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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 23)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NEW BODY OF MANUFACTURERS.—DEPOSIT $80,000 WITH THE UNION AS GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH.—NEXT TO TACKLE ARE THE JOBBERS. GREAT STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

The Cloakmaker Union of New York has scored another great victory. After two weeks of conferring with the recently organized manufacturers' association, which includes some 400 members, many of them quite prominent in the cloak trade, an agreement has been reached between the representatives of both sides.

The agreement was drawn as the greatest ever forged. Nothing was left undone to eliminate the specific evils of the smaller or more important to the individual cloak maker and to the Union.

The agreement was reached at the meeting held on Monday, June 19th. On the same evening the General Strike Committee of the American Labor Convention, the House, and unanimously ratified the agreement. In its main features, the agreement is similar to that concluded with the "Protective Association" with the addition of special provisions regarding small size shops. The new provisions will result in the elimination from the industry of all sub-manufacturers or so-called "corporation shops" which used to be a pest in the cloak industry.

The agreement provides that no manufacturer or sub-manufacturer may do work for a jobber who is not in agreement with the Union. This means that in case the Union declares a strike against a dressmaker or sub-manufacturers or sub-manufacturers doing work for him, must be at once discontinued.

To guarantee the observance of the agreement on the part of the manufacturers, the latter has agreed to deposit with the Union a cash security of $80,000, the sum to be increased with every addition of a new member.

President Schlesinger had a hard time of it. In spite of the fact that he was engaged in the noble work of marshaling the forces of our delegation at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, he gave a great deal of his time to the final negotiations that resulted in the settlement.

Brother Siegmann, manager of the Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, acted as chairman of the Conference Committee and the absence of President Schlesinger, and he is quite pleased with the results of his efforts and those of the committee.

In a telephone conversation with one representative of the Juiceshie Brother Siegmann said: "With the exception of a few manufacturers and sub-manufacturers and the general strike of the cloakmakers is over. Next on the program are the tailors, and all our prospects are bright for a settlement in the very near future."

THE WEEK AT THE CONVENTION. RESOLUTION CONDEMNING POLISH pogroms UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. FEDERATION DEMANDS REMOVAL OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON FROM ORGANIZE WORKERS OF STEEL INDUSTRY.

This has been a busy week at the convention. Important decisions have been arrived at. Progressive and constructive resolutions have been adopted by the delegates of American Labor. Quite a number of suggested resolutions have been defeated because of their "radical" character.

The part played at the convention by the younger generation is international by no means negligible. In an editorial article in this issue the readers will find a vivid account of the storm that was precipitated by our delegates because of the unthinking action of the Organization Committee. The representatives of the International came out victorious and the gentlemen, formally speaking, of the Organization Committee were whipped good and hard. Our batch of delegates scored another triumph. Their resolution condemning the unhuman atrocities of the Poles toward the Jews was adopted unanimously by the Convention, thus adding the voice of American Labor to the universal chorus of protest against the massacres of the persecuted race.

Also in domestic racial affairs the convention lived up to the best American traditions. The assembly was determined that no discriminations are to be made against Negro toilers; that the Negro workers are to be wide open for the dark-skinned as well as the fair-complexioned. Where local prejudice against Negroes is strong the Negroes are to have their own Union. The delegates of the unions that are now organizing Negroes were shame-faced and they did not dare defend their indefensible practices. The statement of Mollie Bloom of the American Labor Federation, that our organization includes 6,000 Negro women, was greeted by vigorous applause.

The Convention unanimously endorsed a strike of the cloak makers of Cleveland to win the right to collective bargaining and other union conditions.

The suggestion of Comptrollers representing the international organizations held a conference about launching an organization campaign in the steel industry.

In the historic battle against a general strike but pledged all its support short of such a strike, to the martyred labor leader.

A resolution calling for the recognition of the 1st of May as the Labor Holiday, has been defeated, largely due to efforts of Samuel Gompers himself.

