Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 2)

**Keywords**
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*.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: [https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/16](https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/16)
TO THE 35,000 STRIKING LADIES' WAIST MAKERS

- On Tuesday, the 21st of January, at ten in the morning, you left your shops at the call of your union: What is your union? Is it an external force which can make you do something to which you are opposed?

No! You, yourselves are the union, and it was your own will, your own decision, that you obeyed last Tuesday, a day which will always be remembered. You did not do it through some caprice, because you were suddenly seized with the desire to enjoy a holiday. You, more than anyone else, know the truth of the saying that you left your shops, stopped off working, because the demands which the bosses put before you, as conditions, for your continuing to work for them, were outrageous, humiliating. To such a degree that no man with the least bit of self-respect, could have accepted them.

No, you did not leave your shops through your own free will. You did not want to strike. You were ready to bring your just demands before any honorable body, and you were willing to abide by his decision. But your bosses rejected your demands, and, in the end, you had to form an alternative remained to you but to go out on strike and in that way to protect your interests.

You know well just why you went out on strike last Tuesday morning. You know that if the boss should actually get the right to discharge whenever he wishes, and whenever he wishes, then it must sooner or later come to such a pass that the best and most active union members will remain without work; it must come to such a pass that your wages, no matter what the agreement, will be lowered and that the working hours will become longer and longer and the word 'Demodex, the fear of being sacked, hanging always over the heads of the workers, will in the long run make the bravest and most courageous the most abject slaves of the boss.

You, ladies' waist makers, know better than anyone else, what a terrible weapon the discharge-whip is in the hands of the bosses. And you know that this whip which was taken out of the hands of the bosses about ten years ago after your heroic fight, must never be returned to them, and become in their hands the most terrible weapon against the workers.

You, ladies' waist makers, know better than anyone else, what an ugly bluff is it when the bosses, in a hateful manner, come out before the world trying to fool the people that you are selling a life claim to your jobs. The truth is that no greater punishment could be invented for you, for truly free workers, than that you should have to be bound to one factory, on one job, to one boss, who gets as much on one of your hands that one year as the next, and who will never show him. You know how often, of your own free will, you leave your shops, of which you have become so tired, and run to seek another positions, in the hope that in another place you will find things a little better; then you must surely know how foolish is the claim of the bosses that you are so enamoured of your jobs that you cannot tear yourself away from them, and want nothing more than to serve the ladies' waist makers for the rest of your lives.

Of course, you do not wish, and rightly so, that the boss should be able to discharge you whenever he wishes, and that such a discharge whenever they wish, that only the workers shall also be able to make use of their right to strike whenever the bosses do not want this. They want to have two whips,Dispatch-Whip and Discharge-Whip, they want to be able to discharge them whenever and for whatever reasons they may choose to give, and they also want that the workers shall never be permitted to strike.

You know that your demands, which you put forth, are fully justified, that they are an absolute necessity for you. There are three demands: a forty-four hour week, a 51 per cent increase in wages, and the right of your representatives to visit your shops from time to time to find out what the boss is giving you the proper sanitary, safeguards in your shops so that you may not in a short time fall victims of tuberculosis.

You know, therefore, how justified is your fight. And in this just cause of your full rights, you left your shops last Tuesday in order to fight for these rights.

Fine! You could not have acted otherwise. It would have meant the placing of your necks under the heels of your bosses: here, step on us, do as you wish in us. We are your slaves, body and soul.

And you went into the conflict, knowing perfectly well that it means that it may be that the fight will be a very difficult one. But you may have to suffer all kinds of discomforts, and even worse than that. But you had decided upon this: let the sufferings be great, but the goal for which you are fighting, is great and holy; and you are prepared to sacrifice all.

Splendid! The first condition for a good, successful fight is the consciousness that you are fully in the right. This condition exists; it is clear to everyone. But the other conditions which are very necessary for the winning of a victory. Let see what they are.

1. Unity, solidarity, all together. All greater or lesser differences of opinion must be forgotten altogether in this fight. In times of peace divergent opinions are a luxury and necessary thing for the further progress of mankind. But in times of conflict, when you stand face to face against a united enemy, differences of opinion are a luxury which we cannot allow ourselves to indulge in, because it may endanger our final victory.

2. Keep sending out your hired agents, in some form or another, in order to create discord among you. You must therefore, be on your guard against these tactics. Remember that every such attempt may bring about that your best and strongest, efforts shall be of no avail. Therefore every faithful union member, during the time of the conflict must put aside his personal grievances against some one or other member. The whole fighting labor army must present a united front.

