

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
— Job, 27, 13

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

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CLOAK CONTROVERSY IN ST. LOUIS ENDS IN SWEEPING VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS

Cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis Win All Demands. — Establishment of Week Work, the 44-Hour Week, and a Minimum Wage Scale. — President Schlesinger Led Fight of St. Louis Cloakmakers To Victory.

With the sweeping victory scored by the cloakmakers of St. Louis, Mo., the farthest western outpost of the ladies' garment industry fell in line with the other big garment centers controlled by the International.

The controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis and the St. Louis Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association which culminated in a great victory for the workers began some time ago when President Schlesinger was called to St. Louis because of the tense situation there. Before going to our General Executive Board meeting at Montreal, Schlesinger proceeded to St. Louis where the demands of the cloakmakers were formulated, submitted to the membership at a large mass meeting, and followed by a conference with the Representatives of the manufacturers' association. After a preliminary discussion the manufacturers' representatives requested the Union officials to give them some time in which to transmit the demands of the workers for the consideration of the manufacturers. President Schlesinger then hurried to Montreal where our General Executive Board had its meeting and where the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to which he is a delegate, is taking place. After a few days President Schlesinger received an urgent call to return to St. Louis where the situation became threatening.

Upon his arrival to St. Louis three conferences were held between the representatives of the Union, headed by President Schlesinger, and the representatives of the manufacturers' association. Two conferences were held on Monday and one on Tuesday. These negotiations ended in a tremendous victory for the St. Louis cloakmakers as well as for the entire International.

One of the outstanding achievements is doubtless the abolition of the piece work system and the establishment of week work for the entire trade. Another significant victory is the establishment of a minimum wage scale for all the workers in the industry. The new scales are as follows:

Cutters	\$45
Operators	50
Jacket Over Pressers	48
Under Pressers	41
Skirt Pressers	41
Liners	32
Edge Basters	32

The other wage scales are the same as those prevailing in the garment industry of Chicago.

The question of overtime and

legal holidays was also settled to the complete satisfaction of the workers. Henceforth the workers will receive the rate of time and a half for overtime, and six and a half legal holidays during the year.

Vice President S. Lefkowitz re-

mained in St. Louis for the purpose of adjusting the details of the agreement between the Manufacturers' Association and the Union and to make individual settlements. Brother Lefkowitz will help to translate the agreement into actual working machinery.

UNITY HOUSE PLANS CELEBRATION JULY 4

The Waistmakers' Unity House opened last Saturday, June 12th. But the grand opening will take place on Independence Day, Sunday, July 4. There is a committee at work making elaborate preparations to celebrate that day in the wonderful summer home. It is an admitted fact that anything a Unity House committee undertakes to do is a tremendous success, a thing to be emulated, followed and admired. The committee now is arranging a wonderful program of entertainment for those who are already at Unity House as well as for those of our members who wish to go out there for that day alone.

The detailed program for the July 4th celebration at Unity House is not yet given out for publication. This much may be said, however, that Hedwig Reichert, who needs no introduction to our members, will be there. There will be a number of other artists.

Many of our members who were at Unity House last July 4th know the Unity meaning of concert and entertainment. It belongs to a class by itself.

Special arrangements were made for the July 4th celebration to accommodate members who wish to come out for that day alone, or for the week end. This will give an opportunity to those who are having their vacation after July 4th to be present to this grand opening and celebration of Unity House.

The members must, of course, register for the July 4th celebration as they register for their regular vacations. It is also clear that only a limited number of visitors can be accommodated. Those who wish to be among the limited number must register at once. Food and lodging is only 3 dollars a day.

Register at the Waist and Dress Makers' Union, 16 West 21st St.

BELGIAN FURRIERS APPEAL FOR AID TO AMERICAN WORKERS

A striking demonstration of the international solidarity of labor is furnished by a cablegram received by President Schlesinger last week stating that the Belgian fur workers are out on general strike and warning the American needle trades workers against making any work for the Belgian manufacturers.

The cablegram is sent by T. Vanderheeg, Provisional Secretary of the International Tailors' Secretariat whose general office is in Amsterdam, Holland. Comrade Vanderheeg has been requested to make this appeal by J. Janssens, Secretary of the Syndicate of the Clothing Industry of Belgium. The strike of the fur workers in Brussels, Belgium has paralyzed the entire industry and the manufacturers are sending their work to be made in foreign countries. Some of this work was very likely sent to the United States. The Belgian

manufacturers, it seems, did not know that their fellow manufacturers in this country cannot have their own work made because of the furriers' strike here. The cable further requests President Schlesinger to transmit this appeal to the American workers. Secretary Janssens feels that the American workers can be of service to the Belgian strikers by refusing to make work sent by manufacturers.

This appeal shows in a very real sense that the Tailors' International, which President Schlesinger helped to revive is not a mere hope but an actual living organization. The fact that the success of the strike of the Belgian fur workers depends upon the cooperation of the fur workers in this country is an illuminating comment on the urgency of an international organization of all the needle trades' unions.

The congress of the tailors' or-

SHOP CHAIRMEN OF WAIST SHOPS HOLD MEETING

At the shop chairmen meeting of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, held at Webster Hall last Thursday evening, June 10, it was decided to undertake a vigorous organization campaign in the waist and dress shops.