A resolution calling for the indemnizing the removal from office of Postmaster General Burleson. The resolution calling for his removal reads in part as follows:

"Whereas, Postmaster General Burleson has pursued a labor policy in direct conflict with this convention and the resolutions of the conference, the answer to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has characterized as "silly" the right of collective bargaining."

"Whereas, This labor policy a policy fastened upon every governmental agency under Burleson's supervision is in utter defiance of the wishes of the people and in complete opposition to the expressed word of President Wilson and,

"Whereas, Burleson's archaic and autocratic attitude has resulted in a demoralized service, disinterested and resentful employes, confused and checked industries, and a people wrathful in business at a long series of administrative blunders; therefore Be it resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, speaking directly for 4,000,000 organized wage earners, and firm in the belief that this reflects the sentiment of the vast majority of the American people, requests President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office.

The advocates of industrial unionism and other radical reforms were defeated all along the front.
The Situation in the Telegraph Strike

Regrettably as it is, it must be admitted that the success of the present strike is not a brilliant success. The main trouble is that not enough influence was accorded to the strike. It seems that only a small number of the strikers actually went out today, so that the companies can conduct their business without serious hindrance. This does not mean, however, that the strike is lost and that the company unions have failed the strikers. There is no excuse of telegraphers in the country. Their work involves the sending and receiving of telegrams. "Green" keymen cannot take the place of the strikers.

The Telegraph Co. is especially affected by the strike, since the company is a major business of the company is below the normal, and from this it may be that the strike will really play havoc with the business of that company. The Western Union has not fared as well as the other companies though not enough to interrupt its service. Both companies are stubbornly refusing to recognize the union. Neither of them is anxious to give in, for the government guarantees them 8 cent profits.

The brokerage telegraphers were on strike the last Monday but at the last moment they decided to go back to work. On Saturday of last week Postmaster General Burleson ordered the telephone companies of the right to the right of their employees to organize and bargain collectively. Though this statement was not good for telecommunications workers the leaders of the striking telegraphers are not quite satisfied and they decided to call out also the telephone operators so as to gain their support. They aimed to improve the chances of the telegraphers to gain the maximum possible. However, some of the telephone workers won the right to organize without a fight they will be able to get joint their striking comrades.

The leaders of the Telegraphers' Union were taking a move in recognizing the right of the telephone workers to organize. The Postmaster General acted in good faith there is no reason why he should not have acted as an agent also to the striking telegraphers, since the telephone companies are still in business and must obey orders of the Postmaster General. It is even hinted that the leaders of the strikers are to recognize their union and that he broke his promise of the Postmaster General to act in good faith and must obey orders of the Postmaster General. It is even hinted that the leaders of the strikers are to recognize their union and that he broke his promise of the Postmaster General to act in good faith and must obey orders of the Postmaster General.

The official circles in America are again busy with Bolshevism. Investigation follows investigation. The 文件 are all air. The readers probably remember the "famous" Overman senatorial committee that investigated for us the extent of Bolshevism of Russian Bolshevism here and abroad. Last week the committee finished their investigation and the report tells us nothing new. The "revolutionists" are common knowledge of every reader. And as to bolshevism the investigation the findings were ready even before the investigation was started. The report of the investigation is not one on bolshevism of statesmen. It is not the tone of New York or the tone of bolsheviks and the bolsheviks are never new nor enlivening. At best the report is a piece of mark-shift anti-bolshevik-propaganda.

We would be but little concerned with the attack on bolshevism. It is not our mission to champion the cause of this new creed. However, we also commend to the recommendation of the investigators. The investigators recommend that the statesmen and reformers should be closely pressed through the amendment of the public service. They do not deem it advisable to suppress foreign language publications entirely but to see to it that only daguerrean ideas are spread through their medium.

OFFICERS OF SOVIET REPR.

The New York legislators are soon to arrive in Bolshevism. They surely cannot be charged with with imagination, no something else. Good heavens were concern. Our legislature appointed a committee to look into the bolsheviks and the bolsheviks and the bolsheviks and the bolsheviks are here. The state and national are concerned.

