

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job. 27.6.)

# JUSTICE

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II, No. 26.

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## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ADOPTS NEW MEASURES

The fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which closed last week in Montreal, Canada marked a new period in the history of the labor movement of this country.

One of the most forward-looking and hopeful signs of the new tendency in the American labor movement is the adoption of the plan for the nationalization of the railroads. The great majority, 29,058 against 8,348, stood for the new idea. So insistent was the new movement that members of the old guard and so notoriously reactionary labor leaders as Peter J. Brady, James P. Holland, Matthew Wall, and Major George L. Berry were compelled to vote against the majority of the committee, that opposed nationalization.

The vigorous and clean position taken by Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., in favor of the workers operating and the government owning the railroads was one of the features of the convention.

"Because I am acting from conviction," Morrison declared, "because the railroad employes desire it, because the federation in the past has declared in favor of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines, I urge the delegates to pass the legislation requested by the representatives of the railroad employes of America."

The United Mine Workers supported this resolution. William Green, secretary of the mine workers' union said that the workers must also go into politics to keep the socialized railroads in the hands of friendly administrators.

Samuel Gompers violently opposed this plan. "There never has yet existed any government, no matter how idealistic, but that it soon become a power of tyranny," Gompers said.

Then followed the roll call and the overwhelming defeat of Gompers.

As a result of the unanimous action of the convention, the A. F. of L. will urge the constitutional amendment making child labor impossible.

A Federal Department of Education was reinforced by unanimous vote, and the executive council urged to press legislation providing for it. A Federal board for vocational education was strenuously indorsed and congratulated on "successfully meeting charges" made against its conduct of vocational education for disabled soldiers.

School teachers' unions were indorsed and attacks on them by school boards in St. Louis, Mo., Lancaster, Pa., and other cities was resented by the convention.

Cooperation under the Rochdale plan, as a means of reducing the cost of living was strongly indorsed.

The convention condemned the attempt of the New York Legislature to "throttle the schools" by licensing teachers, and quoted from the veto message of Governor Smith disapproving the bills. The convention warned the labor movement to be on the watch for similar legislation in other states.

President Gompers was directed by the convention to investigate the report on the feasibility of a national university by the American Federation of Labor.

Another significant indication of the progressive nature of the convention is the big vote B. Schlesinger, president of our International, received when running as candidate for delegate to the British Trade Union Congress. He received nearly 12 thousand votes which is a big number considering the fact that President Schlesinger is regarded as an ultra-radical, and our International is looked upon as a Socialist organization. In spite of all this, President Schlesinger received the following votes:

Blacksmiths, the entire delegation, 483 votes; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, half of the delegation, 182; Carmen of America, entire delegation, 1821; Cigar Makers' Union, delegate J. Mohlan, 78; Clerks' Union of the Brotherhood of Railway Workers, 1488; National Marine Engineers, entire delegation, 170; Federal Employes, entire delegation, 385; Stationary Firemen, entire delegation, 296; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, entire delegation, 1054; Window Glass Workers, entire delegation, 49; Jewelry Workers, entire delegation, 81; Longshoremen, delegation split, 140; Machinist, entire delegation, 3308; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, entire delegation, 211; Musicians' Union, delegation split, 175; Pulp, Sulphate and Paper Mill Workers, entire delegation, 95; Seamen's Union, entire delegation, 659; Switchmen, entire delegation, 140; Journeymen Tailors, entire delegation, 120; Teachers' Union, delegate A. Lefkowitz, 31; Railroad Telegraphers, entire delegation, 487; Commercial Telegraphers, entire delegation, 22.

All together President Schlesinger received 11,474 votes over against 22,371 received by Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, who was elected second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

All this shows that the radical forces at the convention demonstrated that they are a power to be reckoned with.

## KATE RICHARDS O'HARE TO VISIT THE UNITY HOUSE

At the Welcome Reception meeting tendered to Kate Richards O'Hare, the woman who served 14 months in a federal jail for daring to speak her convictions to her fellow men and women, a telegram from the Unity Committee was read, inviting Mrs. O'Hare to rest and recuperate at the Waist and Dress Makers' Unity House in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Although the three thousand people present were certainly not all waist makers, the invitation was greeted with long applause.

Mrs. O'Hare accepted the invitation. She said "I heard so much about the Workers' Unity House that I am indeed very anxious to go there, to see this great undertaking. I can't go to rest—I have no time for that,—but I shall go for a few days just to be in a summer

home that is owned and controlled by an intelligent part of the working class."

Mrs. O'Hare was a prisoner when the waist makers bought their home. Since she was released, she was swamped with work for the Socialist party. She says she had hardly any time to re-acquaint herself with the doings of the world; yet she had heard about Unity House. Members of Local No. 25 may well rejoice in this for it indicates that their summer home is what they want it to be—not merely a better summer boarding house in one of the beautiful spots in the world, but an experiment, an example of what an organization can do towards solving problems other than those of hours and wages. The labor movement watches the experiment with eager anticipation. Members of Local 25, on with your work!

## WARSAW GARMENT WORKERS THANK INTERNATIONAL FOR ITS QUARTER OF A MILLION MARK CONTRIBUTION

In a cable received by President Schlesinger from the ladies' garment workers of Warsaw, Poland, our International is warmly praised for its contribution of 250,000 marks to the striking tailors of that city.

At the time of the last convention of our International in Chicago, a cable was received by our Union to the effect that the ladies' tailors of Warsaw, Poland, had gone out on strike and that the situation of the workers is so bad that immediate relief is needed. Long before the receipt of this cable, President Schlesinger began a campaign for creating a big fund to help the workers in Pol-

and. Soon after his return from Poland, President Schlesinger spoke of the terrible conditions there. The cable received some six weeks ago by our Union was the signal for immediate action, and the convention promptly sent the first contribution of the International.

A few days ago, a cable acknowledging receipt of a quarter of a million marks was received at the General Office of our Union. The cable was signed by Feigman, of the ladies' garment workers of Warsaw. This contribution has been of tremendous help to the strikers in their fight against their ruthless employers.

## NEW CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE AARON J. LEVY

Judge Aaron J. Levy is apparently trying hard to extricate himself from the suit of trial brought against him by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. But the charges against him are growing.

Last week President Schlesinger and Vice Presidents Wander and Ninfo preferred new charges against the judge before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. These charges reveal other interesting features about the judge. That he is a manufacturer of ladies' garments outside of being a judge in a municipal court has been amply shown. The judge himself admits that he is

a member of the firm of Milgrim Brothers, and the workers know that he is the most uncompromising, unscrupulous union-baiter. Outside of his dual activity as judge-manufacturer there comes the following suggestive bit of information about him:

During the years of 1917, 1918 and 1919 Judge Levy gave his address at the polls as 307 East Broadway. The judge never lived there. Why then did the judge give this address?

The judge will have an opportunity to answer this question before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

### A Note on the A. F. of L. Convention

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor closed by placing Samuel Gompers and the same personnel of the Executive Council at the head of the Federation to interpret and execute the decisions adopted by this convention for another year. That is a safe index to the mind of at least those assembled at the Montreal convention to legislate for some four million workers.

Of utmost significance at this convention was doubtless the political stand of the A. F. of L. And in spite of the experience at the Republican convention, Gompers will proceed to the Democratic convention at San Francisco. President Wilson has demonstrated that promises can easily be violated and yet they remain effective as instruments of catching votes. The Democratic Party will therefore promise some more at the convention. And Samuel Gompers and his followers will make believe that the promises will be followed by acts, if elected.

