7-19-1919

Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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*.
**VICTORY AT CLEVELAND!**

The Gains Are: An Increase in Wages for All Workers in the Trade; A Recognition of Shop-Chairmen; and Finally the Institution of A Machinery for the Elimination of Difficulties Arising Between Employers and Workers. The Workers Are Thoroughly Satisfied. The Same Can Be Said of President Schlesinger and Mr. Perlstein, Leader of the Cleveland Union. The Present Arrangement Holds Good for the Coming Five Months Up To and Including the 24th of December.

The deliberations of the Board of Referees (Justice Julian W. Mack, Chairman, Major Samuel J. Rosencrantz, and John R. Mack) took place at the United States District Court in the Post Office building at Cleveland and extended for 3 days, Monday and Tuesday. The court-room is naturally spacious, and throughout the entire course of the proceedings, crowds of cloak makers and manufacturers filled the room held spell-bound by the arguments presented for the Union by President Schlesinger and for the manufacturers by Mr. Morris Black.

The demands which the Union had set forth in the beginning were as follows:

1. - Week work for all.
2. - Minimum scale of wages for all classes of work, as a basis for future negotiations.
3. - The institution of a machinery whereby disagreements might be smoothed over.

(The 44 hour labor-week was granted by the manufacturers without conditions, the Union now after the outbreak of the strike in New York).

**THE DECISION**

Judge Mack read the decision which set forth that the referee were in full sympathy with the demands of the Union, but that the labor week had been drawn up last year by Secretary of War Baker between the International and the Cloak Manufacturers re-strained, unfortunately, the full power of the referee. Since the agreement reads that no new changes be made in the methods of labor in the case of the Cleveland plants for the duration of the war and the 6 succeeding months after its termination, the referee dare not deviate from the terms of the agreement system of piece-work to week-work.

The agreement with Secretary Baker however goes out of effect, the 34 of December, 1919, and consequently, the Union will appeal if the referee does not consent, the Union will appeal if the referee does not consent.

The agreement reads that all wages shall be the same in all factories.

The International has two locals in Bridgeport, Conn, 33 and 94, known as the Corset-Makers Union.

Judging the workers have been preparing to have a “talk” with their respective employers and Fannie M. Cohen, vice-president of the International L. O. W. Union, who is there now, in order to get the points that they made most completed drawing up their demands, including an increase of 30 to 35 per cent, 44 hour labor week, free thread, which until now they were forced to pay for, compensation for injuries when they are obliged to wait for work and the employment of union workers only. But before they could draft their demands in final form the firm of “The Warmest Corset Company” suddenly stepped into the way of the worker and locked them out last Monday.

The firm declares that the workers immediately declared a strike and entire Bridgeport is wrought up over it, because from present indications it appears that the lock-out may turn into a general strike. Secondly, Bridgeport has become aware of the conditions under which the corset-makers were employed.

When the news of the lock-out spread in Bridgeport the firm felt they had only way to wipe out the bad impression it created, by a thoroughly characterized explanation.

In the first place it wants to make public to understand that there is no lock-out. The story, the claims, is as follows: It had reached their ears that the workers were considering putting forth new demands and so they thought it best to send a man to the home that they could best be able to discuss and settle this question, and naturally after the refused, they could return to work.

As regards the demands that the workers were put forth to pay for the thread which the corsets are sewn, the firm declared that it was not an actual charge but a matter of bookkeeping. All this was done in order that the workers should have no opportunity to plunder a pool ofATTERN. Therefore this magnificent system.

As regards an increase in wages the workers can at any time approach the firm; that if is the present misunderstanding will not be in the way.

The firm considers that this is essentially a family thing, a matter which could have been understood between her and her devoted children, her workers. Such is the explanation of the firm.

But the workers know one thing — that there are nothing. Meetings are held, shop picketed, and until a settlement is made with the committee of the Union, the committee of her laborers — no working will stop close remained.

The leadership of the strike is well taken care of. Vice President S. Smith, Roseburg and Lapeorte are the leaders. Of the local leaders of the strike the following are very active: Ira M. Orcutt, Secretary, Connecticut Federation of Labor, Fannie G. Pepper, Secretary, Corset Workers' Union, Mrs. Chase, President, Corset Workers' Union, and Mr. Kirsch, President Local 34.

**AKRAUE THE CORSET MAKERS IN BRIDGEPORT**

The majority of the workers in the shops, Miss Cohen informs us, are American women. The remainder are Hungarian, Italian and a sprinkling of Jewish women. All the cutters are American.

