Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 18)

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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.
THE STRIKE CALL
By B. SCHLESINGER

TO THE QUESTION "STRIKE OR NO STRIKE?" THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT, AND REEFERMakers' 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 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.

ATTENTION OF THE CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK
The Organization Committee, under the chairmanship of Ben Metz, will meet at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., Tel. Orchard 2566.
The General Election Committee, under the chairmanship of Ben. J. Dresser, will meet at Arlington Hall, 24 St. Marks Pl., Tel. Orchard 2838.
The Hall Committee, under the chairmanship of J. Hasper, will meet at 78 Second Ave., in his office, Local No. 9, on the 3rd floor, Tel. Stuyvesant 6753.

ATTENTION OF THE CLOAKMAKERS OF BROOKLYN
The office of the Cloakmakers' Union is at 80 McKibben St., under the chairmanship of D. Xenov, and the strikers of Brooklyn will meet at the Royal Palace, 18 Manhattan Avenue.

ATTENTION OF THE CLOAKMAKERS OF BROWNSVILLE
The office of the Cloakmakers Union is at 219 Sackman Street, under the chairmanship of A. Habitz, and the strikers will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

ATTENTION OF THE CLOAKMAKERS OF JERSEY CITY
The office of the Cloakmakers' Union is at 76 Montgomery St., under the chairmanship of P. Kottler.
GIUSTIZIA

Vol. 1. Wednesday, May 14th, 1919. No. 18

La proclamazione dello sciopero

- Emessa dal Presidente Generale Benjamin Schlesinger.

La presente proclamazione, emanata dal Presidente Generale Benjamin Schlesinger, contiene una serie di discorsi che riflettono l'importanza del lavoro e la necessità di un aumento dei salari. La proclamazione é iniziata con un invito a tutti i lavoratori a condividere la loro sicurezza e la loro felicità nel conseguire il loro obiettivo di un aumento dei salari. Il presidente invita i lavoratori a restare uniti e a impegnarsi per il loro futuro.

Ogni cloaker conosce l'importanza dello sciopero e sa che la riuscita di esso dipende dalla resistenza e dalla scienza degli unionisti.

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

Oggi tutti voi, cloakers, scevri il disordine e l'intera industria resta paralizzata, per il vostro magico potere. Nessuna fattoria resterà animata, nessuna macchina avrà moto, nonanche un sol inch di stoffa sarà più tagliato. Tutti gli ambienti del lavoro saranno condannati al silenzio.

Voi lasciate le vostre use calmi e sereni e col massimo ordine. Voi siete sicuri che nessuno salirà a pigniare il vostro posto.

Lasciate di lavorare con la massima dignità e pensate che in breve tempo, ripiglierete il lavoro da vittorioso.

Non passerà molto e la Cloakers' Union, al pari delle altre Organizzazioni, sarà messa sulla base del sistema di lavoro a settimana, delle 44 ore del salario che garantisce sicurezza di un vivere civile ed elevato. Modificata radicalmente l'industria, anche il sistema di vita delle vostre famiglie sarà radicalmente cambiato, e finirà per sempre la ristrettezza e la penuria nelle vostre case. Finirà, dopo questo sciopero, anche l'interminabile serie di corte stagioni di lavoro, e finirà una volta per sempre la schiavitù alla quale il cloaker è costretto dai cattivi sistemi dell'industria. Abbiate presente dinanzi alla vostra coscienza che con questo sciopero vởi scrivete alla pagina gloriosa nella Storia della vostra grande Organizzazione.

Lasciate le fattorie coll massimo ordine e mostratevi alle altezza di coloro che con questo sciopero voi scrivete a caratteri d'oro una pagina storica nella storia del vostro grande Unione.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
Presidente, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

WHERE THE STRIKERS SHOULD ASSEMBLE:

All shops on Division Street
and all Division Street stores
and other shops will meet in
Pacifice Hall, 369 E. Broadway.

All shops located on E. Broad-
way, Canal St., Madison St.,
Heater St., Grand St., Pike St.,
Bromore St., will meet in Captiva,
Hall, 56 Orchard Street.

