

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 27.6.

JUSTICE

"We ought to
be just even to
our enemies."
— Pres. Wilson.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. I. No. 39.

Saturday, October 18, 1919

Price 2 Cents

INTERNATIONAL TO AID THE STEEL STRIKERS

General Executive Board Votes them \$250,000

SUM TO BE RAISED THROUGH CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL LOCALS

BOARD ALSO VOTES FINANCIAL AID TO JOURNEMEN TAILORS, POLITICAL PRISONERS' DEFENSE FUND, FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA, NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE, AND INDIANA LABOR FEDERATION.

VICTIMS OF TORONTO CLOAK STRIKE WILL BE GIVEN FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT

Though swamped with work in connection with the affairs of the organization it represents, the General Executive Board at its quarterly conferences held in Buffalo last week found time to attend to the needs of the labor movement outside the sphere of the International.

The greatest achievement in this regard is the contribution of 250 thousand dollars to the steel strikers. President Schlesinger's resolution calling for this sum to uphold the steel workers in their struggle for the right to organize was carried without a dissenting vote.

The General Executive Board, in voting so large a sum, did so on the assumption (and the assumption is quite a warrantable one) that the individual locals composing the International would redeem the pledge out of their own treasuries. The finances at the disposal of the General Executive Board are negligible compared with the huge six-figure sum. The per capita tax paid by the affiliated locals is the only source of income of the International, and out of this all office expenses are paid. Deficits of varying magnitude are not unknown in the history of the International office.

But the International considered as an aggregate of local unions is quite wealthy. Many of the locals have savings amounting to thousands of dollars, and it is out of these saving plus contributions by individual members that it is expected to raise the sum of 250 thousand dollars within a short period.

Out of the limited funds of the International proper the General Executive Board contributed \$500 to the defense fund of Debs and other political and class prisoners. National secretary Germer of the Socialist party made the plea on behalf of Debs and his imprisoned comrades. The \$500 contributed by the Board does not in any sense represent the extent of their sympathy for the staunch defender of labor but rather the limit of what they can spare. In this and similar cases the Board will recommend to the individual locals to contribute as much as they can or care.

Other contributions and donations by the General Executive Board include \$300 to the striking journeymen tailors, \$200 to the Naturalization Aid League, \$100 to the Friends of Freedom for India and \$100 to the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

The motives that prompted the

Board to give financial aid to the journeymen tailors and the Naturalization Aid League are obvious

and self-explanatory. In the case of the Friends of Freedom for India the Board considered it consistent with the ideals of the American Labor Movement in general and those of the International in particular to help any and all nationalities to win their freedom. The Lusk Committee may look askance at the aid given by the International to the champions of freedom for India and may underscore the name of our organization in the list of "suspects," but the Lusk Committee is

(Continued on Page 8)

UNITY CENTRES OPEN FOR REGISTRATION

A VARIETY OF COURSES TO BE GIVEN.—STUDENTS' MEETINGS WILL SERVE AS GUIDES TO INSTRUCTORS.

OPENING CELEBRATIONS SOON

JOINT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE AT WORK.—SIMILAR BODY ORGANIZED BY PHILADELPHIA LOCALS.

The Educational machinery of the International is all rigged up and ready to begin work. The only thing lacking as yet is a sufficiently large enrollment of students. But also this is expected to be procured very shortly, for all the Unity Centres are already open for registration and the number of enrolled students is growing rapidly.

The courses arranged for the coming term range all the way from English for foreigners to literature and economics, and include classes in intermediate English, advanced English, hygiene, problems of the labor movement, and a number of courses as yet unannounced.

The Educational Department has taken great pains to choose the staff of instructors and to work out the methods of instruction for the various classes, so as to render them adaptable to the requirements of our members and to insure a broad and thorough illumination of the problems of today. But in order to make the work of education as democratic as possible students' weekly meetings will be held at the Unity Centres at which the work in the class rooms will be discussed from the students' standpoint, and improvements or changes of method will be made in accordance with the practical suggestions or valid criticisms made at those meetings.

Opening celebrations will be held at each of the four Unity Centres as soon as the registration period is over and immediately before the classes get down to real work. Members of the International who intend to register for any of the courses are urged to do so without delay at one of the following Centres nearest their residence:

Public School No. 40,

320 E. 20th Street.

Public School No. 63,

4th St. near First Avenue.

Public School No. 54, Bronx,

Intervale Ave. and Freeman St.

Public School No. 84, Brooklyn, Stone and Glenmore Aves. Prospective students may also register with the secretaries of their locals.

In addition to getting the work of the Unity Centres under way the Educational Department has succeeded in consolidating the educational committees of the individual locals. A conference of the Joint Educational Committee was held last Saturday at the general office of the International, 31 Union Square, at which nearly all of our locals were represented. A number of sub-committees were chosen to co-operate with the Educational Department in securing the largest possible attendance at the various Unity Centres as well as the lectures and Forums arranged by individual locals. A number of locals have already started their educational activities and the Educational Department helped them procure lectures as well as arrange their programs. Locals planning their own educational activities are advised to communicate with Dr. Friedland, Educational Director of the International, who will be glad to arrange their schedules for them as well as secure the services of competent lecturers, instructors, and artists.

In order to get the maximum out of any single lecture or course of lectures any of the locals may arrange, outlines of each lecture will be prepared at the office of the Educational Department and mimeographed copies distributed to the audiences. In this way it will be easier for the hearers to follow the lecturer and to retain the salient points.

At the Conference it was decided that each local educational committee should have a secretary. These secretaries will constitute the Executive Committee of the Permanent Joint Conference. All locals that have not yet elected their secretaries, please do so at once, and send their names

LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE IN CONNECTICUT

WORKERS OF NEW YORK WARNED NOT TO ACCEPT POSITIONS AT HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN

Ladies' Tailors and Alteration workers in New Haven and Hartford Conn. are still on strike which was called some weeks ago after all their efforts to gain better conditions of work in an amicable way, had failed because of the stubbornness of the employers.

The situation in the employers' camp is critical, and many of the manufacturers are on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of the strike.

The demands of the workers in both cities include week work, a 44 hour week and a living wage. This the employers are loath to concede. Their "National Association" has recently announced its intention to make it a finish fight. The workers, again, are also for a finish fight, and there is little prospect of an amicable settlement. The lack of scabs, however, warrants the prediction that the employers will be on their knees very soon, unless they choose to go into bankruptcy.

The strikes in Hartford and New Haven are under the direction of Sol Seidman, vice president of the International, who is also conducting a vigorous campaign among the unorganized workers of the ladies' garment industry.

Ladies' Tailors of New York and vicinity are warned against offers of positions in New Haven and Hartford, for a number of ladies' tailoring establishments send out their agents to recruit scabs.

and addresses to the Educational Department.