Our legislature appointed a committee to look into the bolsheviks and the bolsheviks and the bolsheviks are here. The state and national are concerned.

The state and national are concerned.

What can you do? It is. You've got to have some remedy. A committee that is about to investigate bolshevism in the state of New York in a few weeks.

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IN THE DRESS AND WAIST-BRANCH OF CUTTIES' UNION, LOCAL NO. 10

By S. A. B. SHENKER

Despite the fact that the Dress and Waist industry has passed through a violent week strike reports coming in daily from the business agencies who are now in existence throughout the trade, and the work is doing well in hand, the prospects of increased earnings for the cutters and tailors of all branches of the trade are good, with the advantage of existing conditions.

FEW VIOLATIONS

Of course it cannot be said that there were many violations found. But these are very few and are mainly found to have been committed by those who have been cut out of the non-union shops during the recent general strike and have been able to trade in the union ones for a few days.

The exceptions are the most noted out of the whole lot. In many cases the unions are making an attempt to get a list of the shops against which there may be serious charges of violation of labor standards.

Cutters are warned against seeking employment in the non-union branches and making little noise. As long as any firm name can be found in this unlawful list it will constitute a violation of no mean gravity for any one to have employment in shops owned by such cutters. Cutters found working in any of these shops will not be considered as legitimate employment and dealt with as SCABS.

Some of the shops on strike are:

- M. F. Miller Ave., 135 Madison Ave.
- J. W. Shulhoff.
- J. A. Allen, 20 West 25th Street.
- W. E. Esterling.
- J. W. Millus, 136 Madison Ave.
- K. L. Parker.
- S. J. Stein, 20 East 31st St.
- S. T. Esterling.

The list will be repeated in the next number with a display advertisement. It will also be found in that form elsewhere where 3.50 was given with very great result.

ATTEND ALL MEETINGS

The members are urged to attend all important meetings, meetings of the local, meetings of the national, and general meetings. The next important meeting is of the general assembly of the dress and waist branches should attend it. The meeting will take place Monday, and the members of all branches should attend. This meeting will take place in the Board of Trade, 20 East 31st Street, at 7:30 P.M.

The next dress and waist meeting will take place on Monday, at 7:30 P.M.

TO ALL SANITATION COMMITTEES

In appreciation of the good work on the part of our Sanitation Committees, the Joint Board of Sanitation Control, under the direction of Mr. Archibald B. Smith, will give an OUTING to the best committees on Sunday, June 29th.

A tuxedo dinner will be served in the woods followed by a conference at which the future work of our Sanitation Committees will be decided.

Committees will please communicate with Miss Elizabeth Halsey, at 31 Union Square, or Mrs. J. W. Millus, at 135 Madison Ave., or Mrs. J. E. Esterling, at 20 East 31st Street, or Mr. A. L. Smith, at 31 Union Square, or Miss E. Halsey, at 23 East 17th Street, or Miss N. Halsey, at 31 Union Square.

BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

81 Union Square.

PROTECT WOMEN WORKERS

Little Rock, Ark. — The state minimum wage and maximum hour commission has issued an order enforcing the state's law regulating labor, which reads: "On May 29, 1918, no female shall be employed in any work in any hotel or restaurant more than nine hours in one day, or more than 72 hours in two or more than 54 hours a week."

The punishment for violation of the law is a fine of $25 to $100.

PRICES WILL NOT DROP

Washington — That prices will not drop seems to be the prediction of authorities on all sides, as reported in the May bulletin of the Federal reserve board. "The business community has given up the thought that it may profitably wait for a considerable reduction in prices and is now contenting itself with the development of its business, dependent upon the level of the maintenance of existing prices," the review also adds. "Enough though prices of a few base commodities have fallen, the declines have not yet become distinct in retail prices. What is now happening," it adds, "is merely to indicate that business will, after a period of initial readjustment in the supply and demand, not be far removed from that established during the war."

