Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 36)

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.
Outlook Bright in the Ladies Tailor Strike

The general strike of the Ladies' Tailor's Union local 80 of New York is in full swing, and the outlook for victory is very good. This is a 100 per cent general strike, for all the tailors' tailoring establishments in Greater New York are tied up. No scales are to be had, since the skilled employees are on strike. The more far-sighted of the employers have sized up the situation and have come to the conclusion that the Union has the whip in hand. Immediately following the strike call the Settlement Committee was flooded with applications for settlement. In a few days of peaceful work the Settlement Committee took up the applications of the morning 600 tailoring firms signed agreements with the Union according to all of the strikers' demands, which include work week, a 44-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of $80. Some of the largest establishments in the trade were among the first to settle their part of the strike. The Metropolitan Opera House, the not a commercial tailoring establishment, has many ladies tailors and is therefore counted among the biggest "houses" in the trade. Well, this musical tailoring firm was among the early applicants for settlement, and now the artistic gains made in the tailoring establishment of the Metropolitan are being taillored and altered by union workers under the strictest union conditions.

The ladies' tailors and alterations workers of the many department stores were the last to join in the strike. For some time it was hard to get word that they were going to support our men in their places, but this fear proved unfounded. They hesitated a day or two and then came down and joined their fellow strikers. It is the first time in the history of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that a strike has been successfully carried out against the big department stores, and the officials of the Union are jubilant.

In the course of the week a conference was held between a group of 20 leading employers of the trade and the representatives of the Union, with vice president S. B. Browne of the Local, representing the head of the union's committee, which included also L. Sobolev, chairman of the Executive Board of Local 80, Chasonow and Magnini, officials of the Union, in an effort to reach an agreement. But the conference ended with no results. The Union cannot agree to the conditions offered by the manufacturers, and negotiations were broken off. Some of the manufacturers broke away from this improvised association and signed agreements with the union on its terms.

On Monday morning, September 15, the strikers had a "public demonstration" in front of the leading ladies tailoring establishments in order to impress upon the employers the unity and solidarity of the workers, and it was, indeed, a very impressive manifestation of the strikers' strength. The leaders of the strike and the all officials of the union were in the picket line.

Altogether the strike is conduct ing an excellent campaign, and the members of the general strike committee are all on the job, and there is no doubt that a complete victory will be won by the strikers in a few days.

very much concerned about trade unionism, 99 per cent that it went out of the trouble of organizing a union for all of its own employees. It is a model "company union" and like all of them it is carrying out the wishes of the benevolent company. The working conditions in these firms are worse than in the union shops and there is no reason why the employers should not join the Union, if only they can be impressed with the advantages of joining the Cloak Makers' Union and the disgrace of being scales in disgrace.

And the lively campaign is being conducted among the Waistmakers of Cleveland. The waist trade is practically unorganized and there is a great deal of work ahead of the International organizer but judging from the results obtained thus far it may be predicted that before many weeks are past the Eighty Seventh District will have a strong and effective Union.

ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CLEVELAND CLOAK MAKERS

The Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland with Vice President H. Forchstein at the head, is now conducting a campaign of organization and preparation. The slogan of the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union is: "Remember Dec. 24." This date is of great significance in the affairs of the Union for it is then that the agreement entered into between the Union and the manufacturers in the last strike as a result of the intercession of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, is to expire. The Union is therefore making all necessary preparation for bringing to a head the situation when that day comes. A vigorous campaign of propaganda is being conducted by the Cloakmakers, to hold themselves in readiness for whatever events may come on December 24.

Some time ago the shop chairmen of all the cloak factories in Cleveland met in conference and decided to be on guard and prepare things so that after the expiration of the agreement, new conferences may at once be begun with a view of reaching favorable agreements.

A conference of shop representatives arranged for a special shop meeting on Monday, September 15, were continued throughout the week. A certain number of shops have met everyday and the outlook in the industry was laid the rank and file. Shop meetings were announced through the regular circulars printed in English.

In addition to these meetings, the Union is familiarizing its members with the situation thus publication of its own called "News Letter." This weekly the only a four page affair is a very. spunky little thing and is very effectively driving the point home that if the manufacturers' purpose is to be attained the workers are to be in a position to give the stiff fight, if necessary.

Strenuous efforts are being made to persuade the employes that their time is not the Union. It is practically the only large cloak firm in Cleveland whose employees do not belong to the Union.

The Pratt-Biedermeier Co. is agreed to pay same minimum scale and observe same conditions as obtain at Los Angeles. Great satisfaction among workers. An agreement was reached and are expected to reach New York Sept. 27. More about Ladies' Tailors Strike.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN SAN FRANCISCO

CLOAKMAKERS OF SAN FRANCISCO GAIN THE SAME CONDITIONS AS OBTAINED IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY OF LOS ANGELES ASSUMING BASE RETURN TO NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 27

San Francisco is now on a level with the victorious cloakmakers of Los Angeles and other cloak centers. The manufacturers of that city have realized that an amicable understanding would be best for all concerned and they have agreed to the demands of the workers as presented by Pres. Schlesinger.