Philadelphia Locals Also Active

A grand celebration marked the opening of the educational season in the Philadelphia Waistmakers' Union Local 15. Miss Fannia M. John, secretary of the International Educational Department was present at the celebration and delivered an address on the aims and importance of education conducted by trade unions for their membership. Largely through her efforts a consolidation has been brought about between the Waistmakers' Union of Philadelphia and the Cloak Finishers' Union, local 69, so far as their educational activities are concerned. A Joint Committee has been chosen to direct the work of both locals. The committee will be in frequent communication with the General Office of the Educational Department in New York. Miss Cleveland, Educational Advisor in Philadelphia was in consultation with Dr. Friedland last Sunday, and they discussed ways and means of promoting the educational work of local 15, Phila.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE strike of the longshoremen practically cut off New York from the rest of the world. Arriving freighters could not discharge their cargoes and neither passenger nor freight ships could leave port for lack of men to load them. The piers were choked with goods and thousands of tons of perishable foodstuffs lay rotting. The suspension of the ferry service across the Hudson made the situation still more alarming. The railway lines which have their terminals on the other side of the river couldn't connect with the city, and the supply of foods and other necessities diminished to a degree warranting the worst fears and misgivings.

Yet it is not to be overlooked occasioned by the strike that constituted the most disquieting feature, but rather the character of the strikes as such. The press and even some of the most prominent labor leaders were alarmed over the fact that the longshoremen's strike, the strike of the ferrymen and that of the railway expressmen were called over the heads and in defiance of the recognized officials of the affected workers and in violation of agreements binding the men to awards of arbitration.

THESE three strikes broke out spontaneously and the response to the strike call of the unauthorized strike committees has been so overwhelming that in face of it not even the labor-baiting press can mouth about bolshevik conspiracies and I. W. W. malicious gambols. The longshoremen is the last labor organization in the country where the modern ideas of industrial self-government and class rule can strike root. The men are a work-worshiping lot of American workers as the defenders of the modern economic system may wish to see, and yet they struck to a man and flung to the dogs both their leaders and the principle of contract declared sacred and inviolable by Samuel Gompers. Rather than look for revolutionary plots and anarchist schemings public spirited persons both among capitalists and labor chiefs would do well to inquire into the merits of the respective awards rejected by the three groups of strikers, for it is there and only there that the explanation of these unauthorized strikes lies. Bad industrial agreements, like bad laws, cannot be observed if they militate against the fundamental conditions involved. The practicability and expediency of arbitration of labor disputes in general does not depend upon unreasonable and unwarranted awards more acceptable to the men, whose daily life and the welfare of whose families depend upon the award.

THE rebellion of workers against their regular leaders, their repudiation of agreements entered into with their employers and their consequent loss of prestige both with the public and the leaders of the A. F. of L. are not to be rejoiced at, to be sure. Irresponsible bodies of men, whose good faith cannot be depended upon in entering into pacts of settlement and whose elected leaders cannot exercise the authority vested in them are not exactly conducive to the progress

of the labor movement within the present political and economic system. If the hypocritical press pretends to be horrified at this breach of faith on the part of the rank and file of American labor, the less passionate onlookers and more sincere friends of labor are really pained at the spectacle and its possible consequences. One can appreciate Gompers' position in writing the following to the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association:

"It is not within the province of the Executive Council to inject itself into a strictly trade struggle between factions in a national or international union. The dispute should be settled by those who have the power to enforce its rules and decisions.

"But on the question of adherence to contracts the American Federation of Labor has taken strong ground. In 1904 the convention declared unanimously:

"We must express our regret that any organization of workmen shall fail to rigidly adhere to a contract entered into with employers of its members, and of your it is essential to urge upon trade unionists the absolute necessity of holding contracts between them and their employers inviolate.

"If the longshoremen agreed to abide by the award, they have by striking violated one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor. The agreement to abide by the award was a sacred contract to accept it. We therefore hope that through the laws of your International Union you will successfully induce the strikers to return to work not only for their own honor and best interests, but in the interests of the trade union movement."

But the remedy suggested by the labor veteran, even if wise in principle, is hardly feasible. The situation can no longer be bettered by enunciation of solemn principles. The men were wronged by the awards or exasperated at the unnecessary delays, and the only way to restore normal conditions in New York and normal relations between the piermen and their officials is to throw the old awards to the dogs and make new and better ones.

NOTHING definite has as yet been undertaken or even discussed at the National Industrial Conference, but already there is every indication that the whole enterprise is stillborn, that the much heralded pact between capital and labor will not be brought about through the agency of this unique gathering.

Before the delegates gathered at the conference it had been taken for granted that the employers' group would be ready to make substantial concessions to labor in order to reach, if not permanent peace, at least a *modus vivendi* between employers and employees throughout the country. In calling the conference Mr. Wilson hoped to bring about an adjustment of relations between capital and labor whereby the discontent in the ranks of the latter would be allayed and disastrous strikes averted. A spirit of give and take was hoped for by those who believed in the efficacy of the en-

terprise, and it was expected that the employers, to achieve at least a semblance of industrial peace in the land, would do most of the giving.

But the employers' group seems to be utilizing the conference as an occasion not to establish friendly relations with labor but to proclaim and champion the tenets of Garryism. This is really astonishing. At this time and place to demand the return to unchained individualism in industry, the right of the individual employer to arrange with his own employes whatever relations he can force them to agree to, without the right of any organization to step in and uphold the common rights of those who work — this has come as a surprise even to those who were not in a hopeful frame of mind about the conference. The principle of the closed non-union shop is given credence with that of the open shop and closed union shop. The employers graciously leave it to the individual industrial establishment to agree with its employes upon either of these principles. This is, indeed, going Gary "one better," for not even this industrial czar ever dared uphold in public the "principle" of a closed non-union shop.

The conference is rapidly degenerating into a vaudeville house with the employers' groups as the principal comedians and if the labor delegates are not in a mood to listen to absurdities it must be hard on them to remain polite and sit through the whole show.

THE resolution to arbitrate the steel strike introduced by Gompers for the labor group in the Steering Committee of 15 was reported to the conference without recommendation. In the committee this resolution was opposed by the employers' and public groups, but the labor members on the committee succeeded in winning enough individual representatives from these two groups to carry the resolution.

It is doubtful, however, whether the conference as a whole will adopt the resolution, and if it will it is even more doubtful whether Gary will consider himself in any way bound by the decision of the conference. After all he is there on a committee and he can gain support for his "principles" and should the conference in any way interfere with his "private" business he will not be slow in telling the delegates what he thinks of them, just as he told the Senators what he thought of their offers to arbitrate the strike.

With the fellow capitalists on his side, with the press at his beck and call and with the machinery of local government in the steel districts entirely at his disposal Gary as an industrial autocrat will die hard.

IF newspaper reports are to be credited, the Senate Investigation Committee that visited the Pittsburgh district to investigate conditions on the spot has come away from there in rather cheerful spirits. Things were tidied-up a bit for the visitors; the hired thugs and the strike cossacks were leashed for a while; the strikers were given some breathing space, and a number of witnesses from among the "loyal" workers were fitted out for the committee. One of these workers testified that he worked 12 hours and earned some 6 dollars a day and that he was satisfied to continue to work 12 hours and earn

6 dollars a day. So toching was his eulogy of the steel trust managers that even the stern Senators thawed. There was a grumbler or two who said some bad things about the trust, the cossacks, etc. but this unpleasant grumbling was fairly lost in the mass of testimony favorable to the companies.

So the papers write. It is quite possible, however, that when the report of the investigation will be made public we will learn something very interesting about the conditions "at the front."