RAPP COMPANY "UNIONS"

Atlantic City, N. J. — The Rockefeller "union" is not a fool. They have delegated to the International Labor Review the American Union, and held a meeting prior to the A. F. L. convention. The headed labor editors are well acquainted with the tricks and devices, methods, and have condemned the Rockefeller "union" despite glowing eulogies of press agents.

The labor editors declare that the Rockefeller "union" is in a much stronger position, and is the growth of trade unions and to weaken the economic power of the Rockefeller union, that the Rockefeller committees are elections conducted unfairly; that the committees are divided among the Rockefeller "unions," and that the Rockefeller "unions" are not an expression of the workers, the company's union, and that the Rockefeller "union" perpetuates autocratic control of industry.

The resolution charges intimi- dation of convicts named. It says specific penalization of workers for joining trade unions, denial of the right of workers to be organized in the form of labor, and that the employers are not to be considered as organizers of organized labor. It is why the Rockefeller "union" is not a fool, she said, "it is not difficult to accomplish their other aims."

"Poor wages make people dissatisfied and dissatisfied people can be led to do very necessary anything," was the phrase of this school who would make a good adviser to certain employers and editors.

GIVEN INCREASE: PICKET

Despite the fact that they have been awarded the wage increase requested when they went on strike, the members of the tailors' union are picketing half a dozen of the leading men's tailors in New York City in an attempt to compel their former employers to recognize the union.

The strike has been in progress for five weeks, and so far as the employers have been broken for some time before the strikers have been filled and things are moving along as usual, but the disgruntled union tailors are conducting a picketing campaign in the hope of stirring up enough sentiment among the tailors to give them the whip hand.

There are six of them: B. Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; F. B. Rose, national agent of the union; E. H. Banker, vice-president; and J. A. F. Conley, business manager. Their delegation is, in a sense, a reflection of the movement which has been developing in the union for some time, and which was given expression in the strike at St. Paul. It did not behave properly. It stood up for the Almog:agement of the New York Amalgamated Garment Workers, which is still a fact, if not a convention of the Federation, as is quite evident, in the labor movement. In addition to this B. Schlesinger, in a delegation of the New York Amalgamated Garment Workers, is, we see, a word of the socialist of Europe who were characterized in The New York Times as "organizers of Council of the Federation as "professional politicians." The delegation was appointed at last year's convention of the A. F. of L. But the Duffy's and other delegates for life at the convention have good memories, and our delegation is looked upon with disfavor by the machine, if such there is. And we have the assurance of persons more conversant with the labor situation in the convention and the Federation than ourselves, that it not only exists but is growing, and the presence of a steam roller.

Our delegation introduced two resolutions, one of which, to whatever we do with radicalism, as the term is commonly understood, and two more that some what betray their authors to be trade unionists plus something else.

In the first two resolutions our delegation requested that "The American Federation of Labor in Convention assembly, the Executive Council and its Executive Council to lend its support to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and its peaceful negotiations with the employers of the City of Chicago, and to aid in the efforts made by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to obtain the fundamental laws found necessary for the introduction of collective bargaining and union shops in dress and skill industries of Chicago.

A similar resolution was introduced about Cleveland.

In all other resolutions our delegation demanded that the convention protest again pogroms upon Russian Jews, and that it exerts its efforts to bring about the repeal of all emergency legislations now interfering with or entirely prohibits the exercise of American liberty, guarantied by the Constitution. This partially trade union resolutions of our delegations precipitated not only hostile but a veritable storm, which, like storms, certainly proved the ill advice of the resolution.

Our organization committee appeared to deal with resolutions of this kind, whether out of malice or for other reasons, performed a slight operation upon this resolution. It reported favorably the first part of it, but that the committee is asked to lend its support to the International in its peaceful negotiations with the employers, and declared itself against the second part calling for support of all conventions of the Federation.