Should the strike not be settled it is certainly, declares the secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Ira Orcutt, that the entire corset industry in Connecticut will be declared, an industry which employs no less than two thousand workers.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH BEFORE THE SENATE

In his8 speech before the Senate, President Wilson did not say more than in his shorter speeches, but the theme of the day was all and everything. It was a speech that he had prepared for several days ago in Carnegie Hall. Yet, there are a few important points in the speech that seem to be of great importance. The speech began with the statement that he had prepared for the occasion. Wilson himself has noted that the world is not entirely without odium, but he believes that there is a possibility of peace. However, he has not received Shantung, the treaty's validity would be recognized by China. Wilson did not convince his opponents by his speech, and, as a result, there are no adherents. But even they are not entirely satisfied. They urge the impression that President Wilson would give them all the arguments with which to refute the objections of the Senate. President Wilson has not done this. Perhaps he will do this later in his private conversations, but, as long as he declared he would be willing to do so in his speech, which many senators have given a public hearing, which they can discuss privately or public, and unable to discuss it to the public. Only two weeks remain, and the Senate will be strongly opposed to secret diplomacy.

A NATION-WIDE WAR ON THE "REDDIE TERROR." Many of the arguments that were presented in the Peace Treaty are terribly mutilated, yet they echo with the same authority that they had in the Senate. The arguments are based on the necessity of smoothing over conditions that have been for some time, a process that has been called secret treaties. The treaties are based on the necessity of securing the peace of the world, which would be only as good as the treaties that have been for some time, the principle of the League of Nations. Under these circumstances no better treaty could have been concluded. Tremendous difficulties had to be overcome.

The fourth point is that the entire treaty can hold no water without issue, and until such a treaty is accomplished, the world is quite properly realized. That is, that this treaty has been the principle of the League of Nations. The fifth and last point is, in its conclusion, was that the success of the treaty would be too late now to follow Washington's advice, not to become involved in European politics. However, just such a step was taken 21 years ago when America entered the Great War, and through this war obtained the rich islands on the other side of the world. This is the point at which we entered into agreements with the governments of the League of Nations. The Republicans in the Senate have not been convinced one whit that their speech, that their opposition to the Peace Treaty is a wrong.

The situation in Europe is serious. "Critical" would perhaps be the term used to describe the situation of Europe, had that word not been so often applied in situations which were not so serious. But the situation in Europe is indeed serious. It is of the utmost importance that peace should be concluded with Germany and the blockade called off. This would be a step toward the restoration of the peace to the League of Nations. We have already recorded in our weekly series a detailed account of the situation in Italy. There has been no change there at all. As a result, we wish to bring this point to the attention of the American people, and not to be involved in European politics.

A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE CAP-MAKERS.

All the demands which the cap manufacturers have made have been fulfilled. They have succeeded in obtaining work, consisting of about $300,000 worth of work, which will enable them to pay their expenses and make a profit. They have also been able to secure work for the next quarter, which is expected to last for six or seven weeks of the season, and include all holidays and many other gains.
Labor-Union Congressmen

By B. MEIMAN

In the next few articles, we have the privilege of introducing to our readers the Congressmen comprising the United States Congress, whom workers in general, and the labor movement specifically, should know. These are congressmen with union cards concealed in their breast pockets.

We shall not concern ourselves with the so-called "Labor group" in Congress, nor shall we describe every member who happens to be himself a friend of "brother work-
er." No, that shall not be our task; but we shall endeavor to tell you about Congressmen who are actually members of unions; who have had a hand in organizing the United States; who are not only familiar with the organization of the unions, but who have been affiliated with the union of their craft, while employed, Consider, then, the following

There is a section of the A.F. of L., a section of the C.I.O., that is there every day in American labor, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
tire farm work explanation, there is a section of the U.S. Congress that is there every day, that is there every day, that is there in the U.S. Congress, and has even worn his "overalls" and driven his en-
time and in these respects, their lives are not in the least different from any other member of the community.

Moreover, the fact that they are workers makes them better able to understand the needs of their fellow men and the interests of organized labor. Consequently these union members, who are so important to the health and progress of society, are not to be despised. On the contrary, they are a valuable asset to the community, and their influence should be respected and acknowledged.