THAT Europe is reposing in the sweet embraces of peace we know not only from the reports of fierce fighting between Denikine and the Bolsheviki, but also from the brand new battles in which German generals and German howitzers play an important part. Von der Goltz together with Colonel Avasloff-Bermond, a new savior of Russia, is conducting an offensive against the Lettish provinces and has captured Riga. The Allies are preparing to reestablish the blockade against Germany unless her general and her troops discontinue hostilities against the Letts. Germany disclaims any responsibility for the activities of Von der Goltz, but the Allies are evidently determined to ignore this disclaimer, and it is quite possible that Germany will again be made to feel the ravages of starvation.

It is reported that the Bolsheviki made peace with Denikine, who immortalized himself by directing orgies of slaughter against the Jews, and will join forces with the Ukrainian "hero" against Denikine.

There is peace in Europe.

Writers Strike. — Print Own Paper

When the newspaper writers in New Haven, Conn., informed the publishers that they were members of the News Writers' Association, the publishers were not greatly impressed. A few took the Union seriously, however, and one publisher posted a notice stating that any of the slaves of the typewriter who affiliate with an organization would be discharged. The publisher who took this stand was John Day Jackson, of the New Haven Register.

Following this announcement, his entire editorial staff walked out, fifty news and editorial writers of other papers joined later. Only two "loyal" reporters remained on all of the large dailies in the city.

The striking news writers immediately began the publication of a strike bulletin, which has been made into a readable daily newspaper, the circulation of which has grown by leaps and bounds. Five thousand copies were sold the first day and the circulation increased at the rate of two thousand daily. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been pledged by local financiers to make the publication a permanent one.

The success of the venture has put the fear of bankruptcy in the hearts of publishers, who realize what a fragile thing "ownership" of literary products is, after all. The reporters are enjoying their strike. One strike was assigned to interview all of the publishers on the situation and ask them what they thought about the strike.

How the World Moves

By J. P.

THE WAR OF STEEL AND GOLD

The war is over! Long live the war! Such seems to echo from all corners of the horizon. The nearest conflict is the war of steel and gold which is raging through the country. The great Steel Trust and the Industrial Union of Steel Workers have backed horns for a fight to the death. And the rest of American labor watches with bated breath, conscious that its own fate somehow is being decided in the smoke of war in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. It is verily a young David who has gone out to meet the great Goliath! The steel workers, without money, with weak organization, without even a common language, have challenged the most powerful capitalistic combine in the most powerful capitalist state of the world. And the trust which has been able through its control of the industry to starve great producers of steel into submission and shut down their mills, which has been able to control prices by manipulating the whole great steel industry of the country stands cowed before its own workers.

Garmet workers who have felt as pickets the club of the policeman or the rough hand of the gangster may gaze in wonder at the weapons used by High Finance—revolvers, machine guns, mounted desperadoes. What noble courage in these children of toil to face such dangers without arms and overcome them! Who are the steel workers? The peasants of Europe—small farmers from the Balkans, landless laborers from Italy and the Slav parts of Austria, peasants from Russia. With their bare hands they are grappling the giant steel combination.

The steel strike marks a new era in the American labor struggle. The unwieldy instrument of craft unionism has been remolded for the needs of an industrial struggle on a huge scale. To organize the workers of the entire industry to meet the immense power of the steel trust it was necessary to combine no less than twenty-four craft unions. An immense task of reorganization has been accomplished. The strike is a strike not of machinists or molders or builders but of steel proletarians. At the end of the strike a great step forward will have been taken toward workers' control in the steel industry.

BASEBALL AGAIN! THE WHITES OR REDS!

Five years ago the American crowds in front of the newspaper bulletins did not feel the first shock of war. When Austria was sending her ultimatum to Serbia American eyes were strained upon the score of the Giants and the White Sox. Then came the war—the great interruption of baseball. American life was shaken to its very foundation. There were moments when the draft threatened to reach even the great heroes of the Diamond. Now all that is over. We breathe again. The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations are troublesome and bothersome matters. On with the game! Shall it be the Giants or the White Sox—or shall it be the Reds?

PETERLOO

Through the north of England are being held great demonstrations in memory of the hundredth anniversary of Peterloo. For the workers Peterloo is a more memorable day than Waterloo. Waterloo in 1815 marked the defeat of Napoleon and the end of class war between the feudal and the capitalist system. Peterloo four years later marked the beginning of class war between capital and labor. In 1819 the factory slaves of England who toiled sixteen and seventeen hours a day for the right to live in a cellar began to organize. They were met with stern repression. The Six Acts suspended all rights of free speech, press or meeting—the whip with six lashes as it was called. On one September the workers of Manchester held a demonstration outside the city. With their women and children they met together by the tens of thousands on Peterloo Field just outside the city. Then the troopers rode in. On they rode over prostrate bodies of men, women and children with sabres flashing right and left. The vast crowd trembled with rage but melted before the vindictive onslaught of the constabulary, and fled back to the city, carrying its dead. But Peterloo is not forgotten. A century afterward in 1919 the class war still rages, and the great grandchildren of the "Manchester martyrs" have not forgotten Peterloo. Nor have we! For we have it still with us in Homestead and Gary.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

We continue making the motions of progress though the result may be no more than the sounding of brass and the tinkling of cymbals which the prophet tells us. We must be up-to-date at all costs in the great country of style. England had an industrial conference. America cannot be left behind. But from all accounts Mr. Wilson's conference will accomplish even less than Mr. Lloyd George's. In the epidemic of Bolshevism that followed on the heels of the war the workers of England seemed ready to take matters into their own hands. The great unions came out with programs of social ownership and workers' control. The stage was set for a transfer of power. Then came that clever quack physician, Mr. Lloyd George, with his homoeopathic remedies. He "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum" in the shape of a great conference of capital and labor with both sides equally represented. Industrial affairs were not to be left entirely to the workers according to the Bolshevik program, but the capitalists were to have a look-in also—and on equal terms. The English workers were hardly deceived by this clever trick, and the most powerful and intelligent organizations refused to join both the Industrial Conference and the smaller Industrial Council which it elected. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the railway men and the miners all stood aside and refused recognition to the capitalist! The final report of the Council recommends the eight-hour day, a minimum wage for all workers, provision for unemployment and nationalization of

basic industries. That is the least for which the British workers are asking.

The American Industrial Conference is a feeble imitation of Mr. George's. The "public" is dragged in as a third party, an old device of the employers to stack the cards against the workers. And who are the public? Mr. Henry Dennison, who was a non-union paper factory, Professor Gay, the Editor of Pierpont Morgan's Evening Post, Mr. Endicott who is a power in the leather trade and owns great non-union shoe factories,—the renegade socialists, Spargo and Russell, who have become so generally contemptible that even liberal organizations avoid keeping them in their roll. This noble group stands between Rockefeller and Gary on one side, Gompers and Morrison on the other. As might be expected there is no beginning and no end to the proceedings of this interesting gathering. No program has been worked out, and the conference flounders about in a mess of confused questions and practical politics. They are not even agreed on the right of workers to organize. No self-respecting English labor man would keep his seat in a conference where his own right to existence as a representative of organized labor was questioned. Everything and nothing has been discussed. A few strong points might be won by labor if the hundred weak ones were cut away. The eight-hour day, the closed shop, the minimum wage, unemployment insurance—why do not the labor delegates frame a few simple demands like these—and stand by them in the face of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gary? The steel strike can be settled elsewhere. A national industrial conference should lay down certain great principles of freedom for labor and say "Beyond these thou shalt not pass!"