The news of the San Francisco settlement was communicated by Schlesinger in a dispatch to the Justice which reads:

"San Francisco, Sept. 17.

"San Francisco manufacturers agreed to pay same minimum
THE sensation of this week is the Bullitt report. Mr. Charles E. Bullitt, a delegate of the American Peace Congress, and his abilities were recognized by many last week in Washington in his address to the League of Nations. And not only the American but also the English delegation was present. Secretary of State Mr. Smith, the famous lawyer, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, the famous economist, were present. Mr. Lloyd Jones did not consider it below his dignity to breakfast with Mr. Bullitt. But Mr. Bullitt did not consider it below his dignity to breakfast with Mr. Smith. The meeting was a friendly one, and its purpose was to conclude peace with the Allies. But peace and war were wanted. When Mr. Smith asked what was going on in Russia, Mr. Bullitt states he was in conversation with all the delegates of the American Peace Congress, and the rest. With one of the delegates of the American Peace Congress, Col. Home, Secretary Laming and the rest, Mr. Smith did not receive him because he could not talk two things at once. But Mr. Bullitt did not consider the Russian question when he had so much work in conversation with the American Peace Congress delegate. He forbade Bullitt to publish his report.

Mr. Bullitt complied with the order of the President, but when he was called before the Senate, he said he had been satisfied with the American Peace Congress delegates. Mr. Wilson was the only one in favor of it. When he came from Russia, Mr. Bullitt said, he reported his finding to Lloyd George and acquainted him with the peace offer. Mr. Smith then, the Secretary of the Soviet government said, had no authority to press the peace offer to the Senate. But a few days later the same Lloyd George, speaking in Washington, said that the American peace offer was a non-starter. After all, he said, the American government had not pressed any conditions to anybody. It meant more that either Lloyd George or Lloyd Jones told an untruth.

Which of the two it was will be found out in due course. It is known that he had documentary proof for every one of his statements. He said that he had a letter from Lloyd George's secretary that would corroborate his statements regarding the conference with Lloyd George.

As to the American delegates, Mr. Smith did not respond. They did not reply to Mr. Bullitt's statement. They refused to comment on the report of the conference with Lloyd George. It was taken as an indication that Mr. Bullitt did not say anything that had not already been said before.

Mr. Bullitt's report is fairly long, and may be divided into two parts. The first part deals with negotiations of the peace treaty, and the League of Nations. The second part deals with Russia and is of absorbing interest.

One of Mr. Bullitt's reports was not to report any government in Russia or perhaps throughout the world is involved in an agreement with the American government. "The women of Russia are ready to serve for free, but they are not ready for the war." Mr. Smith, the famous lawyer, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, the famous economist, were present. It is true, that production and commerce are in ruins, that the war is over and with it the future of the Russian people is in ruins. The peace conference has come to an end, and is preventing the recovery of Russia.

In the opinion of both Bullitt and Steffens model order exists in Russia. The only opposition is the so-called government, which is a united front of people who have given up the struggle. The government is under the control of the Allies. The report states that the so-called government is highly conservative, and that Russia is not ready for the new government. The existence of another government will be forced upon it by violence.

The following are in brief the points of view which the government proposed to the Allies through Mr. William Bullitt:

1. The government will go to Paris.
2. Mr. Smith will be appointed to the government.
3. Mr. Lloyd Jones will be appointed to the government.
4. Mr. Lloyd George will be appointed to the government.
5. Mr. Wilson will be appointed to the government.

PRESIDENT WILSON, while still in Cleveland, received a delegation of the State Legislature of Georgia to discuss the cases of workers who had been arrested during the revolution.

The President gave a whole hour of his time to the delegation, but what took place at the conference has not been disclosed. It is not known whether or not President Wilson received the telegram. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lloyd Jones gave their approval. Even Orlans, the head of the League of Nations and General Nisius gave their approval. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lloyd Jones gave their approval. Even Orlans, the head of the League of Nations and General Nisius gave their approval. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lloyd Jones gave their approval. Even Orlans, the head of the League of Nations and General Nisius gave their approval.

The conference was a success. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lloyd Jones promised to do their best to receive the delegation. The President expressed his pleasure at receiving them.

END OF SOCIAL UNREST IN SIGHT

Social unrest is to be ended by the American government. The government will give a sumptuous home to a millionaire. At least, that is the hope of its leader, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has been a loyal follower of Mr. Henry F. Davidson, a member of the firm of J. F. Morgan & Co.

The American government is the employer of labor, economic experts, and labor leaders will get together to discuss the matter of social unrest. Mr. Wilson will be the first of a series of such conferences, to be followed by a hundred others. It is a side issue of the first gathering, which fact in itself is regarded by many prominent society women for the inevitable gathering of labor and capital. Mr. Wilson's task is not an easy one. His good men for the inevitable gathering of labor and capital. Mr. Wilson's task is not an easy one. His good men for the inevitable gathering of labor and capital. Mr. Wilson's task is not an easy one. His good men for the inevitable gathering of labor and capital. Mr. Wilson's task is not an easy one. His good men for the inevitable gathering of labor and capital.

