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Comments
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GREAT VICTORY FOR LADIES' TAILORS OF CHICAGO

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This is what took place in Chicago yesterday at the manufacturers' business agent of local 104.

On August 11 the union sent out a call to the manufacturers, stating that the new scale of wages for coat-makers must be 44 hours a week and that all other workers must get an increase of 50 per cent over their present wages. The manufacturers were given until August 25 to accept or reject the demand.

The manufacturers were prompt. Vey prompt. On August 25 they replied. And they accepted the demands of the union as stated in the communication of August 11.

The strike was called off, which had been at odds with the Union since last February also agreed to a settlement on the new terms.

The International and the Justice extend their heartfelt congratulations to local 104, its leaders as well as the rank and file.

TWO VICTORIES UNITE

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The Ladies Tailors Union is proud to report that not only did they win their strike, but also that they are united with local 104.
Boston is in the throes of a police strike, and the employ- ers are stricken with fear. Not so much by the strike as by the knowledge that the 90,000 cops walked out to enforce a demand for higher wages, rates for public transit. Boston and New York have been described as the most prosperous cities, but at the same time advocates the increases of their low wages and the high cost of everything. But the Boston bluescapes are not on strike for higher wages. They are not out for a principle. They and formed a union, unified themselves with the American Federation of Labor and are now on strike for the recognition of their union. And the employers are agast at what is happening to our free city. The very stronghold of employers' democracy is tottering and threatens to fall. With the practices of splitting strikers' heads with policemen's clubs, the police are playing a bloody game, how are we coming off? Does it mean that if a strike will break the police force, the strikers will insist that the police do their bidding (and the bidding of the employers)? The question of the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat is more fundamental than anything else. The very madness of London and Liverpool has reached our shores, too. The Boston police must be taught a lesson, or the plight of the strikers will give to the other cities and will shake the very foundations of our society.

Nothing must be left undone. It's not only the eternal struggle to save the Bostonese with machine guns. A dozen or so, all the police force, may have a sobering effect upon the revolutionary police in beacon with machine guns.

But this is not enough. Boston is infected with a dangerous malady. A battle in the streets is necessary to save Boston and the country. And regiment after regiment has been sent by the historical city of rebellion, and a reign of terror is gradually levelling its sinister claws. The country must be saved. An alliance of Labor, of the Workers of Trust and Big Business must not be permitted for the watchdogs may blow the whistle.

President Wilson found the country too stiffing. He could no longer stand the political atmosphere. He found himself left for the country to breathe the ozone of the people.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago our forefathers had persuaded the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. They made a mistake. The Senate has now the power to quash the treaties. The Senate is the depository of the ratification of the still-operating Espionage Act, words for which many men have risked their lives and ten years imprisonment.

The Hero of the Day is not President Wilson touring the country on behalf of the Treaty of the League of Nations; nor is it the Senate doing all it can to embarrass the President. The real hero is the Brer Rabbit who fights against the high cost of living. Despite vigorous efforts of the war, and the food shops; nor is it the great labor struggle throughout the country. All the time the Brer Rabbit is giving a real way to the real hero, to the one who delivered the world from war "by his wits and words but, with the sword. You understand that we speak of no other than General Pershing, the liberator of the Page 19, who is now filled with Pershing.

Our Mayor Hylan, whose name is mentioned in question, was particularly zealous in arranging the Pershing Page 19. He declared a national holiday, and fifty thousand children dreamed the great war. But like all the war页, the Pershing Page is filled with Pershing.

Three Socialists conventions were held in Chicago the week. The Pro-Socialist Party properly called the "left wing" and the Communist Party. The Socialist Party, all had their convention at the same place, five days apart.

No attempt was made by the leaders of the Socialist Party and the left wing to bring about a reconciliation between the "left wing" and the Communist Party Labor to effect a fusion between the two parties. Consequently, the two new parties have failed, so that each party is continued with its own convention.

