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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Great Victory of Ladies’ Tailors’ Union

LADIES’ TAILORS’ STRIKE IN NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD CONTINUES

Two weeks ago, the Ladies’ Tailors’ and Alteration Workers of New Haven and Hartford went on strike in a General Strike to force their demands of a 44 hour week, an increase of $30 a month, and a 50 per cent increase in wages.

The strike is directed by Saul Seidman, organizer and one of the vice presidents of the International. Brother Seidman has been doing organization work in Connecticut State for the last few months, and now he is trying to put the Ladies’ Tailor Trade on a new basis.

The strikes of the Ladies’ Tailors of New Haven and Hartford are backed by the various organizations of those cities. Public opinion is also in favor of the strikers and prospects of victory are good.

It is quite possible that in a week or so, the strike will be completely won.

HILLQUIT IS ALL WELL AND IS AGAIN WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Morris Hillquit is back in New York after a year spent in a sanitarium to recover his health. At the Broadway Central he was greeted by many friends and comrades.

Comrade Hillquit looks well and is full of cheer and hope. He said he was all well and that he would plunge into the socialist and labor movements with renewed energy.

He is quite optimistic about the outlook for the Socialist Party. In his opinion, the split that recently took place in the Socialist Party will not affect the spread of the Socialist ideals.

"I don’t agree with the communists," he said, "but I don’t consider them enemies of the Socialist movement." I hope the Communists will not carry their quarrels into the capital press as was the case with some members who left the party.

Comrade Hillquit is a favorite with our members both as the legal adviser of the International and as a tower of strength in the socialist movement. It will surely be glad news to the readers of the justice to learn that one of their best friends and advisers is again with them ready to give them counsel and guidance both as regards their organization and the future of the working class in general.

Welcome Schlesinger!

On Sept. 27, President Schlesinger will return to New York from his tour of the Pacific Coast. Schlesinger left the East with good news from his trip to the distant parts. He will probably tell the members of the International, through the medium of the Justice, of his experiences in the West and the conditions of the International locals.

The Justice extends Brother Schlesinger a hearty welcome and wishes of success in his renewed service to the cause. There is still room for the application of his tireless energies.

The president of President Schlesinger arrangements will at once be made for the regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board.

The meeting was scheduled for Monday afternoon, the second time he was not able to come on account of Schlesinger’s absence. The place and time of meeting will be announced in the next issue of the Justice.

In addition to President Schlesinger, a large contingent of our locals throughout the country many vital questions will be discussed. The proceedings of the meetings will be fully reported in the Justice.

DR. FRIEHLAND TO GUIDE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF INTERATIONAL

NOTED EDUCATOR TAKES POST OF EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

PIONEER IN ADULT EDUCATION, WELLS-KRAENZLY, SPEAKS ON MODERN EUROPEAN LITERATURE AND WRITER ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Dr. Louis S. Friedland of the English Department of the College of the City of New York has been chosen Educational Director and will conduct the educational activities in the Educational Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union. The announcement to this effect has been made at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square.

Dr. Friedland is one of the veterans in the field of adult education. He was one of the prime movers of the Educational League, when that organization was started 15 years ago for the purpose of spreading enlightenment among the working masses.

At the City College Dr. Friedland has been associated with the English Department and has been supervisor of Social Service courses. In New York he is known chiefly as a highly interesting lecturer on contemporary literature

(Continued on page 7)
COUNT THE WEEK LOST in which Mayor Hyman of New York decided to organize and thus force our city fathers to begin a new campaign of living-wage paddy-warden-salary, and other improvements in their wage system. For a start, the city employees were moved by less theoretical and more practical considerations. Mayor Hyman the union the only hope of compelling our city administration to take the steps necessary to do something and to once and for all these conditions among the men and women who carry on the business of the city. The strike of the city employees is an extreme revolutionary element may be seen from the fact that the police were not called out while neglecting not to go on strike to enforce their demands. And that such a union was an important for the first time to his city the police and the teachers the result of the struggle for something better. It is a matter of the Police. We are expected to attend such post pupils and employees to live on $18 or $20 a week. Our Mayor immortalized himself by his heroic solution of the problem in suggesting, as he did some time ago, that the teachers pay his salary out of the school system and look for something better. It is natural to infer that he would promise the same remedy in the case of all the city employees.