The issue involved concerns not Boston alone, of course. The police department has been called upon to make an investigation of the State Legislature of Georgia. The police department has been called upon to make an investigation of the State Legislature of Georgia. The police department has been called upon to make an investigation of the State Legislature of Georgia.

President Wilson, while in Cleveland, received a delegation of the State Legislature of Georgia to discuss the cases of workers who had been arrested during the revolution.

The President gave a whole hour of his time to the delegation, but what took place at the conference has not been disclosed. It is not known whether or not President Wilson received the telegram. A few congressmen, including Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Secretary of the State Legislature of Georgia, and Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Secretary of the State Legislature of Georgia, and Mr. A. D. Dunbar, Secretary of the State Legislature of Georgia, received the telegram.
Delegate D'Alessandro of the international Iod Carriers', Union of America introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the world war has progressed to such a point that it has brought into closer relations, especially from an economic standpoint and has increased the necessity of better understanding and mutual confidence in the matter of international labor, and whereas the committee which shall recognize and safeguard the rights and interests of labor there and elsewhere will be formed.

Resolved, That as one means toward the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes we recommend that all national and international unions admit to membership, the new organizing committee without an initiation fee all journeymen workers who can show a paid up working card with a certificate showing they have served the required apprenticeship, provided such applicants have the qualifications recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

A noble human suggestion, no doubt, that a union, pays his dues regularly, and observes union rules all around, and if it happens that he is obliged to leave his city or his country—it is only fair that the union can, in the name of the whole, put any impediments in his way of obtaining work, but should, on the contrary, recognize and admit him as soon as he has been working at his trade for a certain period of time. It is not an easy thing for an outsider to enter a union soon upon reaching the city, he does not have to pay his initiation fee, as if he were a total stranger. In this way, the words "unionism," "solidarity" remained but empty sounds. With his resolution, D'Alessandro has wanted to correct this evil. Since he knew that the American Federation of Labor has 600,000 members, he has proposed to put an end to the A. F. of L. to order such action on the part of its affiliated unions unconditionally. Can you conceive of any objection to such a recommendation? The American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations have the right to interfere with the constitution and action of the laws of any of the national or international unions. Such interference would usurp their right of self-government and would immediately destroy the very object of membership in the American Federation of Labor. This convention power nor authority, neither can it assume the authority to direct the action of any of its affiliated unions upon any questions; it may recommend but it cannot instruct.

We see then that the A. F. of L., as constituted, is not omnipotent. There are things which it cannot and must not do. The convention was entirely in sympathy with Moody. It did not like the facts that the San Francisco authorities had committed a grave injustice in the Moody case; that the Moody affair, as it stands now, is simply the shadow of the actuality of the crime he was charged with having desecrated capital; that the worker is not only to be set free. But what are the workers to do? How are they to check the administration of all legal proceedings? It is clear that the only effective means of preventing any such action on the part of the American Federation of Labor is not only powerless to direct the action of its affiliated unions to order a referendum, on the question of a general strike. Is it not possible for a competent person to find the structure of the A. F. of L. is bad and that it is built on an insecure foundation? The same may be said with reference to D'Alessandro's resolution. It is quite possible that the convention really was in sympathy with the resolution, but the resolution is not to be afraid even to recommend it to the affiliated unions lest it offend the interest of individual workers.

In view of these things would it not be wise to institute a committee of five members, more specifically to deal with the A. F. of L. and less to the individual organizations comprising it?

The readers know that there already exists a tendency in the ranks of the A. F. of L. favoring such an extension of power to the affiliated unions. These men who want the Federation to be the organ of central authority in the Federation. They believe that even if the individual unions would lose much of their autonomy, there would be a labor movement as a whole would be better off for it. But to one of these men, in this viewpoint, I think that all the power of the A. F. of L. can and should be in the hands of the individual unions. The A. F. of L. would have been dead long ago if it had attempted, its predecessor, to exercise the rights of a central body, to strengthen itself at the expense of the autonomy of the individual unions. The A. F. of L., moreover, would have never attempted its present work if it had not guaranteed the individual national and international unions some freedom of movement in their own trade affairs.

The fact is that whenever the question of self-government comes up in the debates at the convention was the question of the convention itself, to call in question this principle, for it is considered sacred and inviolable, and there is not a single union that would want to sacrifice the least bit of its autonomy to further the power of the Federation.

I shall have occasion to return to this question when I discuss the light of the great question of freedom. Here I want to point out, however, one or two more fundamental advantages of the present constitution of the A. F. of L.

It is realized that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor are really autonomous or even reactionary as some think, it is not fortunate, indeed that the Federation lacks the central control and necessary power which some of its friends as well as adverse critics would bestow. Would not the entire labor movement of the country produce the impression of a federation of republics? If subjected to the dictations of the conservative, this central control, this unity central control, should the present arrangement be possible for the Federation to ignore, question, or obstruct, the principles of cooperation against Russia and for the Central Federation of New York or the Workingmen's Brotherhood, with A. F. of L., to demand the blocade in vigorous terms? If the Federation should ever, order a referendum on the question of a general strike, for an individual union, it is inexpediency for the Federation to either strike or on behalf of Moody. But it is a different matter when, as seems to be the case, the convention, or the A. F. of L. and less to these unions should not be able to take a step in this direction, and would either have to abide by the resolution or the question of the Federation or be excommunicated from the organized labor movement.