This action on the part of the organization committee was an astounding surprise to the conventions. It has given us the press representations. How could the committee have permitted itself such a thing? What was the reason for existence of the American Federation of Labor if not to aid organized labor in its peaceful negotiations with the employers? This is not a question in the mind of the Chicago employers that in ease of a strike the Federation will be on the side of the strikers. These questions tormented the minds of all present.

But astounding as this action may be, the effect of a decisive shock upon our delegates. B. Schlesinger was not present at the convention, but he is a man of powerful and important business, partly in connection with the final settlements of the strike at St. Paul, which has made it impossible for him to attend. He is therefore, not the least important of them.

What is the attitude of the Denver employers that the National states and the Federation, even of the delegates to the convention. Each word of his was like a dagger thrust. It did not take him long, of course, to win over the convention.

A still profounder impression was made by the speech of the President of the Federation, a speech of which the phrase which brought the resolution was going to be the ward of the trade unions, and the policy of all the evil forces that came to destroy the international movement of the American Federation of Labor. It is a speech which the President of the Federation at the Convention, which is expressed in the Executive Council of the Federation, that the Executive Council of the Federation has the power to act in case a strike breaks out. I say moral aid, because of financial aid there is not a word in the resolution. If this is the attitude of the Federation

The MOONEY CASE AND THE SPEECH OF THE Secretary of Labor.

In some respects it was a good, well thought out speech. It contained a strong defense of democracy, the idea of a workingman entering the war. With certain qualifications we may agree with the Secretary of Labor, but we are not with the Secretary of Labor. We have occasion to return to the question of entering the war, but the question of democracy, pointing out our common path and where the cross roads begin. Here we will dwell only on one part of his speech.

When he spoke of the war he compared it to a new trial for the persecuted labor leader, declaring that all the leaders of the workers could not have been sentenced to death had it not been because of fair and honest arguments. He said that the administration had been trying hard to obtain the secret of the strike for Mooney. He continued to do all in its power to gain a new trial for him. But he was definitely opposed to a general strike to force a decision in the Mooney case.

On the contrary, the Secretary of Labor himself makes a statement that Mooney is about to get his new trial. Speaking of the effect of the strike must for the time being is abandoned. No one wants to strike, and if a strike were to come, it will cut short the campaign that is in spite of all efforts to condemn and still the spirit of the workers in the minds and hearts of most of the delegates at the convention. It is characteristic of the strike, and expressed by the speakers that are greeted with bursts of enthusiasm. And on the basis of this observation we should like to warn the people of the United States that any which can in demoralize the sweet complacency which seeks to create such a strike that all will fail in the best of work.

We mean the danger of the fraternal delegates sent by English Labor to New York. From these two English delegates are outspoken in this sense: mooney is not a good thing at any time. But, we believe in the effective weapon to wield? And to abdicate Mooney to the crowd? That the crowd, however, would not be only reason to a stomach defense of labor but to encourage further inroads of enemies of labor into the ranks of the leaders. We have to deal with it.

To this question the Secretary of Labor adds and repeats this reason his speech did not produce the desired effect.
The many members of the
Intelligence Department of the
Local 25 of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers' Union in New
York City are giving the upbuilding
of an educational movement
within their unions much thought.
In this connection Mrs. Mollie Fried-
man of Local 25 was received with
a great enthusiasm by the commit-
tee, who are now planning to
transfer the membership roll from
the name of the individual mem-
ber to the name of the organiza-
tion which their work is re-
sulting in the trade union world.
The membership rolls will be bear-
ing fruit in the extension of the
idea of proletarian education into
the circles of labor organiza-
tion.
At the last convention of the
American Federation of Labor a re-
port on the work of the Educa-
tional Department of the Inter-
national was presented. The com-
mittee on education at the con-
tinent of Labor of the Amalga-
mated Clothing Workers' Union
has been most successful in
recruiting an educational offi-
cer and has continued to fur-
ther the educational work of the
union. It has also been able to
secure a building in New York for
the use of the union.