The Montreal Convention has also endorsed President Wilson's League of Nations and denounced the Workers' International. It has not protested against the Russian blockade. It has applauded the 'peace' policies of the Administration.

But the Gompers forces were not victorious all along the line. In one important field they were defeated. It was on the field of the nationalization of the railroads. The revolution which was introduced by the delegation of the railroad unions was supported by the miners' delegates and by a few members of the Executive Council. The resolution, as passed by the convention, read:

"Whereas, the organizations represented by delegates attending this resolution and several others have been and are now doing everything possible to educate the American people to the seriousness of the railroad situation, and the necessity for adopting some other means for operating the country's transportation systems in order to provide more adequate and cheaper transportation and to eliminate the sinister influence of railroad corporations from our national life; and

"Whereas, the railroad question is an industrial question, it is also a social question, and since it is far more than a question of dividends to stockholders or the wages of employes it is a question that involves every industrial activity of the nation; and

"Whereas, we believe that the continued operation of the railroads under the provision of the transportation act of 1920 neglects all these questions and makes their solution impossible, and we believe further that the provisions of this act providing for a subsidy and the utilization of public interest and is subversive of the traditions of our country; and

"Whereas, the above-mentioned labor organization have, after careful deliberation and by instructions of their respective memberships, adopted and are advocating a plan providing for government ownership and democratic operation of the railroad properties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 40th an-

nual convention of the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the movement to bring about a return of the system of transportation to government ownership and democratic operation; and be it further:

"Resolved, That the executive council be and is hereby instructed to use every effort to have the transportation act of 1920 repealed and legislation enacted providing for government ownership and democratic operation of the railroad system and necessary inland waterways."

That this resolution will not usher in the new era is to be seen from the fact that such an enlightened 'labor leader' as Jim Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor voted for this measure. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. also voted for it.

### The Decision Against Amalgamated

WITH the decision handed down by Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck in the Supreme Court of New York State, awarding the Michaels-Stern Clothing Company a permanent injunction and 100,000 dollars damages against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, there arises the urgent need for closer relations among the various labor organizations to combat the organized conspiracy of manufacturers, courts and other agencies against the labor movement.

The suit against the Amalgamated grew out of the Union's campaign to organize the clothing shops in Rochester. The firm of Michaels-Stern Company was for industrial autocracy, pure and simple. Repeated attempts by the Amalgamated to reach an understanding with this firm failed. And on July 25, last the workers went out on strike. In an effort to break the strike, Arthur Stern, member of the firm, applied to the United Garment Workers for aid. An agreement was finally reached between the Michaels-Stern firm and the United Garment Workers, but the agreement failed to manufacture garments. The company then obtained a temporary injunction against the Amalgamated in an effort to block the picketing of the shops. Soon after the firm added a demand for 100,000 dollars damages.

The trial was conducted in a narrow, partisan spirit, in the spirit of Michaels-Stern Company. A great deal of material prepared by the Amalgamated was ruled out by the Justice. And the decision was hurried down to the complete satisfaction of the firm. Such decisions are not new in the history of labor, nor can any other decision be expected from a court serving the interests of the manufacturers. What is novel and disheartening is that an organization, the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L. is set on the side of employers and against labor. The sad part of the decision is when the judge denounces the Amalgamated for interfering with the United Garment Workers when that body came to Rochester to organize the workers in the Michaels-Stern shops in response to appeals from the firm. The judge does not like strong labor organizations. He calls such unions "monopolies." He regards the Amalgamated as

"selfish" because of its determination to organize the workers and its "interference" with the company's union, the United Garment Workers.

The injunction epidemic which now struck the Amalgamated is a sign for the rallying of all the labor unions in protest against the assault on Labor. "This decision," Ernst Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, asserted, "will cause the unions over the country to recognize the fact that they must defend themselves either through a 100 per cent organization of their workers, or by taking the proper political action and thereby electing judges representatives of the working class."

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are of course making preparations for the appeal from this decision. For it is not only a struggle of one organization against this assault but of the entire labor movement.

### The Railroad Walkout

FROM Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and other railroad centers there comes the news that the "outlaw" strike is spreading with renewed force. At one of the meetings of the strikers in Philadelphia the spirit of the rank and file was unmistakable. It was declared that the strike is chiefly directed against the Railroad Labor Board, and that the men would not return to work until the Labor Board acted on their grievances. The time limit of sixty days for the promised adjustment of grievances had expired. The Labor Board again postponed its decision. The workers would have to wait until August 5 for a settlement.

F. G. A. Koehl, who was a member of the Committee of Four which conducted negotiations through the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration for the settlement of the strike two months ago, gave out the following statement:

"The railroad workers have gone out for the purpose of protesting against the dilatory tactics of the Railroad Labor Board in passing on the questions of the wage increases which have been before the board for weeks. They intend to stay out until the board acts, no matter how long it takes.

"We have waited this long on promises in the belief that someone would be done. But you can't buy bread with promises, and we cannot afford to work any longer on the wages being paid. We expect to have all passenger and freight service in and out of Philadelphia stopped by midnight, and tomorrow there won't be a wheel turning anywhere.

"Meetings are being held all over the country. At our meetings today the vote to go out until wage advances are granted was unanimous. None of the Brotherhood officials put in an appearance. They won't come here. If any of the men are loyal, as they put it, they did not show it at our meetings.

"This isn't any movement led by Chicago organizers, as has been reported. Organizers from Chicago are here and they are getting memberships in the Chicago Yarden's Association because the workers have come to the conclusion that the old Brotherhood lines were all wrong. But the walk-out is a spontaneous movement of the men themselves."

**Labor Boycott Against Hungary**  
ONE of the most extraordinary events in the history of labor is the boycott of international labor against Hungary to combat the white terror directed by the Horthy Government against socialist and labor organizations. Under this boycott Hungary will be completely isolated from the rest of the world. Railroads have been cut off at the border lines, telegraph, telephone and mail communications have been shut down; the harbors have been closed. All labor organizations of Austria, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Italy are participating in the boycott. The socialists of Hungary presented to their government the conditions under which they declare they will obtain the calling off of the boycott, together with their re-entry into politics and the co-operation of the workers in the reconstruction of the country. These conditions are that freedom of the press and of speech be granted, that jury trial be re-established, that the military be properly controlled, that the property of trade unions shall be restored, that the communist prosecutions cease and that interned political prisoners be supervised by the civil authorities instead of the military.

The Horthy Government has been threatened with the aid of the Allies. The Allied governments have overthrown the Communist government and created in its stead the Horthy dictatorship. The massacres and outrages committed daily under the Horthy regime remained unrebuked by the Allies. The white terror apparently was the method applied to offset labor rule.

But the International Trade Union League in organizing the boycott against Hungary which came into effect last Sunday, June 23, is one of the most hopeful signs of the awakening of labor. It is a demonstration of the international solidarity of labor which will have a far-reaching effect.

### Russia Between War and Peace

IN London the Allied premiers are negotiating with Gregory

Krassin with the view of re-

### Russia Between War and Peace

summing trade relations with Russia. Through the Polish offensive the same statesmen are conducting a merciless war against that country. This dual policy of the Allies against Russia began after the collapse of the Kolchak, Yudenitch and Denikin expeditions. The Allies realized that the Soviets cannot be crushed. They began to talk peace and conduct a war at the same time. The negotiations in London assume a more hopeful turn when the Polish armies are driven back. But when the Polish attack shows a glimmer of success the London negotiations become less hopeful.