In conclusion, I say that the union movement is as radical, and not the conservatives, are in control of the A. F. of L. and that resolutions of D'Alessandro kind or even those calling for the revolution of the A. F. of L. would not even be carried. Or even carried, for an order by the A. F. of L. to the union movement to be sufficient to bind the individual unions to such resolutions. But how would it work out in reality.

Let us see. Would a resolution of institute some kind be at all necessary if the unions themselves were a bit more imbued with the spirit of fairness, of the close kinship between worker and worker and above all, the spirit of cooperation? If the spirit of cooperation were more progressive and widespread, they would have a chance to change their constitutions that any worker of the respective trade syndicates might cooperate for something from what part of the country or the world, with a union in his hands in his binding interests in the movement of the nation. But the individual unions have not made this fundamental principle of labor solidarity their own. And not only the unions, the nations are not more than uneasily radical among them.

In this respect our unions are narrow-minded and ungenerous. The spirit of cooperation is everywhere and is intended to be everywhere, but in every case. Under such circumstances the orders from the central body can be of little avail, especially since they are often based on the authority and power of the government of a state, nor has it the means to enforce its orders and decisions. And as to recommendations of the A. F. of L. it will not be able to make the labor movement better or more progressive. Under the present circumstances the constitution of the A. F. of L. is not adjusted to the character of its affiliated organizations.

One great truth must be borne in mind: that in the labor movement as well as in the affairs of society, every piece of reconstruction, if it is to endure, must begin with the foundation, in the art of the work. A new constitution of the A. F. of L. will not be able to make the labor movement better or more progressive. Under the present circumstances the constitution of the A. F. of L. is not adjusted to the character of its affiliated organizations. The autonomy of the individual unions is the best guarantees of the strength of the Federation, and it is urgently needed that each individual union, and each member of each union become perceiving with the spirit of fairness, cooperation, and class solidarity. Such unions with such memberships will be, because of their very nature, create quite a different central body.
THE VICTORY OF THE TORONTO CLOAKMAKERS

Now that the majority of the Toronto Cloakmakers have backed out of their shops working under much better conditions than before the strike, it can be said that the Toronto strike taught us.

The readers who followed the report of the Toronto strike that appeared in justice probably remember that at one time it was decided to give up the strike in fact it was given up, and if the manufacturers had not been drunk with victory they would have had a vengeance, the workers would have probably swallowed this defeat and fought for the next favorable moment.

Fortunately for the workers of the Toronto manufacturers was simply unanswerable, and the cloakmakers, hurt to the quick, decided to hang on and to continue it at all costs. The employers, then, compelled the workers to work after it had been decided to abandon it.

It simply means that the cloakmakers had received the needed patience and endurance, and began, seeing everything clearly, that it is better that the strike would be a long and hard one. If not for this fighting spirit, the workers would not have been abandoned.

But there seems to have been no lack of organized capital, and the strikers got one thing: that it was just as difficult for the manufacturers to run their shop as it was for the workers, if not more so.

They failed to take into account had the manufacturers, 100,000 workers paid a high price for the workers, do not more. But the employers by this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers. But the employers this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers. But the employers this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers. But the employers this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers. But the employers this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers. But the employers this time knew how to mask their impecunions, and have been backing up for the strikers.

The issue has reached the point where I cannot understand why the workers do not join the manual trades.

We do not wish to be understood as urging stoicism on all occasions. There are many circumstances when a retreat is the best strategic move. A strike is like a war, and the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers. And if the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers, it is simply suicidal to remain exposed to the fire of the enemy. This is a kind of heroism.

The issue has reached the point where I cannot understand why the workers do not join the manual trades.

well remember this for future reference.

We do not wish to be understood as urging stoicism on all occasions. There are many circumstances when a retreat is the best strategic move. A strike is like a war, and the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers. And if the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers, it is simply suicidal to remain exposed to the fire of the enemy. This is a kind of heroism.

We do not wish to be understood as urging stoicism on all occasions. There are many circumstances when a retreat is the best strategic move. A strike is like a war, and the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers. And if the workers are bound to defend the life and limb of the strikers, it is simply suicidal to remain exposed to the fire of the enemy. This is a kind of heroism.
The Enemy

By H. E. BOOTE

(From The Moorland Worker)

The battle was over. The Ger-
man had fallen back. But the
battle raged, and the field was strewn with
the dead and dying.

The enemy was setting in, in a
blaze of glory that appeared to
suggest a pitiless unconcern for
the Anglo-Saxon fighting man. The
English soldier, whom I shall call
Jack, wandered from his encamp-
ment to his post on a slope, not far
side of the stream which the
Germans had attempted to cross.