The waist and dress makers have distinguished themselves by their brave and courageous struggles in times of strike but they have often relaxed their efforts when they returned to their daily round in the shops. This irregular and sporadic activity, the shop chairmen and chairladies realized, is an abnormal state in any organization, particularly in such a large organization as that of the waistmakers. There are a number of workers in the waist and dress shops who are union members in name only and who are a drag on the organization. The shop chairmen have therefore resolved to launch a drive for a 100 per cent organization and keep the large membership in a constant state of mobilization.

The decision of the shop chairmen, or shop stewards as some prefer to be called, is promising of success. They keenly realized that beautiful and inspiring resolutions must be translated into living deeds before they are really worth anything. A situation where there are many workers carrying union books but who had not paid their dues for months must be speedily remedied. And not only must they be dues paying members but they must be interested in their own union and take an active part in its life and growth. The inactivity or indifference must be overcome, and the shop chairmen are beginning to realize that it is their duty to start things moving.

It was resolved that the shop chairmen committee with the support of the executive committee should call another meeting at the earliest opportunity where a definite plan of action should be worked out. A resolution was also adopted demanding the release of Mollie Steimer who was sentenced to fifteen years in prison for protesting against the Russian blockade. The release of all political prisoners in this country was called for in a similar resolution adopted at the meeting.

Among those who addressed the meeting was Charles Ervin, editor of the New York Call and Brother Hoehman, manager of the Waistmakers' Union.

Organizations held last fall in Amsterdam, Holland, at which President Schlesinger was present as a delegate from our International was the first step toward reviving the spirit of international solidarity.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Republican Convention

NOW that the Republican Party has a platform and candidates for president and vice president it is ready to take over the reins of government in its own hands. Only a detail has yet to be attended to. Between now and next November the American people have to be convinced that the Republican party is the only power that will rescue the United States if not the entire world from chaos, suffering, etc.

The campaign did not begin with the convention. But in the pre-convention days the Republican campaign gave the impression of a furious struggle of a herd of wild undisciplined dark horses. Huge sums of money, millions of dollars, were spent in the race. There was talk of splits and bolts. There was chaos in the party. But the convention held in Chicago last week united all forces and agreed upon a platform and picked a dark horse for president.

There was no difficulty in formulating a platform. That was not the issue. The relative unimportance of the platform could be seen from the fact that only \$10,000 was offered as a prize to anyone who should write a suitable platform. The platform was unanimously adopted and it pleased General Wood, Herbert Hoover and Senator Johnson. It is a typically Republican platform. It is true that Samuel Gompers and a committee of the A. F. of L. have in accordance with the non-partisan political policy appeared before the Platform Committee of the Republican party and have submitted some of the labor planks, fourteen in number. The Platform Committee, however, was not impressed, and it adopted a platform rejecting and ignoring every point suggested by Gompers. Some of the A. F. of L. demands were, the right to organize, discontinuance of injunctions to put down strikes, the repeal of the Esch-Cummins railroad law, to keep out of Mexican affairs, the defeat of compulsory arbitration, etc. All these demands were characterized by their mildness and inoffensiveness. But the Republican party has not even taken the trouble to please the A. F. of L. non-partisan politicians by inserting some glittering generalities in its platform.

To begin with the Republican platform contains a vigorous denunciation of the Democratic administration. In fact the blunders of President Wilson seem to the Republican Party sufficient reason for electing its candidates in to office. The most eloquent planks are those attacking the Wilson "dynasty." But it must be said in justice that the platform also contains positive measures. Take the question of the industrial relations. "We deny the right to strike against the government, but the rights and interests of all Government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals." One can readily divine the spirit of Governor Allen i. the plank on labor. It further says, "In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service to the lives and health and welfare of the people," etc. It is again the "protection of

the public" that moved the framers of the platform. "The government," continues the platform, "should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and investigation of (private industries)." There are three stages: 1) denial of strikes of government employees; 2) compulsory arbitration in public utilities; 3) governmental interference, voluntary arbitration, in private industries. The first stage, the denial of strikes, is the ideal stage for all industrial disputes. And if the Republicans get into power they will strive to outlaw all strikes.

The platform is more direct when it comes to such a question like the railroads. It simply says, "We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads." It upholds "private ownership and operation" and endorses the Transportation act of 1920.

It upholds free speech but the "allies" are "entitled of right to liberty of agitation against the government or American institutions." Any one who will be caught criticizing the government will be deported, if he had not become a citizen. That is, the reign of Palmer will be continued under a Republican regime.

The platform contains a "strong" policy toward Mexico. "We should not recognize any Mexican Government," the platform states, "unless it be a responsible government, willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected. . . . The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property." That is the cardinal principle for which the Republican party will bring about war, if it gets into power. Here again the platform is very clear and definite. It means intervention in Mexico.

Senator Warren G. Harding is the standard bearer of the Republican party. The nomination of Harding came on the tenth ballot, following a deadlock. In Harding the G. O. P. found one who will obediently fulfill all the commands. He was a dark horse in more senses than one. He is a Senator from Ohio who is distinguished for "his impressive bearing, sonorous voice and dignity of gesture." Nothing else, except the confidence of the G. O. P. that he can be depended on, there is no danger for his having ideas of his own.

The nomination of Calvin Coolidge for vice president helps to clarify still more the spirit of the Republican party. Coolidge has broken the police strike in Boston. This act was sufficient for the Republicans to nominate him as the running mate to Harding. This nomination also helps to emphasize its stand on labor and strikes. It is a direct challenge to the workers. The Republican party has demonstrated that it is class conscious and that it is loyal to the interests of Wall Street.