3. You must have the fullest, the most unconditional confidence in your leaders, in those whom you yourselves have chosen to lead you in the fight.

Through your choice you have placed upon their shoulders a tremendously difficult responsibility. Do not make it more difficult by complaints which are often quite unfounded, because you cannot know everything as well as the leaders do, who have all the various threads of the conflict in their hands.

There is not in all America, nor in the whole world, any more devoted, better, more tactful leaders than those you have. You know they have grown up with you. Their honesty is beyond all doubt. More than confidence, it is your victory. Remember this. The greater the confidence, the more certain is your victory. The easier will your victory come about.

In short, nothing which may of the entire "International" and hurl all kinds of horrible accusations at your leader, be it worse and courageous in the fight. But courage and bravery do not guarantee victories alone, but victories which is accompanied by much noise and confusion but in which they are not won.

Act, fight in such a way that the whole world will have to admit it, to be worsted, the defeat of the bosses when they told the public that you were irresponsible.

These three conditions are absolutely necessary for the conduct of a victorious fight, and with the consciousness of the full right on your side, with a solidarity which no power can break with the fullest confidence in your leaders, with public opinion on your side, with the aid of the entire "International" and of the whole labor movement of which you are an inseparable part, so that your victory will also be a victory for the whole labor movement, you cannot do otherwise than win, and if only you will not for a single moment lose your will to win.

And with a heart full of enthusiasm for you, for your unity, for your union, for your victory, we cry out to you: Luck to the great conflict and earnest wishes for a great victory! May every step, every move of you, in the great struggle, bring you nearer and nearer to the triumph of your great cause.
J U S T I C E

KARL LIEBNECHT

By Dr. Esther Lurie

According to telegrams received from Europe, Liebnecht has fallen in his struggle with the German government. He was one of the most active of the socialists, and his death is a great loss to the cause of freedom and social justice.

Liebnecht was a true friend to the working class. His life was devoted to the struggle for the betterment of the working class. He never wavered in his faith in the power of the people to achieve their goals.

His last article was a call for unity among the workers. He believed that only by working together could they achieve their goals.

The world has lost a great leader and a true friend of the people. His memory will live on in the hearts of all who knew him.
The great Mooney Convention, called by the labor movement through the American Federation of Labor, was opened at Washington, D.C. on January 18th, 1917, the famed "labor leaders of San Francisco, has passed into history.

Between 900 and 1,000 delegates attended the convention, representing almost every country. There were over 100 delegates from Pacific Coast unions, and 300 men from the Western opposition. The first day's discussion was upon the question of admitting or declining to admit delegations from unions that are not strictly labor union locals. The convention decided not to admit such delegations, and the question of organizing such entities was discussed. The Italian "Labor Delegation," representing a "very small" portion of the Italian population, was asked by an overwhelming vote to withdraw, and a majority of the delegates voted to invite Eugene V. Debs to speak from the stage. As the vote was announced, Judge Westphal proposed, and spoken, his bill would be canceled and he would be committed to jail at once. Debs, however, sent a vigorous message, which was read amid cheers. The convention then adjourned.

The convention was a call for a "labor delegation" to go to Washington to intercede with the Government, in order to reduce wages to levels that would keep Mooney and Billings in jail. In addition, a million dollars was voted for, and it was voted that the only feasible thing to do, in the event that the convention passed, was to send a delegation to the United States, and to insist that the delegates be free men, and to have the confidence reposed in them and shared away the liberty of the people who all agreed long sentences.

At about the same time, Dr. Morris Zucker a Brooklyn Social was found guilty of violation of the Espionage Act, and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. His offense seems to have been a part of a scheme in which he denounced the riotous soldiers at Madison Square Gardens a few days before. Although the speech was made some 17 days after the President had declared that war was in no wise meant, Zucker was indicted upon the ground that he had violated a law which was designed to prevent those who had hampered the military operations of the United States from being ridiculed. Although the case had been pending for some time, and there was a great deal of excitement in the garden, the judge said that he had been prevented from sending any more than 44 hours for the breach of this law, with the oncoming of great masses of uniformed men back home, the problem of unemployment might be kept down to the minimum.