Here, in the cover of the woods
it was his first experience of act-
ual warfare, and he shuddered as
he thought of what lay ahead, and
there the stream ran red.

But on the whole the spot was
quiet. It was not difficult to
realize that a fierce fight had raged in near vicinity only an hour or two before. The meadow had been desolated for some weeks. No cattle were about, the grass had grown long and the dairies nod-
ed with closed eyes on stalls at the
home gate.

It had been, as I have said, Jack's baptism of fire, and though he had come through unscathed, his body, his mind was sorely trou-
bled.

The terrors of the conflict were
fresh in his memory. He had seen quite a decent number of men with
whom he was acquainted, and had
been shocked by the first sight.

He had seen strong, healthy men fall suddenly, clutching at the air, with their
lips, and death staring from their eyes. He had been deprived of everything from the arm of a mate, which
a fragment of shell had almost
amputated.

At home, in England, Jack had
thought of war as a thing of
pomp and glory, and the imagination was fired by the
enthusiastic display at the embar-
sary, the banners, the blaring bands, the
wild cheers of the populace, the
handsome uniforms. But, now but, with pride, and waving their
scattered handkerchiefs, all
friends.

He had pictured a battle as the
encounter of two noble-minded
forces, with victory going to the
leap all the accompaniments of theat-
rical heroism, each imbued with
a firm determination to do or die,
jet animated by a mutual respect
and a magnanimous spirit that
lifted the thoughts to heights of
splendid chivalry.

Such was the dream. And this
was the bitter reality. Jack
felt sick at heart. The brutality of
war—that base and bloody fight
between man and man. A fight,
to himself, and in an agony of
shattered illusions he had fallen
from the rise of the camp.

He was walking aimlessly, a lone
brooding figure, with aching head, in a
spat that had seemed to give
him a shock of prosperity.

"Never tread on flowers," said
the voice. "They have the
same right to live as we have.

The words were English, but
uttered with the accent of a
German soldier. Jack found himself
looking in amazement at a young
German soldier standing by the
bridge, and the sight of him
angered his back against a slender silver stick.

Out of the enemy! And appar-
ently wounded,

"Yes," said the German, read-
ing his thoughts, "They have
their hands full. We are
kills, like Achilles. You
will excuse me, under the circum-
stances, from getting up a sort of combat. And since I see you are dis-
dinced to stick your bayonet into
the German, I am not going to
mind fetching me a drink from the stream instead.

That's better," said he. "Now
you can take me prisoner and
see if you've really hurt me," said
Jack. "I am sure you are," said
the German. "Funny, isn't it you
try all you know to murder me,
and when you did try to kill me, you
know, I wonder, why.

You are an enemy," said Jack.
"Yes, and I am the enemy! We are
perfect strangers to each other.
I can't have done you any inj-
ury. You can't have done me any
injury. Why did we blaze away at each other with guns?

"Our countries are at war," said
Jack. "The young German shook
his head.

"Our countries are the people," said
he, "and the people of Ger-
many and the United States have
no quarrel. There is nothing
about which they can differ.
We are fighting for the same
cause that our countries are at
war.

The young English soldier, un-
known to the German, but
Trouton logic, listened in perplex-
ity.

"It's the rules of our countries war," said
Jack, "that have changed," went
on the Enemy. "For reasons of
their own, not understanding for
peace, they have fallen out. But being a cunning lot,
you have sent you and me to do
the dirty work, while you stay safe
at home."

"You must be a Socialist," said
Jack, "I can't imagine this
tion of this strange talk that he could
think of.

"Our countries," said the En-
emy, "are commercially
assisted. I am one of those who believe that the only
true worth of all the things in
the world is that it is
liberate the working class from the
exploiting class. That is
a war which the workers to-
gether instead of sundering them.
It is shameless and senseless that
they should cut one another's
throats, and blow out one an-
other's brains, at the bidding of
men who swear and enslave.

"War is not what I imagined it
to be," said Jack.

"War," said the Enemy, "is con-
ceived by cruelty, and rendered
possible by human cruelty. The
mercenaries of war, the dealers
in war loans, the monopolists of
life, the exploiters of life, and
the men who need new markets— all these
will make huge fortunes out of
the war, and will make war a
profitable business all along the line. Tens of thou-
sands of them will be slain; tens of
thousands will starve.

"This is true," put in Jack, "a
ray of light breaking through
the darkness for the workers
to have to bear the suffering."

Their homes will be ruined, their
fields will be land wasted, said
the Enemy. "Frightful suf-
f erings will be inflicted on them. They are your
women and children. And
they Yet how they war, and
cheer themselves hoarse when
they declare, worked up to frenzy point by the sound-
directly newspapers which the bosses control.

Jack did not speak. The new-
ness and strangeness of these ideas bewildered
him. The sun had dropped below the
horizon. Darkness came crep-
ing over the landscape. The im-
pairing notes of a bugle were heard.

"I must get back," said the
Enlighted English soldier. And
then, awkwardly: "How can I help you?"