The A. F. of L. Convention

SAMUEL GOMPERS returned from the Republican convention with the startling news that the Republican party turned down all of the fourteen points submitted by labor. Gompers finally learned that the Republican party does not represent labor interests. These are the conclusions submitted to the delegates of the convention:

"With the exception of those provisions long since almost universally accepted, the Republican platform is defiant in its defense of the enemies of labor and calculates to secure for them fresh advantages and greater privileges. The Republican convention turns its back upon labor."

"This demand was placed before the platform committee of the Republican national convention. The platform declaration as adopted proposes an industrial enslavement and an abrogation of rights as precious as life itself."

"The heritage left to the Republican party by Abraham Lincoln is abandoned in a platform which embraces every opportunity to strengthen the conception of repression and coercion of the working people. The great underlying principles enunciated by labor found no response in the Republican national platform."

The statement regarding the Republican candidates reads thus:

"The nomination of Harding and Coolidge, following adoption of the cold-blooded Republican platform, completes the party's repudiation of progress and its defiance of the right, interest and welfare of the great masses of our men and women who do the useful, constructive work of the country."

"Reaction has chosen well, tho' it might have chosen more ably. We have two anti-labor provincials thrust upon us at a time when intelligent comprehension and honest understanding are our greatest needs."

"The heart of the nation aches for great vision and high statesmanship. The Republican party offers us bigotry and blindness. These are strange, small men who propose to step into the shoes of Abraham Lincoln."

The non-partisan political strategy failed as far as the Republican party is concerned. The next apparently will be to submit the same demands to the convention of the Democratic party at San Francisco. The party of Wilson, Palmer and Burleson will be now appealed to. Labor is fairly well familiar with the tactics of the Democratic administration. It has sufficiently demonstrated its knack of breaking solemn pledges. To the miners and railroad workers the Democratic administration stands for very definite things. Will the officials of the A. F. of L. pledge the votes of the workers to the Democratic party? Will they combat the Labor and Socialist parties?

In reply to the speeches of the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Gompers reiterated his belief in the non-partisan policy. Intimating that the kick the G. O. P. dealt the Federation was only temporary, he asserted that life was a pendulum, but that until recent years the pendulum was always hand set against the workers. Still, he declared, the workers breathe more freely now than in the past and he hopes for better times still.

But so far the convention has

not taken any definite action. All questions are still pending. There were a number of speeches. A number of resolutions were introduced, but none of them were as yet adopted. There were various recommendations of the Executive Council before the convention. One recommendation is that a department of co-operation should be established, based upon the true co-operative idea, where in every organization within the movement will be eligible to membership, and that the necessary funds should be raised through such a department in furtherance of the establishment and development of the cooperative movement throughout the country. The recommendation of the Federation follows the Rochdale co-operative plan which was first officially brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor at the Baltimore convention in 1916.

Among the other recommendations are the development of shop committees of workers to discuss production with foremen and the managers of industry. As a remedy for the great struggles between capital and labor, the Executive Council declares that the highest maximum of efficient production will follow if the employers agree to meet committees of workers in the shops to discuss production and to deal collectively with the workers through their unions on all matters pertaining to wages, hours and conditions.

The convention deserves credit for removing a degrading clause pertaining negroes. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, one of the affiliated unions, contained a clause preventing Negroes from joining the union. By an overwhelming vote these charter words were taken out thereby giving the Negroes industrial equality.

Most of the resolutions will come up for a vote during the closing days of the convention. It looks as if the forthright convention will not in any way differ from the thirty-ninth. In spite of the threatening gestures toward our ruling classes there is no fear of actual overthrow of the present social order on the part of the heads of the A. F. of L.

LABOR-CAPITAL CONFERENCE PROPOSED IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government is now proposing to call a comprehensive conference of both employers and employees to formulate some scheme for bringing harmony into industry. This conference may take the form of a grand council of labor, and indulge in heart to heart talks that will prove beneficial to all parties concerned. It is hard to say just what will be the result.

One great reason for industrial unrest in Australia is the fact that awards granted by the arbitration courts are largely of a negative nature. Unions secure their increases in wages, and the next thing they are aware of is the fact that the value of the increase in wages has vanished because of the increased cost of living. The Unions naturally apply to the court again, get a further increase, but again the cost of living rises. In each case the difference between the purchasing power of money and the price of commodities is accentuated, and so it goes on and on in a vicious circle. Every time wages are increased, with the corresponding increase in living costs, the workers are worse off than formerly.

The A. F. of L. Convention at Work

At this writing the 40th convention of the American Federation of Labor has still some days before closing. As a rule the last days of conventions are crowded with important resolutions. Nevertheless it has already declared itself on many vital issues.

By a majority of one vote, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America was forced to turn over its jurisdiction over the millinery and straw hat workers to the United Hatters of America.

This vote is in accordance with a previous decision of the American Federation of Labor convention, to which the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers will have to submit or suffer the revocation of their charter next year.

Martin Lawlor, spokesman of the United Hatters of America, in arguing for the transfer of authority, said that the cap makers were in such close alliance with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, and other radical organizations in New York City, that to permit them to continue their jurisdiction over the millinery and straw hat workers was to further weaken the position of the regular A. F. of L. unions.

Gompers' attempt not to force a break and outlaw another radical labor union was caused, it is believed, by the knowledge that this would mean further strengthening of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the great-independent union of men's tailors.

He yielded, however, when a vote by hands showed 136 votes in favor of Lawlor's amendment and 135 against, and he would not have a roll-call vote, although 56 votes, more than twice as many as the constitution requires, were in favor of such a roll call.