The school system of New York City is getting into the limelight again. The salaries paid to the teachers are miserable. If ship girls get no more than $16 a week, there would be a revolution in their industry. After years of training, and ease of work, something like $16 a week, in a week, is slow and small. The teachers are called upon to be dignified with the A. F. of L., organized some time ago, is trying to organize the teachers, and the whole thing is in the air. The principals and superintendents insist on discouraging the teachers from joining the union, because, they say, a union is so "unprofessional." During the war, appeals were made to the teachers not to go to the war, by the manufacturers. It would be more "patriotic" to stay in the government, and take the wages of the people at a deplorable event of a raise in pay, to attract new blood. But this is the appeal actually made to the teachers. But Mayor Hylan has been called to him at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, of which he is a member, and has been asked for teachers to live on the pay they get, said gruffly, "if you don't like the pay, write your own jobs." But the principals and superintendents say that it is an "unprofessional" thing to join the union.

The Board of Education is composed of seven members, appointed by the Mayor, and it has complete power over everything in the system. Its escadaope was the discharge, without any hearing, of a teacher in one of the high schools, for "teaching Bolshevism." That is the teacher in question was asked to do this by his principal, who thought the Bolshevism was as bad as they were, but that he thought it dangerous for a teacher to teach this cloth, and was not very friendly. So he declined to answer. A few days later, he was asked to the table without a hearing as to the scracity of the charges, or the validity of the charges, or any eddication, as an excuse for getting him out.

The real explanation is not the teacher's answers upon Bolshevism, but because that man is a member of the Teachers' Union, its delegate to the C. F. U., and one of the editors of its excellent organ, the American Laborer.

The mayor of the city boasts of his union card. But he is absolutely helpless when faced in the boatmen's strike, and by the actions of his hand-picked Board of Education, that he is a bitter foe of unionism.

The case of this school teacher had stimulated the Teachers' Union to renewed activity, and it is likely that its result will be the beginning of an organization that will in time tend to end the intolerable conditions in the school system.

To "Justice."

With the appearance of the paper we expect that the feeling of justice should prevail not only in the paper but in the union and all over the world.

We shall now and with the coming of the paper, expect when we gave up all our former organs and merged them into one, that we should have the one, with the object of strengthening our union and evoke the broad sympathy of all who are affiliated with our international, PHILIP KAPLOWITZ, Treasurer of Joint Board of Craft Unions.
I am sure that if the police will not take upon itself to help the bosses then it will have no other choice but to press on with the strike. If they do not do it on their part, do not need the assistance of the police, and surely do not expect any assistance. All that the Union demands is that in this strike, the police shall act as squarely as in 1910 and 1916 when Gaynor and Mitchell were Mayors of New York.

NOT EVERYTHING RUNS SMOOTH

I am speaking about the paper. Not that I have heard that against me, on the contrary I have received very many congratulations and assurances of sympathy. But the trouble is that most of the readers at the time of this writing are not interested in the Globe and the hands of the setters and printers just in time. But at this moment they are not very much interested in it and began to read carefully. And while reading them a few words referred to the happenings of the last few years. Such an article must of course be entirely translated and therefore the paper was printed usually before morning and I am still not certain to whether it has been sent out already.

And when once things begin going wrong they go with a terrible rush. I have seen in the daily papers that the tremendous strike would be called at all newspapers. The reason of a misunderstanding with the polishthe News Company, the disinterestedness of the newspapers they were not on the stand before Saturday and even this was not done now. And because of all this most of our readers have not had a chance to see our paper this morning.

I hope, however, that from now on everything will go along much more quickly and that the newspapers the readers in time on Saturday morning may have a chance to read it fully.

A Good Guess.

Most of the Unions took very little interest in the Jewish La
car, which was held recently in New York and several locals of the International sent delegates to attend that this could do no harm to our inter
ational as a whole and the Joint Board of the CIO and the"D. of" was true also of the Cap Makers' Union and many others. So the Congress and the com
congress in name more than in fact.
It is no longer necessary to repeat the reasons why the Unions as a whole did not take part in this Congress. It is quite natural, that the Union should submit new demands on the occasion of renewing an agreement. It is the purpose and duty of the trade unions to impress the conditions of their members. That is why unions are founded, and the occasion for renewing an agreement is the most opportune time for such things.

In this case the Waist and Dressmakers' union acted as we expected. They submitted demands which the present conditions made necessary.

The demands are, first, that the working hours should be reduced from a forty-hour week to a thirty-six-hour week. Only the present time is responsible for such a demand. The employers can no longer work at gas masks and other war industries, as shirts, clothing, mosquito nets, etc., will now return to the waist and dress trade. Experience has shown that those unions which at this time during the war were going around idle during the last several months. What will happen, then, when all workers of all trades will return to work? It will become necessary to demand an increase in wages.