But the feeling that the
unions would take the
pioneering part in
the educational
work of the
American Federation of
Labor is not
successful. Local 25 of
Philadelphia owns a
beautiful building
for the use of
their members, but
the number of its
members is
only 2,000.
The Boston
workers have
ventured on a
building with a
limited number of
their small numbers. Local 25 is
the most successful of the
Philadelphia and New York.

Other labor organizations are
raising money for their
buildings, but none
have been
organized by the International.
The Amalga-
mated Clothing Workers' Union
of Philadelphia and the
Central Workmen's Circle have
combined with several smaller organizations
to form a United Labor Educa-
tion committee with ambitious
plans for "art, labor, and science
centers" in Philadelphia.

Locally, the A. F. of L. Central
Labor Union has been
established in Boston under
the leadership of Miss Helen
M. Fried. The Boston
A. F. of L. Central Labor
Union has the confi-
dence of several professors of
history, economics, politics,
literature, and education
and other leaders of the
workers of Boston. Under the
inspiration of the work of
Local 25 the
A. F. of L. Federation of
Chicago has for
years conducted
educational classes in
the field of
union organization.

The A. F. of L. Central Labor
Union may thus well feel proud of
the general movement for
labor education as well
as of
the
small
and
solid
educational
achievements which have
been
secured in its own local.

**RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS**

By A. ZELDIN

Someone said that the future of his union, not in the
great extent upon the manner in
which the unionists and politi-
cal leaders are shaping the
problems of reconstruction.

The truth of this opinion be-
comes more apparent every day.
There is no doubt that the
largest part of the revolutionary
unrest throughout the world is
due to the fact that the
unionists and politicians who hope that instead of
building the social order, it will
be re-established with all its faults
and evils. The revolutionaries may
wish to see the world reborn
but the unrest is artificially produced by
German agents, Bolsheviks and
"criminal elements"—the unrest
remains that basic cause of
this world unrest is the discontent
of the working class. This fact
must be recognized by all who
have the courage to face realities.

The psychological effect of the
Russian revolution upon the
present world ferment has been
tremendous, but the current
winds point to the necessity to
assert that the Russian
revolution is the cause of the
unrest, not the ferment. The
revolutionaries of the U.S.
angered the dissatisfied elements
leant them new courage and
made them forget their
homecomings.
The unrest which was the
father of the Russian revolution
itself, had existed also before the
war. It was rooted in the order of
things. Strikes, protests, and up-
risings took place before the war.

The only difference is that at
that time those things were
repressed by force of arms.

Today they are branded as a menace
to society by those who are inter-
ested in preserving the old order of
things.

And a menace they really are,
because they are the
entire mechanism of society. One
cannot, indeed, speak of the "ex-
acting order" because there really
no longer exists a stable order
to things. One can speak now of
the old system as contrasted with the
new, of the system that is dying out
gradually as compared with the
new one which is being
and adheres. This period of
transition from the old system to
the new is the Reconstruction
Period. And the recon-
struction problems are
the problems of the new society.

Those who believe that the
time is ripe for the rebuilding of
the social order are
Socialists of all shades of opinion
but also liberals and even
conservatives who agree to the
nature of the basis for the
new structure. Some think
the new order will not
the structure is to
withstand. Others again are of the opinion that
it will be
if only it is reinforced in its
and points. But there is a large
element in America, which is hostile to
everything new. This element may be
even among conserva-
text-books for workers and other
important educational undertakings
had to be postponed. What
was needed was more painstaking
work. The foundation on which
it is built must be laid at ease
casually.
We are publishing the writings of authors who dare to be rebels. We are trying to reflect the rising social current of the age—the revolution in thought, the revolution in ethics, the revolution in art, and the revolution in industry. Boiler-plate literature does not appeal to us, and we believe it is becoming increasingly nauseating to large groups of intelligent people. We hold that the public is entitled to an absolutely free press, and we shall publish books of burning truth which may corrode and scorch the timid flesh of our literary pundits. Any book that is vital and interesting cannot be too strong nor too plain to suit us.