The Socialist Party convention was never brought to order by the chairman of the day. So far as the present is concerned, the body of the convention is the same as the body of the convention of 1913. The much advertised quick has failed to cure the chronic ill. The Socialist Party is condemned to live in the same atmosphere of distrust and suspicion that has marked the existence of the party and the League of Nations. In the latter case the two new parties have failed, so that the one party is continued with its own convention.

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Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Grand Price Committee, is disappointed at the rise in the prices of meats and the stabilization of the prices of grocery staples in staying where they are. The price committee of Thursday this week, in proving its inefficacy, bore this same day with the price committee. What is needed is a new quick that will take its place.

If we are to assume that the government holds back the new quick, this campaign against the hogs, the milk, and the bread, theCollective will not be of any use. But if we assume that the people in the cities and the countryside is the only way to prevent the price price of the food will continue as high as before the campaign was started. This is not the case for it is now raining.

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CO-OPERATION AND THE FUTURE

By JULIET S. POYNZ

is there any force powerful enough to galvanize into life the economic system that has existed during the last 100 years? This is the all-important question which faces the peoples of the world. The economic machinery of industrialism, the old bonds of commerce and trade have been shattered remnant and breathe new life into the laboring manly, and the answer has come from out of the very cauldron of war. The tremendous changes of the last two years have awakened the co-operative forces of society which has been lying dormant in many cases seen while industrial autocracy went its way. Now the path is clear. Restriction itself has felt all obstruction. Co-operation will be the force that will heal the world.

Co-operation in its broadest sense includes all the movements for the benefit of the people, united in its theory and practice. The same people to meet their present needs. It includes all that benefit of labor, co-operation in running the affairs of the nation. The control of governments, the production and distribution of the products of labor of workers in factory and mine. In all these fields co-operation is making headway. But more strictly we speak here of co-operation for the distribution of the results of labor. Far from having been stifled by the war the co-operative movements have been seen in its business and its membership doubled. When the ordinary machinery of economic life was in a state of war in all European countries, it was the co-operative movement which stood the closest to the people, and assisted in the distribution of food and other necessities. New members flocked into the co-operative societies as the old had been cut off. Many of their old habits of indifference and inertia were broken, and that rush of life which brought existence itself, lay in organized self-help. It was the co-operative movement which was on the front of the battle against profiteering and the high cost of living. In spite of all efforts of its enemies, it was the co-operative movement which had gained such enormous power, and it is only for the first time in its history of three-quarters of a century that it has begun to make a challenge to the national and international capitalist system. The system of production and distribution for use is making such headway against the old profit system that it is no longer the dreamers only who can see within a century the Co-operative Society.

Beginning patiently in every country with small retail stores, the movement has acquired great strength and is working to its very heart the rich veins of many directly from the factories, thus eliminating both the middlemen and the middlemen. From there it is clearly the next step to taking over the factories and machinery and applying the needs of the co-operative societies. Wherever the farm machinery is being bought or milk or other agricultural products connections were made between the co-operative societies and those of the producing farmers. Thus all the farmers are being gradually organized. In all the operations of industry and commerce, money and especially credit is needed. Every small business man must be able to secure advances from his co-operative league, and promising profit, and great undertakings, the buying of factories, railways, building of shops and stores, require millions in credit. The last element in the economic organization is the establishment of co-operative banks, which could enormously increase the credit power of the co-operative groups by helping them to co-operate financially with other similar groups.

Thus the conquest was complete.

The Gay Strike, as the New York Times facetiously referred to the Actor's strike, failed, in a rather gay manner, for the strikers. The Equity Association has been recognized by the board of trade and the public. The working conditions (or the playing conditions, if you please) have been improved and will no longer be dictated by the producing managers.

The public is glad, of course, that the theatres are open again, but this feeling is nothing compared to the elation of the lucky managers having to bow to a union. It is too bad that the public can't put them in cheerful spirits again. The electrical managers have their portion of the money. The actors rose greatly in the estimation of the public. A few co-operative actor's theatres would furnish an opportunity for progressive New Yorkers to restore peace and justice in the theatre world.