For some inexcusable reason our municipal workers failed to adopt and go on strike. They decided rather to organize and the city to pay them a livable the employees have 24 unprecedented their own rights. The United States Supreme Court was the target of bitter attacks by delegations. A resolution was recommended that a referendum be enacted enabling the people of the state the Supreme Court has ruled as being unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has no power to be a responsible body, which assumes the right of legislation, on for the city.

Heated debates were precipitated by a resolution penalizing the members of the United Men's Workers Union who joined the I. W. W. or other organizations. The resolution was recommended that the Pennsylvania and Billings. The resolution was adopted, however, with only one dissenting vote.

The United States Supreme Court was the target of bitter attack by the United Men's Workers Union who joined the I. W. W. or other organizations. The resolution was recommended that a referendum be enacted enabling the people of the state the Supreme Court has ruled as being unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has no power to be a responsible body, which assumes the right of legislation, on for the city.

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Incidentally the strikers had a particular interest in keeping the railroads clear and the cars running. At least some of the unemployed are unions and are fighting against the strike. The results of the strike during the first two days were a surprise to both sides, for neither the steel company nor the strike committee had expected so many of the workers to quit in response to the strike call. In the steel industry, the result is that the railroads are cleared of all workmen and the workers are not only cleared of all unoccupied workers, but they are also cleared of all strikers. The result of the strike is that the railroads are cleared of all workmen and the workers are not only cleared of all unoccupied workers, but they are also cleared of all strikers. The result of the strike is that the railroads are cleared of all workmen and the workers are not only cleared of all unoccupied workers, but they are also cleared of all strikers. The result of the strike is that the railroads are cleared of all workmen and the workers are not only cleared of all unoccupied workers, but they are also cleared of all strikers. The result of the strike is that the railroads are cleared of all workmen and the workers are not only cleared of all unoccupied workers, but they are also cleared of all strikers.
The differences between the modern trade union and the guild have often been misstated. But recently there has arisen a group which seeks to bridge the gap. To this group the associations of producing craftsmen who control the trade of the past 20 years are to be a model for the associations of wage workers of today. The modern union is not only the control of industry, and the guild is not one that must be the policy of the trade union of today, say the "Guildmen." The workers must seek through their organized struggle, not the mere betterment of wages, of hours and working conditions, not only a raising of the standard of life, but rather a complete control over their industry beginning with the shop. Industrial democracy is to be realized only thru the national guild of workingmen joining with the national guilds of other industries in a Guild Congress, a federation of producers for the administration of industry. This Congress will be a national organization of consumers, which is the present political state of the anti-capaticstic activity.

A large program, you say, for a little guild? Not at all. The year 1876 called the National Guild League which upholds the banner of the new guild is a continuation of the program of the great labor movement today. The Guildsmen have only ever-time freshen that program. It is the program of the new guilds which are national guilds in the United States. They have been taught to be so, but because they are forced to be so. National ownership of the means of production is actually being thrust upon the organizations of labor almost before your very eyes.

The report of the Coal Commission of Great Britain issued on June 5th, for the purpose of eliminating the great danger of democratic control in complete form. This report was drawn up after months of sentimentalities and money given, strangely enough, in the King's Baking Room in the House of Parliament before a joint commission of mine-owners, workers and outsiders. Robert Smillie, the manager, spoke from the witnesses the grave story of unearned riches for the mine-owners wrong from the life and comfort of the workers. While the men who went down into the mine were anxious to elect one room hovels with their families, the mine-owners were living in large houses, woots, deeds of dulse kings to favorites centuries ago were often the mine-owners' reason for the exploitation. In the face of such evidence the entire commission was in favor of nationalization of the mines. The plan was to be adopted, no longer. The control was set to rest with a Minister of Mines responsible to the government. An advisory committee of 19 members elected by a National Miners' Federation, would be a central body composed of representatives of 14 District Councils in the various mining counties of the country, and giving ties for the mines in the district, and service complete control of the national, industrial and commercial.

How then were the District Members elected? For here lay the root of power. They were threefold in composition, consisting of mine-owners and mine-managers and consumers equally represented by four members, and vice-chairman appointed by the Minister of Mines were added making a total of fourteen members.