This country it appears is the backbone of the Polish attack on Russia. Lincoln Colcord, in the New Republic, was able to bring some suggestive information. Polish soldiers in the drive against Russia look like American soldiers owing to the American uniforms they wear. American supplies have been furnished the Polish imperialists through government agencies without restriction as to their

one. This includes food stuffs and railroad material.

There are sufficient indications that the Polish offensive will meet with the same fate as the previous offensives did. But the defensive war that the Soviet government is now conducting is extremely costly as it concentrates all its energies and wealth toward a destructive end. Poor as Russia is now it has to keep up a huge army and conduct a war along a hundred mile front amidst untold sufferings. But the Russian people are prepared to make these sacrifices for the triumph of the workers' republic.

### The President Speaks

**P**RESIDENT WILSON granted an interview to Louis Seibold, a correspondent for the New York World. The interview was granted after the close of the Republican convention and on the eve of the Democratic convention which begins next Monday at San Francisco. Much space was devoted in the report of the interview to the President's looks and vigor and wit. The President, the report says, is about all right. He is a bit lame, but not as lame as General Wood. Politicians interpret this emphasis of the President's health on his readiness to be nominated for President at the San Francisco convention. The President was of course not interviewed on any of the issues that interest the people. He spoke of the things that interest politicians. There is, however, one point which the President touched which is of tremendous interest to the people. It is the question of political prisoners. This is what President Wilson said on this burning question:

"Republicans chorused a ponderous note of protest against the Administration and enforcement of the Espionage act and some other measures that were of vital necessity during the war. Yet I defy the Republicans to prove that the power given the Government during the war has ever been unjustly used against the people; that a single citizen has been unwarrantably punished for any act of aggression or disloyalty against the nation; that any man has been punished for expressing his opinion. I have read charges to the contrary, but in each instance I have had the matter thoroughly looked into and am in a position to contest the accuracy of any statement that the rights of a single citizen have been less unjustly invaded."

This is a masterpiece of brazen political maneuvering, to say the least. It is not yet known whether the Republican party will take up this challenge. But the Socialist party has undertaken to enlighten the President of the names of those who are in prison for their opinion. The President could be kept busy for a long time reading the names of people now suffering in the jails.

### OUR STRENGTH

During the last decade particularly our international has made marked progress. Can this be said to an equal degree regarding the spirit of our organization? Let us briefly review some of our achievements and see wherein consists our strength and weakness.

**Hours.** Do you remember the long hours the cloakmakers would toil away in the years preceding 1910? The usual working hours were 56 per week. The present writer well remembers that finishers in the waist and dress industry were frequently found to work 70 hours a week! The pressers and particularly the underpressers would work late in the night when the busy season was on. Can we imagine it now?

Those times are gone. Through persistent and continued effort the Union has brought about order and system in the industry. The workers are now having a reasonable amount of leisure. They are now commanding the respect due to every human being. This is the achievement of the Union that no one can take away.

**Wages.** We have not at hand statistics which would definitely show the exact earnings of our members. However, we do not believe that statistics are necessary for our present purpose. We can safely say that the workers are making a better living today than they did ten years ago. Our wants have grown with our possibilities. The horizon has receded and the suppressed and thwarted desires have found new avenues for expression. The workers have the courage to put greater demands upon society.

**Minimum Scales.** Not only have our wages increased but the bargaining power of our employers have been limited. In the past there was no limit beyond which an employer could not go. There was no power to check the ruthless boss. Very often one found pressers under the name of underpressers working for 10 and 12 dollars a week. Those years were wiped out by the introduction of the minimum wage scale. A boundary was set lower than which no employer dares to force the wages. The irresponsibility and arbitrariness that prevailed in the hiring of workers passed. Can this achievement of the Union be properly estimated?

**Human Worth.** What was the human status of the worker before he was organized? How was the worker treated by his employer, foreman and his other superiors? How insignificant the worker felt in presence of his employers! Compare this state of abject slavery to the present relations between the worker and his employer and you will see what tremendous changes have taken place in the mind and heart of the worker as well as of the employer. One cannot help but admire the brilliant progress we have made. No political movement, no legislative machinery could have realized through written laws what the Union has realized through persistent and concentrated effort of our organization. Let all the theorists discuss and quibble over the question whether labor is a commodity. Our Union has clearly demonstrated the human worth of labor. It has been raised to

stage where it cannot be bought or sold as if it were an inert article. Can this be estimated in terms of dollars and cents?

**Equality.** Many remember the number of workers who occupied privileged positions in the shops years ago. They were called contractors. A contractor would employ a number of pressers and underpressers who were mercilessly exploited. The operator and contractor made good money, wore diamond rings and advertised the cloak trade as one of exceptional opportunities. But what happened to the large masses of the workers? They were oppressed and exploited by that privileged class. This class was abolished. Greater equality was introduced in the shops. Can this achievement be really appreciated?

**Membership.** Years ago we constituted but a small group. We were hardly a perceptible force. We feared every economic wind which threatened to remove us as a social force.

And now? We are firmly rooted. Our existence is assured. Our roots spread in various states and cities, and our army constitutes a formidable power.

All our achievements were realized within the last ten years. What is a decade in the history of the class struggle? Still this brief period will be recorded as one of the most fruitful in the life of the International.

### OUR WEAKNESS

The outside world recognizes our strength. You can hear compliments, praise and admiration for our achievements. Our struggles and victories are followed with interest. There are a large number of public men who are anxious to fraternize with us and seek our friendship. The liberals regard the union as a constructive and liberalizing force. The conservatives on the other hand regard it as a destructive force, but they nevertheless respect it.

At the time when our unions were small and weak, the mere handful of members were permeated by a spirit of comradeship and intimacy. They were united by a common hope and aspiration.

### BLIND TO STRIKE-PRODUCING WRONGS, HYPOCRITES CRY "LAW AND ORDER"

The "law and order" campaign in Massachusetts state, following the policemen's strike, last September, is declared by the A. F. of L. executive council to be "the greatest campaign of deceit and hypocrisy ever perpetrated upon the American public."

In the council's report to the Montreal convention extended reference is made to the clauses which led to this strike, and to the despot treatment of policemen whose poor conditions were capitalized by anti-trade unionists and self-seeking politicians. The latter dodged every attempt to adjust this controversy, and howled "law and order" and "traitors" when the policemen were forced on strike.

Commissioner Curtis issued the following order: "No member of the force shall join or belong to any organization, club or body composed of

Everyone was ready to sacrifice himself for the ideal, and personal motives played no role. The labor movement was not only a daily struggle, a struggle for the few pennies that could be squeezed out, but a glowing ideal.

But that ideal has grown dimmer. Its light and warmth is hardly perceptible now. The practical side of the movement has grown so predominant and all-embracing that not only are the leaders, whom conditions compel to be practical, swayed by it but the rank and file are moved by the same force. The outcome of it is that much of the enthusiasm and inspiration is dampened.

The Union, it is true, has grown into an effective power. The well-being of the workers depends upon the Union. But the struggle or rather the enthusiasm for the struggle is not made of the stuff which moved our idealists. It has become a simple, matter-of-fact, calculated affair. The struggle may be conducted with determination and courage but the spark which makes heroes out of ordinary people is absent.