All shops located on Eldridge
St., Forsyth St., Chatham St.,
Leilow St., Suffolk St., Norfolk
St., Clinton St., Attorney St.,
Ridge St., Pitt St., Willett St.,
Columbia St., Sherriff St., Lewis
St., Goerck St., Cannon St.,
Henry St., Delaney St., Riving-
town St., Stanton St., E. Houston
St., 2nd Avenue, 2nd St., 3rd
Ave., Bowery, Bond St., and
Great John St., will meet in
Grand Lyceum, 73 Leilow St.

All shops located on Bleeker
St., Wooster St., Spring St.,
Prince St., Greene St., Mercer
St., Lafayette St., Mulberry St.,
Waverly Place, Crosby St., W.
Broadway, 4th Avenue, University
Place, Lower Broadway.

LOWER 6th Avenue, E. & W. 2nd,
Avenue, B. & W. 4th St.,
will meet in Grand Lyceum, 83
& 85 Forsyth St.

All shops located on E. 5th St.,
E. 6th St., E. 7th St., Marks
Place, E. & W. 6th St., and E.
9th St., will meet in Clinton
Hall, 82 Clinton St.

All shops located on E. 10th
St., E. 11th St., E. 12th St.,
E. & W. 13th St., E. & W.
14th St., W. 14th St., E. & W.
16th St., and E. 18th St., will
meet in Odeons Hall, 55 Forsyth
St.

All shops located on E. & W.
17th St., E. 18th St., and E.
19th St., W. 19th St., will
meet in Grand Central Palace,
90 Clinton St.

All shops located on E. & W.
20th St., E. 21st St., and E.
22nd St., will meet in Henfrey
Hall, 216 2nd St.

All shops located on W. 24th
St., W. 25th St., will meet in
Fulton Hall, 15 Avenue B.

All shops located on E. & W.
23rd St., E. & W. 24th St., will
meet in Progress Casino, 28
Avenue A.

All shops located on E. & W.
25th St., E. & W. 26th St., and
E. 29th St., will meet in Man-
hattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

All shops located on W. 29th
St., and E. 30th St., will meet
in Astoria Hall, Annex, 64 E.
4th Street.

All shops located on W. 30th
St., and E. 31st St., will meet
in Astoria Hall, 92 E. 4th St.

All shops located on E. & W.
32nd St., will meet in Casino
Hall, 87 E. 4th St.

All shops located on E. & W.
33rd St., and W. 34th St., will
meet in Casino Hall, 57 St.
Mark's Place.

All shops located on E. 43rd
St., W. 35th St., and E. 36th
St., will meet in Madison
Inn, 15 West 44th St.

All shops located on E. 44th
St., W. 36th St., 3rd Ave., and
E. 37th St., will meet in Var-
not Hall, 23 E. 5th St.

All shops who are working
in Brooklyn shops will meet in
London Casino, 3675 3rd Ave.

All shops who are working
in the Bronx shops will meet in
London Casino, 3675 3rd Ave.

All shops who are working
in the Harlem shops will as-
semble in Terrace Lyceum, 213
E. 140th St., and in Madison
Inn, 1905 Madison Ave.

All shops who are working
in the Brooklyn shops in Royal
Palace, 116 18th Ave. and Manh-
asian Avenue, Brooklyn.

All shops who are working
in Brownsville, will assemble
in Lakes Casino, 21st Street,
Brownsville.
GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED, TO-DAY, 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING!

To-day, Wednesday, May 14th, at 10 A. M. sharp, all Cloak and
Shirt Makers, Operators, Finishers, Pressers, Cutters, Piece Tailors
and Samplers, Buttonholers, Reamakers, Examiners, and
Bouleurs 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 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 pro-
ceed 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 con-
scious enough to come down in perfect order, with perfect discipline,
as befits 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.

Hurrâh for the Strike! Hurrâh for the Victory!

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
OF THE CLOAK, SKIRT AND REFEE MAKERS' UNION.
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

DICHIARAZIONE DI SCIOPERO GENERALE
CHE AVRA EFFETTO QUESTA MATTINA ALLE 10 A. M.