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NO HARM IN TALKING THINGS OVER

President Wilson's plan to call a conference of labor and business and of industrial and agricultural labor and employers to discuss mutual relations is noted of a Knel to be hailed with enthusiasm or rejected with scorn.

There is no original thing in the President's plan. It is not the first time that public men could not agree on or about many things. But behind all such concatenations are the interests of capital and labor. And the American employers and workers and employers are part

The whole thing is rather a result of misunderstanding. If the two sides will meet in good faith and try to work out a better understanding all strife will disappear and there will be eternal peace between the two partners—capital and labor.

President Wilson is one of those who believe that the struggle between capital and labor is a result of an unfortunate misunderstanding that the interests of capital and labor are not so antagonistic as to permit of such misunderstanding. The only thing that has to be done is to clear up and come to a better understanding.

It is superfluous to say that all of this discussion and the attention to the labor question are not in accord with such a plan. There are many who think that there is not the least misunderstanding between capital and labor and that labor is not really a matter of a misunderstanding and that harmony and peace are possible.

We think that there is not the least misunderstanding between capital and labor, but we do not believe that the adulters will not do slow to discover the real gain of the steel workers at the coming strike and the sooner they discover it the better.

One can take the steel situation by the handle if the situation. The steel workers are about to go out on strike. President Wilson in his message urged peace between the workers. The President in one of his messages urged peace between the workers. Wilson in his message urged peace between the employers and the workers.

If the A.F. of L. worked to be anxious to comply with the President's request. Yet there are many who think that the workers will not do slow to discover the real gain of the steel workers at the coming strike and the sooner they discover it the better.

One can imagine the steel workers did not feel very comfortable because of the threat of unemployment. But he had to do it, for it is the truth; for on several occasions the workers have acted over the heads of the leaders.

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The American Federation of Labor
ITS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY AND ITS POLICIES AS REFLECTED AT ITS LAST CONVENTION.

By S. YANOFSKY

V.

ONE may consider the A. F. of L. as a labor organization on God's earth, but if one is to be a fair and just critic of such an organization, one must have the spirit of tolerance of this highly reactionary labor body is of a kind which, if united, would meet with in our radical and progressive circles.

In the nineteen years ago, when I attended the second International Labor Congress in Brussels. A few anarchist dele-

gations also came to the congress, the leaders of the delegations were excluded and not given a chance to say as much as a word on their behalf, on the floor, and so they did not believe in parliamentary methods of struggle.

II.

It is a great, and in my opinion, I can recall and recount from my own experience at radical meetings with persons who were not members of the A. F. of L. mine. Only recently I was not permitted to speak at a banquet because I was an anarchist, though a personal friend of mine "tipped off" the committee to this mistake. And in spite of a committee of speakers, knowing that I would surely come out against some of his policies, the A. F. of L. was there another instance of lack of toler-

ance in our circles.

III.

As a matter of fact, which had been called on behalf of a certain pub-

li matter, the chairman, a well- known Socialist and against per- sonal friends of mine, refused to recognize me on the floor, and so I avoided scandal, which would only have harmed the case we were all in and had to forego participation in it.

I know that many of the read-

ers have been interested in the ele-

ments of a similar nature at vari-

ous meetings, conventions and other gatherings, and I shall agree with me in that the spirit of fairness to one's opponent we are all in need of.

When compared with our roots in our radical circles the conserva-

tive circles are really a model of fairness and tol-

erance.

It was indeed pleasantly sur-

prised on several occasions at the convention, when the delegates were displaced or annoyed by certain speeches and shouted "question!"; but the President: of the convention is that the speaker be given a chance to state his views, even though these views were not after the taste of the dele-

gates and even less so of the President himself.