I know that many will disagree with me in this. Nevertheless I am convinced that the ideal of the trade union movement is impaired in the eyes of the larger membership.

An attempt to resurrect that ideal was made by the educational experiment in our unions. Unfortunately this attempt has not yet proved successful. The reason for this may be found in the fact that the time was too short for reaching definite results, and also to the needed changes in the nature of the educational work. Whatever the causes of our weakness might be, the fact remains. Our strength lies in our body, in our physical power. Our weakness is in our soul. Our body is gigantic and strong. Our soul is fettered, chilled and stifled. Perhaps this sickness is a result of the body grown too speedily. Who knows? Whatever the reason of it might be, we must pay close attention to the needs of the soul of our movement, if we want to sustain the body of our organization.

present or present and past members of the force which is affiliated with or a party of any organization, club or body outside the department, except war veterans' organizations."

Under this rule policemen were forbidden from joining any outside fraternal, social or even religious organization, except as noted.

The commissioner discharged 19 members of the force and the situation became acute. Mayor Peters then appointed 34 prominent citizens to investigate the entire situation. The men's grievances were sustained and the report shocked Boston. The report was approved by the mayor, the chamber of commerce and every Boston newspaper, except one. The committee recommended that the policemen surrender their A. F. of L. charter, thus eliminating the question of trade unionism. When this report was submitted to Commissioner Curtis, he said: "This is my business and I will take care of it myself."

# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### THE NEW TENDENCY IN THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor marked a new era in the labor movement of this country. It would perhaps be too much to say that a revolution has taken place. But we can safely denote this change as a new tendency in the American labor movement.

Some of our super-radicals will doubtless object to this. They will point to the resolution on Russia that the convention has adopted in support of their contention that the A. F. of L. has made no progress. But we wish to call the attention of these hyper-radicals that they are incompetent to render a clear and impartial judgment.

Let this be said here that there is not at all that unanimity and unqualified love for the Soviet government on the part of radicals. There are plenty of good Socialists in every country of Europe and America who are far from agreeing with the achievements of Soviet Russia. There are large numbers of Socialists who cannot find anything praiseworthy there. It is true that Lenin has one terrible word for these critics. He calls them traitors. Leaders like Kautsky, Bernstein, Kropotkin, Breshkovskaya, Tchaikovsky and hundreds of others who are known to us for their long and devoted labor for freedom cannot be dubbed traitors because they fail to agree with Lenin.

If the Soviet regime meets with so much criticism and opposition in the Soviet and radical world the American Federation of Labor cannot be called a dark power because of its opposition to the Soviet government. Especially when a third of the delegates voted in favor of the resolutions introduced for Russia, and after a full and free airing of the views on Russia one can have no basis for regarding the convention as reactionary.

But even in the stand of the convention against Russia there is evident the new tendency.

This is to be seen, first from the discussions of the Resolution Committee whose members were opposed to the resolution on Russia, and second, from the wording of the Committee's report.

John Frey, secretary of the Resolution Committee is doubtless the bitterest opponent of Soviet Russia. Still from his arguments one could hardly think that he is a fanatic, senselessly condemning the present regime of Russia.

"This committee," John Frey said among other things, "does not condemn the Soviet government. It only declares that it refuses to aid her. The committee does not take the step which the Bolsheviks could interpret as recognition of their government. The

Soviet-Government cannot be recognized before it will be demonstrated that it represents all Russia."

It is extremely naive of course on the part of John Frey to demand that the Soviet Government should represent all classes. He must no doubt labor under the illusion that it is our own government that does the trick, represent all classes. It is superfluous to say that Frey is profoundly mistaken.

What is significant about the stand of the convention on Russia is that it is on the defensive, it is a sort of apology and excuse for not adopting the radical resolutions on Russia. There isn't that defiant and bellicose tone against Russia that characterized the resolution adopted a year ago, at Atlantic City.

We realize now that our delegation has made a mistake in not submitting among many other resolutions the one calling for sending an investigation commission to Russia. There were excellent chances for its adoption.

This new tendency of which we are speaking expressed itself in another case. Gompers found it necessary to send a communication to Secretary of State Colby asking him regarding the state of the resumption of trade between this country and Russia. To which Secretary Colby made the following reply:

Replying your telegram of June 8. There is no trade relations between the country and Russia at the present time. There were as you know several conferences regarding the removal of the restrictions on trade with Russia. These conferences were held in Europe and we followed them with the closest attention. There were no tangible results, however. The Soviet Government insists on political recognition before the resumption of any trade relations."

According to Secretary Colby the fact that thousands of men, women and children are starving is entirely due to the Soviet government. The Secretary understands the Russian blockade due not to the Allied governments but to the Russian government itself.

We do not find the least justification in this position. We only meant to call attention to the new spirit in which this question was met by the A. F. of L.

### THE RESOLUTION ON RAILROADS

The new tendency in the American labor movement it seems to us was clear even in the stand taken by A. F. of L. convention on Russia. But it clearly and unmistakably stands out in the resolution adopted by the convention on the nationalization of railroads.

We are far from being enthusiastic for the decision of the government

should be the owner of the railroads. We do not regard it as something new. In the report of the Executive Council to the convention of 1919 we find the following: Public utilities should be owned, operated and regulated by the government in the interests of the public. The government should become the owner of all harbors and docks which are used for commerce and transportation.

The stand taken by the Federation in favor of government ownership of the railroads cannot be regarded as a new step. What is significant in this resolution is that the committee on railroads split into a majority and minority faction. In the past there prevailed sweet harmony in the reports of the A. F. of L. There appeared to be no dissension and no faction. All committees were machine ridden. But the railroad question split the committee in two, an event of utmost significance in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

This doubtless is a striking indication of the new tendency. There is no more that sweet harmony or indifference on the part of the large masses. Strong differences of opinion begin to express themselves. This was not only the case in the committees but on the floor of the convention. John Frey and Samuel Gompers fought against the resolution for the nationalization of the railroads. But in spite of such powerful leaders the convention adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority. Is not this a striking proof of the awakening of the large masses of the workers?

It is true that the propaganda for the Plumb Plan as well as the inconsistency of the opponents to this plan contributed markedly toward the adoption of the government ownership resolution. The members of the majority faction who opposed this plan argued that the government is worse than private employers, that it broke its pledges in the past and will do so in the future. In actual practice however the very same disbelievers in government are yearning for a promise from the government, they live by these promises, and beg for them at every opportunity. Every delegate felt the insincerity of their arguments. The majority members further argued that the government should not own the railroads but only control them. This hesitating and indefinite position has equally contributed toward the defeat of the majority resolution.

There were doubtless several factors in the situation. But they could not have led toward the victory of the minority plan for the nationalization of the railroads had there not been the new awakening of the large masses of American workers.

### PRES. SCHLESINGER NEARLY ELECTED DELEGATE TO THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Another sign of the new tendency in the American Federation of Labor is the big vote B. Schlesinger, president of our International, polled in his race for delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

President Schlesinger is regarded as an extreme radical by the leaders of the A. F. of L. He is known as a Socialist and at the St. Paul convention he was called a pro-German by a member of the Executive Council who refused to sit with him in one committee. He

defended the Amalgamated against Rieckert's "Union." In short he is not a persona grata in the A. F. of L. and his chances to be elected as a delegate of the A. F. of L. to the British Trade Union Congress seemed slight indeed. Particularly was this the case when Sarah Conboy, the right hand of Gompers, ran for the same honor. Sarah Conboy, it must be remembered, performs many of the social functions with which the Federation is honored. She is popular and has not the reputation of being a radical. In spite of all that Schlesinger got nearly 12 thousand votes. Miss Conboy of course came out the victor. She got 19 thousand votes. This fact is added confirmation that of the new spirit of the labor movement.