THE COST OF LIVING

The high cost of living is very busy these days. Not only has it been stirring up industrial unrest, but it has galvanized into life numbers of small politicians and reformers who had begun to slumber in their office chairs. Out they scamper with cards and price-lists, with expensive publicity including their own photographs, with conferences and committees, with army sales and community sales and school sales. While the cost of living goes its way severely. Next year they will all be forgotten, but the American worker will still be faced to face with his bread and butter problem. Why is my pay envelope worth less every month although my wages go up? If he looks carefully into matters he will find that the value of money is going down while other values go up, and that his food bill for the week is now paying the cost of the war. Money is worth less because of the enormous amount of paper money created during the war—inflation as the economists call it—and this cheap money lacks buying power. Nor is there any remedy in sight, as long as the nations are staggering under war debts and peace deficits. For the Kolchak war and the Denikin war and all the other little wars of peace time are doing their bit to send up the cost of living all over the world. Our

TO ALL SHOP CHAIRMEN OF OUR LOCALS

Again it has become necessary to bring to your attention the lack of co-operation which has been evident on the \$100,000 Fund. For some reason the collections in the Interfacational shops have not proceeded with the same good spirit that has been evident in the collections in all other industries. There have been some shop collections which are considered excellent, but the number is small, and it becomes necessary to bring this condition to the attention of the hundreds of shop chairmen and workers who have not taken an active part in the shop collections for the hundred thousand dollar fund simply because they have been too busy with other things.

The time has come to set all minor things aside, and put all available energy into the gathering of the fund. The Luskers are more active and more threatening today than ever before, and it is time that all workers fully realize the menace to organization and real education which is contained in the activities of the Luskers.

Their inquisition in the International has but one purpose. All they desire is that the officials and membership of this large and progressive organization take fright and stop their continuous demands for a greater share in the things they produce. The Luskers, able defenders of capitalist exploitation, realize that the consistent organization and class-consciousness of the International form a greater menace to bossism than the ultra radical expressions of other bodies.

This same attitude is noticeable in their persistent attempts to close the Rand School. This is also true of their attacks on all radical labor publications. It is evident that the Lusk Committee is convinced that the methodical, persistent campaign of organization and education carried on by these bodies and the Socialist Movement is the real menace to Capitalism and Privilege, and they are therefore making such great efforts to destroy these movements.

We must accept their challenge! We must answer them with dollars which will spread the knowledge that will destroy them! We must show the American people that their very liberties are in danger. We must make our demands for the release of all political prisoners felt throughout this entire nation. We must put the Socialist Movement, our movement, on a footing which will make it possible for them to continue fighting our battles, just as they have in the past.

Shop chairmen! It is up to you to see that your shop is among those that have realized the importance of this work, and have given liberally to the \$100,000 fund.

The responsibility rests upon you. You have made good many times before. We know that you will make good again!

Mr. President would better remember that the next time he starts to blame the high cost of living on the housekeepers who don't watch prices.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. STUYVESANT 1126
B. SCHLESINGER, President E. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secy-Treas. R. LIEBERMAN, Business Mgr.

Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

VOL. I. No. 40.

Saturday, October 18, 1919

Entered as Second Class Matter January 25, 1919, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE GREAT PLEDGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL

The deliberations of the General Executive Board of the International, which met last week at Buffalo, did not lack in impressive moments, but it was great solemnity that marked the discussion of how to aid the steel strikers in their battle against industrial slavery.

It was a spontaneous act on the part of the Board to aid the struggling steel and iron workers. The latter sent no committees or requests for financial aid. At the end of the third session of the Board President Schlesinger himself raised the question. He rose and asked the delegates what, in their opinion, the International could do for the steel strikers.

There followed many suggestions, among them the contribution by the International of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars, a general levy upon the membership of an hour's pay, and so on.

After all these suggestions had been made President Schlesinger again took the floor. This time he spoke at some length, and the members of the Board listened in grave silence to his calm, unimpassioned plea on behalf of the steel workers, nay, of all American labor, for Schlesinger showed with penetrating convincingness that the present struggle waged in the steel districts is the struggle of American labor against industrial autocracy and economic slavery; that the fate of trade unionism in America is at stake. He pointed out the methods of brutality, of unchecked savagery employed by the steel trust to crush the strike and he adduced evidence to show that all the forces of capitalism are organized and mobilized for the purpose of defeating trade unionism in America its death blow.

"Under such circumstances," President Schlesinger said with a tremor, "when three hundred thousand workers are engaged in a fierce struggle to win the right of being organized in trade unions, when the entire working class of the country is vitally concerned in the outcome of the struggle; when our own welfare is almost as much at stake as that of the strikers in the field,—under such circumstances can we offer, nothing more to those champions of our common cause that fifty thousand dollars or an hour's pay? Of what significance, of what material aid will such a paltry sum be to three hundred thousand strikers and their families? Is this all that can be done by an organization like ours counting in its ranks 120,000 workers and a number of locals with substantial bank accounts?"

Schlesinger spoke in a low voice, but every word of his rang out in the silence. The facial expressions of the assembled vice-

presidents supplied the answer to his last question, and the answer was that the great International could and would do more than some of the vice-presidents had just proposed. When he said that for the time being it would not be too much to raise a quarter of a million dollars for the steel strikers, the eyes of the vice-presidents kindled with surprise, admiration and enthusiasm. It was evident that Schlesinger's suggestion was adopted unanimously before any of the members of the Board had a chance to utter a word.

And then they spoke. One vice-president after another pledged all his leisure, all his energies and powers to help raise the sum; one after another took the solemn oath of allegiance to the great cause of rescuing the American labor movement from the onslaughts of the sinister hosts of darkness and oppression.

It was the loftiest, most inspiring moment of all the sessions of the General Executive Board of our International, and one who witnessed that great demonstration of class-consciousness and solidarity could not help but feel that the rank and file of the International would respond to the S. O. S. call of their class as readily and enthusiastically as did their leaders.

But to come down to earth. The work of raising the \$250,000 must be begun at once. Day in this case may prove as disastrous as total inaction. Unfortunately nothing has been accomplished in the first week. The Justice, because of a certain technical misunderstanding on the part of one of its staff, failed to report the decision of the General Executive Board to raise this sum for the steel strikers, and our locals were not in a position to act on the matter before the announcement appeared in the official organ.

Yet, if the locals will set to work at once, it is possible to make up for lost time. To begin with, each local must at once decide upon the amount of cash it can spare from its own treasury. According to Brother Siezman's report some of the cloakmakers' locals have deposits in the banks amounting to thousands of dollars. For what better purpose can they send a part of their savings? Who is entitled to this surplus more than the struggling and needy steel strikers?

If each local will do its duty and contribute directly from its treasury a substantial part of the sum pledged can at once be raised. Tens of thousands of dollars can also be raised through individual contributions to the members. If each member of the International contributed but one dollar to total would amount to \$120,000, or one half of the entire sum required at present. Shop collections, receipts from various entertainments and concerts arranged by the local un-

ions will also go a long way toward making up the total required.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a large sum of money, but the purpose for which it was pledged is commensurate with it, and the resources of all the International locals combined are great enough to raise this sum with little difficulty. In the course of its existence our International accomplished greater feats, and it would be a discredit to the parent organization as well as to its affiliated locals if it could not make good its promise to the struggling steel workers. And then another thing: if we fail to raise this voluntary contribution to the strikers we may have to raise a tax that the A. F. of L. may impose upon our organization for the same purpose. It should, therefore, be a matter of honor and pride to all of our members to make good the pledge of their representatives before it is too late to do so with dignity.