In addition to this the following facts must be considered. Most of the waist and dressmaker's are piece workers. Their income is determined by the number of hours they work. In demanding the reduction of hours, they would also expect to ask for higher wages. If not, this would mean a reduction in wages in proportion to the reduced number of working hours, leaving the workers in relatively worse conditions than before.

The second demand is that a union representative should be permitted to visit the shops of the non-union employers. And the Association in order to be certain that the terms of the agreement were carried out and that everything grew out of the experience the union had with the association employees.

Many of these employers look upon the agreement as a nuisance which makes no difference of whenever and however possible. Their conception of the rights of the workers has not reached the stage where they should feel that an agreement with the workers is just as binding as their contracts with business men. As a result of this the employers are ready to violate their agreement with the union in every possible way. But the most important reason for their agreement to be observed they must have somebody to visit the factories. This is a good example of such trades.

Theoretically the labor market is so free and abundant that it is impossible to secure workers. But actually this was not the case in the beginning. What is more, the employers have complained that they could not secure the necessary labor due to Government control and because the industry was not given the necessary protection. The best evidence are the living facts that during the last several months the waist makers were going around idle.

The cost of living is ever mounting so that it is becoming more difficult to make ends meet. And that is why the waist makers are not asking for an increase in wages. This is not the case, however, with the non-union members. The non-union members are growing the agreement is certain to be violated. If the firm had intended to maintain the agreement she could not have been allowed to join and had bad to become a member of non-union members in her shop.

The union feels that there must be an end to this irresponsible state. That is why they demand for the creation of a machinery to enforce the agreement renewed, namely, to permit a union representative to visit the factories. This is observed in all independent shops, and it is in the interest of the workers not to belong to the Association.

It is rare for one ever heard that this practice should rule the business.

But the waist and dress manufacturers do not want to lose face holding congresses? In truth this would not be such a good idea. The unions shall have accomplished this it will have served a very good end.

Credit to Those to Whom It Is Due

Our paper "Schickeleit" is set up and printed at the Up-To-Date Printing plant and it is done due to the good will of those who work there that the paper came out so promptly and in such good condition. The owners of this printing house are themselves the workers. It is a good example.

And they are all old friends of mine with whom I have worked before. The only reason was it possible to get out an entirely new paper and in such fine form in such a short time.

It is not the place, to enter into details. But its influence is keenly felt and the union was saving the other side the trouble of combating the curse of sub contracting. The union demands that the employer should assume responsibility for the conditions under which work is being done at sub-contracting. The trade is being made an under the sub-contracting system, the work is being made elsewhere, where under conditions which are of no concern to the employees. In other words the union argues thus: "You employers agree with us that certain conditions must prevail, you undertake to enforce them but what good is this to the workers if you send your work to this and that place and sign of union conditions? Your workers have the agreement and other unions." That is why the union demands that the employers should assume responsibility for the conditions in the shops where the work is sent; that the union along with the agreement condition, as the unions have done, then perhaps it may not to starve their employers out. The second demand is that the work is being made elsewhere. What is the value of an agreement with a boss who will never keep it, regarding 20 per cent of the work made in his inside shop while regarding the 80 per cent of the work made elsewhere?

I must remark here that the union is not at all sure that this demand will completely do away with the trouble. This is only the means which the union can propose, and the other side must think of the other means and the union will gladly accept them.

The fifth demand of the union does not involve any cost to the consumer. It is of course the most important for the worker.

And that is that all their grievances should not be indefinitely prolonged but speedily settled.

As it is the case now, workers complaints are useless delayed. The worker gets out of his union when his grievances, become disappointed with the union and with all her procedures. And when he really gets justice it is delayed justice, life less and dull. That is why the union submits and was ready to arbitrate. In the letter to the people the employers the justice of these demands has been repeated and it is the duty of the union to meet these demands. The reply to the union was: "Nothing done, there is nothing possible. The employers understand..."
The agreement between the cloakmakers' union and the cloak manufacturers of New York City was signed on the fifth of August, 1919.

The present agreement, as it is called, has been made after the cloak manufacturers had made an attack upon the cloak workers with a blacklist, a racket, a lockout of the workers which ended in a general strike that lasted for nearly three weeks.

Of course, at that time the manufacturers thought to break the workers and to drive them off, to make it weaker than it was. They did not succeed in this and the workers, instead, were more united than ever.