### PRES. WILSON RECEIVES INFORMATION

In an interview with a New York World correspondent President Wilson said: "I defy the Republicans to prove that the power given the government during the war has ever been unjustly used against the people; that a single citizen has been unwarrantably punished for any act of aggression or disloyalty against the nation; that any man has been punished for expressing his opinion." The Republicans have not yet taken up this challenge. But the American Civil Liberties Union has energetically undertaken to supply the President with the desired information. In a letter signed by Rose Schneiderman, Oswald Garrison Villard, L. H. Wood and Albert D. Silver, the Civil Liberties Union points out that 988 American citizens have been convicted under the Espionage Law, against the overwhelming majority the only evidence of guilt has been the expression of their opinions in word or print. President Wilson is informed of the convictions of many persons among whom Jacob Abrams, Mollie Steimer, Hyman Lachovsky, Samuel Lipman. These people were jailed for the same opinions expressed by the President himself in a speech he delivered in St. Louis on the gauses of the war.

### THE DECISION AGAINST THE AMALGAMATED

Justice Rodenbeck handed down a decision in the case of Michaels-Stern Clothing Company against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for a permanent injunction and 100,000 dollars damages.

In his decision the judge speaks of monopoly, the sanctity of personal freedom, and many other things. But his fundamental idea is that a union is a monopoly and can only exist if it gives up its activities.

In the role of Rieckert's Union, the United Garment Workers, in this trial is of particular interest. This union it appears is regarded with especial favor by the Michaels-Stern firm. In fact this firm invited the heads of the United Garment Workers to organize its workers. When the Amalgamated called the workers out on strike, the judge declared it had acted as a monopoly which is forbidden by law.

The Amalgamated will doubtless appeal this case to a higher court, and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court. And if the decision of Justice Rodenbeck will be sustained by the Supreme Court, the great injury to the entire labor movement will in a great measure be due to the sin-

labor forces of the United Garment Workers which are hampering the wonderful organization work of the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated will not be intimidated by such decisions or by the despicable strike-breaking policy of a so-called labor organization. The entire labor movement must rally to the support of the Amalgamated in a mighty protest against a scab agency which is parading under the name of trade unionism. Is there any meaning in the struggle of the A. F. of L. against injunctions when one of its unions is actively helping in the injunction campaign against a labor organization?

The labor movement must not let the shameful strike-breaking activity of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. whose president is a member of the Executive Council of the Federation, go unnoticed. It is an ugly and degrading contradiction which must be done away with. The labor movement must be cleared of that virus of one union scabbing against the other.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

What was known as Beethoven Hall, 210 East 57th Street, is now the property of the Capmakers' Union and will be hereafter known as the Headgear Workers' Lyceum.

The Capmakers' Union is the first among our unions in New York to have its own home which houses all its activities. This will doubtless help to bring all the members of the Union closer together.

In the name of the International, Justice sends hearty greetings to the Capmakers' Union upon its accession of its own home. The entire labor movement follows the splendid achievements of the capmakers with admiration. Many other organizations are following its example, and before long the entire labor movement will be in this position. But the Capmakers' Union should feel proud that it was in the vanguard in this undertaking as in many others.

#### PHILA. UNITY HOUSE PLANS BIG CELEBRATION FOR JULY 4.

The Philadelphia Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 15 has already completed its elaborate plans to celebrate Independence Day, July 4 in its Unity House. This will give a chance to many members to spend delightful three days in the beautiful home of the Philadelphia waist makers. The arrangements committee has prepared a wonderful program of entertainment for this occasion. Among the numerous artists who will participate in the concert will be the well known cellist Hans Kinder of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mrs. Mildred Fox, the new recreation teacher, has already proven herself to be an excellent teacher and leader of the various games and sports. She has arranged for this occasion a number of games and dances which will greatly add toward making this visit a pleasant and enjoyable one.

All those who wish to go out to the Unity House of the Philadelphia waistmakers must secure their tickets.

The convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, held in Altoona on May 11 to 14, stands unparalleled in the annals of labor gatherings in this country. Of the 400 delegates who attended this convention, representing some 20,000 organized workers, 95% went directly from the mines, the steel mills, the machine and railroad shops, the building trades and the textile mills. Their decisions are of the utmost significance to observers of the newer forces and alignments in the labor movement.

The meeting place of the convention was in a manner symbolic of the changed conditions in the American labor movement. Three years ago Altoona, said to be the home of the largest repair shops in the world, was regarded as the worst "scab town" in the state. Labor organizers, before leaving for Altoona, were wont to bid farewell to wives and relatives. Few were able even to enter the city. Strikebreakers were sent from this city to nearby towns in special Pullmans, known as the "Hotel de Altoona." But the now famous General Order No. 8, permitting railroad men to organize, issued by McAdoo, led to marked changes, and at the convention we found that the headquarters of the convention — the Leroy Hotel — was owned and managed by labor unions of Altoona. Every employee from manager to maid and bell boy, furthermore, was a good trade unionist. Altoona is now regarded as the organized center in the state, and at the last election elected a labor mayor, two or three county commissioners, and several union labor officials. It also has a flourishing cooperative movement.

President Maurer's opening address to the convention was indicative of the spirit and challenge of Pennsylvania labor. He declared that rarely before had the demands and complaints of organized labor been treated with more indifference, scorn, and contempt than during the past year. He denounced the administration for its persecution of the radicals, its action against the miners, and its failure to enforce laws against profiteering.

But he was not content with mere denunciation. Maurer presented a remarkable program of reconstruction. He advocated independent political action and expressed the hope that the delegates would straddle this issue no longer. He pointed out the futility of the policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" in the two old parties, making no reference, however, in regard to the party with which labor should affiliate. The rank and file, he felt, should make this decision without influence or suggestion on his part. He also set forth definite plans for the daily labor paper, soon to start in Pennsylvania, and outlined a complete program for labor education in the state, urging the delegates to establish labor schools. Nor did he ignore the cooperative movement, community councils, and the rehabilitation of industrial workers.

The delegates followed the lead of President Maurer. They de-

nounced the activities of the Attorney General. They asked for the impeachment of the governor and the sheriff of Allegheny County, but sent fraternal greetings to "our brother in prison, Eugene V. Debs." They sent telegrams to the men arrested a few days before in Duquesne and indorsed the attitude of Louis Post, assistant secretary of labor, toward alien radicals. They unanimously re-elected James H. Maurer, president of the Federation for the ninth time, to serve for a term of two years, amidst ringing applause and wild cheering, and this despite the persecutions and denunciations heaped upon Maurer during the past year. They also re-elected C. F. Quinn, their faithful secretary-treasurer, for the nineteenth time, and ironically sent telegrams to Governor Sprout and Attorney-General Palmer to this effect.