I'm meaning in the name of
His Most Mighty Majesty King George and the glorious
British Empire," answered the
Enemy with a smile. "Let me lean
on your arm, and I can man-
age to walk."

Jack hesitated, struggling with
an emotion of generosity.

"I'll give you a lift to wards—your—your own—lines, he
shimmered after a pause. "No, you don't say," said the
En- deemic, desparately. "If I go back

Three Things

By ELIZE JEWETT WEBSTER

Only three things I ask of you, O World!

Only three things out of your plentitude.

To Live:

Not in some darkened hole a beast

would shun,

But in the open where the sun-

light falls,

Where I can hear the notes of music sound,

Hear poets sing and little chil-

dren laugh.

Pass greeting with the other men who live

in the fair world that God and

Man can make.

To Labor:

Not as a slave of lust, beastly and

foolish,

With lack of hunger quivering on his back;

But to go singing to work, I love

Knowing that I create a thing of need,

Of joy or beauty. Touch with a

comrade's hand

My fellow worker in the market place.

To Love:

Not a vantage of lust, beastly and

foolish,

But cleanly as a shipsman for a

woman.

A thousand centuries have tra-

velled sore

To bear thro' agony a thing worth

A creature fit for his creative task.

Give me these three, O World! Give me these three!

Life, Labor, Love; and I will

hang all on from life to life as flaming

lights.

To make earth br ight for a

million years.

"INDIA--A GRAVE YARD"

"India--A Grave Yard."

Under this caption the India Labor
Union of America, an organiza-
tion of Hindu workers with head-
quar ters at 1400 Broadway,
New York, stated that the
workers of America for "help in
our fight against capitalist au-
tocracy." Among the startling
facts set forth are the follow-
ing:

This is the most educational
results of British rule in India
are summed up in these facts:

Education—Neither free, nor compulsory, nor universal.

"Illiteracy—33 per cent.

"Length of Life—62.35 years.

"Death Rate—82 per 1,000.

"Living Standard—$29.50 a year per capita.

"Average Taxes—$1.60 a year per capita.

"Average Wages—About 11 cents a day for unskilled wages.

"India's contribution to the war:

"Men—About one and a quar-
ter million men.

"Money—Over one billion dol-
ars plus all expenses of the
India's military effort.

"Material—Millions of tons of
food and fodder. Army equip-
ment to the value of $200,000,000.

"The reward for this loyalty: The
Royal Order ofOrange.

"Machine Guns and Bombs—

The workers of India

"Imprissons—Transportations and Death Sentences—As
punishments."

ARRESTS CONTINUE.

Dunmore, Pa. — Four organi-
zers of the iron and steel commit-
tee of the builders and laborers or-
ganize the iron and steel work-
ers, were fined by Mayor Caw-
ning and his magistrates for attempting to hold a meeting. They paid their
fines under protest. This is the first time that the workers have been arrested and fined in this city on the same charge recently. A score of the persons in the audience were also fined $10 each on charges of alleged disorderly conduct.
The war is over. But the war upon labor still continues. Under cover of war legislation, al- though not in Europe, but in the past, men and women of progressive views and labor affilia- tions have been imprisoned and whipped for exercising their civil and political rights. This imprisonment and whipping is not due to personal expression of opinions is not con- fined to any part or portion of the continent. The same thing is happening in California, in Kansas, in Minnesota, in Pennsylvania, in New York, in Illinois, in the East and the West. The men and women are serving time and are in jail or are on the road, and convicted and given long prison sentences for having done no more than express their views or for giving voice to their thoughts.

Embouced by the success of the Espionage Act in trial members of the working class of radical views, State legislatures have induced upon the police, under the title of "Crimsral Syndicalism Bills," which have been passed in the L. W. W., the Anarchists and the Socialists, but as soon as the police have arrested some Hill the California State Legislature, active members of unions affiliated with the I. W. W. and of labor or- ganizations of labor were arrested, jailed and charged with "crimin- al and political activities. The same tactics are being used against the organizers of the steel industry in Pennsylvania.

Unable to cope with the growing power of labor and the development of the movement, the police, who are employed in the enforcing class have cunningly de- vised this new means of quelling the movement. There will be awfully penalized for check- ing the activities of radicals, but virtually these laws are so con- stituted as to enable them to arrest the active workers in the union movement, the officers of the Federation of Labor. Knowledge that they are unable to defeat this strange method of fighting labor, which is trying to catch the workers apter- thute and unaware.

If these laws are passed in the various States, the courts can make a strike illegal and break it by arrest of the leaders and under such legislation can send labor leaders to jail for long terms.

For self-protection, the men and women of organized labor must see (what the employers class so clearly sees) that so far as the great economic struggle is concerned, the American worker makes no distinction between an A. E. F. of labor organizer fighting for a living wage, a.8. of any of the workers and the man or woman who holds the most ex- tremist views. In the final analysis, the regime of the bosses is the enemy of the capitalist class and is acting accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to give his best efforts if the cause of his participation in a strike as he is to strike for the best because of his participation in a strike as for any of the extreme radical. He would not have the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come the working class will recognize their power, resist them accordingly.