We are certain that our locals will not be slow in acting on this vital matter. We are certain that they will rise to the occasion and prove themselves worthy of the reputation and prestige now enjoyed by their International.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER MAY GO TO EUROPE

At the very last session of the General Executive Board vice-president Koldofsky introduced a resolution to the effect that president Schlesinger take a trip to Europe as soon as practicable. Since the Board had no time to act on that resolution it was referred to the general office of the International.

The proposed trip is, of course, to be made in interests of the ladies' garment industry. Brother Koldofsky did not intend to have the Board vote a pleasure trip for the president of the International. Those who are at all familiar with conditions in Europe will realize that traveling there is connected with great hardships and dangers, and it may really be asking too much of Schlesinger to undertake the journey.

But the aim in view warrants all the sacrifices and hardships that such a journey entails. The aim is to re-establish direct relations between our International and the ladies' garment organizations in Europe. For the last 3 years it has been impossible to communicate with these organizations. Nor could such communications have served any purpose amidst the universal slaughter. Now, however, it is both possible and urgently necessary to re-establish relations with our fellow workers in Europe. But before this can be done it is necessary to gather first hand information about the conditions prevailing among the ladies' garment workers in the war ridden lands, and president Schlesinger is well qualified for the task.

It is quite possible that our European sisters and brothers are in need of our help. It is safe to assume that the ladies' garment unions there have been either entirely destroyed or badly crippled, and it may be necessary for our International to do the better part of the reconstruction of those unions. This in itself is a lofty and inspiring mission, and our members, a goodly number of them immigrants, will surely not be averse to such an act of friendly helpfulness on the part of the International.

But the reconstruction of the European ladies' garment unions is of vital interest also to our own

members. It must be borne in mind that the comparative advantages now enjoyed by the ladies' garment workers in this country are due, in a great measure, to the fact that the supply of labor in the industry does not exceed in demand. If the European garment workers will swamp the labor market the effect will be very soon felt by the members of our locals. It is, therefore, in our own interest to help reconstructing the European garment trades so that the workers in these trades find it possible to earn a livelihood in their home-lands and are not driven by sheer starvation to our shores.

These are all conjectures, however. Before anything concrete can be undertaken it is necessary to have all the facts before us, and there is no better way of procuring them than to commission president Schlesinger for the task.

It is not, of course, within the province of the Justice to uphold or oppose Brother Koldofsky's resolution, but the editor deems it necessary to urge the various locals of the International to give their earnest and immediate attention to the proposed trip of president Schlesinger.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

The Webster Electric Company at Madison, Wis., has brought suit against the Machinists' Union for damages arising from a strike.

The union presented a demand for recognition of the organization, meaning the establishment of the principle of collective bargaining, higher wages and shorter hours. These demands were refused, and a strike resulted. Of course, a mere suspension of work in these days does not suffice in winning a strike, and a strike is industrial war. The union proceeded in the usual aggressive and progressive manner, as a result of which, according to the company, its products have been reduced and its profits diminished. As a result, therefore, it brings suit against the union for damages sustained because of the "unlawful scheme, combination and conspiracy" entered into by the union, "for the purpose of doing injury to the plaintiff's property and injuring and destroying its business by threatening and intimidating its employes and coercing them by force and violence and unlawful means to leave the plaintiff's employ."

A complainant judge has only to wipe the cobwebs off some book to find something in the common law under which to grant damages for conspiracy. If all depends, practically, on the Judge, and if he looks for it he can find it. Most judges are willing to look for it, and most of them are easily satisfied because of the word, "conspiracy," is susceptible of a broad interpretation. It need be no surprise, in these days of a promised industrial democracy, if damages are awarded against the union for striking, the "threatening," "intimidating" and "coercing" part of the company's complaint usually being put in merely for effect. Other unions have been persecuted in that way, and the practice will not end until the workers insist upon and secure laws which prevent any interference with the democratic right to strike. To the coming Constitutional Convention, therefore, no doubt that efforts will be made by the reactionary influences to curtail the right to strike, and to permit damages for doing so, as in the United Hatters' case in Connecticut. Several bills now are

The Depth of Garyism

(From The New Republic)

It is a long time since any one discovered a "principle" which was too sacred to be discussed. In this modern age most people have assumed that every principle was subject to discussion, that nobody's ideas were too sacred for critical examination, and that since mortals were fallible, were they kings, magnates, or labor leaders, a fair examination of facts and consequences was necessary to the determination of any issue. Indeed those centuries in which men refused to examine the basis of any of their beliefs are generally known as the Dark Ages. In these later days there has been a tendency to feel a certain prejudice against any who like the German General Staff in 1914 discovered a principle that is immune from argument. Mr. Gary, however, has discovered such a principle. It cannot be discussed with labor leaders, of course; it cannot be discussed by the United States Senate. Says the New York Times of September 28, "any notion such as was suggested by Senator Kenyon for the appointment of a board of arbitration, would receive general public condemnation." Presumably it cannot be discussed by the White House Conference, nor by the President of the United States. So at last we have a principle, so high, so immeasurably important, that at the risk of disorganizing the industries of a nation, it must be left unchallenged and unexamined in the infinite conscience of Mr. Gary. The press agents are not content to say that Mr. Gary is probably right, that the evidence inclines his way; he is right beyond question, beyond examination even by the Congress of the United States.

It may be blasphemous to ask the question, but what is it that Mr. Gary is so everlastingly right about? If Mr. Gompers writes a letter to the President, he receives an answer; if he writes to Mr. Gary, his letter goes into the waste basket. If Mr. Gompers asks for an interview with the President, it is given at the earliest moment; if he approaches Mr. Gary, he might as well be an infidel approaching the Grand Llama. If Senator Kenyon wishes to find out what Mr. Gary's strike is about, he is warned off as if he were trespassing on private property. The strikers themselves have appeared to the regularly constituted authorities for an immediate adjudication, saying they will abide by the decision. Mr. Gary will appeal to nobody, and will abide by no decision. As we watch the drift of the argument this is conclusive proof that Mr. Gary is standing for law and order, and that Mr. Gompers and Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Foster are engineering social revolution. The principle on which Mr. Gary is so enormously right then is somewhat of this character. He is divinely authorized to smash unionism in the steel industry, and by pious fraud to call that act the prevention of revolution.

Mr. Gary, of course, knows depending in Congress which absolutely prohibit the railroad workers from striking, and one of them undoubtedly would become a law if the reactionaries felt that they dared to pass it.

fectly well that the advertised defense of his position is a fraud. Every person who remembers anything about the history of the Steel Corporation's labor policy knows it is a fraud. No unionism, no collective bargaining of any kind has ever been permitted in the industry. The corporation began destroying every vestige of unionism when Lenin was a boy. Never for an instant has it deviated from a policy of blood and iron at the first hint of labor organization. The Russian revolution has nothing to do with it, the European upheaval has nothing to do with it. The Steel Corporation stands where it has always stood. It is pursuing a policy adopted decades before Bolshevism was ever heard of. Its line today has no relation to any follies that W. Z. Foster enunciated years ago. For Mr. Gary there are no distinctions between Gompers and Foster, between Fitzpatrick and Haywood, between the late John Mitchell and the reddest rebel. There are no distinctions between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., no distinction between craft and industrial unionism, no distinction between conservative and radical labor leaders. Anything that suggests collective bargaining he will fight to the bitter end. That is his "principle"; he has never had any other; he has none now.