Nor did the delegates travel the length and breadth of Pennsylvania merely to denounce and pay tribute. They journeyed there to seek means for the creation of a new and better world. The means they sought for the amelioration of their sufferings were legitimate and practicable. That was perhaps one of the reasons why the press of Pennsylvania carried no news of the convention. The delegates knew both old political parties and agreed with Duncan McDonald that there was "no better friend of labor party than I." Not one spoke in favor of the Gompers' nonpartisan plan, and only three delegates voted against the formation of a labor party. In order not to delay the organization of such a party any longer, they called a special session in the evening, worked until midnight, and refused to leave the hall until they had formally organized. They accepted the platform of the American Labor Party as their own and elected Charles Kutz, of Altoona, and Frieda S. Miller, the secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia, as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. In order to get the labor party into immediate working order, the delegates contributed several hundred dollars from their own pockets.

Young and old delegates from the various cities and from the remotest villages were unanimous at the convention in their denunciations of "the kept press," and in their demand for a press of their own. The Federation Publishing Company had been incorporated a few weeks before to publish a labor daily and a board of directors, headed by President Maurer, had been elected. The convention furthered this program by formulating definite plans for raising several hundred thousand dollars in order to start a "truth-telling" newspaper.

In his opening address, President Maurer told the delegates that "underlying all evils is the lack of fundamental education on the part of the workers." The delegates decided that they were not going home until they had worked out some sort of a labor educational plan. No public call for an educational conference was made but

some fifty delegates from all parts of the state gave up their lunch hour and packed the largest available room in order to plan something definite along this line. As a result, they organized the Pennsylvania Labor Education Committee and elected J. B. Coppenhaver, machinist, from Harrisburg, as its president, while the writer of this article was made general secretary. An Executive Committee of forty-five was also elected consisting of the most prominent labor leaders scattered throughout the state.

The interest displayed by the delegates in educational problems was remarkable. A brief speech on industrial education by a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction immediately brought a score of delegates to their feet and gave rise to many expressions of distrust as to the educational methods employed by state officials. They even expressed resentment against the teachers in part of whom, they claimed, taught the children that strikes were un-American, and the unions were useless. They bitterly referred to the recent instances when students of high schools and colleges acted as strike breakers. While not laying the full blame on the teachers and sympathizing with them in their demands for increased wages, they were unwilling to give the teaching profession their full support until the latter was more fully organized and more courageous.

The delegates similarly distrusted the present Constitutional Revision Commission of Pennsylvania appointed by Governor Sprout. Of 27 members of the Commission, the delegates claimed, only one was a labor man, the Commission being "made up chiefly of lawyers — a group of gentlemen very seldom troubled with great thoughts." It was alleged that not one of the suggestions submitted by the Labor Federation was even considered.

The American Legion was even more strongly denounced following the report of a committee appointed especially to investigate this organization. Several speakers characterized the Legion "as a strike-breaking agency created by the bosses" and no delegate arose to defend it. Upon request, the convention did endorse the Rank and File Veterans' Association, and the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Organization.

The decisions of this convention, with few exceptions, disclosed an appreciation of fundamentals and a breadth of point of view on the part of the rank and file of labor rarely before witnessed at labor gatherings. As one instance may be cited the resolution asking the convention's endorsement of an amendment to the Volstead Act, which would permit three and a half per cent beer and light wines. Certainly, after listening to Mr. Gompers, one would have supposed that the Eighteenth Amendment constituted one of the chief reasons of the present unrest. His one forgotten the "no beer, no work" slogan? However, at this convention this presumably popular resolution was tabled, after a long and intelligent debate, by a vote of 160 to 95. No argument it appeared was more irritat-

## THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By L. LEWIN

to the majority of the delegates than that appealing to those as "brothers" to protect the interests of the men employed in the liquor industry. The opposition to the resolution was based largely on the grounds that union membership and attendance of union meetings had greatly increased in both quantity and quality of intelligence since the coming of prohibition.

The delegates also gave an interesting indication of the psychology of the newer progressive labor groups when they stood in silence for one minute in memory of Mrs. Fanny Sellins—killed on August 26 last in West Natrona, Pa.—but refused to give the same tribute to a former president of the Federation and late commissioner of immigration of Philadelphia. The reason advanced for this discrimination was that because of the manner in which she died annually, no special mention being made, and that officers dying a natural death deserve no greater honor than do the rank and file. On the other hand, Mrs. Sellins was "a martyr of the cause of labor."

Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania supplied the dramatic events of the Pennsylvania Labor Convention, James Oate told of the Mrs. Sellins tragedy, and of the speaker's arrest and threatened indictment for alleged inciting to riot, in an attempt to silence him. Nine months had elapsed, the speaker contended, since Mrs. Sellins' death, and not one person had been brought to trial. "You could not convict a gunman in Allegheny County even if the Lord himself had appeared to testify against him," he concluded. President Maurer stated that telegrams had been sent to President Wilson and the governor of the state informing them of the outrageous treatment of the body of Fanny Sellins after her murder.

Another moment of dramatic nature was supplied by the address of J. G. Brown, president of Eber's successor. Brown told of "the free speech war zone—Duquesne." He declared that the Duquesne ordinance prohibiting free speech had been "originally suggested by the 10-cent despot, James S. Crawford, banker of Duquesne. It was then introduced by James S. Crawford, councilman of Duquesne, and later signed by James S. Crawford, president of the council of Duquesne. The ordinance was thereupon approved by James S. Crawford, burgess of Duquesne; was enforced by James S. Crawford, commissioner of public safety of Duquesne; and, when an appeal was made regarding its constitutionality, was interpreted by James S. Crawford, police magistrate of Duquesne." Enthusiastic applause followed his reference to Rev. William M. Fincke, who was arrested while endeavoring to address a meeting in Duquesne, and who refused to be released on bail until all of the labor leaders were similarly released. Fincke was described as "a member of the minister's union and a regular fellow."

One of the more important resolutions adopted by the convention was one passed without a dissenting vote "pledging all candidates for the state legislature to bring about the impeachment and removal from office of Governor Sprout for his failure to consider and redress the many complaints of abuses of power on the part of the state constabulary in the steel strike."

A resolution requesting the governor to call a special session of the legislature in order to pass laws against profiteering was unanimously defeated, on the ground that it was waste of time and energy. Another resolution demanded the removal of the state constabulary from various cities and towns as "a menace to morality."

One resolution urged that union officials responsible for the editing of certain labor journals, "to stop promoting the capitalist's game, whether intentionally or unintentionally, and instead to utilize the valuable space of the trade union journals for purposes of education and true trade unionism." A delegate cited in a recent number of an international trade journal two articles entitled "In Praise of Lillacs," "A Trip to the Moon," and a third one which attacked the Russian soviet government on account of "its disfranchisement of the clergy and its alleged nationalization of women." "Is this education or bunk that we are being fed with?" inquired the speaker.

The convention demanded amnesty for all political, religious, and labor prisoners; the recognition of the Irish republic; the establishment of industrial courts, of an old age pension system in Pennsylvania, and of a minimum wage commission, and the enactment of a statute providing for a legal eight-hour day for women workers. It also favored proportional representation. These measures were the demand of the rank and file, not the result of a stampede caused by able leaders. The rank and file, in fact, so determined to inaugurate the new era of labor that they did not attempt to conceal their indignation at the executive council of the State Federation for not carrying out the instructions of last year's convention to call a special convention for the purpose of creating a labor party. Even President Maurer, whom they love and trust, did not conceal his indignation. The delegates showed their resentment later by defeating John A. Phillips, typographical union, Philadelphia, for the first vice-presidency, a position which he had held for several years, because it was rumored that he was opposed to the labor party.