The majority of them are nothing more than ordinary people, living quietly and contentedly, leading honest lives in their accepted roles. As officials of labor organizations, they are, however, much more responsible than the other members of society, as they have a higher duty to perform, and their actions have a greater impact on the lives of others.

In conclusion, the labor-union congressmen are a valuable asset to the community, and their influence should be respected and acknowledged. They deserve respect and admiration for their contributions to the cause of labor and their dedication to the well-being of the working class.
EDITORIALS

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF THE JOINT COUNCIL

Last Saturday we visited the meeting of the Joint Board of the Clock, Suit and Reel Makers' Unions, where we saw a most promising beginning of the attempt to form a stronger union of similar channels with considerable success. The expectations are that the joint work will end the work of the separate unions in the near future, in the shape of gaining desperately to be held in the hands of the leaders. Yet, should it happen that because of the reconstruction, certain officials will have to be dispensed with, there can be no doubt, but that it will not cause one strike to be followed by another, and the reconstruction will continue its quiet undisturbed way.

The Joint Board is now established as the machinery for holding fast to our energetic and capable officials, it becomes our duty to bring to the Union the two important questions for the resignation of some of our quite indubitable officials, who, by their neglect of the interests of the members, have been able to discover them, the causes are twofold.

1. That union members have not until now been aware of their obligations to the Union to be performed regularly and in a manner that will enable the Union to give official recognition and praise for work performed and respect from those whom he has served faithfully. After all is said and done, one cannot expect too much from man. Every one deserts a just recognition of his merits and neglects the work; forgetting, it is so small wonder, that such unrecognized work becomes unsung and forgotten, and the worker branches out into another field.

2. The second cause is that the union official was never too well paid for his work. But, lately his renumeration has become so insignificant that he can barely eke out a subsistence.

While on this subject of "reconstruction," we must, therefore, make mention of the obligations of the members to the union in order to keep the machinery in a good condition and that a decided change is expected. A progressive step Quantum is the only way to eliminate such a situation is to apply union membership and so that the members who are "paracite," "facer," etc. Such disfranchised union members are not included in the above list of the extent of the Union's work. They should feel the highest regard for their workers and leaders and not only make it a hidden heartfelt regard but a palpable one, that their leaders may perceive it.

Furthermore, the compensation received by the officials must make it possible for the members to understand that no possible alternative, for seeking better-paying positions will be offered. We say this not because we do not feel that these individuals can hold their own, but because we have the interests of the Union at heart and feel that a furtherance of such a step will do the members no harm.

It is understood that not much can be accomplished in the immediate future due to the significant duties that the various locals contribute; but as we have mentioned, the Joint Board to which the Union is joining, the time has arrived when a change in this respect has to be made. This change will not necessarily be materialized and this question will receive the attention of the Joint Board in the near future. No reports, it is their intention to advance the dues to 5 cents per capita on one and a half. Let us not overlook the work of these gentlemen. The credit where credit is due.

A WORD TO THE CLOAK MAKERS IN CLEVELAND

At the time of going to press, we have not yet ascertained the result of the strike that has been going on for several days in the Representative of the Union, the Employers' Association and the WVGEA. We hope that all misunderstandings have been smoothed over and the expected strike averted.

It is to be hoped that with Justice Mack adjudicating the matter, the result will be just and permanent. The new era will set in; that arbitration, such as we hope for will be the order of the day. We hope that the resolution given will be given to the demands of the workers.

The credit where credit is due.

The Cleveland cloak makers strike has always shown to have a clear conception and a sympathetic understanding of the necessity of the time, and the measures they have taken have the workers ever felt impatient with his unbribed judgment, judgment that such will not be the case in Cleveland.

In the previous experience of the Cleveland cloak makers with arbitration, it has undoubtedly, not only been just, but due to the workers because of this that they were so determined to strike. But, in our opinion, the Cleveland cloak makers need feel no dissatisfaction that a strike has been averted, if such is the case.

Consider well that a strike and especially in the cloak industry of Cleveland, is attended by manners of risk. The manifold circumstances in Cleveland have not been felt in the same way as in other cities, and consequently, a strike should be averted and the workers gain, because it is a matter of the right of the workers of the Union, the right to collective bargaining, and an increase in wages, something has been accomplished. We grant that the workers demand nothing short of a strike. We feel certain that Perstein, manager of the Cleveland Union, was the very man who, when he wrote in the last issue of the Justice: "Everybody is so busy that the workers may not understand what is expected of them, should matters take such a turn that they will be set aright with the workers. We feel that everybody will be disappointed. But we can not help feeling that should everybody listen to the workers, they will be no need for the workers feeling piqued."