Alexander R. Howatt, president of the Kansas Miners, made a smashing attack on the Kansas anti-strike laws and on Governor Henry J. Allen.

The committee engaged on the executive council's report substituted a sweeping condemnation of the Kansas no-strike law for four resolutions that had been previously submitted on the situation. The condemnation of the Kansas law declares that the industrial court law and legislation of a similar nature was too dangerous a weapon to be placed in the hands of anybody.

Howatt rose to ask for the adoption of one of the four resolutions, saying that any one would fill the bill. He then gave a complete description of the fight against the 12,000 miners of Kansas, which roused great applause.

He said: "This is a question that concerns the labor movement and is the beginning of a movement to enslave the wage-earners of every state. What does the committee's recommendation mean? That we have the loyal support of the entire labor movement. Governor Allen is watching this convention anxiously to see if we will get that support."

He was assured by the committee that this was intended and that the workers in the State of Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming were also to be assured support in their fight on similar legislation and that the executive council was instructed to aid all state organizations similarly.

"Come what may," said Howatt, "we intend to fight this law to a finish. We do not propose to let the Kansas Legislature or as unscrupulous a governor as Governor Allen has proved himself to be, to put us down as slaves. We intend to stand up like free men. We believe in the words of Abraham Lincoln that the country can not exist half slave and half free and we say that the workers of Kansas can't exist half slave and half free."

"We'll teach Governor Allen before he is done that he has undertaken a bigger job than he can finish." Howatt then related some amusing incidents showing how powerless the Kansas anti-strike law is. He told of how on the first visit of the industrial court to Pittsburg, the Kansas coal center, 2,000 miners went on strike as a protest against their presence and the next morning when the court said the miners would be jailed, about 1,000 more went on strike and that for seven days there after 2,000 miners were out in the Kansas coal fields.

So Governor Allen began to issue between statements, Howatt said, all variations of the theme, "the law is going to be patient until the men return to their senses."

"He realizes," said Howatt, speaking of Governor Allen, "that he has got a law that he can't make good on. He is going to be given a lot of opportunity to be patient and I believe that organized labor of the entire country is going to stand back of us, for if this law is successful it will be established in every state and over the nation."

"What mining Governor Allen did during the coal strike with the 1,000 volunteers and 2,000 soldiers to guard them will cost the taxpayers of Kansas \$200 a ton, and the total production in three weeks was not that of a single mine manner by real miners in one day."

The convention approved about 20 sections of the executive council report without comment and very few delegates took interest enough to vote on the matter at all.

The federation also for the second time in two years placed the Soviet government of Russia under the ban by reaffirming the stand taken at Atlantic City last June that the present Russian government was not "democratic" enough. Last time the complaint was the Soviet government did not represent the workers. This time it indicted the Soviets for militarizing labor.

Joseph D. Cannon of New York, James A. Duncan of Seattle, Abraham Greenstein, Mary Goff and Luigi Antonini, all of New York made spirited appeals for Russia, but could not prevail against the prejudice in the minds of the delegates and the sustained replies of John P. Frey and James Duncan, vice president speaking for the federation's machine, and the unexpected onslaught of David E. Grange, one of the seamen's delegation.

An amendment to the recommendation of the committee made by Cannon of the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers rallied the disorganized forces of the progressive element and his splendid speech was largely responsible for the one-third vote of the delegates

in favor of a fair deal for Russia. Officially, 159 votes were counted in favor of the amendment, which was to the effect that the United States should no longer be a party to the crucifixion of the people of Russia by the allied governments, and there were only about 375 delegates in the hall.

The ladies' garment workers, tailors, paper pulp, and sulfide workers, machinists and jewelry workers voted solidly in favor of Cannon's amendment as delegates and the longshoremen, switchmen, barbers, cigar makers, metal miners split their votes in favor of Russian self-determination, with scattering support from the delegates of the local, state and city labor groups.

The Negroes in general voted to extend the helping hand to the Russians.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring amnesty for political prisoners introduced by delegates from eight different organizations, among them Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as part of the executive council report on this subject, which included the sec-

tion condemning the objectors to war for interfering with the government.

Samuel Gompers met his first decisive defeat in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor when his proposal for a beer and wine plank in the political demands of the federation was beaten.

At the same time the convention went on record as ready to back a fight to displace the eight-hour day with the six-hour day. This was taken in the adoption of the annual report of the workday committee, presented by Secretary Hays of the International Typographical Union.

In setting forth the six-hour day proposal, the report of the committee stated that it might be necessary to establish the six-hour day to insure steady employment for all workers. A shorter workday makes more jobs, the committee argued. It called attention to the fact that the 40-hour week now has been established in some trades, including the garment making industry.

The 44-hour week was cited as having been recognized in many industries. The six-hour day would mean a 36-hour week or perhaps a 33-hour week, provided the Saturday half-holiday were carried into the new proposal.

MORE UNITY HOUSES

Editor of Justice:

May I use your columns as a medium of complimenting Local No. 25 upon their wonderful Unity House.

I am a Rand-Schoolite who joined the Excursion out to Unity for the week-end of Decoration Day. I had heard a great deal about the place, but frankly, I doubted whether all of what was said about it was true. I imagined Unity House to be an old second hand shanty that was discarded by the capitalist class and picked up and fussed about by the working class. I now, most humbly apologize. The wonders of the estate left me breathless, astounded, overwhelmed with joy and hope! Hope that if Local No. 25, a Union of girls, were courageous enough to undertake such an ideal movement, that then the Labor Movement all through the country will acquire courage and vision enough to deviate from the simple path of shortening hours and raising wages.