The report of the expenses of the recent cloakmakers' strike as presented by the North American International, shows all the receipts and disbursements but the gross figures revealed some manipulation and irregularities. Two or three weeks prior to the calling of the strike the Joint Board C. I. O. called a meeting of all members of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board and the constitut- ing bodies of the present Strike Committee. Out of these the dif- ferent committees were chosen. It is not difficult to see why the chosen chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee has supplied each committee with a revolving fund, according to the estimated expenses of each commit- tee. Upon presentation of bills and receipts by the committees the Finance Committee re- imbursement the expenses. The revolv- ing fund was always charged to the committee as an item for which they were responsible, and which they were to account for the termination of the strike.

We have printed receipts for all commodities obtained, from $4 to $15 and one receipt for small change, so that every man who received the bills could immediately see what he was signing. If he received $20 he received a receipt printed $20 and so on.

Although it was not the duty of the Joint Board to give any infor- mation as to what expenses are to be made in the strike, the different committees were given the names of the committee from time to time when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee did not approve of any proposed expen- diture they were, as a rule, not paid. The receipts and bills of the committees were presented regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had been approved the check was written in regular order and O. K. d then, the committee issued a voucher to the paymaster for this amount. This form was adopted in order not to have our members changing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

The committee is continually watching that the strike would not have long and that settlements would begin very quickly. They have been successful in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long- drawn-out strikes. In these cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to cope with the settled shop as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after we had had our work finished, we continued the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.

The expenses of the Organizational Committee are higher than in 1916. The number of men employed on this commit- tee was increased, and the number of the individual members of the committee were a dollar or two more.

The expenses of the Settlement Committee are about the same as in 1916. We had had additional expenses of the Committee in 1916 which certainly could not be figured in. As a result, the expenses were held within the usual limits, the Committee did not call for the committee to time from time when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee did not approve of any proposed expenditure they were, as a rule, not paid. The receipts and bills of the committee were presented regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had been approved the check was written in regular order and O. K. d then, the committee issued a voucher to the paymaster for this amount. This form was adopted in order not to have our members changing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

The committee is continually watching that the strike would not have long and that settlements would begin very quickly. They have been successful in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long- drawn-out strikes. In these cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to cope with the settled shop as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after we had had our work finished, we continued the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.

The expenses of the Organizational Committee are higher than in 1916. The number of men employed on this commit- tee was increased, and the number of the individual members of the committee were a dollar or two more.

The expenses of the Settlement Committee are about the same as in 1916. We had had additional expenses of the Committee in 1916 which certainly could not be figured in. As a result, the expenses were held within the usual limits, the Committee did not call for the committee to time from time when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee did not approve of any proposed expenditure they were, as a rule, not paid. The receipts and bills of the committee were presented regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had been approved the check was written in regular order and O. K. d then, the committee issued a voucher to the paymaster for this amount. This form was adopted in order not to have our members changing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

The committee is continually watching that the strike would not have long and that settlements would begin very quickly. They have been successful in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long- drawn-out strikes. In these cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to cope with the settled shop as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after we had had our work finished, we continued the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.

The expenses of the Organizational Committee are higher than in 1916. The number of men employed on this commit- tee was increased, and the number of the individual members of the committee were a dollar or two more.

The expenses of the Settlement Committee are about the same as in 1916. We had had additional expenses of the Committee in 1916 which certainly could not be figured in. As a result, the expenses were held within the usual limits, the Committee did not call for the committee to time from time when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee did not approve of any proposed expenditure they were, as a rule, not paid. The receipts and bills of the committee were presented regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had been approved the check was written in regular order and O. K. d then, the committee issued a voucher to the paymaster for this amount. This form was adopted in order not to have our members changing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

The committee is continually watching that the strike would not have long and that settlements would begin very quickly. They have been successful in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long- drawn-out strikes. In these cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to cope with the settled shop as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after we had had our work finished, we continued the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.

The expenses of the Organizational Committee are higher than in 1916. The number of men employed on this commit- tee was increased, and the number of the individual members of the committee were a dollar or two more.

The expenses of the Settlement Committee are about the same as in 1916. We had had additional expenses of the Committee in 1916 which certainly could not be figured in. As a result, the expenses were held within the usual limits, the Committee did not call for the committee to time from time when extraordinary expenses were to be made. If the committee did not approve of any proposed expenditure they were, as a rule, not paid. The receipts and bills of the committee were presented regularly, since the Finance Committee met daily. After they had been approved the check was written in regular order and O. K. d then, the committee issued a voucher to the paymaster for this amount. This form was adopted in order not to have our members changing from different parts of the town to the Treasurer's office to receive the few dollars expenses.