The cloakmakers' union emerged from this strike of the more than a thousand workers of much stronger and mightier than it had been.

The agreement was drawn up at that time, and we live, so to speak, in peace ever since.

It is not necessary at this time to dwell over the bad and good points of the agreement, because even before the agreement comes to an end, conditions will have changed so radically, and we shall, therefore, have to draw up an agreement which will contain the new conditions and which will meet the new problems which have sprung up in our trade.

Let us now take the chief demands which we shall have to put before the cloak manufacturers, even before the agreement comes to an end.

What are they?

The first and most important of these demands will be the converting of the present system of the cloak trade from a piece work system to a regular week work system. In other words this means that we shall demand of the cloak manufacturers that they will cease to work upon the cloak for a piece work system and that they will fix a week work system for all the cloak workers in the cloak industry who have, up till now worked on piece work system, and that they will not only increase the prices for every garment separately, but will also, after the conversion of the week work system, reduce the prices of the garments, work by the week, that is, they will be paid by the week and no longer by the piece as was the case up till now.

The introduction of the week work system, and an absolute necessity for the workers and the cloakmakers' union is prepared to fight with all its might in order to carry this through.

The cloak manufacturers, on the other hand, and especially the association, are not prepared to agree to the introduction of the week work system in the trade, as they claim that it is discontent the present system of piece work. Their affairs, praise be to Heaven, are not worse off under the present system, and they have so inclination to change it.

The second point, as important as the first, is the establishment of a fair minimum scale of wages. The cloak and suit trade is a season trade, and we believe, with the exception of the minimum scale that the earnings of the workers shall be such that they will be able to make a living.

The third demand, which is as important as the other, will be shorter working hours. The events of the past four years have created a great upheaval in the industrial field. Hundreds of thousands of new workers have worked in the trade, and they have taken the places of those who had to leave their previous occupation. In our trade new workers have been added, who under other circumstances would have thought of joining our trade. So the work is forced to become more intense, and it is very hard for these new workers to only do one thing: the working hours must be shortened.

The fourth demand will be to draw up an agreement which will comply with the conditions which have been won, and which shall solve the difficulty of other cloakmakers in the trade and of the trade itself. It must be an agreement without any loopholes, through which there may gradually leak out all the workers have won.

We are especially the exact meaning of these four demands, we can readily understand that they will raise difficulties and a task confronts us. It means simply that we shall have to face the task of a complete revolution in our trade and set it up on entirely new foundations.

To carry through such a great and difficult task which entails by far so many reforms both for the workers and for the trade as one must be well prepared. Because we may certainly expect a great opposition on the part of the bosses.

The cloakmakers' union is well organized and will stand united. Our cloakmakers army is well organized and is united. The present demands shall have been won.

But this is not enough. In order to carry through the conversion of the army that the army will keep up the struggle as long as necessary, we shall have to be ready for a revolutionary action. Our ammunition consists of provisions. We must see to it that the army shall not have to suffer hunger and it must be protected from all the attacks which may come along in time of strike.

And because of all this, the cloakmakers union through the Joint Board, have decided to gather a tremendous and the money will be supplied by a tax which every man and woman of the union will have to pay as soon as the present season will be under way.

The cloakmakers received this resolution with great enthusiasm. The first task is now sufficiently trained, as organized workers, to understand how necessary it is for them to be prepared for the important conflict which confronts them. And it is now the time in which the minds the great and mighty fight which they waged against the employers was prepared.

So preparedness for the coming battle is the passport of the cloakmakers, for the sacred call for preparedness. To be well prepared for a struggle mean half of the battle won before it is begun.

Let us got ready for the great and holy day of our fight for a better and brighter life as workers in our trade.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Saturday, January 10, 1919

We, the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of America, Local No. 25 and 58, employed in the dress and waist factories of the City of New York, assembled at Madison Square Garden on the 18th day of January, 1919, have made the following declaration of our loyalties and our burning desire to aid in freeing our world from the curse of militarism and autocracy.

In the spirit of that freedom of discussion in our meeting of December 3rd, and with the understanding that the result of our action is impossible without obtaining the result of an inquiry and collection of the facts, we have resolved to support the board for further study.

We endorse the adoption of a 44-hour week to begin from the date when work shall be resumed.

Second — In view of the absence of any reliable data in which to base an estimate of the compensation to the employees and the cost of living to which they are entitled, and which is impossible without obtaining the result of an inquiry and collection of the facts, we have resolved that the following report is adopted for the purpose of both parties to this controversy, to proceed forthwith to make the necessary inquiry and to report the facts as shall be submitted to the board for further study.