If I were a rich man, I mean real rich, I should never choose a more luxurious or beautiful place than Forest Park, for my vacation, and to think that now, only 1920, the workers own it! Why, I never heard of a summer resort that had so much beauty and comfort. The land around their house is such pretty forest, and the views of the Blue Ridge mountains are so fascinating, and their lake so picturesque that merely to be there is to inhale some kind of life elixer.

The magnitude of the estate is not less spell binding. Imagine an estate so large that it has its own electricity plant on the premises, and its own laundry and bakery, and a kitchen so large and sanitary and scientific that one imagines oneself in the 50th century. Wonderful!

Waist and Dressmakers, you are showing the world what a class-conscious organization can do. Intelligence is half the battle won.

Locals in Union Clinics Association Buy House

On Tuesday, June 15th, the New York Locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have purchased a house at 131 E. 17th Street, for the Union Sanatorium Association and the Union Clinics Association, for housing the Medical and Dental Clinics which are at present with the Joint Board of Sanitary Control at 31 Union Square.

Locals 1, 9, 10, 23, 35 and several other locals have issued and have apportioned among themselves twenty-five thousand dollars worth of bonds with which the house has been bought for thirty thousand dollars, fifteen thousand dollars cash and fifteen thousand on a mortgage. The ten thousand dollars remaining from the bonds and fifteen thousand dollars, which they are borrowing from the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, will go for building a two story extension for the Medical and Dental Clinics.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control will occupy the two upper floors of the building; the Clinics the two lower floors and the new extension. There will be a meeting room and the dental and medical floors will be constructed in a modern manner with eight dental chairs and five medical rooms, so that a large medical and dental service may be given to the members of our Unions.

The house will be ready in September and the clinics expect to remove from 31 Union Square to the new home on October 1st.

— courage is the other half.

In establishing your Unity House, your own home for the summer, you have proven that you have both.

Here's wishing that your work is the beginning of new outlook for the Labor Movement.

Keep up the good work.

Yours for more unities,

Augusta Netherland

EDITORIALS

RESOLUTIONS AT THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

About 115 resolutions were introduced at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. If one takes in consideration the fact that over 500 delegates representing over four million workers came to the convention, the number of resolutions is strikingly low. The reason for this may be due to one of two things. Either the large masses are not yet perplexed by the numerous problems, or the delegates merely saved themselves the trouble of submitting the various resolutions for the simple reason that they were convinced beforehand of their fate.

The latter assumption seems the more probable. Take, for instance, a delegate like James A. Duncan of Seattle. He is known as "Resolution Duncan" because of his readiness to introduce resolutions on every conceivable question. At this convention, however, Duncan introduced two resolutions. The same can be said even in a lesser degree about the other delegates. They are simply experienced and tried and they know that they can just as well hold their tongues.

Still one may rightly argue that the mere number of resolutions submitted is of secondary importance, but if you go to their nature and content you find that they abound in jurisdictional disputes of all sorts. They are on the whole uninspiring and dull. Only a few resolutions deal with general questions from a broad standpoint. Among them are the questions of education, Ireland, Palmerism, the curse of injunctions, Soviet Russia and the release of political prisoners.

We do not know the fate of these resolutions. We have no right to be pessimistic. On the contrary, there is a basis for hope. The A. F. of L. has just received a resounding slap in the face from the Republican convention at Chicago. It will doubtless have its effect on the further proceedings of the various committees as well as on the floor of the convention. It is only a pity that the Democratic party did not hold its convention at the same time and dealt a similar blow to the non-partisan politicians of the A. F. of L. The effect would have been more staggering. The conviction would have been final that no help could be expected from the Democratic and Republican parties. Even the heads of the federation would have realized perhaps the utter futility of the 'non-partisan' political play. We are convinced that sooner or later this knowledge will dawn upon them. Meanwhile the A. F. of L. is dominated by that destructive political policy. There is still felt that restraint and hostility to anything that has any semblance of radicalism. Yet there

is a perceptible element in the A. F. of L. that is not yet strong enough to take up a fight against the dominant forces, but it is growing more and more powerful.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL

We shall discuss the various resolutions in due time. Now we will only record without comment the resolutions submitted by the delegation of our International and the individual resolution introduced by our delegate Luigi Antonini.

The first resolution introduced by the delegation of our International refers to the painful injunction question. It is as follows: "Whereas, The Labor Movement of America has had to contend during the last few years, as evidenced in the steel workers' and miners' strikes, against an unprecedented use of injunctions which have hampered the legitimate attempts of the workers to improve their conditions, and which constitute a positive threat to the normal development of organized labor; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to launch a nation-wide movement, in conjunction with the National, International and Central bodies affiliated with the Federation, against this dangerous and unwarranted judicial recrimination; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to organize at the National Headquarters of Labor, a legal department to serve as a clearing house for the defense of all labor organizations connected with the Federation, against whom the use of the injunction is directed in the course of their legitimate trade union activities."

The second resolution is directed against the ruthless profiteering. It reads:

"Whereas, Owing to the profiteering, greed and speculation of millmen, jobbers, manufacturers and retailers, women's garments have become so abnormally high-priced that a large portion of the population of this country cannot afford to buy new clothes, a situation which threatens unemployment and misery to the great masses of workers engaged in the women's wear industry; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, call upon Congress to start an immediate investigation of the deplorable conditions of the women's garment industry and to enact effective legislation to cope with such spec-

ulation and profiteering as prevail in that industry."