The Cleveland Union will have to control themselves, at least once. They will undoubtedly realize that they will talk about a strike in Cincinnati and vary from that in New York and that what would be expedient in New York would be disastrous in opposition in Cleveland. Naturally, should there have been no strike, should the employers have remained as stolidly obstinate as they did a few weeks ago, the strike would have been inevitable and the result inevitable — victory.
New Conceptions of Justice

Authentic Information on Industrial Affairs in Great Britain

BY MARGARET BONFIELD

Representative of the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Chisholm and Fellow Workmen.

I feel it's a very great honor to be here this morning as a fraternal delegate at the opening of the Convention from the British Trades Union Congress that should for the first time in the world, give us an opportunity to represent them. It is symbolic too, I think, of the fact that in our country workmen have risen to the point of asking for rights; they have got far beyond a mere recognition of responsibility in the work-shop, in the administrative work-shop of the community and the country. They have realized the tremendous influence that they will bear upon industrial progress.

It has been hoped by certain sections of the employing class, that women workers would be more amenable to the pressure of economic conditions, and that women would be able to accept the work and admit that they were cheap. On the contrary, experience has shown in the last few years that women are organized they are able to fight for conditions of employment, to insist upon high standards of conditions, and they are not prepared to be used as tools and destroy the standards which we have been striving to build up for the last hundred years.

The strike of the women workers in your Congress, that amazing publica-on which has just appeared, I feel very privileged to read before you, the delegates of the 3,000,000 women that united in 1864 your convention laid it down that you were going to deal only with the women and men for equal work performed. In that you are entirely right and I think the British Trades Union Congress. It is very vital indeed, that these two great bodies, the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress, should understand each other and should have the closest possible working agreement. We are more and more impressed with the fact that no country alone can work out its economic and industrial salvation, and those two great English-speaking countries will have a very important and a very responsible part to play in building up the new world.

It would be absurd for me to attempt to cover in the time at my disposal, to tell you what we believe in the lost nation that is developing for Great Britain. We have been for four and a half years in the shadow of death. We have been more or less in contact all the time with the death of our souls by the tragic sorrow of many of our time. The sense of some-thing new and different, the sense that we have come to the end of a civilization. We feel that we are facing the task of shaping a new world and that it will de-pend, to a great extent, upon the labor movement and the freed vision of the labor forces of our country whether that new world will be more desirable, or more wretched than the old one. We are confident in that passage through the period of sufferings and sacrifice that we have secured a wider vision; we have, we, hope, prepared to make new, and if we succeed, we, I believe, will make a fiercer recoil from the competitive old world we knew before the war.

There is grown up in our midst such a hatred of war, such a hate that has grown upon war, that we are confident that a war of this character will carry us on in the reconstruc-tion of a world of peace. We are determined that we will not have no place whatever. Out of this dark night we are looking to find our way at the present. Many peoplecxx and I myself, I have been looking at the situation in our own country about where we are. December will see our placards, about ten thousands of them informed us that Mr. Lloyd George won the war. Numbers of the other people are clasping hands, that they have won the war. As far as the Brit-ish government is concerned, we are at this moment very nervous, very anxious to know when we will win the peace, and we are looking for-ward to know what is going to happen tomorrow, and the day after that. It is the present moment at the pre-sent time is to know what the labor forces can use their powers that are just as easily destroyed peace. That feeling has had the same effect upon the labor forces, the same effect upon the structure of our movement.

During the war, when we were working under great disad-vantages, when we were subjected for the first time in our history, to the Defence of the Realm Acts, Military Service Acts, Munitions Acts, and all these other repressions put upon the liberties of the people, we found this had an in-creasing effect upon the strength of the rank and file. The trade union movement was second to none and fighting hard in the war. But when the Govern-ment prosecuted the war with all the vigor it could represent. I wish to make that perfectly clear. I belong to the Left. I am not in sympathy with the war of the present government in Great Britain; but I want to make it clear here, as their delib-erations go on at this time in this house, that war was there any hesitation or doubt on the part of the leaders of our movement to give the support of the Government and their desire to prosecute the war to victory.

Having said that, I want to say at the same time that during the whole period of the war we never lost the sense of the importance of holding to those things that stood for liberty and for the old, social tendency to be otherwise built up, and always when it was possible to give something of utility was being taken advantage of, was being exploited by those who know nothing about pro-fiteering than they know when they are winning the war and we are winning the war.