Third — The board recognized the right of the employer and employer to use the formulation of principles and the determination of the wife of the machinery calculated to bring them into effect, which will represent, as far as efficiency, discipline and economy are concerned.

In the preliminary report the board is unanimously of the opinion that the employers are entitled to select the system of their choice, as it is the only fair report to the employers that their choice should be accepted, and that the employers shall proceed to open their shop reports to the employers that their choice should be accepted, and that the employers shall proceed to open their shop reports to the board for further study.

We, therefore, request that the board be authorized to proceed with the investigation of the only fair report to the employers that their choice should be accepted, and that the employers shall proceed to open their shop reports to the board for further study.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, LOUIS MARSHALL, FELIX FRANKFURTER.

The Cloak Makers in Line with the Ladies Waist Makers (See page 2.)

We extend to you our warmest greetings. Our hearts beat with the hearts of the strikers who are fighting for a worthy cause, for the elevation of the whole of our International to the standard of living. In this, we urge you to continue your support to the fullest extent that it will be necessary, every cloakmaker, urged to conscript in helping you to defend our contract, our just claim, and the integrity of our International.
The CAUSE SPREADS OVER LAND AND SEA

By William Morris Feigenbaum

Last week we had the story of the beginning of the labor troubles in Czecho-Slovakia, as the American people knew the strikes flamed up in a moment. This oversight is explained by a strike movement in Uruguay, the Republic across the river from Brazil. Important reports in the Capitol press are to be believed, all there is and all there isn't is the outbreak that began at the iron works in the outskirts of Montevideo, spread to the city and into the province and that was beaten down by military aid within a week.

As a matter of fact, the origin of the strike is far more important than last week's or last month's, and its effects will ensure much longer than the Grand Canyon.

Further, the strike, far from being beaten down and extinguished, and the workers again try after country, until today, its effects are felt in every corner of the world.

There has just come to us a weekly newspaper published in Brazil, dated September 13th, 1919. In that paper we read, that according to the government's own estimates, 70% of the workers are on strike, that is to say, the bulk of the workers of the Republic have struck, and the government is in a state of general terror over the strike.

The city is in a state of general terror, and the workers are on strike in every part of the country, and the government is in a state of general terror over the strike.

The fact that the great strikes of the past few weeks broke out, and are continuing, is resulting from the machinations of foreign agitators. It was the cause of a large enough strike that has been going on for months, not for years, for all we are permitted to believe.

The strike that began with the iron works in the outskirts of Montevideo spread to the entire city. Soon, every worker in every line of activity was registered and reported what usually follows, police, soldiers, violence, and butchery, and the government of the Republic was in a state of general terror over the strike.

These are some of the statements made by the conservative labor leader of Japan, B. Senkichi. He is a reactionary, considered one of the most reactionary labor leaders in the world. But even he can see that high prices, unemployment, low wages, political tyranny and oppression, can lead in but one direction. He says, that if the government grants the workers the right to organize, men, and recognition of labor unions, there will be "labour chaos.

Another victory for Democracy was the overthrow of the monarchy of Luxemburg and the subscription of a republic. It all started with a beautiful Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, was removed, and the monarchy was consumed in the people's press. But the monarchy was restored, with the alien's sister, Charlotte, as monarch. It is reported in the capitalist press that American businesses are feeling the absence of the monarchy in the tiny country.

Elections were recently held in Sweden, and it is reported that the Socialists received a majority report, despite the corrupt influence of the State. A private letter from a French Socialist to a labor leader of Sweden states that the Swedish Socialists and workers have it within their power to establish a republic at once if they have the courage to do it.

News comes slowly from Central Europe, it is impossible to get complete and authentic news from any part of the world in the days of the triumph of Democracy. The Republic that was established in Hungary by the workers with the help of Communists is more successful; that the radicals and liberals are out for work in their place. The Socialists are taking complete possession of the government.

There are rumors of a "provisional German Austrians with German names, and their own workers' Republic. There are also rumors of an all Balkan republic to be formed. It is possible that it will be months before we see the real aspect of affairs, just as it has taken us three months to heard of the great strikes in Argentina and last Fall.

The cause goes marching on.

OUR WISH FULFILLED

By Floresta M. Cohn

At last the dream of many of us is going to be realized—we are going to have a weekly periodical.