Quest'oggi, Mercoledì, 14 Maggio alle ore 10 A. M. precise,
atti voi Cloakmakers, Skirt e Reamakers, Marchinisti, Finishers,
Prematori, Tagliatori, Sarti e pezzo, campionisti, Ochelarii, Esaminato-
tori, Buoliers dovete scegliere in sciopero.

Nessuno di voi deve rimanere nel laboratorio. Tutti debbono
scegliere in istraia in un momento.

Voi avete avvisati di mantenervi in perfetto ordine nel lasciare
il posto di lavoro.

Sappiatevi controllare per non commettere disordine o disturbo
di nessuna natura.

Alle 10 precise ognuno di voi pigliate gli oggetti di propria per-
tinenza ed uscite. Lasciate la fattoria in perfetto ordine e colla ma-
nima calma. Se il conduttore dell'ascensore si rifiuta di scendervi,
non fate nessuna rimontranza e venite giù per le scale.

Dopo che avete lasciato la fattoria recatevi nella sala che è indi-
cata in inglese in questo manifesto.

Compagni e Compagne! Non aspettiate nemmeno il Comitato che
canga ad invitarvi a scegliere. Voi avete piena coscienza del vostro
dovere di classe e scendete con ordine e disciplina come si conviene
ai membri degli organizzati.

La sala designata a ciascuno di voi resterà la vostra dimora per
la durata del sciopero.

Andate nella sala dirittamente, appena lasciate la fattoria.
Viva la sciopero! Viva la Vittoria dell'Organizzazione!

Per ordine del Comitato Generale dello Sciopero della Cloak,
Skirt and Reamaker's Union.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.
UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

Thus Mr. Saul Singer, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, characterized the demands of the strikers in his statement on the strike.

To this statement B. Schlesinger of the Union replied on the same afternoon. "We have had a full day's conference with Mr. Singer, president of the Manufacturers' Association:

May 14, 1919

Mr. Saul Singer, President, Claw, Skirt Makers, Operators, Finishers, Retapers, Fleece Tailors, Samplemakers, Buttonholers, Refinermen, Examiners, and Buttonshank 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 criminal excesses 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 place perfectly quiet and order. If the use of the elevators will be denied you, disregard this discourtesy and use the staircases. Upon leaving the shop proceed at once to the halls designated elsewhere in this issue.

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

Hurrah for the Strike! Hurrah for the Victory!

By order of the General Strike Committee of the Claw, Skirt, and Reefer Makers' Association

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

And in response to this call, the workers to a man quit the shops, and the most notable event of the Garment Industry of New York was at a standstill.

What do the strikers want? Why have they quit work? They want and they are firmly determined to obtain among other things, three principal reforms in the system of piece work abolished in the Claw industry and week work system inaugurated instead of that, that is, they no longer want to be paid by the piece as it was the custom until now, which made every gain of the Union mere illusion. They want to be paid as week workers.

This is the chief demand to obtain which the workers are ready to fight for. It is for the betterment of the unions, and which the Manufacturers consider the most revolutionizing of the changes in the operation of these factories. The busy season will be considerably lengthened, the workers instead of wasting their health in top speed work within a few weeks of the year will be able to maintain their health some time longer, a thing that is not being done in the Claws.

The second demand of the workers is a minimum scale of wages, which is the key to the Garment Industry, so that the operators the pressers, the finishers, the cutters, doers and checkers will not be less than the minimum agreed upon but which may be granted by the manufacturers.

(Continued on page 2)

promote a successful conclusion to coming conference by a desire to enter into a public discussion at this time of a question of fairness and that is a unique opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of your statement and we are at your request to reframe, rest content to place the entire controversy before the bar of the law and to have the advertising columns of the public press.

"Our Conference Committee is ready to meet with you at any time and will go to any extreme to be understood our Chief Clerk to act with yours and make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose."

We may thus see that neither the workers nor the Manufacturers have burned all the bridges behind them; that before the strike was a day old, it was the Manufacturers who first declared their willingness to resume negotiations with the representatives of the Unions.