In the next article I will bring quotation from speeches at the conventions, which are not the same; ten- ten of the wards of the dele-

gates and which will show that from our radical circles there even ignored at the conven-

ion, no matter how unpalatable the

among the five hundred dele-

gates at the convention there was one named James J. Duncan. To dis-

tinguish him from the many more, all five hundred delegates at the preceding con-

vention had nick-named him "Resolution Duncan." Many of the delegates who were to consider and pass upon were induced for their birth to the convention. Most of his resolutions were quite "out of the norm," in the middle of the spirit and policies of the Federation. But they were really of a very radical na-

ture. This Duncan quite "got on the war-path" of all the delegates, they were left to hear him speak. Yet it was Samuel Gompers who always gave him an op-

portunity to defend his stand-

point.

Only once when this Duncan made a personal attack on the organ-

izers of the A. F. of L., maintain-

ing that in his part, in Seat-

tle, he saw A. F. of L. organizers who could not be made to live because of intoxication, dirt, gamblers interrupt him and chal-

ging him to make them drunken organizers. But this Dun-

kan could not or would not do. This "courtesy" and fairness to opportu-

cenists was extended not only to the delegations but also to out-
bounds. A company of car-

riers, Sailors and Mariners' Pro-

tective Association came to the convention, consisting of three young men. Now, it was no secret to any of the dele-

gates that the representa-

tion of the companies of the com-

missioners was not only listened to with the proper respect, but, contrary to all expectations, we were most great as an ovation as that accorded Secretary of Labor Wil-

son.

In the course of the debates on the Monsey case a few dele-

gates at the convention said that the League. A demand was then made to give a representative of the League a chance to answer the charges. He got his chance, but in his heated remarks he did not, because of its attitude to the Monsey case, he forgot to answer the charge that was drawn against the League. Yet the con-

vention listened to him to the very end, and he was not interrupted once.

As I witnessed these manifesta-

tions of fairness on the part of the delegates of the conservative A. F. of L. I could not help wishing that in our radical circles there is at least the same degree of tolerance as prevailed five years ago in the A. F. of L.

Of course, this fairness to op-

posing views of the dele-

gates may be attributed to their lack of principles and convictions, but that is the same in the sessions whether it is a con-

servative or a radical who helps them to an article that he 

friend praising the A. F. of L. or an opponent thundering against the Federation. John Reed characterized it (in-

videntally this American Bol-

sheviki, I mean the editor of the "Liberator" writing about this "dead convention." Then again, how could it be otherwise, the A. F. of L. are so secure in

the saddle that they are not dis- 

turbed by criticism however ad-

verse it may be, and they are bro

ther about the opinions of the outside world especially the radi-

cal world.

Perhaps this is true of some dele-

gates who really should not have been chosen as labor repre-

sentatives. The Progress of the American Federation of Labor is a name by which the members of the Federation are really said to be made up of people who are really likeable. But these are the exceptions. Most of the delegates impressed me as earnest men who sincerely believe that the A. F. of L. is the only labor organization in the world that has accomplish-

ed so much in the past, and other organizations can equal it. With most of them it is an idea, and I cannot say whether it is unreal or drunken. But these are exceptions.

I also noticed that the members of the convention suggested that the first of May be celebrated by American workers instead of Labor Day. I kept an eye at the press table, I could see from the face of the dele-

gates that they really felt hurt and offend-

ed by this impotent resolution really for the abolition of Labor Day in favor of the first of May. I was also a witness of indescribable enthusiasm when delegates broke out when Gompers took the floor and recounted the history of Labor Day in America, especially that the idea first originated with a labor leader now dead and that the day has really fashioned after the American Labor Day idea. And I saw them break out when delegates were convinced enough proof of the justice of their representation of 30,000,000 organized workers were not freed of principles.

Nor are they all cynics, cal- 

culating politicians. The con- 

vention of the delegates of the League was manifest on more than one occasion. I recall one very striking instance of it. One of the delegates brought to the at-

tention of the convention the case against Mr. Manly, member of the War Labor Board, made by the New York Times. The delegate has witnessed the burst of indignation that broke forth at the con-

vention surely would not dare ac-

use the delegates of cynicism and callousness.