We have always wished to have one organ issued by the Jew and the Labor movement issued by different locals, because we believed that such publications would be more effective in uniting the large union which is scattered all over the United States and Canada; and also because we believed that such an organ, under able leadership, would reflect the aims, hopes and aspirations of our large membership that composes the biggest International Union.

Our International Union is big, its locals numerous and the membership can populate many cities. This feature is something that is impossible to be in personal touch with many of them, and the fact is that not many of them know each other.

An organ issued by the International Union, the best medium of information of what is going on in the world for the Jew and the Labor movement, for the interpreter of the present day unrest among the workers of the world and it will reflect the ideals and the members the intensive struggles that are going on in the European country. As the workers are fighting for industrial control rather than for political control. Such an organ could be used as an educational medium for workers of the whole world. We are going to have a periodical that will express our views and thoughts and aspirations of the different groups of the labor movement of every country.

Our International is composed of numerous trades. Every one of them has its own problems, and I believe that every intelligent worker should be properly interested in its development and that this paper will carry on an educational campaign in its columns for the benefit of our members. It will express our views and aspirations of the different groups of the labor movement of every country.

Our International is composed of numerous trades. Every one of them has its own problems, and I believe that every intelligent worker should be properly interested in its development and that this paper will carry on an educational campaign in its columns for the benefit of our members. It will express our views and aspirations of the different groups of the labor movement of every country.

We are going to have a weekly periodical. We are going to have a weekly periodical. We are going to have a weekly periodical.
OARIIIIENT STRIKE OOCES ON LATEST ‘I STATEMENT
By B. SCHLESINGER.
Tbe third day or the present workers’ strike in Paris was fought with ex­
cess. Every street in the trade and manufacturers of the laborers were en­
rected for the improvement of conditions have since the war been
triumphant and victorious.

The needle industries, the age-old passion of women, have experienced a veritable rev­
olution within the last decade. Far more than the workers of today have been the
braves who have blazed the way for the women of tomorrow.

The privations and sufferings of war-time seem especially to have strengthened the
women in their determination to organize. The clothing trades of London and Paris have been
borne up by the women workers in both the
factories and organization. The sewing women
of Paris issued a call which was answered by
the unemployed women of the world.

The little “milliners” in their misery had long been a
favorite victim of society’s indifference; but the.

The general strike of 1917 was the greatest achievement of recent years by the working
women of France. The news of the 20,000
thronged the streets of Paris every day, reported from
every trade in which the needle was the implement of labor, dresses and woolens, furs, wools,
carpeting and upholstery, embroi­
dery, flowers and feathers, umbrellas, millinery, shoes. The strike spread also to large num­
bbers in other trades such as book binders, and laundrymen, thus becoming a
General Strike of Women. The
workers, a standard scale of wages for all operations, in compensa­
tion for long hours of work, living, the so-called “indemnity,” for high prices,” and the intro­
duction of the Saturday half­
holiday, or “English week,” as it was called.

The dressmakers’ strike in Paris was fought with ex­
ception. The manufacturers of Paris, whose names were
known to the ends of the earth, had ol­
tained the best of the best of the
moneyed and were fully and
not prepared for this sudden attack on their
standing.”

The smaller manufacturers, who produced ready-made clo­
tho for a large market at­
tended to break the resistance of their workers by sending out
work to the home-workers in
whom Paris still abounds. While the union was unable to
abolish home-work altogether. It did succeed in securing the
passage of a minimum wage law
for dressmakers and milliners.

The announcement of the settlement of
the women’s and boy’s clothing workers’ strike
in Paris last week has thrown the
straights of “anti-patriotic”
that were showered upon them
in Paris is an fire however they agreed to postpone their
demands, and they brought them up this month.

The proceedings of the union and the tactics of the employers during the subsequent discus­
sion sound very much like
the re姥姥 of the privilege of legal protector of all
workers in the industry.

The men’s clothing workers, for the improvement of conditions of workers in the needle trades spread to tbe
organized manufacturers in the
dressmaking, ladies tailor­ing
and the millinery trade, formed the
so-called dressmakers’ charter in Paris, in which great importance of
the trade unions and also of
enlisting new workers in a trade
which was to the unions and also of
enlisting new workers in a trade
which in the face of the
stricken industries and the
other war work. The conditions in
the sewing trades of London have been
steady demand of apprentices
Harriett, surprising her
hearths that for two years upon entering the trade they had been
supposed to work for no wages at all! Gradually the worker
increased to a wage of $7.50 to $10 per week which was
the maximum. Even the wages of the Pittsburg already seemed
rose as high as $15 to $20 per week.