The Union of course will readily comply with this request. The Manufacturers who have good will of it. What it wants is the introduction of week work, the 44 hours, a simple ample scale of wages for operators, finishers, pressers, cutters, pieceilanders, buttonshank, buttonholers, samplemakers, reefer makers, examiners, buttonshankers, etc.

If the Manufacturers agree to these demands, peace may be concluded as soon as, and the Claw and Garment workers will be placed on a solid foundation.
The Standpoint of the Right Wing

The arguments of the right wing, just as old as the "New Deal" itself, were presented before in the chapter on the New Deal. The right wing, or those on the right of the spectrum of political attitudes, argue that the economy was in a serious state of disarray, and a program of massive government intervention was needed to bring it back to health. They feel that the New Deal's policies were too radical and would lead to an over-expansion of government power.

The American Socialists, on the other hand, feel that the economy was not in such a dire state and that the New Deal's policies were not needed. They believe in a more gradual approach to solving economic problems and in limiting the role of government in the economy. They also feel that the New Deal's policies were too radical and would lead to an over-expansion of government power.

The debate between the right and left wings of the spectrum is not new, but it has been a constant feature of American politics since the early 20th century. The right wing argues that the economy is in a state of disarray and that the government must intervene to help it. The left wing argues that the economy is not in such a dire state and that the government should play a more limited role in the economy.

The right wing argues that the government must intervene to help the economy. They feel that the New Deal's policies were too radical and would lead to an over-expansion of government power.

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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.

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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 4916. It is a struggle to gain conditions which will make it possible to enjoy the benefits of your organized power.

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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.

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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)

MAY CELEBRATION OF LOCAL NO. 80

By H. HILFMAN

There was a time when the Ladies Tailors couldn't celebrate the first of May together with other workers; when the Ladies Tailors were not counted among organized workers.

But the Ladies Tailors and Alteration workers arose and rebuilt and strengthened their Union. They are no longer excluded from the family of organized labor. They no longer live outside the atmosphere of brotherhood and solidarity.

It was a very splendid and impressive manner the workers of local 80 celebrated the first of May—the holiday of internationalism and brotherhood of all nations.

The order of the Executive Board to quit work on that day was obeyed by every one of the workers. The mass meeting and concert which the Union had arranged for at Manhattan Lyceum, 60 E. 4th St., was unusually well attended.

Addresses by Elmer Rosenberg, Osip Volinsky, Pietro Allegro, and Henry Dange were welcomed by stormy applause.

The concert was equally successful and equally well received by the audience.

The Ladies' Tailors proved that with them solidarity of labor is more than a mere word. They responded most cheerfully to an appeal for aid for the Lawrence strikers and to collections netted $211.45.

Some time ago the Ladies' Tailors and Alteration workers, a membership meeting, assessed every member of the Union with $0.00 for a special strike fund to gain the 44 hour week and other improvements in the trade. They are here reminded that the tax must be paid not later than May 15th. Those who failed to pay up are urged to do so at once and avoid trouble.

All members are requested to attend a members' meeting on Monday, May 8th, at Mt. Morris Hall, 336 Fifth Ave.

Order of Business: The Cloakmaker strike, sample making, and the Alteration Tailors stores. Come and take part in this important meeting.

Polite

"Sorry I gave you the wrong number," said the polite telephone operator. "Don't mention it," said the man who had made up his mind not to lose his temper.

"I'm sure the number you gave me was much better than the one I asked for. Only it just happened I wasn't able to use it," said Washington Star.
Still more marvelous is the result of the balloting. Of the nearly 24 thousand votes only some 12 hundred were against a strike, while the overwhelming majority 20,104 were in favor of a vote. 

What a surprise it must have been to the cloak manufacturers to learn that the last minute had passed and that the workers would not be deluged with dollars, and all on account of the system of strike balloting. In the majority of strikes it is expected under these circumstances that the Cloakmakers would provide money enough to force the acceptance of a strike. It would be but common sense to expect that the work- ers would refuse to ballot, would refuse even to suggest of quitting work, and would carry on strike. But what was to be expected? 

