity House. Many chairmen have already declared their intention of participating in the campaign for the Unity House. Everyone will be invited to assist the committee in charge by making garments for sale.

The campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds will be carried on in a systematic manner which the Bond Committee has been able to plan. Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes will be sold for a very reasonable purpose on each of the government.

We are not fighting for the ownership of the property but for the property of the people. We are not fighting for the ownership of the property but for the property of the people. We are fighting for the liberty of the world, for the United Nations.

The Unity House is one of the greatest advantages of our union. The Unity House is one of the greatest advantages of our union. The Unity House is one of the greatest advantages of our union.

New Unity Headquarters

All the Unity headquarters are being occupied by the members. The headquarters are open every day and will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The headquarters are open every day and will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The headquarters are open every day and will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Debs' Message from North prison

"These are stirring days for living men. The day of crisis is drawing nearer and nearer, and the only course for us is to exert all their power to prepare the way for victory."

"The old order of society is crumbling, but little longer. Socialism is not a theory, it is a movement growing minority sounds a warning of the impending change. Soon that minority will be the majority, and then will come the cooperative commonwealth."

"Every workingman should rally to the standard of his class and hasten the full-ordered day of freedom and freedom from prison."

"The overthrow of capitalism is the object of the Socialist party. It will not fuse with any other party, and it will rather die than compromise."

"The Socialist party comprises the magnitude of its task and has the patience of预定 area and the faith of ultimate victory."

"The working class must be emancipated by the working class."

"Woman must be given her true place in society by the working class."

"Society must be reconstructed by the working class."

"The working class must be employed by the working class."

"The war, bloody war, must be ended by the working class."

"These are the principles and objectives of the Socialist party and we fearlessly proclaim them to our fellow men."

"The war of life is just and that it must prevail."

"With faith and hope and courage we will fight with dauntless spirit until the working class for the march from Slavery to Freedom, from Barbarism to Civilization."

A novel of the Revolution!

"Revolt!"

By Harold Laski

"A stirring, vivid portrayal of working class problems."

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THE UNION COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
35, 1, L, G, W, U, ELS.
"Pat Again"

Pat, upon entering a crowded street car, was jolted into a near by lady's lap when the car started suddenly.

Indignant Lady: "Here, what kind of a man are you?"

Pat: "Sure I always thought I was Irishman, but now I think I must be a Lothianer."

Latermat wanted to buy a clock — that is, a reliable clock — and he made the shopman show him a good many before he decided on one.

"Now," said the shopman, "this clock will last you a lifetime."

Latermat looked dubious.

"Why, how can that be?" he asked. "I can see for myself that its hours are numbered!"

"Brevity is the soul of wit," quoted the ready-made philosopher.


EDUCATIONAL FORUMS

PEOPLES INSTITUTE
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Friday, May 16th, at 8 P.M.
EYRETH DEAN MARTIN

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Fourthenth St. and Second Ave.
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"POTS DAMNATION"
Speaker:
ALEXANDER BAINES

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