When under the repression, as I say, of these Acts, the national government, by force or less pressure, put us out of action, when our funds were threatened with confiscation, then it was that the shop stewards and the rank and file in the work-shops stepped into the breach and took up the portions of the people. The resourcefulness and the daring of people who were often in a fearful state, there is no saying what may be done for the civil liberties is a thing that will go down in our records. They are grateful for the partial con-scription, they built up the trade unions in the workshops and fac-tories, and they affected the community and solidarity of labor through all these years of the war and the effort and reason and argument were treat-ed by the Government with very little respect. And the direct fight led by the shop stewards went on and their demands for the workers.

Let us take the classic case of a shop steward who was employed by a large armament firm in the north of England. They threatened with the shutting down of their own trade union, so I know per-sonally about the negotiations. They were made an offer they could not refuse, they were being made a penny more for ten hours and the scandalous wage of one penny-three farthings per day. They were being forced to work three twelve-hour shifts—night and day shifts—and they were haunts in the world and dropped it in the work. A demand was made on the labor force to work on for one side, and they waited for two months for any sort of recogni-tion from the government de-partment concerned.

Then one day at 9 o'clock in the morning the whole of those 3,000 on the Tyneside stopped work simultaneously. They took out of their pockets starting socks for soldiers. The management was in a matter of fact, that is the matter with you?" The women said, "You go to the boss; you can come back with us." They went to the boss, of course the boss knew exactly what was going on. He telephoned to the Minister of Munitions, they, in turn, telephoned to us, and I said that I was in a position to understand what was going on. The claim was put through for two weeks, twelve hours and the girls' wages were raised through a penny-three farthings to five pence, with overtime and night work, arranged as a result of the two-hour strike.

(To be continued Next Week.)
A young man sat in front of the dock. His face was pale, though his features were not known to be beautiful. He was a wretched-looking man, and there was no trace of nervousness. It was he whom the tiger watched, its eyes blazing with hatred.

Who was he?

One of the working class. One of the common working class. One who helped them to feel the bitterness of the servitude and to raise ideas only vaguely sensed.

And why was he there, gazing at the tiger in the cage?

Brother he had offended against the Law.

The Fool is Law-abiding, but also he knows the Law, but only that he may remain at liberty to undermine the Law's foundations and ultimately bring it crashing to the ground, and laugh above its ruin.

The does not mean that Foolishness and Anarchy are identical. It does not mean that when the Law is broken it makes what he pleases, without regard to the welfare of his neighbor. It means that the Law is true and defended, and nor principle laid down to govern the relations of the

We are taught by All Fool's College to differentiate between the Law of Capitalism and the Will of the People. The one ex-presses the commands of tyranny, the other the dictates the coun-

d of freedom.

I remember asking my Master to explain to me before his class. He smiled at the note of min-
ged surprise and alarm in my voice.

"There will be no Law," he said.

"For Law has its roots in fear. The fear of the crowd will be an understanding, a blossoming in the soil of love.

I didn't realize what his words meant at the time, as the crowd doesn't grasp the meaning of the need that the gardener sows till one day the crop thrust through the earth and makes the purpose clear.

It happened in my case just like that. I needn't, however, relate the incident that revealed to me this much that he had written in his Master's cryptic statement. En-
ough to state that I now rejoice in the contemplation of a social order in which the Law will fig-
ure only as a summated mon-
ed intelligence.

Last week I was in a criminal court. It gave me the sensation of being for the first time in my life, in a boat. Outside, the world was a jumble of beauty and terror, fantastically mixed. The dock only seemed to ush- cradled like a tiger about to spring upon its prey.

Why, my young man?