What has happened is one of the rarest phenomena in the history of labor. These men and women who made such heaps of money have found that it is no longer advisable to risk a strike, whose object apparent- ly was to kill the men that laid it there. The workers have seen that a strike for a strike whose primary aim is to abolish the lucrative system of piece work is not worth the while. This leaves the work- system intact! 

And the interest, the alertness the workers displayed during the three days when they had an opportunity to vote for or against a strike is another proof of the fact that the Cloakmakers' Union has such a vote been cast. As a rule only a small percentage of the women work- ship takes part in the balloting even on the most important questions. But this time it was a large majority that was interested enough to go to the ballot box. Twenty thousand five hundred and fifty-seven members of the Cloakmakers' Union learned it necessary to take leave of their indifference and go to the ballot box to cast their votes. 

The present writer was at the offices of the Joint Board last Thursday when the vote took place. The spectacle was really a remarkable one. Hundreds, thousands, thousands of men stood in line, waiting their turn to cast the vote. The most important facts were the best proof that these people wanted to be downpour of rain to cast their vote. The workers were not afraid of a strike!" Because they considered it the most vital question of their existence. Every voter was visible and his vote be not counted, lest his voice be not recorded. One of the watchtowers left his post for an instant, and he was reprimand- ed in a tone of profoundest earnest- ment 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?

The Summer Resort of the Waistmakers' Union

The importance of this enter- prise to the Union is so great that it can not be overestimated. Only one who has never visited the Union House in the past and who has not seen the members of the Union as temporary guests, knows how much they are welcomed and how much they have been admired by visitors. If there is a true and genuine electric spirit as there now is in the Union House, we can only say that there is still more to be expected from such cardinal demands, will

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The Collapse of the Economic Machine

By JULIET STUART POTTS

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 fasted, others ate, drank and were merry, “for tomorrow we die.” The year 1900 was a slow, laborious day approached, and a universal hysterics spread. The year 1900 was a year attended by no less solemn portents, but this time the disappointment was 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 importance we can hardly understand. We go about our daily toil as usual. We hear from time to time 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 order is already far more than a hope.

The surprising thing about the present crisis is the strength of the revolutionary movement, but the weakness of capitalism. The chain has run down. The wheels will not go round. The capitalist world, a little of a sudden like the “wonderful one-boss shady,” the carriage of Oil, and the automobile which was so strongly built that no part could give out before any other part, has gone to pieces completely and thoroughly in every part at once. The workers have been too great and we now see lying about us the wreckage of international capitalism, the remnants of the delicate edifice of capitalistic world credit, capitalist world commerce. Power is passing into the hands of the workers all before they are ready to take it. The dream of universal co-operation can “be built the war-torn world. In the face of a propaganda of the great disaster the forces of competition and exploitation are powerless, and they are radically capitalism is dead.

Like the riddle before the great war the peoples of the earth obtained food, clothing, and other necessary devices, and in the operations of an economic system international in its scope, spreading all over the earth and the seven seas. The whole world was one vast, networked business, the trader, op- erated not with money but with credit. The actual cash in the hands of manufacturer or merchant was less than a fraction of the value of the business. The rest was credit. It was the invisible stuff, the non-physical substance, of international credit which was the heart of the capitalist system. It kept the blood moving to all parts of the body of the world, just as the heart stringly by the disease called heart failure. Suffering under the strain, the heart gave out, and the body lay cold and lifeless.

We read that there is so little food in Russia, that the inhabitants have to go about the streets clad in their bed clothes, and in Berlin and Paris, people are said to be on the move to the villages because of lack of work. We know that there are millions of workers in the building trades all over the world, hungry and hungry while there are not enough of them to do the work, and that the devastated districts need to be rebuilt immediately in order to prevent a million more from being added to the millions already on the brink of starvation in Central and Eastern Europe. The money—some in millions, some in billions, is being poured into America at the last harvest to keep up the price. We know that in a few days and millions of millions of dollar and millions of coal in every country of Europe and outside of Europe. The products are needed by the poor suffering people. Clothing and the other articles are needed by the poor suffering people. Clothing and the other articles are needed by the poor suffering people. Clothing and the other articles are needed by the poor suffering people. Clothing and the other articles are needed by the poor suffering people.