The charge, if it is a charge, that the heads of the A. F. of L. feel secure in the saddle is also unfounded. In the speeches of many of the delegates one could plainly discern the feeling of fear at the events in the past and their future.

The wiser of the A. F. of L. lead-

ers know that unless they reckon with the strength of the workers and yield somewhat to its press,

secret and that it was never before felt that they cast a fear upon the dele-

gates and with all this the spirit of fairness to their opponents we manifest on all occasions when the delegates, prompted by fear of losing their feve, might have acted otherwise.

It is true that some of the rad-

cal leaders are not satisfied with the con-

vention satisfied on this ac-

The delegates of the American Federation of Labor are not alarmed.

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A LABOR MANIFESTO

The big five are Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan. The other signatories of this agreement are not to interfere with building an invincible armada that is to rival Britain's invincible.

The compulsory handing over of peoples and territories to former enemies, for example, in the case of the coal mining population of the Saar Valley, is another form of self-determination. The Saar Valley has a population of between 600,000 and 700,000, all of whom are to be governed by a foreign commission for 15 years, when, unless otherwise agreed, they will become part of the coal basin, both territory and people are to be handed over to France. Although the Saar Valley miners voted for Social Democracy and against the Nazi party in the last elections, they now are to be placed in bondage for the sins committed by Kaiser.

8. The terms transfer the Chinese province of Shantung from German domination to China. This has already resulted in the refusal of China to sign the League of Nations covenant of Japan's goods by the Chinese, and the development of a situation that may result in the inability of another disastrous war in the East.

9. The Conference declares in favor of self-determination for Ireland, Egypt, India, and all other countries and peoples meeting the right of the people to determine by the vote of the ballot whether they will remain in their own form of government. The Conference of the New Zealand Labor Party joins with this country, France, and Italy in particular, in demanding the whole of the territory from Russia, Hungary, and all the Socialist republics. We further condemn the annexation of condominiums and other war material to Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, and other reactionaries. In support of this protest we would direct attention to the cable from Japan which stated that Admiral Kolchak has refused to agree to the Allied proposal to join the 1917 Assembly in the event of succeeding in the war against Russia and had been forced by the Treaty of the same date, in which it is alleged that the ex-Kaiser was in communication with Kolchak in February, then proposing that the latter cooperate in overthrowing the Soviet and keep the monarchies in Germany and Russia.

We declare unreservedly in favor of the lifting of the blockade, now being operated against the Russian people, of hunting misery, hunger, and death on many thousands of children, women and men. We find the following statement from the pen of a very eminent Russian in the Russian language, with the comment that the blockade is a delusion:—"The Allied blockade is condemning the country to starvation. There are indications that countries have broken with us, and it will be all the easier to see the pressure of the Allies, if we admitted them with an ultimatum.

6. We were constantly told that that was only" a mirage, that we were not to be seriously considered as having the intention of starving the people." The end result has been the expenditure of nearly 1,000,000 men under conscription for nearly a year. In New Zealand, for example, the proposal to extend the system by conscripting the 18-year-old boys and sending them to military camps for four months of the year. France and other Allied countries retain conscription in an attempt to control the men, thereby building an invincible armada that is to rival Britain's invincible.

dan, and the British have forbidden them to export even paper to Russia. A large quantity of flax, hemp, and rubber has been shipped from the South Seas and conveyed from Petrograd in Russian bottoms, was seized by the British and sent to the United States. The British ports. We are being strangled and deprived of the possibility of bettering the internal trade of our country and the prosperity of our industries is being made responsible for the consequences. Neutral countries are threatened with the same treatment, and the fact is used as proof of our guilt.

9. Finally, we declare our firm conviction that the world can never be maintained in peace while Capitalism, with its adjuncts of Imperialism and militarism, remains. It is, therefore, necessary to form a world union, industrially and politically, in all countries for the purpose of supplanting Capitalism with industrial democracy, which is Socialism, and forming not a league of peoples but a league of peoples with an international unity which will make warfare not only unnecessary, but altogether impossible.