The dressmakers’ Charter of
suggested a standard compensa­
ting of a wage of $1.50 a week for the
first six months and $2 per week for the second, which increases according to skill thereafter bringing the wage up to $7.50
and $10 per week. This and improved standards furnished
some indication of how low the previous standards must have been.
In the matter of hours
however the employers were
forced to make the
week with pay for legal
holidays and even for a summer
week. This was also made for the
attendance of the workers at industrial school at the time of the em­
ployers. The standards of the London
The dressmakers have risen again during the
last month, influenced prob­
ably by the improved conditions in the Paris clothing industry.
The London Employers’ Association has raised the wage rates and conditions for women in
sections of the women’s wear industry, those who so benefit are milliners’ cutters, tailors, white goods, children’s dresses, aprons and over­
coats.
The Paris dressmakers had established a strong organ­
ization during their strike in 1917.
The tremendous increases in the cost of living in Paris are impossible for them to
cost even with the increases they had secured, and they had
begun to negotiate with manufacturers in the spring of
1919 on the very eve of the German offensive in the
staunts of “anti-patriotic”
that were showered upon them
in Paris is fire however they agreed to postpone their
demands, and they brought them up this month.

The proceedings of the union and the tactics of the employers
during the subsequent discus­sion sound very much like
the re姥姥 of the privilege of legal protector of all
workers in the industry.

The men’s clothing workers, for the improvement of conditions of workers in the needle trades spread to tbe
organized manufacturers in the
dressmaking, ladies tailor­ing
and the millinery trade, formed the
so-called dressmakers’ charter in Paris, in which great importance of
the trade unions and also of
enlisting new workers in a trade
which in the face of the
stricken industries and the
other war work. The conditions in
the sewing trades of London have been
steady demand of apprentices
Harriett, surprising her
hearths that for two years upon entering the trade they had been
supposed to work for no wages at all! Gradually the worker
increased to a wage of $7.50 to $10 per week which was
the maximum. Even the wages of the Pittsburg already seemed
rose as high as $15 to $20 per week.

The dressmakers’ Charter of
suggested a standard compensa­
ting of a wage of $1.50 a week for the
first six months and $2 per week for the second, which increases according to skill thereafter bringing the wage up to $7.50
and $10 per week. This and improved standards furnished
some indication of how low the previous standards must have been.
In the matter of hours
however the employers were
forced to make the
week with pay for legal
holidays and even for a summer
week. This was also made for the
attendance of the workers at industrial school at the time of the em­
ployers. The standards of the London
The dressmakers have risen again during the
last month, influenced prob­
ably by the improved conditions in the Paris clothing industry.
The London Employers’ Association has raised the wage rates and conditions for women in
sections of the women’s wear industry, those who so benefit are milliners’ cutters, tailors, white goods, children’s dresses, aprons and over­
coats.
The Paris dressmakers had established a strong organ­
ization during their strike in 1917.
The tremendous increases in the cost of living in Paris are impossible for them to
cost even with the increases they had secured, and they had
begun to negotiate with manufacturers in the spring of
1919 on the very eve of the German offensive in the
staunts of “anti-patriotic”
that were showered upon them
in Paris is fire however they agreed to postpone their
demands, and they brought them up this month.

The proceedings of the union and the tactics of the employers
during the subsequent discus­sion sound very much like
the re姥姥 of the privilege of legal protector of all
workers in the industry.

The men’s clothing workers, for the improvement of conditions of workers in the needle trades spread to tbe
organized manufacturers in the
dressmaking, ladies tailor­ing
and the millinery trade, formed the
so-called dressmakers’ charter in Paris, in which great importance of
the trade unions and also of
enlisting new workers in a trade
which in the face of the
stricken industries and the
other war work. The conditions in
the sewing trades of London have been
steady demand of apprentices
Harriett, surprising her
hearths that for two years upon entering the trade they had been
supposed to work for no wages at all! Gradually the worker
increased to a wage of $7.50 to $10 per week which was
the maximum. Even the wages of the Pittsburg already seemed
rise as high as $15 to $20 per week.

The dressmakers’ Charter of
suggested a standard compensa­
ting of a wage of $1.50 a week for the
first six months and $2 per week for the second, which increases according to skill thereaft­

Fourth Annual EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION Local 31, I. L. G. W. U. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1919 At Eight O’clock At McKinley Square Casino 169th Street and Broadway. Music by TERNY M. KIELOFT & BAND Tickets including war tax and Wardrobe 50 cents.