He will drop us, of course, to suit the fashions of the moment. He will call it a fight against Bolshevism if that happens to be a good excuse, though there is no greater maker of Bolshevists in all America than he himself. He will call it a fight between American and alien labor, if a mean chauvinism happens to be popular, though no one has surpassed him as an importer of alien labor. He will call it a struggle for law and order, though there is less law and more official disorder in western Pennsylvania than anywhere in the Union. He will call it a battle for American institutions, though by his direction the Bill of Rights in the Constitution has been annulled in the Pennsylvania steel district. In short, he will use any poppycock which is available, but under it all runs a clear line of policy: he will not tolerate unionism in any form whatsoever.

If we remember correctly, Mr. Gary recently added his voice to those who wish the Treaty ratified without reservations. Certainly it is true that he has had almost unanimous support from the newspapers which demand unqualified ratification. In New York alone he has had ardent support from the Evening Post, the World, the Times, all of them for the treaty as it stands. In the Senate his position has been warmly approved by certain Democratic Senators. He was cheered at a dinner of a hundred leading business men at the Ritz-Carlton the other night for his refusal to discuss the issues of the strike before a government arbitration board. Among the diners that night it is safe to say that a majority are for the treaty as it came from Paris. Have any of these statesmen, business men, or editors read the treaty or have they forgotten Article 427, or are we right in regarding that article, like so many other high sounding things in the treaty, as bombast? Over Article 427 is written "General Principles" and among them

the following will be found enumerated:

"Second, the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers."

The denial of that right to the employed in the steel industry is the issue of the strike. Concede that right and the strike can be settled. No man who argues for the treaty and is not a plain hypocrite can fail to condemn Garyism.

For those who support him there is just one thing to lean upon: Foster's book written years ago. It may be argued that if he still holds those theories and proposes to put them into practice that the strike is not for "lawful purposes." Mr. Gompers assures us that Mr. Foster has abandoned these views as Mr. Wilson has abandoned some of his. Mr. Fitzpatrick, we know to be a sincere believer in constitutional method. But perhaps Mr. Foster has not really changed. The matter can be settled easily. Let Mr. Gary say that he will deal with Mr. Gompers, but that he will not deal with Mr. Foster. Let him propose to negotiate with conservative unionism. If Mr. Foster's book is the real obstacle, and not camouflage for absolute anti-unionism, Foster can be retired. Nobody in his senses will see this call Mr. Gompers a revolutionist.

Why is it that Mr. Gary has failed to demand the retirement of Foster? Why, if the New York Times believes that "there is no greater need in the industrial world than strong, upright, responsible unions" does it not hasten to urge negotiations with the strongest, most upright and responsible union officials anywhere in sight? The reason is that there is no word of sincerity in such professions. For Mr. Gary and his followers there are no strong, upright and responsible unions on earth. They exist only in a platonic heaven. Every actual union they intend to crush. There is no other "principle" in Mr. Gary's mind. No wonder he does not dare to debate it before some public authority.

Since Mr. Gary has given such bad odor to the word "principle" it may be well to attempt to rescue the word so that it shall have some meaning in modern civilization. In the industrial problem a principle is simply a working hypothesis to be applied after examination of the consequences, and modified in the light of new facts. No principle has any more validity than this, and if we presume to state a few they must be taken, not like Mr. Gary's, as divinely inspired, but as humanely and experimentally ascertained.

It is a working principle of modern industry that the wage earners and the salaried forces shall be represented in the management, and that they shall freely choose their own representation. What representation they shall have, what powers they exercise, is a question to be worked out in each specific case. There is no one plan which will fit civil servants, railwaymen, professors, shoemakers, and girls in a department store.

It is a working principle of modern industry that no labor shall be employed at a wage or at hours or under conditions which make the industry parasitic upon the individual. What are the correct minimum wage, the correct

maximum hours, the proper working conditions, only specific and scientific investigation can determine, and in that determination the employee must be permitted his own expert representation.

It is a working principle of modern industry that the guaranteed minimum should be progressively raised. How much it can safely be raised can only be determined in each case.

It is a working principle of modern industry that the workers collectively shall share in an increase of profits due to an increase in their own efficiency, or to an increase of profits due to a general prosperity, which are not taken by the state in the form of taxation.

One and all imply a realization that there are no systems of industrial relation crying for solutions. These have taken many forms, from the minimum wage boards of Massachusetts to the Plumb plan for the railroads and the industrial councils in the garment industry. A sensible person will not be dogmatic about any of them. But he will insist that what lies at the bottom of all of them is a strong sense that there is a situation crying for action and consent with expert finding of facts lies the hope of industrial regeneration. He will insist too that the basis of civil order depends not upon the application of some particular plan, nor even on the application of a principle in a particular crisis but in a temper of mind capable of convincing the bulk of the community that men can cry in inverse methods of dealing with them. In short, the essence of wise dealing with the labor problem does not consist in agreeing with labor at every point. It does consist in demonstrating to labor that its problems are also the nation's problems, however much men may differ in particulars. Against the whole spirit of such dealing Mr. Gary has projected himself, and those who support him now are in truth turning against what little light there is in a grievously difficult age.

Textile Unions Gain

Washington.—The United Textile Workers have reached the 100,000 mark, writes John Golden, president of that organization to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison.

In thanking the A. F. of L. for its aid in this work President Golden says the eight-hour day is established in the northern part of the country and that hours in the south are being reduced from 62 and 60 hours a week to the 48-hour basis. The whole of South Carolina has been placed on a 55-hour basis; two-thirds of North Carolina and over one-half of Georgia.

"Space will not permit a record of the splendid increase in wages secured for the textile workers throughout the whole of the country," he says. "The low, miserable wage scales, once so manifest in the textile industry, have been completely eliminated. Textile workers today in practically every branch of the industry are receiving a real living American wage, principally through the economic force wielded by the United Textile Workers of America, and it is our firm intention to retain that standard achieved from now on."

The textile workers' executive says that the slogan of that organization is "Now For the Next Hundred Thousand."

The Situation in the Steel Districts

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZING IRON AND STEEL STRIKERS

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has come to Pittsburgh to begin active participation in the strike and direction of the state forces of labor to fight for the rights being denied strikers. In ten towns no meetings whatever are permitted; in Pittsburgh itself no picketing is allowed and meetings are now allowed only in the Labor Temple itself — far from the mills and homes of strikers — and in one small hall on the North Side, which is of a size which would be satisfactory if freedom were given to run a dozen such meeting places in every section as the strike would be conducted if freedom obtained. In general, picketing and meetings are forbidden or severely restricted all over the state. In a few cities where the steel workers have made themselves a strong influence for the election of labor candidates, freedom obtains but those places are distressingly rare.

But that isn't the worst of the situation. The police, sheriffs and state constabulary are not only arresting strikers everywhere in spite of the absolute absence of disorder, but they are going into strikers' homes and beating striking strikers who refuse to go to work and throwing them into jail. It is not enough to be peaceful on the streets, for strikers are arrested if they gather in groups of three, for strikers alone on the street have been beaten and arrested; it is not enough to stay off the street, for police, piloted around by company officials or gunmen, hunt out strikers' homes, violate their sanctity, beat up men and even women and throw strikers into jail for refusing to return to work.