THE ART OF STARVATION

NOT MEANING

Civilization is outraged by the mere mention of the word "starvation." But the starving millions and children, Liberal thought is almost in a panic when its instinct unite in their protest. The art of starvation is one of the arts of civilization. Five thousand years ago it was necessary to starve and work to store up all the surplus grain of the country for seven years, when the country was at peace. "13. And there was no bread in all the land: but Joab gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Canaan, and in the land of Egypt, for the corn which he had bought."

15. And when money failed in the land of Egypt, and in the land of Canaan, all the Egyptians came unto Joseph and said, Give us bread; for we are faint; and we die in thy presence! For the money falleth."

16. And Joseph said, Give me your cattle: and I will give you for your cattle, if money fail."

Subsequent verses record how Joseph took not only the farm animals but eventually all the animals. On the 15th day of the 15th month of the 15th year of the Egyptian calendar, Pharaoh declared starvation a national emergency, and farm owners were ordered to sell their cattle to the state for the market price. Those who failed to sell were subject to fines. starving themselves to death. The most striking example of the century is the information presented in the document on the practice of surplus in the hands of the master-class and starvation for the workers, as the master-class and starvation for the workers is described in Genesis, but the question of money is not discussed in the book of Genesis.

The 1919 annual Conference of the New Zealand Labor Party, in common with the Australian Labor and Socialist Parties and trade unions, the French Socialists, the Belgian Labor Party, the Italian Socialist Party and trade unions, the Servant Socialist Party of the United States, the Canadian and American Socialist movement, and the Social Democrat movement generally, placed on record its uncompromising opposition to the Treaty. Our principal objections are as follows:

1. The peace terms do not represent the voice of the people. Labor has had no part in making the peace, no voice, and the people have not been consulted. Only the ruling classes have been consulted. The Great Powers in the war alliance have had a deciding vote in the making of peace. The terms were agreed at that the treaty violates almost every principle that Labor has stood for in the past, and every principle that the Allies claimed to stand for in the war. In the whole course of history there never was a war that was fought in the name of popular liberties and the misrepresentation of National Labor, of National Labor, of National Labor, of National Labor.

2. The great power of the league (as has been declared by the President of the United States, Mr. J.A. Hobson) is vested in the executive council and the secretariat of officials which it appoints. The composition of the executive council is the most dominating feature of a league which installs a perpetual autocracy of the foreign Ministers (or their nominees), each head of national, and each of the other members of the league, however many they may be. To this autocracy all the important and determined actions of the league are assigned. Now, the council is nothing more or less than the existing war alliance, suspended them, and hurried to Atlantic City to get the support of the "machine." But the rebel leaders were: led to believe that if they would submit to the will of the "machine," they would have the support of the working class.

3. The terms of the indemnity will make it inevitable that the British markets will be flooded with German-made goods, with the accompanying danger of our own workers standing idle and unemployed. We shall probably find that if the payment of the indemnity does not prove an economic impossibility, the German workers will be fully employed whilst the British workers will be unable to find any work. The danger of them being forced into the luxury of Germany by the employment denied them is forced on the country by the influx of German goods to the British community. Likely to be benefited from the operation of the indemnity will be the wealthy capitalists, who will thereby be relieved of the obligation to pay certain taxes.

5. We were constantly told that the reason for the end of militarism, but the terms impose on Germany alone the ob-
ONE BIG UNION VOTE ORDER DISCONTINUED

Seattle, Wash. — The Washington State Federation of Labor has discontinued the referendum on the One Big Union question ordered by the recent state convention.

This action was taken following a report from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor advising the State Federation that the referendum was in conflict with the laws of the A. F. of L. and that the executive council instructs me to notify the officers of your organization that under the existing law it is impossible to administer this illegal act and cease participating in a referendum vote, and the Washington State Federation of Labor promised to observe the executive council of the A. F. of L. will be compelled under the law to revoke the charter of your state organization.