The report of the Coal Commission was not accepted by the Lloyd George cabinet but it is the storm-center around which are surging the waves of industrial unrest in England today. Nothing less will satisfy the miners backed by the whole force of the Labor Union Congress, which at its recent meeting decided to give the permanent one million men. Accept. Upon refusal the Congress is to meet again to decide upon a useful method of revolutionary character or upon political upheaval to unseat the present reactionary government and place the political power in the hands of labor.

A similar plan for a national guild of railroad workers has the backing of J. H. Thomas and will be included in the program of action that British labor may take in the near future. The whole plan for the national guild gives the basic industries has the support of the powerful Triple Alliance of miners, railway and transport workers who together hold the industrial life of a nation in their hands.

In America the national guild idea is making headway. At the National Labor High School, held at Broad and Jackson, the other, in the William Penn High, corner of 16th St. and 15th St., there was practically the same course will be given in both schools. The William Penn High this year in addition to the Southern High because it is most favorable for the girls who live in North Philadelphia and in some parts of West Philadelphia.

This will be courses in English, Economics and Labor Problems, Hygiene, Literature, Miss Schuman, Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Maiorillo will be in the English work again, and Miss Brown and Mr. Miller will have gymnasium classes. Several people are under consideration for the other courses, but as yet no definite decision has been reached. We can say, however, that we intend to have the very best possible it is possible for those courses.

Last year we had an enrollment of over three hundred and we want to double that number this year. Successful as the last year was, we want to make it still better this winter. Success is due upon the performance of each of one. All of those who felt that the work was worth the last winter should invite their friends and the other girls in the class to speak about it unhesitatingly. A fair take part. It is not only the formal class work that is valuable, but the feeling of good fellowship that comes from association in the class room and gymnasium.

Register at once for School

ATTENTION OF PHILADELPHIA WAIST MAKERS

The Waist and Drawstring's Union of Philadelphia has given a new impetus to the national guild idea is making headway.

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Registration begins in both classes on Monday, 12th, and class work begins Monday, the 19th. Go down on Monday night and register—don't forget your Cards of registration will be found at the entrance to the school. The new school will open on Tuesday and you will be expected to bring a dollar. There is a tenth grade in the high school the night you register. Register at once!

Indiana Starts Labor Party

Indianapolis—At its recent annual convention, the Indiana State Federation of Labor by a vote of more than two to one, to start a Labor Party in Indi

The editors were asked regarding the submitting to the local offices with the federation by referen

The federation also went on record as favoring self-determination of the states, the two platoon system of the national federation, the six-hour work day, the six-day week for in-

Governor Goodrich was de

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WEAK-WORK FOR THE CLOAKMAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

At last also Philadelphia awoke, but not this is the surprising thing, for we are not at all the opinion that Philadelphia is a sleepy town. Persons familiar with the history of the Jewish labor movement know that Philadelphia has always been one with herself with her strikes and her labor movement. It is certain at least that the workers of Jewish extraction behind but was rather in the front ranks. It is, therefore, not surprising that Philadelphia cloakmakers finally awoke to the necessity of establishing the system of weak-work. The surprising thing, on the contrary, is that it has not done so sooner.

We only claim that the fact that ideas have their queer ways. An idea will arise in a certain locality in which it will spread over a wide area and all of improbable cloakmakers Philadelphia Union finally awoke to the necessity of establishing the system of weak-work. The surprising thing, on the contrary, is that it has not done so sooner.

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The Forces of Disorder

(Reprinted from The Nation)

In a week marked by the Boston police strike, the convention of the British Trades Union Congress, the meeting of the British Labour Union Congress, the gathering of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Mexico City, and the announcement of fresh victories for the armies of Science and Progress, there is a feeling that the forces of Disorder stand the terror of those who believe that society is held together by a multitude of chains: the army, the police, the economic master-ship, compulsion in any and every form. But the chains are breaking down. Not only do we hear the crash of those who have already broken free, but we are all aware what we are social and economic tyrants in the world. The forces of Disorder, the forces of reaction, the forces of the Old Order stand at the borders of our lives, ready to be reborn at any moment.