These things are so common that the strike committee has become weary of repeating them to the kept press which doesn't print them and to public officers who do nothing to prevent the continuance of such outrages; but American labor should know. It would be the best thing which could happen if every central body would appoint a live delegate or two to come into the Pittsburgh district and learn what is going on, to see whether American labor can afford to leave a stone unturned in the defense of the rights upon which its life depends.

For if Kaiser Gary should win this fight which has for its object the Americanization of the steel industry, what would happen? Does anyone need to be told? Isn't it clear enough that the steel octopus has been chosen to grapple with the labor giant — the steel trust with war profits running up to eight times its pre-war profits, can afford to put twenty million or so into a fight in which victory will solidify its despotic power to squeeze profits out of both its workers and the public which has always, in the last analysis, to pay its profiteering prices.

"The situation on all fronts is satisfactory," as the war communiques used to say. The strikers are holding solidly everywhere. It is a demonstration which certainly will have a proud place in the

story of Labor's great fights. Even if the rights of citizens were not denied, if meetings, picketing, and distribution of literature were freely permitted, it would still be a herculean task to keep in touch with the thousands upon thousands of strikers in the steel cities of the country. They speak a score of languages. Add to that the suppression of meetings, etc., and it begins to hit one hard as to how wonderful a fight is being made by the "hunkies" — as almost any foreigner in a steel mill is called. "On top of all this, have been the most brut tactics and still the foreigner is sticking and the strike is now closing up its third week without strike benefits or strike

relief being paid. Yet, sneaking and whining is practically unheard of. The trick used by companies in at least four steel towns of sticking up notices in various languages saying, "Go to strike headquarters and demand the strike money which is due you," has failed to make even serious inconvenience for the organizers in those towns.

Out of this appreciation of the place of the foreigner in the labor movement, The American Federation of Labor has always had a place for him whatever his race, creed or color; but the rank and file of the membership were apprehensive lest so many foreign born would break down American standards and offer an impassable barrier to the victorious progress of labor unionism. After the battle the "hunkies" are making in this strike, that fear will be gone.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION NEAR

The familiar rumblings, local "political" rumblings, in the union are heard. "Will you run? Will the other fellow run? and if not who will take his place? I think this man should be elected, and the other fellow defeated." Such and similar remarks are unmistakable signs of the approach of the second annual election of officers in Local 10. Last year it was the first time in the history of local 10 that officers were elected for a whole year. Whether or not the annual election has proved a success, whether or not the men who were elected for a year have proved the more efficient for the longer term remains to be seen after the coming election. The vote will tell.

OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN

The officers to be elected follow: President, vice-president, recording secretary, secretary to the executive board and an inner guard. Four business agents and one manager are to be elected for both the Dress and Waist and Cloak and Suit branches. The officers for the Miscellaneous branch heretofore elected were a manager and one business agent. As to whether the same number of officers or more are to be elected this year remains to be seen. Very likely the executive board will take the matter in consideration.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE

According to the amendments adopted some months ago the following important provision was made with reference to the eligibility of members aspiring to hold office in the cutters' union? First, the aspirant must be a practical ladies' garment cutter who must have been a member of the union for at least two years. He must have worked at the trade as a cutter at least four months during the year preceding the election. Again, the candidates must have worked at least eight weeks, or two of the four months within the six months immediately preceding the date of the election. That they also must be in good standing, with all their dues and other obligations settled, goes without saying.

ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE

As to those who are entitled to vote, the following rules must be observed: None but good-standing members can vote, that is,

members must owe no more than 12 weeks' dues. Applicants who were recently initiated must serve a six month probation period before they can vote, that is, members must have held membership in the union for at least six months before they are entitled to vote.

Members of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Reefer and Raincoat branch can only vote the ballot of that branch and the same applies to the members of the Miscellaneous branch. Members of one branch, in other words, cannot vote for officers in another.

DATE OF ELECTION

According to the constitution, election is to take place the last Saturday in the month of December and the newly elected officers will be sworn in on the following Saturday afternoon.

The election, in short, will be held on Saturday afternoon, December 27th in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. The polls open at 12 M. and close at 5 P. M. The Election Board will render its report before the special meeting to be called in the same hall for Saturday afternoon, January 3rd, when the officers for the new term will be sworn in.

Members, whose dues books are held either by the secretary of the board or by the finance secretary are requested to see either of the officers and secure their books, for they will not be entitled to vote without presenting their dues books. O. K. slips of any kind will not be honored.

NOMINATION NIGHTS

The nominations will be made during the month of November. Members of the Cloak and Suit branch will nominate their candidates on Monday evening, November 3rd. The Dress and Waist cutters will make their nominations on Monday evening, Nov. 10, Miscellaneous officers on Nov. 18th and the general officers will be nominated on November 24th, Monday night.

MEMBERS SHOULD VOTE.

It is the duty of every cutter in the union to vote. It means everything. It means that the officers chosen will reflect the aims and policies of the membership; it means that the men placed to serve the organization are placed there through democratic means. Lastly, a large vote adds prestige to the union.

THE PLUMB PLAN LEAGUE TELLS WHY THE PLUMB PLAN

The railroad gamblers in Wall Street are demanding that Congress make them a New Year's present of eight billion dollars. The railroads have watered their securities by this colossal sum. They now demand that your government and mine shall recognize these fraudulent securities as bona fide and place them as mortgage on the backs of you and your children and your children's children, in perpetuity. This is easy money—ain't it?

This is the steel that Wall Street is trying to put over.

The railroads of the country are worth from \$11,000,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000. That is more than they cost the owners. But that is what they are worth today according to the stock quotations on Wall Street. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been valuing railroads under the La Follette bill, and from the valuations thus far completed the railroads are worth about \$12,000,000,000.

But the railroads are claiming a value of \$20,000,000,000. They are demanding that Congress shall recognize the fictitious watered securities and insure the owners a minimum of 6 per cent interest upon them. This is the main purpose of the bills introduced into Congress by the railway owners.

In other words, they demand that the workers of America, the farmers of America, the manufacturers and producers of America, shall pay them a minimum in interest charges of \$1,200,000,000 a year. If they get possession of the roads they may demand \$1,600,000,000. The government is now paying the railroads \$900,000,000 rental. This is from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 a year too much.

Under the Plumb Plan, Congress would pay the railroad owners for every legitimate dollar of value. They would have the railroads valued by the courts and issue government bonds to the owners for the value as fixed. These bonds would pay 4% to 5% per cent interest. The charge upon the people would be from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 a year.

The Railroad Brotherhoods have assailed this Wall Street steal. And the Plumb Plan would save the workers, the consumers and producers from \$600,000,000 to a billion dollars a year in interest charges alone. It would save it for reduced freight and passenger charges, for increased wages, for improving the railway service, for cutting down the cost of living.

Organized labor is the only organized force that is fighting this steal. Organized labor is fighting it for you, for the farmer, for the manufacturer and for 110,000,000 people.

No people have ever yet voted themselves into slavery. Yet this is what the railroad owners are proposing and Congress is considering the proposal without a protest. Had it not been for the Plumb Plan League the bill would have been well on the way to passage. As a railroad attorney put it, "The Plumb Plan has torpedoed us completely."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Dental Office

of the Locals of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

has on the

15th OF OCTOBER

been transferred to the full charge of

DR. LOUIS SADOFF

an old experienced and well known dentist who, together with our former dentists, DR. ELLIS and DR. MAIER, will endeavor to give honest, scientific and efficient dentistry to the workers in our trades.