The third resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in conformity with its whole-hearted endorsement of the labor educational work carried on by its various affiliated bodies, to instruct the Executive Council to found a National Labor University as a central educational place for the entire labor movement of the country."

The fourth resolution is aimed against the Russian blockade, and reads thus:

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge upon Congress and upon our Government, in conformity with the principle of national free self-determination and the spirit of fair play, the lifting of the blockade against the much-suffering people of Russia, and the renewal of commercial relations with that country."

The resolution offered by Delegate Antonini on behalf of the respective Councils to found a National Labor University with Russia, but it is couched in terms which will terrify the leaders of the convention. In fact we are of the opinion that his resolution spoiled all the possible chances of the resolution introduced by the rest of our delegation. Antonini's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The People of Russia, having arisen from their millennial oppression, have overthrown the old Czarist government as well as the oligarchy of the capitalist class and have established a free and equitable government based on the universal duty to work and the right of all toilers to have and enjoy the full product of their labor, thereby doing away with industrial slavery and economic injustice, the elimination of which we hold to be the ultimate aim and finality of the organized labor movement; and

"Whereas, The imperialistic nations of the world, terrorized at the thought of this most glorious example spreading through the earth, have encircled the Russian nation with an iron ring of bayonets and are attempting to starve our Russian brothers into failure, submission and humiliation, thru a most inhuman, brazen and cowardly economic blockade; and

"Whereas, The government of the United States has openly been, and now still covertly is, an accomplice and an abettor in this most heinous crime against a free sovereign people with whom the American people have always been at peace and for whom they never felt but the warmest feelings of sympathy and friendship; and

"Whereas, The downfall of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic would mean the defeat of the age-long aspirations of the workers throughout the world and would inevitably redound to the everlasting shame of organized labor whose indifference and apathy alone would be held responsible for such a monstrous offense against humanity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled in Montreal, Canada, goes hereby on record as favoring and urging most earnestly and emphatically the complete, final and thorough lifting of all blockades, obstacles and barriers, of any character whatever, that in any way encroach upon the national rights of the Russian people to travel and take their goods thru all the land and sea routes of the

earth; while, at the same time it calls upon the Government of the United States to take at once the necessary steps to reopen commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia and officially recognize the Soviet Government as the only true expression of the will of the Russian people, chosen by their free suffrages defended and hallowed by their blood."

Delegate Antonini knew very well that his resolution would not be adopted as he had presented it. If he had consulted the rest of the delegation before framing his resolution he would perhaps have been satisfied with the joint resolution on Russia offered by our delegation. Brother Antonini apparently intended his resolution as propaganda, but it will doubtless have the opposite effect.

But we do not in the least mean to rebuke Brother Antonini. We simply meant to show the new spirit prevailing at the A. F. of L. convention. Antonini, however, was not the only one who declared himself so uncompromisingly on Russia. This resolution offered by James A. Duncan is even more extreme. It shows that the work of the A. F. of L. is not at all without hope.

DELEGATES—YOUNG AND OLD

The delegation to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City last year was marked by the large number of elder persons. Their appearance was that of Tammany politicians rather than of labor leaders. They inspired you with suspicion and distrust. Only very seldom could one see among the delegates a worker. There is a marked change in the make-up of the delegates at this convention. There is a large number of delegates who are young and who look as if they were workers, which means that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is gradually changing. And if the resolution demanding that all officers of the A. F. of L. should be elected through a referendum will be adopted, the entire labor movement will assume a new role.

THE NEGRO QUESTION AT THE CONVENTION

According to the constitution of the A. F. of L., the Negro workers, as far as their wages and general treatment are concerned, occupy the same position as do the white workers. There is a wide chasm between theory and practice, however. The Negro workers have not enjoyed the rights of workers, and it was their white brothers who stood in their way of securing their rights. At the convention in Atlantic City last year the Negro delegates came with their grievances and demanded industrial equality. President Gompers made some gestures of sympathy. He called upon the delegates of the various international to state their position toward the Negro workers. There were vague replies, and the question remained unsolved.

The position of the Negro workers was not in any way affected by the general declarations of sympathy. They came again to this convention and demanded that the Negroes be granted separate charters because the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks treat them as if they were their enemies. The Brotherhood had a clause in its constitution against admitting Negro workers in its organization. It was a union of white workers. The only way out of it was to

A Visit to the Unity House

By NATHAN SHAVIRO

When one starts on a visit to Unity House it is with the anticipation of spending a vacation in a beautiful but stereotyped resort place in the mountains of which the picture post cards made us familiar. There is, of course, that interesting detail that it is run by working girls. But we are primarily interested in the very definite vacation aims — resting, recuperating, or what is popularly known as "gaining." Perhaps one may start thinking on the train from Hoboken on that detail of administration. And the one who is imbued with the stirrings in the labor world may seek an underlying motive for such an undertaking. But it is rather puzzling to classify this activity. It is an easy matter to discover what constitutes the chief centers of labor's contention. It is hours, wages, and above all, the control of industry. At certain assigned intervals workers participate in politics. But a home, a summer resort — is it not only a temporary relaxation and indulgence in philistine institutions? Is it not only when we are lazy, weary and cold that we build homes? And is it not significant that it is characteristically the work of girls, the "weaker sex"? And is it not therefore dissipation of energy?

But while the train rushes us in the country we grow more indulgent and forgiving. We are forgetting these details and think more of the chief object of our vacation, say, "gaining."