The peace of the realm is not now a distant, abstract ideal, but a tangible, daily reality. The old order is crumbling, and the new is rising. The forces of Disorder stand at the gates, ready to be reborn at any moment. The peace of the realm is not now a distant, abstract ideal, but a tangible, daily reality. The old order is crumbling, and the new is rising. The forces of Disorder stand at the gates, ready to be reborn at any moment.

— are these the true forces of dis-or-der? Who has made war on them? Not the plain people of the United States — or, we venture to add, Italy. Who has shaped at Paris a League of Nations deftly fash-ioned to "set the nations of the world on their feet, and to scatter away from the Mexicans the precious fruits of nine years of arduous struggle." Not the plain people. Who is demanding huge armies and un-militarization of the states, the siren guns and shrapnel and poison gas? Not the plain people. Who is是要叫 the initiative from the military and the political leaders, and the two from serving in harmony the advance of the forces of Disorder? Not the plain people.

Our boys, in fighting for democracy, have wrested the sword from all the shrapnel and the gas, the Zep-pelins and U-boats, but it is an un-honored and ungrateful task. They were stopped by them alone is it to be com-pared with the roll call of those who were "gung ho" because of the infighting of the cockie.

Tiny vermin though they are, they attack the human brain, and in many ways, carry disease; and many were the boys who never even had time to fire a shot because the cockie had en-joyed them from health.

Some were fortunate enough to belong to the violent group, and to be contempt. Others, in direct viola-tion of vermin jurisdiction, de- tained themselves in the forest.

Now, comparisons are often od-i-ous, and similarities sometimes misplaced, but the above facts furnish a text which mankind would do well to ponder — that Labor, all powerful, all united in its effort toward a high-er and better life for all those who feel, as we do, that the struggle is toward march by the pest invinc-es. Many are the organizations which have been laid low by this means, and the members who have suffered jail in the trial of the function's cumbered with the forces of Disorder.

It is fortunate for humanity that there are many resources at the disposal of the indus trial and political revolution in Great Britain, to the steady gathering unrest in our own land, to the political unrest in this strange new disorder to secure themselves more violently with the whip of hard labor. This spirit is indeed profoundly subversive — of much that ought to be subverted; but it is the spirit of the new order order that shall bare. Civilization stands today at its dawn, not its sunset. And though the sun may rise in the new windows, yet will the sunlight flood the earth. At this hour, despite the darkness and anarchists, all have been ban-died or 10 per cent of European soil. Our shores form a haven for refugees but not for those who would im-pair our strength. The agitation of the people, the desire of the many, not merely of the few, is called: But God hath chosen the things that are not to the confusion of things the which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chose, and things which are not, to bring to nothing that are.

Swat the injunc- tion!

The American Federation of Labor, at its Boston City con-vention, took a home run rap at injunctions, and their judges. Ho! Why! Bury it! Go to it again! Labor's greatest enemy, the na-tion's biggest curse, the weapon of unscrupulous employers, the sub-leader of grafters and profiteers, the dividing wall that keeps Cap-tain America from undermining the labels and the two from serving in harmony the advance of thought of today? Not the plain people of Disorder.

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The injunction is a judicial us-urpation. The judge is the servant of his own ini-tiative, stirred by expediency or his own desire, grants the same, pronounces the same, does what he pleases.

The injunction must go; swat it out. The injunction judge must go; swat him out. It is an organized way of doing this. Proceed by impeach-ment against every injunction judge. Retribution at elections if need be.

Have Congress and the Legis-lature take away the right of injunc-tion in labor cases.

Capture the courts! It is the swat, the stew, the way, the best way, the only way, is to

Important Decree Affects Labor

Devere — An important decree has been signed by the Swiss Parlia-ment, making specific provi-sions for farmers who are caught in the event of restrictions of production following harvests.

If it is found necessary to restrict the production, the em-ployee must, if possible, reduce his labor and anticipate the work so as not to dis-charge any employees.

2. If reduction takes place, and does not exceed 5 hours per week of the normal working hours, the employer does not pay for less.

3. If reduction takes place between 50 per cent and 90 per cent of normal length, the em-ployee reimburses the employee to the extent of or addition to wages earned a sum equal to 50 per cent of the normal wage.

4. If reduction takes place to less than 60 per cent of normal, or the factory is closed down, the em-ployee is paid for at least 50 per cent of the full wages.