Not me. Not any of the people round about me. Not any of the persons in the room, standing here in the dock, cup up there in the gallery.
Labor Government Really Does Things

Do you know that in one of the countries, Queensland, of the British Empire, the Labor Government has been in office since 1910? Do you know what that Government has done? It has-

- Reduced prices, which rose 100 per cent under Liberal Government in 1914-15, almost to 40 per cent.
- Nationalized the sugar industry and reduced sugar prices 50 per cent.
- Nationalized the mines, reduced rents of mine shops and reduced meat prices by over 30 per cent.
- Nationalized the railways, broke the ring of fish dealers, and reduced the prices by 60 per cent.
- Nationalized the tobacco industry, reduced prices, and worked the industry at a profit to the public.
- Set up a state legal department, affording legal advice to the public.
- Developed state banking, and thus provided cheap credit for the homes to be built and at low rents.
- Opened up state coal mines, developed state works, oil wells, etc., reduced prices, and made a profit for the public.
- Socialized the hospitals, and driven out the curse of charity organizations.
- Established widows' pensions for all widows and orphans, and set out the endowment of mothers.
- Exchanged public works by benefit to the public and greatly reducing the cost.
- Established state schools and furnished them with the best state farm education at a mark.
- Made general provision for disabled soldiers.
- Secured the ownership and use of much land which had been allowed to pass into the hands of deserters and speculators, and worked the land for the benefit of the people.
- Profoundly increased the pay of all state employees, thereby causing a general rise in wages.
- Been abused and reviled by all the capitalist parties and interests.
- Been triumphantly returned to power at a second general election by a more than two-to-one majority.

One Way To Unmuzzle The Press

This country is sorely in need of such a strike as occurred at Buenos Aires the latter part of last year. There the people were organizing a union, and one of the newspapers discharged an employee of the business office who was active in the organization work. Immediately the members of the editorial staff, supported by the Graphitc Federation, including printers and pressmen, struck. How long the strike lasted or how it ended we are not informed.

This strike was such an organization of journalists would be of immense benefit to this country. As it is now, the press is solidly with the employing interests. In every controversy labor is maligned and misrepresented. Reporters and editorial writers must color the news and utter opinions to suit the employing corporation. Reporters and editors organized and having had a strike of their own, it would be a different story. Their interests would be with the strikers, and, having an organization to protect them in their jobs, they could and would tell the truth.

The truth about strikes is something the public has seldom heard. The highly colored news accounts always show the strikers as selfish, uncivilized, and unchristian. Public sentiment is turned against them, and public sentiment in this country, as in any community, is the greatest form of the settlement of any such controversy.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the newspapers, as the voice of this country, will forebear to follow the example set by their brethren of South America. One such strike would do much toward bringing them to the light.

Life and Labor.

Essays on Unionism

Sheridan, Wyo. - To develop a knowledge of trade unionism, among high school and eighth grade trade students the Sheridan county trade agents' council promoted an essay contest. The first prize in this contest was won by a girl. The eighth grade trade agent declared that one of the principles of organized labor is discipline. "When that line is crossed," he said, "it is not difficult to accomplish many other aims." Poor wages make people dissatisfied and dissatisfied people can be led to do nearly anything," was the philosophic comment of this school girl, who would make a good adviser to certain employers and editors.

Pass Anti-Sedition Bill

Harriburg, Pa. - It is stated that organized labor will go to the courts with an anti-sedition bill that they sponsored to the state legislature and signed by the governor. The house defeated the measure and sent it back with its vote and then pushed it after a debate that was marked by much confusion. One of the main points of the bill that was unconstitutional because it infringed on the press, but he was overruled.

In discussing this legislation, the Pennsylvania Labor Herald, Allen said:

"At times the order in the house was a disturbance of the peace of Pennsylvania. Members could be seen throwing paper balls at each other like a lot of school boys. "We say without reservation that any of the members of the Dental College of Schools, who issue permits under the new child labor law, that no child under 14 years of age can secure a permit to work in a factory, mill or work shop. Permits may be issued to children between 14 and 16 years if the child is in need of employment. Children under 16 years of age over to work during school vacation, but for not more than a week during the day the public schools open for regular session. No child under 16 years is to work in mines, but the attorney general of the state has ruled that children between 14 and 15 years may work outside the mines, around the tipple and in the offices.

Jailed For Picketing

Detroit, Mich. - Eight striking male employees of the Michigan Malting Company have been jailed for five days each for violating an injunction not to picket that plant. When asked if they would promise not to picket if sentence was suspended, the court was answered "No."

Judge Marchese, who issued the injunction, refused to handle the case. The workers say he got "cold feet" when he realized the strikers would insist on their rights.

Soldiers Replace Women

Washington. - Steady reduction in the number of women employed by railroads is taking place as the result of demobilization of the return of men to their old jobs.

First class mail report of 101,756 women employees October 1, 1918, the number increased April 1 to 65,265.

The first women to be let go were those engaged in heavy work in roundhouses and shops. In the clerical occupations, such as ticket selling, where 27 per cent of the women; women were not as great as in roundhouse work. Reduction has taken place, 68,129 still being employed.