As a result of the special meeting of the executive council of the State Federation the referendum was dropped and an attempt was made to comply with the ruling of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

MAURER VICTIM OF BOURBON DEMOCRACY

Three minutes before sailing time James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor for eight consecutive terms and Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the three terms, was removed from the S.S. "Lapland" on which he had sailed for Ireland to study old age pension systems in various countries of the Old World.

Maurer was en route in his capacity of chairman of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension study committee, a body created by the state legislature. Application for his passport had been made by the attorney general on behalf of the state, and Maurer and his companion were furnished with a special letter of Governor Wm. C. Sproul as well as with letters of introduction to President curls and Premier Lloyd-George.

Yet the Department of State at Washington, evidently concerned Maurer’s connection with the People’s Council and other progressive movements, at the last moment cancelled the passports so late, in fact, that Maurer’s baggage should not be removed from the steamer.

WORKERS OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Mexico’s toilers, according to all information that has reached New York, are unanimous in opposing intervention by the United States. Their opposition arises, not from any ill-feeling toward the Mexican workers themselves, but from their conviction that the workers of both countries will have to bear a heavy burden and will lose lives to advance the ambitions of a conscience-less group of Anglo-French-American oil magnates.

It will be remembered that at the Pan-American Labor Congress, held here in July, the delegates unanimously passed a resolution against intervention, proposed by Luis M. Morenos, of the Federation of Mexican Workers.

Recently a telegraphic message reached New York from Francisco Lopez, secretary of the Mexican Socialist Party, which reads as follows:

"The Mexican Socialist Party calls upon the American proletariat to organize for concerted economic action to prevent intervention in Mexico."

In view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Mexican workingmen have declared for peace, it is significant to note that three Catholic archbishops—from Guadalajara, Mexico City, and Oaxaca—have addressed a special appeal to both Mexico and the United States, to lend their influence and efforts toward avoiding war between the two nations.

CAP MAKERS WINNING IN ST. LOUIS

The cap makers have won their first important victory. Significant victories have been conceded all the demands of the union and their members have received a $5 per week raise.

The demands were for a 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and a considerable increase in pay.

The manufacturers have evidently lost all hope of breaking the strike, but in their madness of defeat have employed all means, fair or foul, just to spite the union.

The working girls are beingpeacefully and lawfully protected by hired thugs; and the police instead of affording protection, make severe public arrests against the girls. The mayor has finally promised, however, to look into the situation.

In an open letter addressed to the "Manufacturers Association" the president of the union, Sartid, says the causes of using un-American methods; while they themselves are well organized they refuse their workers the right to organize and to do collective bargaining.

Public opinion is against the manufacturers and sympathy towards the strikers. Lautman, one of the largest manufacturers, tried to have his land evicted but his union has called out his Chicago workers also.

DR. BARNET BECKER

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546 West 33rd St.

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS NEXT WEEK

The following SPECIAL BRANCH MEETINGS will be held:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1919, 8 p.m. sharp
1. Pressers' Branch, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.
2. Tuckers' Branch, Casino Hall, 85 East 4th Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1919
1. Jewish Down Town Branch, at Beethoven Hall, 8 p.m.
2. Bronx Branch, at McKinley Square Casino, 775 East 169th Street, 8 p.m.
3. Brownsville Branch, Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, right after work.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919
Italian Branch, right after work.

These meetings are called for the purpose of discussing the proposed recommendations of the Executive Board pertaining to the administration of our Union.

Don't fail to attend these important meetings.

Yours fraternally,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE LADIES' WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION,
LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Secretary.

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL TO:

DRESS AND WAIST—Monday, September 15th
MISCELLANEOUS—Monday, September 22nd
ALL BRANCHES (Special General)—Monday, September 29th
CLOAK AND SUIT—Monday, October 6th

Meetings begin at 7.30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL,
23 St. Marks Place

Cutters' Banquet
LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Celebrate the Recent Victories
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27TH, 1919.
at the
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE,
67th Street and Third Avenue.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT THE OFFICE:
7 West 21st Street, New York