Universal want and universal unemployment are the strange bedfellows brought together by a law born in dollars. Industrial activity is kept alive by the profits of the few rather than the needs of the many. The masses are drained by starvation and idleness. The money flow has dried up, and we are facing a very real depression. But all signs indicate that the depression is not a momentary, but a longer and more serious one than any that have gone before. The world has never faced such a crisis in all the time of labor. All the countries of Europe are trembling on the edge of the abyss. There is no money and no credit with which to start their industries over again. The value of money is enormous. An enormous amount of paper money is used at six times the value of the country's gold. The world has been shaken by the death of the industrial giant, and it is now in even more palpable fear. In the face of this situation the reactionary government of England is plotting to control our affairs, to prevent the coming year which in the opinion of many must mean financial collapse. Armed forces marshaled by the greatest generals of the world are waiting in every part of the world to re- strain the rising revolution.

The workers in Germany, in Austria, in Poland, in Italy, in Russia, in Egypt, in China, in Japan, in the United States are preparing for revolution at home and abroad to wipe out the money system, to wipe out the war, and to destroy the mental and material oppression that is the source of all evil. The rising of the workers in the United States is now the greatest credit nation, the last stronghold of international capital. Marshalling together the remnants of European capital, financing them, strengthening them with their moral cheers, this country will probably be able to maintain the monopoly of the rising power of revolution. The banks and the governments of the countries of Europe and no one country, however rich and capitalistic in the world which is being reorganized rapidly according to principles of cooperation.

In the Labor World of Cleveland

By M. PERLESTEIN

Two weeks ago the new chief representative of the employers' interests in Cleveland made his first public appearance. As he himself admitted, the interests of the workers, and capitalists, are not the same. The interests of the workers, and capitalists, are not the same. The interests of the workers, and capitalists, are not the same.

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Cleveland Workers and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce

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Workers Discontent and Employers Contended

Occupationally, we amuse ourselves by looking over the pages of the weekly publication of this city, a "witty weekly of Cleveland's Daily News." We see that it is "written up to the intelligence of the public." We felt our hearts warm as we read a letter from Mr. E. J. Rogers, of the English, "Workers and Class Struggle." We read that Mr. Holland of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in the issue of April 14th, Mr. Rogers addressed the Labor Unions throughout the country to go out and agitation among the business men and professional workers, including medical attention, libraries, English classes, orchestras, bowling teams, and last but not least the paternalistic apparatus is being paid for by the workers. We in- clude the wages paid by the Joseph and Feis Co., is lower than in shops where Unions have a say in determining conditions.

Mr. Feis asks us to throw aside our only means of defense against industrial oppression and wages slavery and welcome instead the "wage earner" in the factory. He asks us to please and beg for better conditions and help the employer. He asks us to please and beg for better conditions and help the employer.

The employers are at work. They are at work. They are at work.

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The Gennan Social Democrat and the Peace Conditions. The leaders of the German Social Democrats have under consideration the possibility of a strike. Except the Peace Conditions laid down by the victorious governments. Their contention is that such a peace is worse than war because it allows Germany to keep up her commercial fleet, except a small war fleet, must build ships for the Allied Governments and is stripped of all its former power. Only a way to protect such peace is not to sign it. It will not be made. Even worse, that the Allied Governments may occupy Germany is in the spirit of the opening of the peace talks, an international labor law. Some people entertain grave doubts as to whether the International Labor Standard, for instance, forbids the employment of children under 14 years old. Threatening the writing of this international law may be put into effect in a country that is opposed to it.

About the International Labor Standard We know already that the International Labor Standard is not yet in force. Of course, it is not yet certain whether the peace treaty will be signed, if it will, the Gennan Social Democrat will sign it, but if she will, we will have an international labor law.