The committee is continually watching that the strike would not have long and that settlements would begin very quickly. They have been successful in more of a predicament in this strike than in any of the long- drawn-out strikes. In these cases we knew the number of strikers to be cared for and also had more time to cope with the settled shop as they had been settled in smaller numbers. In this strike, after we had had our work finished, we continued the different hall expenses as though the strike was still on.
The expenses of the Picket Commission, although about $10,000 in 1919, were nevertheless considerable. This is due to the added tasks that the Picket Committee generally found itself called upon to do. The earlier strike of the General Purposes Association was the most prominent case in point. In this strike, we had to make use of our skill in pikiecting, having given them instructions and help when necessary. We also had to help the strikers in their picketing, giving them instructions and help when necessary. The picketing involved a lot of work, as the strikers were about 600 strong.

This incidentally was the cause that prompted the Joint Board to take up the question of the Pickets. It was my recommendation that the pickets should be raised to at least 50 a week for a month. We had to strike in 1920 again, the Union ought to be in a position to protect its members properly and to carry on the strike. Regardless of whether he is in need or not, and that benefits ought to be paid beginning with the 3rd or 4th week of the strike to all those who still remain out. This is for all you to consider and think about. After going over this report I hope all of you will see that outside of relief there are other expenses which are incurred in a strike, and when the question of the increase of dues comes up before you, you must view it from this standpoint.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Finance Committee for their faithful and unerring co-operation in conducting this strike, and I also wish to thank the Joint Board for having honored me with the refereeship position, as Treasurer of this General Strike.

Fraternally submitted,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Joint Board.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF CLOAK MAKERS' STRIKE OF 1919

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:
Hotel Rent $854.93

HALL COMMITTEE:
Car fare for strikers
Hall chairman
Hall Secretaries 9,147.74

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
Clerks' Salaries and allotments to members of the committee (75 a week to each) 7,001.46

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE:
Hotel and Rent expenses 1,001.18

LAW COMMITTEE:
Expenses of persons who handled court cases 4,219.11

PICKET COMMITTEE:
Expenses 17,240.56

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE:
Railroad fares, organization expenses 4,731.56

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 12,971.95

BROOKLYN COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 1,999.64

BROWNSVILLE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 9,061.73

HARLEM COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 2,915.46

MAYMAM CUTTING MACHINES
The Highest Development in Cutting Efficiency

Machines are Easy to Handle
No fatigue at end of the day's work.

Savory labor and knives

H. MAIMIN CO., Inc.
Manufacturers Electric Cloth Cutters
251 West 19th Street, New York

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

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

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

215 E. BROADWAY
590 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Next to 1st Bldg., at Bowery)

139 W. 40th ST., BROOKLYN

*Open every day until 6 P. M.
ANNOUNCEMENT

The AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY announces the incorporation of the HOMESTREDS ASSOCIATION, Inc., Room 211, 245 State Street, Boston, Mass.

PURPOSE—The PURPOSE of the Homestead Association, Inc., is to improve the housing conditions of the employees of the American Woolen Company, and to assist them to OWN THEIR HOMES.

METHOD—The Homestead Association, Inc., will prepare designs in consultation with the employees of the American Woolen Company for a large number of attractive individual houses, conveniently located to the mills of the American Woolen Company. These houses will be of durable, permanent construction; of four, five or six or more rooms, with all modern conveniences.

These houses will be sold to the employees of the American Woolen Company AT COST.

Monthly payments will be made by the employees of the American Woolen Company at 4 1/2% for the purchase of these houses.

A part of the monthly payment will cover INTEREST CHARGES, TAXES, AND INSURANCE, and the remainder will go towards reducing the mortgage.

By this plan, the owner will pay off the mortgage, by only paying the equal of "RENT MONEY."

The Homestead Association, Inc., will also take MORTGAGES at 6 1/2% on quarterly balances on individual houses to be purchased by the employees of the American Woolen Company up to 1/4 of their real estate value, providing the owner will pay off the mortgage on the following monthly instalment plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Loan</th>
<th>Pay off Principal Per Mo.</th>
<th>Total Payment Per Mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>$103.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>$207.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300.00</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>$310.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>$414.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>$517.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Homestead Association, Inc., will accept only new mortgages, an no event will the transfer of an existing mortgage to the Homestead Association, Inc., be permitted.

BUILDING LOANS will also be extended on the above mortgage basis, to the employees of the American Woolen Company who wish to build single houses, according to their own plans.

ELIGIBILITY—Any person in the employ of the American Woolen Company on June 16, 1919, or any employee insured by the Group Life Insurance policy of the American Woolen Company will be entitled to these privileges.

The Homestead Association, Inc., will lend money only on single houses, in which the receiver of the loan shall live.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Sen & Aab, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Matzler, 33 East 35th St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.
Mack Kaner & Milnes, 130 Madison Ave.
M. Sterk, 33 East 36th St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Wolf Co., 33 East 35th St.
Drayzell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kahler, 14 East Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Ottenberg, 248 West 34th St.

LEARN HOW

TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS

By the most easily learned System for Women's, Men's, Infants', Children's and Infants' Cloaks, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Dresses and Underwear.

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER SYSTEM BOOK

AND A PRACTICAL SKETCHER given FREE with every course.

Lessons do not start until after the summer vacation, during the day and evening hours.

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building

PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director.

222 E. 84th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Tel. Rep. 1519.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.