The real spirit of the awakened labor movement manifested in the convention was tested especially during the session devoted to the adoption of the constitution and platform of the Labor Party and to its election of officers. This session indicated something of the terrific struggle of Maurer and others in ridding the Pennsylvania labor movement of its parasitic groups. Late that afternoon the worst elements of the political underworld began to arrive in Altoona from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia with suit cases full of liquor. In the absence of a sergeant-at-arms at the door, these gang leaders, led by a few who were not even delegates, managed to gain access to the hall, and later annoyed the meeting by catcalls and by inducing intoxicated delegates to interrupt the proceedings. Failing to make headway by this method, they attempted to have the election postponed until the next day, but were opposed by delegate after delegate who arose to condemn in the bitterest terms the tactics of the black forces.

"This night," declared Robert

## IN MEMORIAM

of  
Mrs. Selma Sonen, wife of Business Agent Brother Adolph Sonen, who died on Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

## IN MEMORIAM

of  
Brother Louis Kelevsky, who died on Sunday, June 20th, 1920.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the premature death of the above.

Mrs. Sonen, who was married only a little over a year ago, died at the age of 21, as the result of the birth of her child.

Brother Louis Kelevsky, who was an Ex-Executive Board member and very active in the affairs of our Union up to the time of his illness, died at the age of 29, after being confined to bed for seven weeks, suffering from a cancer.

Our hearts go out to those who are left behind, and our most heartfelt sympathy is with them.

The Special Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division, held on Monday, June 21, 1920, to decide the question of proper affiliation with the Joint Board, decided to concur in the recommendation of the Executive Board which was as follows:

"That we affiliate with the Joint Board with the following reservations:

"All violations committed by cutters to be tried by the Executive Board of Local No. 10.

"All cutters' complaints to be lodged at the office of Local No. 10.

"And that we reserve the right to withdraw from these new arrangements at the expiration of six months."

The question called forth a great deal of discussion which lasted till almost midnight. The Joint Board was represented by Brothers Sigman and Fineberg, Manager and President, respectively, who pointed out the advantages to our Union as well as to the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union in general, that would be derived by this affiliation.

The fact that our Union will become a part of the Joint Board in the same manner as all other locals, will tend to solidify the relations between the cutters and the rest of the workers in the shops. Shop Chairmen and the other workers will feel that the cutters are a part of the family, and just as the operators or pressers would never permit the manufacturers to work at the machine or at the pressing board, so will

McCoy, molder, of Pittsburgh, "is as important and as solemn as the night when the fathers of this country gathered in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and drew up the Declaration of Independence. We are here to draw up labor's new Declaration of Independence and we shall never permit ourselves to be interfered with by the enemies of labor in our most sacred work, even if we have to remain in session till sun rise and sun set." Silence followed this new declaration of labor, and the dark forees submerged again into their faithless political under-

they prevent the manufacturer from doing his own cutting. Of course, this change will not be effected 100 per cent over night, but better results will be had immediately. Another advantage will be that instead of 2200 shops being attended to by four men, which is almost a physical impossibility to be done properly, the interests of the cutters will be taken care of by about sixty men.

It will also save a great deal of duplication. For instance, when the cutters' delegate goes into a shop and finds the boss doing his own cutting, he cannot stop off the rest of the people unless he goes to the Joint Board to get a business agent from that body to accompany him, which causes a great waste of time. As it stands at present, complaints will be lodged at our office in the regular manner and will be immediately forwarded to the office of the Joint Board, where they will be attended to.

We feel that the action taken by the cloak cutters at their special meeting is another step forward towards the true unification of all the workers in the needle industry, and is in line with the trend of events of the last two years in our local.

The next General Meeting to be held on Monday, June 28th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Pl., will also be a Special Meeting, for the purpose of hearing the report of our delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. Some of the resolutions adopted at that convention are of such tremendous importance to the ladies' garment industry in general, and the Cutters' local in particular, that we expect Arlington Hall to be crowded.

There will be no Cloak and Suit meeting in the month of July, on account of Monday, July 5th, being a legal holiday, and the cloak cutters having already had two meetings in the month of June.

The next Waist and Dress meeting will be held on Monday, July 12, 1920, and the Miscellaneous meeting on Monday, July 19, 1920, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

## SUMMER SESSION OF THE RAND SCHOOL

Experts hold that recreation consists largely of a change of occupation. If you have spent the year in hard work in an office or a shop, study will be a real recreation to you. Especially is this true if the studying is to be done in such congenial surroundings as those at the Rand School.

Among the features of the Summer Session of the Rand School of Social Science will be four courses in Co-operation conducted by Arthur W. Calhoun, formerly with the University of Wisconsin, and more recently with the Tri-State Co-operative League. He is now a member of the permanent staff of the Rand School.

Clement Wood, a poet of high standing will give a course of ten lectures on "Modern Currents in Poetry."

The Summer Sessions will open by July 5 and extend to July 31. For further information, write to Room 301, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

# THE WAISTMAKERS' UNITY HOUSE

"Why don't you spend your vacation in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and stop in an exclusive hotel!"

"Two years ago you probably would have answered:—"

"Because I am a worker. Workers cannot afford such luxuries yet; but just you wait,—our day is coming!"

It did come, it is here! Not only can you now stop in the hotel, but you own it. Yes, you and I, and all of us members of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, own what was only a year and a half ago a hotel for the wealthy. Now it is our Workers' Unity House.

Now, we who yearly grind away our strength at the machine, the figure, the finishing table,—stitching, stitching, stitching, at last have realized one of our dreams, one of our hopes — the hope of a summer home in the midst of flowers and rivulets, and mountains, and forests, and humming birds, and plenty of free, whole some good fellowship, to which we can turn to rest our wearied minds and bodies.

Were you there last summer?

It is a wonderful home perched up 1,600 feet high in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It has a chain of twelve attractive, beautifully constructed cottages, with airy, spacious, luxuriously furnished rooms. It has 60 baths, hot and cold running water, electricity, telephone, and a post office on the premises. It has a spacious dining room with walls of windows through which you look out upon a beautiful lake, mountain summits, and heavenly sunsets in the evenings, while you leisurely nibble at your piece of tasty, tender chicken. It has a dance hall, bowling alley, and tennis courts.

It has 700 acres of forest full of romantic little paths. It has rich lawns, and pine groves, and a small farm. It has all kinds of fruit trees, and even grape vines. It has an exquisite lake covering 85 acres for fishing, rowing and bathing.

It has its own electricity plant, and its own steam laundry.

From our kitchen come the cleanest, freshest, best prepared home-made meals, such as only can come from your own kitchen.

From neighboring cattle and chicken farms come all the eggs and milk we can consume.

Nor is any spiritual need of ours overlooked. We members are of many types. There are those of us who want nothing but plenty of good food and rest and quiet. Such can betake themselves to any of the big, cozy porches around all of the houses, or to any of the many hammocks that hang from strong, fragrant pines, or to swinging chairs, or to any of a multitude of restful nooks that overlook beautiful panoramic mountain views. Those of a more active nature who crave fun can have plenty of that. An able, energetic recreation teacher is engaged to guide in all the fun of rowing, swimming, tennis and basket-ball playing, dancing and hiking.

Even lovers of art and music are not forgotten. A number of times during the summer, we have concerts with opera singers, dramatic readers and others accomplished entertainers.

Truly a vacation of the highest type.