In our Local All our members of the different locals are active preparing for the strike. Cutters' Union, Local No. 42, had a special meeting where plans were presented to the manufacturers, and a strike was discussed and approved. The demands are: A 44-hour working week A 15-up cent increase in wages Harassment of the Union And union shops. Before our strike in 1918, the Cutters' Union Local No. 39 were not organized and the tailors were the ones to work out and present the demands. Things have changed. The Cutters' Union have a good organization; they are working on their own demands and are getting ready to put up a real good fight for them. Out of Our Local No. 39. Our girls are active. Since our last strike also the situation is quite different. It is not the same. They are striving to build a strong organization and are trying their utmost in establishing in our industry "equal pay for men and women" and it seems that the workers of other lands! We can find only one answer: The German are entitled to aid and sympathy in spite of Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske.

Industrial Unionism in Canada The working masses of Canada are too small to build all their organizations. They want to abolish the old system of industrial unionism and establish industrial unions which should unite the skilled as well as the unskilled. This is the reason why we find many of the women of the same industry in one industrial organization, labor movement, and are connected with the American Federation of Labor which, in my opinion, is vigorously opposed by Canadian labor. They cannot forget, that Samuel Gompers, the president of the Federation, had advised Canadian labor not to strike at a time when their American brethren were striking. The labor unions of Canada have come to the conclusion that they must prepare for them to rupture the old ties between Canadian and American labor movements. The Canadian unions are to decide individually whether the question of seceding from the American Federation of Labor and establishing an industrial union should be submitted to a convention which will take some time before a decision is reached.

"Now you could just hit it right by composing the words for the girls verses to 'Mary Had A Little Lamb', 'you might get independently rich," 'I know it," he groaned. "I'm getting jes' a little impatient, anal' it's not easy to keep faith and sympathy from New Orleans, Picayune.

A COURT DECISION WHICH IS A BLOW TO LABOR St. Paul, Minn. In upholding a judgment of $80,000 against the United Mine Workers of America, the federal court of appeals in this city has ruled that the union is liable for damages of over $80,000 to a number of individual members. The union insisted that the decision was an open-end threat to the United Mine Workers of America, and the"United Mine Workers of America, and the" United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America," have been notified by the 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NEW YORK CLOAK INDUSTRY AT A STANDSTILL

(Continued from Page 1) more than the average amount of work within the given time.

But what, apart from the strike, a cloak worker's work to consist of 44 hours instead of the official 49 as until now. The union is seeking to put an end to the so-called 'strike' for the present. The work is to be put in by 40 workers who are to be supplemented by a few additional hands who will be hired for the purpose of the strike which is to be called 'short-time.' The union has received many complaints about the employers' methods of operation, and the workers' committee is looking into the matter.

There is a slight decline in the demand for cloaks, but not enough to cause a shortage of work. The union has been able to maintain a moderate level of activity.

In the meantime, the police have been called in to Quigley's Cloak Shop to prevent any further violence from breaking out among the employees. The shop has been closed, and the workers have been ordered to return to their jobs.

For the present, the situation seems to be under control, but the union will continue to monitor the situation closely to ensure the workers' rights are respected.

Typographical Error

The doctor felt the patient's pulse and asked him if he wanted to go to London.
The page contains various advertisements and notices, including:

- An advertisement for a school offering classes on "Humanism as an American Philosophy of Life".

- An announcement for a Labor Temple event on Saturday, May 18th, at 8 P.M., with the speaker being Alexander Bain.

- An ad for Margaret Sampson's Magazine, "The Birth Control Review".

- An ad for a practical designer system book and a practical sketcher given free with every course.

- An ad for the LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING, led by Prof. L. Rosenfield.

- An ad for Eron's Preparatory School, offering day and evening courses in all Regents, College Entrance, and Commercial Subjects.

- An ad for Maimin Cutting Machines, stating that their machines are easy to handle and no fatigue at the end of the day's work.

- An ad for Unity House, a Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, located in Forest Park, Pike County, Pa., boasting an magnificent estate in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.

- An ad for Nasel Rest, claiming it means comfort, the cost is small, the comfort great.

- An ad for Dr. Barnett L. Becker, Optometrist and Optician, offering examinations by the best specialists.

- An ad for Cortina Academy, offering easy learning for English.

- An ad for H. Maimin Co., Inc., manufacturers of electric cloth cutters.

Additionally, there are various smaller notices and advertisements throughout the page.