If the employee is maimed and has not received any public relief, then 70 per cent is paid.

The decree further provides that the costs of compensation as outlined shall be paid in three parts, one third by the Canton in which the worker resides and one third by the Federal government.
CONCERTS IN TIME OF STRIKES

BY FANNIA M. COHEN

That music is becoming an important factor in the present strike wave has been shown during the recent strikes of our New York locals, especially in the cloakmakers strike.

Already in the second week of the strike of 4,000 cloakmen, some hall chairmen arranged concerts in their halls, and these concerts were well attended and promptly as it was practicable.

The first few concerts were arranged in halls which had been used by similar organizations, such as Webster Hall, Manhattan Lyceum, Progress Casino, etc. This was necessary, because the larger halls have a stage fit for concerts and theatrically perfor- med concerts prefer to appear on regular rather than on improvised stages.

The news of the entertain- ment and Speakers’ Committee was arranged concerts for them in the halls which had come to be the most popular talent spread with the rapidity of lightning. Since the larger halls had been occupied, it was necessary to rearrange first. When the audience was a smaller, the larger halls serving as district strike headquarters were used. Some of the halls had just been opened when the strike began coming in from the chairman of the “neglected halls.”

The most promising storey was the telephone conversation between the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, the B毀ch and the indignant hall chairmen, who protest that the strikers are taking the strike keys to the union hall and pay just as large dues as those of the big halls.

The struggle between the two is a justification for the “determinism” against the small halls. Some were so Sore that they would not be responsible for what might happen if regular concerts were not arranged on their halls.

The Speakers and Entertainment Committee, which has had these requests, protests and threats, and before long a concert was arranged and every hall reached.

The concert day was a holiday for the strikers, to the benefit of the halls, and the people of the district, who had not been able to finance the strikers. The concert was a great event for the halls, and a means to keep up the morale of the hall men, who were in the main, children.

Audiences were restored to the halls earlier than usual and in their Sunday best. The hall chairman, who is both proud and important, and the speakers as well, were all in their best

Still there were interesting things to hear in the various concerts. A singer accompanied by a violin and piano would give a program of the new Russian hymn or of the Marseillaise, and the audience would rise to their feet and sing along.

Hats would be removed by all the men as a sign of respect for the speakers, and the audience would rise to their feet, and remove their hats. These were waved a piece, their fingers indicating the number of men in the auditorium, or of the audience.

Then performers, gentle men of mass, of the audience, would address them in kind words, and then they would consider a breach of hon- or.

On the third concert, in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, at which the Russian hymn was played, two old men jumped up at the first strains of the tune, removed their hat and remained

in their scalps. One of them said to me: “I love to hear Russian songs. They remind me of the old home and the farm. And I could be only proper if they play something Jewish, something of a past age.”

I was at a loss how to comply with his wish. The singer happened to be a young lady who, it was natural to suppose, knew nothing of Jewish melodies or songs.

But to my greatest sur- prise she began singing the “Ha’ conversions” and the “Melanie,” with a voice so beautiful, and the audience, with the exception of a few, rose to their feet.

The programs of the concerts were generally arranged so as to meet the tastes and inclinations of the audiences. Yiddish folk songs were greatly in vogue and were greeted with bursts of applause. Russian hymn and the Mar-

The violin was the favorite instrument with the strikers. He could not help yield- ing to the insistent demands of the audience for popular entertainmen-

Our friends among the artists had occasion in this strike to the cause of labor. I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the Speakers’ and Entertainment Committee, to express our thanks to the persons who made the most valuable contribution to the strike, namely, good cheer and holiday spirits.

Among the very first I wish to mention the name of Miss Tenma Contracts, who, as chairlady of a committee organized by the Rand School to cooperate with our speakers’ and entertainment committee, helped us a great deal in arranging concerts. Also Mrs. Laura Elliott helped our committee consid- erably.

It is fitting to say that Miss Vida Milholland, who sang mostly revolutionary pieces, was the pet of all our audiences.

The most popular artists took part in our concerts:

Singers: Miss Vida Milholland, Miss Pesnokly, Miss Louise Ver- mont, Miss Gertrude Sipbro, Miss Flora Roche, Miss Milla Finkel and Miss Lucy Finkel.