Wonderful as Unity House is,

it is so far only an example of what a Labor Union of intelligence and vision can and should do. Our aim is to go on and on. Our next move should be to start such homes in the city for those who are today cursed with rooming in strange bedrooms. But first we must make a success of this. The Labor movement of the country is watching our Unity movement with eager eyes. It is a new tremendous undertaking with heavy responsibilities. Can we convince the world that organized workers want the best, are entitled to the best, and know how to shoulder the responsibility for it? Our summer home costs thousands upon thousands of dollars, not only in mortgage payments but also in staggering repairs. We must put it on a self-paying basis.

The rate per person is \$18 per week. Large though the amount may seem it is very small compared to what we have. Imagine yourself living in your own home in Riverside Drive for that amount. Could you do it? Yet our home is more costly and infinitely more beautiful than the finest estate on Riverside.

Nothing is too good for the worker. Let us pull together. We always worked together, then we began to act together, now we are learning, resting, and playing together.

Come at once, now, to register for your vacation in your working-class palace.

Register at 16 West 21st Street, Room A, and all other branches.

## WHAT FARMERS WANT

The farmer is thinking as never before and to him partisan politics is no longer a consideration, declared C. S. Barrett, for many years president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union. In an interview published in a local New York newspaper, Mr. Barrett is a member of a committee appointed by the national board of farm organizations to interview presidential candidates on their attitude toward the farmers, and secure consideration for the farmers. Mr. Barrett said the farmers were seeking these changes:

To bring about direct dealing between the producer and consumer so that the farmer shall receive a fair share of the wealth he creates.

To destroy the unfair profiteering of the food manipulators.

To help the farmer to purchase and sell co-operatively.

To have the farmer represented on national and state boards and commissions.

To appoint a secretary of agriculture who knows farm working and conditions.

To correct the evil of farm tenancy.

To fix a fair return of railroad freight for shipping growers.

To enforce national control over the packers and other combinations engaged in distributing foods.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA  
COLUMBIA TEA  
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

# THE STAGE

By Frances Robbins

## "NOT SO LONG AGO"

"Not So Long Ago," at the Booth Theatre, depicts New York in the early 70's. Surely not a romantic period, yet with the customs and manners of those days as a background, Arthur Richman has woven a quaint and charming little comedy, brimming over with romance.

Mr. Richman is a young man and undoubtedly had to exercise his imagination in creating the atmosphere of that time. But very cleverly he has caught the spirit of it — New York in the days of bustles, Victorian furniture, Niblo's gardens, and the shocking introduction of the stationary bathtub.

The dialogue is clever, but at times a bit halting, as in the prologue, when the author drags in several illusions to the high cost of living. Timely now, he seems to have introduced them for the sake of the laugh he would get—but they detract somewhat from a play which seems otherwise to make no forced effort to produce an effect.

The cast is unusual in its all-round-excellence, for, if there is no brilliance in the performance of any one actor, there is uniform goodness in the performances of all the actors.

Eva Le Gallienne has the leading part in the play. Miss LeGallienne is of the piquant demure type, which helps to make her characterization of Elsie Dover a captivating one.

Elsie is the pretty young daughter of Michael Dover, a poor but harmless inventor. Elsie, though she doesn't look it, is a seamstress in the home of the Ballards, middle-class snobs. That is, the mother and daughter are, but the son, Billy, is quite different. Billy is a serious and thoughtful young man with charming manners, and Elsie adores him from a distance. Elsie is an unseasonable liar, but her lying is of the fanciful type. She is so romantic, dreams and reads of love to such an extent, that her imagination runs away with her. To her admiring young girl friends, she weaves a beautiful tale of Billy Ballard and herself.

Sam Robinson is a salesman in love with Elsie and when he gets wind of this affair, he carries the tale to Mr. Dover. Then trouble begins for Elsie. Matters force Elsie's confession to Billy, and, though, at first he is highly indignant over Elsie's fraud, like a sensible young man, he falls in love with Elsie, whose fibbing propensities make her all the more lovable.

Sam's next move is to inform the outraged Mrs. Ballard of her son's "affair." The lovers are separated. But of course, no romance could end that way, and the epilogue finds Elsie and Billy, all their difficulties overcome, together once more as lovers.

Sidney Blackmer is an earnest young man and though as a lover he is somewhat melancholy, his very seriousness is appealing. His simplicity of manner and diction are a delightful contrast to the over-explanation of the usual man-about-stage of these days.

Michael Dover gives a sincere picture of a gentleman of the old school, reduced in circumstances and yet cheerful, always hoping

for success with his newest invention. Many years before, he had been cheated out of a valuable invention, but his nature is still sweet and unembittered.

We thought the know-it-all salesman was a modern specimen. But Sam Robinson in the 70's was very modern in his assumption that he knew everything—worth knowing, that his opinion was the only opinion and that he could get anything he wanted if he tried hard enough. His vanity must have suffered a hard blow when he lost Elsie. Thomas Mitchell's handling of this type is splendid.

Ether Lyon is the uppish Mrs. Ballard, and Beth Martin is Ursula Ballard, the colorless and meek daughter, completely under mamma's thumb. Mary Kennedy is Rosamond Gill, a former sweetheart of Billy's, and Gilbert Douglas is Rupert Hancock, Ursula's sweetheart.

The slowness of the story is more than balanced by the excellence of the acting, and makes "Not So Long Ago" an entertaining and delightful play.

## EVICTED MINERS IN CHAINS

When Pike County (Ky.) miners joined the union they were evicted from company houses, chained together and marched in mud and rain 30 miles by armed guards.

This is one of the sensational statements made in a report to President Keeney, district No. 17, United Mine Workers' union, by Thomas West, attorney, who investigated Pike County mining troubles. Pike County is opposite Matewan, where several persons were recently killed by Baldwin-Peltz detectives.

"The miners," said the investigator, "were chained together and were walked in a pouring rain to Pike, 25 or 30 miles away. Mud was almost knee deep. Pike County deputies shot a man's hands off on the Kentucky side of Borderland. About 30 of them were terrorizing both sides of the river. The Pike County deputies were all drunk. In my opinion they constitute one of the most dangerous gangs of men I ever came in contact with."

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### MEMBERS OF OTHER LOCALS WELCOME

Register at: 16 WEST 21st STREET, ROOM A, AND ALL BRANCH OFFICES.

A special celebration is arranged for the 4th of July. The famous Hedwig Reicher will recite. Food and board per day \$3.00.

## RAND SCHOOL SUMMER SEASON

JULY 5th to 31st, 1920

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APPLY NOW to

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## LADIES TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 80

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

paid and unpaid will take place

Tuesday, June 29th, from 6 to 9 P. M.

at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th Street.

Friends: It is the duty of every member to come and vote for the best and most tried members for the next 6 months.

Election Committee, Local 80.

HARRY HILFMAN, Secretary.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

### NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

SPECIAL GENERAL: Monday, June 28th.

Special Order of Business:  
Report of delegates to the Convention of the I. L. C. W. U.

WAIST AN DRESS: Monday, July 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, July 19th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

### Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.

The Dress and Waist Branch will issue new working cards beginning with July 15, 1920. The color of the cards will be green. All cutters who are employed at the present time, or those who will be employed on and after July 15, should not fail to exchange their cards for new ones.

## SKIRT & DRESSMAKERS' UNION, Loc. 23 ATTENTION

Beginning July 1, 1920, the weekly dues in our union will be increased from 25c to 35c per week.

All those who are in arrears should pay up their dues immediately; otherwise they will be obliged to pay 35c per stamp.

Executive Board, Local 23.

## DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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