**REVOLT!**

*By Harold Lord Varney*

(416 pages, illustrated by Gropper, Price $2.00)

This startling labor novel is one of the literary sensations of the year. Orders covering almost the entire first edition are in hand. When the book is off the press, in presenting it to Harold Lord Varney to the reading public we are introducing a writer whose talent is as unusual as his theme. He writes the theme that he has lived—the wild, the bizarre, and the exotic.

**HURRAH FOR SIN!**

*By Charles W. Wood*

A Sort of a Book, Illustrated by Art Young. (Price $1.00)

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(Price $1.25)

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*By Wilfred Grizzle*

Poems of the Class Struggle

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**HOUSE OF SPIDERS**

*By James Waldo Fawcett*

(Price $1.00)

This is part of our program. Other volumes will follow. We want to put you on our mailing list. We want to send you our catalog. We will publish the books, but it is you—our unknown friends—who will read them and give them success. Others who have tried to introduce literature have failed. But we are just innocent enough not to worry about that. If you are interested in the experiment will send you our name!
DISMISAL OF B. R. T. WOMEN UNNECESSARY, SAYS FEDERAL BUREAU

Washington. — Federal backing for the contention that it is not necessary for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to dismiss its women employees in order to comply with the new law prohibiting right work for women is contained in a statement filed by the authority of the 13th A. F. of L. convention, the executive coun-

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The waist and dress makers of New York City are celebrating the birthday of their new Unity House—by a house-warming on the fourth of July. As the fourth of July is known to all, and that a large number of outside guests and active workers in the craft will be present to spend the three days. A special low rate of $3.00 for the three days has been arranged to enable those to make a first visit who have not known the organization that made the Unity House possible.

Everything is in readiness for the great occasion. The Recreation House has been remodelled presenting a floor space of 60 x 100 feet for reception and meeting purposes. When one enters this large assembly room with the air of summer and glow one imagines it as it will look filled with our enthusiastic workers. The beautiful sighted bay window thirty feet wide gives a vista of green lawns and daisies reflected in the polished floors and the mirrors that adorn the walls. On one side are a multitude of doors and windows. The whole hall makes the impression of greenery and cool porches and doors. Besides it is the summer garden with fine concrete floor, shaded by awnings and surrounded by hedges to keep out the sun. The whole membership of the Unity House can find room in this garden alone. At the front of the one of which is equipped with house are two large cool rooms, bath will be the infirmary and headquarters of the group. Here the sick and weak will find couches to rest on, medicine for their ills, and also a place to be healthy in the future. Across the hall is the library and reading room, where all the best books and magazines as well as books of interest to the workers. Furnished with wicker chairs, white rug and oak reading tables, with its cozy fireplace and deep windows the reading room furnishes an attractive picture indeed.

It is in the main house that the dining hall, which is located, a free of charge dining hall over a hundred feet long, lined with windows looking out on the cool porch and the lake nearby. The snowy linen, the flowers on the tables, the walls, the sitting with clean lines will stimulate the appetite sufficiently if it were not for the food. And the food! Those who have tasted it say it is too good and too much. When millions are starving in other countries, one feels wicked indeed sitting down at a table graced with all good things. The steward, Mr. Schoen who is in charge of the kitchen—and what a steward he is—has a smelting plant—a powerful and capable person with years of experience behind him, spending all his energies to serving the finest and best of every. And this picture is no better than our Unity girls themselves proud and happy in their new house.

One walks back from the dining room to the front of the house, past the parlor with its fine fireplace and grand piano, its many windows opening on to the porch the rear that serves the office.

LADIES WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

Hereby informs all its members that the

WEEKLY DUES will be increased to

25c PER WEEK

Beginning June 23rd, 1919.

Initiation Fee for New Members will be $10.50.

Members, become in good standing prior to June 23rd, before the new decision will go into effect. Those who will not become members in good standing by the date mentioned above, will have to pay all their arrears in accordance with the new decision which is 25 cents per stamp.

LADIES WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 25.