DR. SADOFF'S moto will be **NOT CHEAPER** but **BETTER DENTAL** work.

FREE EXAMINATION AND ADVICE

Dental Office open daily from 10.30 A. M. to 8 P. M., except Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Advertisement

Advertisement

Advertisement

Advertisement

LABOR ITEMS

PROHIBITS PICKETING

Indianapolis. — The city council has passed an ordinance which prohibits picketing in any form. The measure was introduced by a councilman who owns a moving picture house. He said that during a recent strike at his place the police were powerless under existing laws to stop the motion picture operators from maintaining pickets. Under the ordinance a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$300 or a 60 days' imprisonment is provided. It is stated that at a meeting of employers of this city the proposal was approved. That night the mayor issued a call for a special meeting of the common council, and he refused to veto the ordinance on the request of organized labor, who objected to the "rush" tactics of the anti-picketers. The mayor is not troubling himself about any rights of the workers, which the ordinance denies, but waves aside all protests with the claim that the only objectors are "a small minority of trouble makers." Organized labor announces that it will carry the ordinance to the courts.

SHERIFF TAKES BLAME FOR DEPORTATIONS

Douglas, Ariz. — Harry C. Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise county, refused to be discharged from connection with the deportation of 1,200 Bisbee work-

ers on July 12, 1917, and insisted that he be remanded for trial and that the business men, gun men and thugs who served under him as deputies be discharged.

Despite a proclamation issued by Wheeler prior to the deportation the county attorney announced that the former sheriff would be dismissed from any connection with the affair. Wheeler refuses to step out of the limelight and in a public statement said:

"I insisted upon being bound over for trial on the charge of kidnapping because I am the man responsible for the deportations. The county attorney said there was no evidence to show that I had any connection with the affair, but it seems to me that the proclamation that I issued as sheriff, July 12, 1917, announcing that I had deputized hundreds of citizens, and assumed full responsibility for the deportations should be proof enough that I had considerable enough to do with the affair.

"I have never denied any part in the deportations and I am willing and wish right now that all of the citizens arrested and bound over so far would be released, and I, alone, be held to trial for any wrong that may be charged. The majority of the citizens who took part in the deportations were my deputies and whatever they did was in charge of their duties as deputy sheriffs in my posse."

Advertisement

Advertisement

Advertisement

Advertisement

GARMENT WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Every Union man and woman is urgently invited to come to the big

MASS MEETING

IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, THIS SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18th.

and help protest against proposed

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

which is nothing more or less than a LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS to exploit the working masses of the world

SPEAKERS:

HIRAM JOHNSON,
U. S. Senator

JAMES A. REED,
U. S. Senator

PHILIP FRANCIS,
Chief Editorial Writer
N. Y. American

Mr. Ernest Bohm has been invited to speak for the working people, and other speakers will make short addresses.

Overflow meetings will be cared for by five big stands and additional speakers.

COME AND SHOW THE SENATE WHERE LABOR STANDS!

Tickets may be had FREE OF CHARGE at all Union Headquarters.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER.
SHIP, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1911, of Justice, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1911.

State of New York
County of New York ss.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Elias Lieberman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Justice and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1911, embodied in section 442, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher: International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.
Editor: S. Yanovsky, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: None.
Business Managers: Elias Lieberman, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; B. Schlesinger, President, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y.; A. Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer, 31 Union Sq., New York, N. Y. An association not incorporated, consisting of about 110,000 members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not ap-

International To Aid Steel Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

a challenge and a stimulus rather than a check to progressive acts by progressive labor organizations.

The contribution of \$100 to the Indiana State Federation of Labor was made with a view of aiding that body to prosecute the heads of the Indiana Steel Company on a charge of murder. There is overwhelming evidence to prove that the 4 workers shot dead at Hammond, Ind., in the course of a peaceful labor demonstration fell victims at the hands of the officials of the company. Considerable funds are needed to enable the State Federation of Labor to bring the murderers to justice.

The General Executive Board decided to stand by the victims of the recent Toronto cloak strike and help clearing them of the charge of conspiracy to destroy private property. Four of the strikers are still in prison awaiting trial. The International will see to it that these victims of class war do not suffer because of lack of funds to defend them. Nor will the International stop there. Every effort will be made to put the case of these victims before the bar of public opinion so as to counteract the hue and cry of the pen slaves of the capitalist class.

Altogether the recent meeting of the executive body of the International has contributed a glorious page to the history of the American Labor Movement and has demonstrated in a brilliant manner the true meaning of solidarity of labor.

peer upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Elias Lieberman, Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1911.
(Seal) Jacob M. Rosenblatt,
(My commission expires March 30, 1920). Notary Public,
Bronx County Clerk's No. 55, Bronx County Register No. 242, N. Y. County Register's No. 313, N. Y. County Register's No. 10218. (My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

CUTTERS' UNION OF LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.


NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS:
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH:
Monday, October 20th.
GENERAL MEETING:
Monday, October 27th.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND NOMINATION OF OFFICERS:
CLOAK AND SUIT BRANCH:
Monday, November 3rd.
DRESS AND WAIST BRANCH:
Monday, November 10th.
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH:
Monday, November 17th.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
Monday, November 24th.
Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

ELIGIBILITY:
Practical Ladies' Garment Cutters who have worked in the trade 4 months within the year. 2 of the 4 months must have been put in within the 6 months preceding the election.
Prospective nominees must be in good standing; they should not owe more than 12 weeks dues on the night of nomination. All assessments and other obligations must be settled. Only those who have been members of the union for at least 2 years can run.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN
• 215 E. BROADWAY
• 100 LENOX AVE.
• Open Sunday until 6 P. M.
• 1708 PITKIN AVE. BROOKLYN
866 PERSPECT AVE. BRONX
Eyes examined by the best specialists



Safe and Powerful.



Efficient Service.

Simplex
CLOTH CUTTER
BUILT TO WEAR WITHOUT REPAIR
SIMPLEX
CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
169 W. 21st St., NEW YORK
Tel. Farragut 2530-0075

LABOR TEMPLE
14TH STREET AND 2ND AVENUE.


Sunday, Oct. 15th - 8 P. M.

Lecturer:
W. N. EWER
of London, England

Subject:
"THE RIGHT WAY TO FREEDOM"

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, I. L. C. W. U.
SELLS
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
EXCLUSIVELY

A. DELBON
Shear Expert
488-90 6TH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bet. 29-30th Sts.



LEARN HOW

TO DESIGN, CUT AND GRADE PATTERNS

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

A PRACTICAL DESIGNER'S SYSTEM BOOK
and
A PRACTICAL SKETCHER given FREE with every course.

Strictly individual instruction given during the day and evening hours.

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING
Practical Designer Building
PROF. I. ROSENFELD, Director.
222 E. 14th St., New York
Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 9817.

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.
- Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33rd St.
- Clairemont Waist Co., 15 West 30th St.
- Mack Kanner & Milius, 136 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern, 33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd St.
- Drezwell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kobler, 352 Fourth Ave.
- Deitz & Ottenberg, 2-16 West 33rd St.
- Snappy Dress, 510 Sixth Avenue.