Violinists: Mr. John Gorgi- lando, Mr. Louis Goldberg, Mr. Grabin, Mr. Emil Edelstein, Mr. F. Berg, Mr. Lazor Elkin, Mr. Walter Cohos, Miss Goldenthal.

Pianists: Miss Hefetz, Miss Moore, Miss Garfinkle, Miss Slant, Miss Ruth Gar- land, Miss Berman, Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Ginid.

The appreciation shown by the audience has been very gratifying to the artists. But they also have the bounties of the audience. The allusion to the “bounties” depends on the condition of the artists. They have no bounties at all, and it has been aバーing to me, for the most part, a better future.

The strike wave in Austria

VIENNA—Streikins prevail in all trades, even professions. The physi- cians of the Public Health Department, in compliance with an order of the government, threatening to quit their practice unless they were paid their full salary or were given a day of rest.

Whereas, the very high and perpetuity of free and democratic institu- tions are dependent upon the maintenance of peace, order, and of as- semblage and association. We in-

Resolved: That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, both houses of Congress and the Governors and Legislatures of the several states.

The resolution adopted by the Executive Council related to the following resolution is to be printed and disseminated by the Executive Committee or its agents in the several states. The resolution adopted by the Executive Council referred to the following resolution is to be printed and disseminated by the Executive Committee or its agents in the several states.

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Dealing with what it terms European "imperialism," the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Balfour, has the following to say in connection with the policy of the British government. "The outstanding feature of the editorial is the frankness and the outspokenness with which it is written as editorials in this country."

"The present situation in Buda-pest is a dramatic judgment on the statesmanship of the Peace Conference. The British government's policies are openly defying the de- crees of the Conference and claim- ing the right to ignore any of its decisions."

"There is a need for a united front, a common policy, a common purpose. The British government must be free to act in concert with the other powers."

"The Conference must be strengthened and reinforced if the peace is to be maintained. The Conference must be given the power to impose sanctions on nations that violate the terms of the peace."

"In conclusion, the Conference must not be allowed to fail. It is the only hope for a lasting peace."

**NEWS WRITERS ON STRIKE**

New Haven, Conn. — Again the strike of newspapermen, called by the New England Newspaper Writers' Association, comes to a head. The strike is called to protest against the low wages and poor working conditions in the printing industry.

"The strike is not only a protest against the low wages, but also a protest against the way in which the newspapers are run," said one of the strikers. "We are not being treated fairly, and we will not continue to work under these conditions."

"The strike is a protest against the way in which the newspapers are run. We are not being treated fairly, and we will not continue to work under these conditions."

"We demand a raise in wages and better working conditions."

**BRITISH LABOR FOR NA- TIONALIZATION**

The British Trades Union Congress, in session in Glasgow, passed a resolution demanding that the government proceed at once with the work of nationalizing the mines along the Clyde. There were over 5,000,000 members represented in the Glasgow council, and there were rumors that on the nationalization question a possible split might come between those who favor using direct action and those who stand for political action, but nothing of the kind occurred.

"Most of those who champion direct action are also in favor of political action. The point of dif- ference is on which method should receive precedence. The confer- ence also demanded that conscien- tious objection be abolished, that no further assistance be given to the Kaiser family, and that the government establish a fair elec- toral system so that the Labor party can be represented in the country to which it is entitled."

**WARTIES 14 Points**

Abolition of the tipping system.

- A living wage.
- 3. 48 hours work per week.
- 4. One day of rest in every week.
- 5. Weekly payment of wages.
- 6. Abolition of, private em- ployment agencies.
- 7. Uniform wages in all shops.
- 8. The right to organize.
- 11. No discharge without just cause.
- 12. Decent food.

**DR. FRIEDLAND TO GUIDE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL**

(Continued from page 1) and as an admiral of the Russian ironclad literature, he has led Dr. Friedland to a study of historic literature. In his opinion, he is regarded as one of the most competent inter- preters of Russian life and ideals.

Friedland as Educational Director of the activities of the Educational Department of the International will undoubtedly attempt to place the movement on a broader scale of work, for human and sanitary con- cerns. He is a strong proponent of the International, and has organized labor to support them in their struggle.

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196 Madison Ave.

M. Stern,

16 East 32nd St.

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CLOAK AND SUIT—Monday, October 6th

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