Statistics compiled by the railroad administration show that 5,000 women were employed in shops and 1,600 in roundhouses in 1915, working as bookkeepers, blacksmiths and machinists. There were 377 women employed as station agents, 50 as switch tenders, 913 pushing trucks and 518 assigned as watch women.

To Force 5-Day-A-Week Issue

Nova Scotia miners will work but five days a week, whether the company agrees to the scheme or not, according to an agreement reached at Glace Bay by Silby Barrett, an international board member of the United Mine Workers of America.

Limits Child Labor

Charleston, W. Va. - The West Virginia department of labor has notified county superintendents of

Schools, who issue permits under the new child labor law, that no child under 14 years of age can secure a permit to work in a factory, mill or work shop. Permits may be issued to children between 14 and 16 years if the child is in need of employment. Children under 16 years of age over to work during school vacation, but for not more than a week during the day the public schools open for regular session. No child under 16 years is to work in mines, but the attorney general of the state has ruled that children between 14 and 15 years may work outside the mines, around the tipple and in the offices.

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Waugh Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzer, 105 Madison Ave.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 30th St.
M. Alman, 105 Madison Ave.
Mark Kanner & Milsum, 130 Madison Ave.
M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
M. Colen, 105 Madison Ave.

The Union CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Local 26, I. L. G. W. U.

White Lily Tea
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHAI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

Learn Designing


The most perfect and easily understood book ever written by "Prof. S. Schorr."

S. SCHR Or's
DESIGNING ACADEMY
1328 Second Avenue
New York City
Near 85th Street
New York City

ORIEL

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
480, 481, 482 NEW YORK

50 Broad St.

Set-29th St.
The Manager of the Dress and Waist Branch of Cutters' Union, Local 10, announces that on and after July 21st, 1919, new working cards will be issued and that the cards issued up to the present time will be cancelled.

The procedure in Local 10 is that new working cards are to be issued every season. Hence any cutter found working after July 21st with the yellow card, now in effect, is liable to be called before the Executive Board and charged with failure to obtain a working card.

It is important that every dress and waist cutter secure a new card so that proper tab may be kept on the trade and the obtaining conditions. Business agents are now controlling the trade. They have been instructed to apprehend any cutter who will not have in his possession the new card after July 21st.

**WAIST-MAKERS OF BEERMAN & FRANK**

All the workers that were formerly working for BEERMAN and FRANK WAIST SHOP, 36 East 13th Street, New York City, are requested to attend a Special Meeting of their shop, to be held on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21st.

right after work in the office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street, City.

A very important report will be given. Let no one fail to attend this meeting.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD, Ladies Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25**

**RAINCOAT CUTTERS LOCAL 10, ATTENTION**

ALL RAINCOAT MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT ON AND AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1919, THE MINIMUM SCALE OF WAGES FOR CUTTERS WILL BE $5 PER WEEK AND A WEEK'S WORK WILL CONSIST OF 48 HOURS, TO BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

2 HOURS PER DAY (FROM 8 A.M. TO 12 NOON AND FROM 1 P.M. TO 5 P.M.) FOR THE FIRST 5 DAYS OF THE WEEK, AND FROM 6 A.M. TO 12 NOON ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.

RAINCOAT CUTTERS FAILING TO SECURE THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE INSTRUCTED IMMEDIATELY TO NOTIFY THE UNION AT THE OFFICE, WHERE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS DIVISION, WHO WILL EXAMINE THE WORK AND ADJUSTING WORKING HOURS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE, REMAINS 48 HOURS AND $39 PER WEEK.

MAX GORENSTEIN, Manager.

**LEARN HOW TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS**

By the most easilylearned System for Women's, Men's, Junior's, Children's and Infant's Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Drawers and Underwear.

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER SYSTEM BOOK.

A PRACTICAL SKETCHER gives FREE with every course.

Strictly Individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Dressmaker Building

F. ROSENFIELD, Director.

222 E. 14th St., New York. Dept. 2nd & 3rd Ave.

**SUMMIT HOUSE**

EAST WINDHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

"The Gem of the Catskills": 2,500 feet elevation; scenery famed by cool breezes; 5 States visible to the eye; modern improvements; bathing, boating, fishing on "Silver Lake"; rates very reasonable; please upon request; Why not spend your vacation with us?

A. M. COOPER, Prop.