But when the big Unity bus brings us to our destination we are undergoing an extraordinary change. We came to lull our senses and live up to vacation injunctions against thinking of any sort and we find ourselves undergoing a spiritual conversion. A conviction is growing upon us that here is an undertaking unique and of far reaching significance in the labor movement. For the Unity House is essentially a labor undertaking. It is a response to the economic conditions which break up human relationships, which turns life into a sordid business of machine tending, — a response articulated by women with an outlook toward a new life.

Physically, the Unity House is about 800 acres of beautiful country in the mountains, surrounded by water falls, lakes, woods, on which are a number of palatial cottages connected by colonnades, accommodating 500 people. Its own electric and water power makes it independent of the world. Only last year this place was known to the millionaires. This year the waist makers own the entire land, lake, houses and their fine furniture and rugs, and all those accommodations which only the master class could enjoy. But

delete the clause from the constitution barring colored men from joining the union. And the convention deserves unstinted praise for its vigorous protest against the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and its resolution to take out of its charter words preventing Negroes from joining the union.

It is difficult to say whether this resolution will solve the Negro question, but it is doubtless a step forward.

here the vast difference begins. It ceases to be a fashionable resort house and becomes the Unity House.

It does not take long and we discover the meaning of the Unity House. From the first you find yourself in a surging, colorful stream of playing girls. What is striking about them is the degree of change they have undergone. It is as if they have broken the crust that sapped and hardened their lives and have, as if by magic, turned back to childhood, to a carefree, free life. What a contrast to the life in New York where we split up our lives and schedule it according to our time pieces, squeezing a few moments of play and relaxation in the thin crevices of leisure amidst mountains of toil and hardship.

Every day, I would say, every minute of the day, is a surprise, a thrill which leaps and rushes turbulently for expression. Like children grown-ups are momentarily transformed from one state to another. They may be gravely discussing some of the present problems and a moment later gleefully clapping their hands and kicking the ground because some one had succeeded in making a good hit in bowling.

We are discovering that the capacity for enjoyment as for pain, is boundless. We learn how to make enjoyment creative and educative. We learn games, dances, songs, dramatic sketches. Intelligence and meaning permeates our fun, and the play warns us of our intelligence. Singing has spread and become universal. The wealth of songs, particularly folk songs, was inexhaustible. It became so contagious that even those who never used their voices other than in talking were exercising it all along the musical scale. I know it from personal experience. Hikes proved to be another favorite. There was one who knew all about the woods and the birds and the water falls. Uninitiated hikers would be introduced to nature by this person. After each such hike the girls would return with keener senses. They could tell you differences and distinctions between various kinds of leaves and trees and birds and stones where formerly it would have been a big, blooming confusion. This experience of breaking up the seeming uniformity into a manifold complex world is the basis of education. And to secure that experience they would exercise every nerve and muscle discovering thereby the use of many parts of their body which remained dormant.

The stream of life at the Unity has its crests. There is the weekly picnic and its accompaniments, — making a bonfire at night, singing, dancing, whirling and whooping around it like Indians. There is the weekly water contests, consisting of swimming, canoeing and ducking. But above all there were the gala nights of dance and song. There was one such on the eve of Labor Day. On such occasions some outside talents would come. But it was essentially made up of Unity talents. There were some whimsical scenes, fascinatingly interwoven with dance and song, saturated with keen humor and playfulness. These productions

grew out of a common effort. One member had written the words, others have designed the scenery, the costumes, etc. There was a symbolic Greek dance, and a Japanese sketch, and a labor sketch. It would have been fascinating to see these flexible, agile, graceful dancers at the Metropolitan Opera House. One wonders if it is not a huge joke to say that these girls were waistsmakers who for the most of their lives are chained to their machines. This is followed by Jewish and Russian folk songs which melt the wall between performers and the audience. Everybody becomes a singer and dancer.

But what is the secret of this joyous, creative Unity? There is a deeper reason than that of tear-

ing oneself away for a while from the shop. It is the consciousness that what was a longing in the heart of every person has become translated into an inspiring reality by strenuous labor and devotion. It is emphatically a rank and file achievement. And what is significant is that the Unity is not regarded as an accomplished fact. It is viewed as a creative process. It is a growing problem, a problem of administration and management. For it is a constantly changing community of 500 people. To have these members actively participate and control this undertaking is a pioneer problem. They have to contend with rigid, bureaucratic forces and work out a flexible, efficient, genuinely democratic system of control. It is a testing and training for the future where they will control their entire lives. And those glorious girls at the Unity House have demonstrated their ability for such a life.

LABOR NEWS HERE AND ABROAD

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKING PLUMBERS IN DETROIT

A temporary restraining order has been issued against the striking plumbers and steamfitters of Detroit, Mich., to prevent them from picketing the struck shops.

A year ago the Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions together with the Auto Workers' Union began an aggressive campaign to rout the injunction judges.

The campaign was topped with a monster parade and demonstration in front of the local jail, where eight union leaders were confined for a term for violating an injunction.

A year of quiet resulted. Now, however, the injunction issue is again coming to the fore. Organized labor will resist most strenuously any attempt again to foist judicial tyranny upon them.

\$5,000,000 TO FIGHT LABOR

The Citizens' Transportation Committee, formed by the largest business men's associations of Greater New York, has begun a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 with which to drive out the Longshoremen's union, Teamsters' Union and other organizations engaged in the transportation of materials and manufactured products at the port of New York. The money is to be spent in a gigantic "open shop" war.

The strike of the Longshoremen began when the shipping companies refused to meet demands of the coastwise longshoremen. Deep sea longshoremen received increases of about 25 per cent since 1918, but coastwise longshoremen had received no advance in this period. Wages of deep sea longshoremen in North Atlantic Ports were increased from 65 cents per hour to 70 cents per hour for day work in October, 1919. Subsequently the rate was increased to 80 cents an hour. In Gulf Ports the rate was increased from 65 cents to 80 cents. In South Atlantic Ports the rate was increased from 50 cents to 60 cents.

Coastwise longshoremen presented demands for the same wage received by their deep sea comrades. The demands were submitted to arbitration in North At-

lantic Ports. The arbitrator declared the men were entitled to an increase, but denied an advance on the ground that the coastwise lines were unable to pay. That left the coastwise longshoremen with wage scales 23 to 60 per cent lower than the deep sea rate, whereas in 1914 the scales were from 10 to 33 per cent lower.

NON-RECOGNITION OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE MAKES PASSPORTS VALUELESS

In response to agitation and publicity on the part of members of local trade unions San Francisco in behalf of citizens of the Soviet Republic of Russia who were reported as being inhumanely treated by officials of the United States Government, special passport affidavits to Russian citizens wishing to leave this country were recently issued at Washington.

It has now been discovered that these passports are of absolutely no value. The passports before they can be used must be properly endorsed by an official representative of the Soviet Republic of Russia in this country recognized by the United States Government. Although L. A. Martens is the official representative of the Soviet Republic in America, he has never been recognized by Washington.

Renewed agitation for lifting the Russian blockade and for recognition of the Soviet Republic has been announced by the Russian Colony of San Francisco.

COST OF ROLLS INCREASES

The price of rolls in Milwaukee has just risen to 20 cents a dozen, an increase of about 75 per cent within the last six months.

Joseph Pochlmann, president, Master Bakers' Assn., in explaining the latest rise in price, stated that the bakers were forced to take this step or discontinue making rolls.

The cost of rolls not so long ago was 12 cents a dozen. The price of bread was not increased, but all indications are that it also will jump within a short time, said Pochlmann.

Debs—Authorized Life and Letters

(A biography of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Candidate for President, at present serving a 10 year sentence at Atlanta Prison for violating the Espionage Act, by David Karsner. Boni and Liveright, New York, publishers)

Probably no man at present in the public life of America can lay claim to as much devotion, affection, and sincere love as Eugene V. Debs holds. Those who come in contact with him, those who are fortunate enough to know him intimately, idolize the man's kindness, his keen yet charitable intellect, and his great, loving heart which pulsates for all those that suffer and are trodden down.

A new book on Debs is to his friends an added solace, — a corroboration of their belief in the man, a new declaration of their unbounded love for him.

David Karsner's biography of Debs is on the face of it the work of an intimate friend, admirer and lover. On that account it might have been feared that the volume would tend to be mawkish, or perhaps just tinged with the melodramatic. On the contrary, the book is as restrained, as matter-of-fact as any biography of the great, beloved leader might possibly be. Karsner limits himself almost entirely to established facts, and documents, and allows these to speak for the man. That is why the biography is all the more effective in presenting a vivid picture of the man.

Thus Karsner includes one little incident, notable merely as being characteristic of the man. Debs was confined at Atlanta in a cell only eight by ten feet. He had five companions in that cell, — one a German, one a Jew, one an Irishman, and two Americans. A real international gathering, and they all got along splendidly. Debs and his cell-mates alternated in teams of two each week, sweeping, scrubbing and washing the cell.

"Last week," said Debs, "came the turn of my Jewish comrade and me to sweep and wash the floor and walls. A line in the cement floor running down the middle of the cell furnished the division of our labor. I had my back turned to the fellow, as I was washing the wall between the bunks, and when I turned around I saw that the rascal had hunched over on my side of the line and had washed almost the entire floor. I naturally gave him a good talking to, and told him that since the government had given me a job I wanted to fill it, and that he should 'shiny over on his own side.'"

The great influence that Deb's personality exerts on those with whom he comes in contact, is well illustrated by one of his own anecdotes.

"Many years ago," he (Debs) went on, "during the great Cripple Creek strike in Colorado, I was invited to go out there and help organize the miners, who were struggling to obtain the eight-hour day. In those days the 'Eight-Hour Day' movement was labor heresy. I would not gain out into a situation such as I found out there for anything in the world — not for anything except Socialism.

"The towns were flooded with armed thugs, who were ordered to shoot all labor agitators on sight."

"They held conference on the

curb while I went to a hotel. That night I made my speech and held a most successful meeting. The next morning I was standing on the curb near my hotel, talking with several of the union men. There were only a few who had dared to be seen with me. One of the men drew my attention to a big, hulking fellow not ten feet away. He was the biggest man I ever saw in two boots. He had a deadly eye. I could see the butts of two guns protruding from his hip pockets.

"See that fellow over there, Mr. Debs," one of my friends said to me. "Well, he is a sure shot. He was never known to miss the man he went after. Last night that man stood not ten feet away from your stand all the while you were talking. You have not left his sight since then. He has been following you every step, and he will be the last man to see you out of town."

"Is that so?" I said to my friend. I walked over to the strong man on the curb and extended my hand to him.

"My friends have been telling me that you were at my meeting last night, that you have been watching my movements ever since, and that you are the sure shot of Colorado. I am glad to meet you."

"Yes, Mr. Debs, I've been watching you pretty carefully. I knew that they were out to get you in this yere burg. I hail from Vincennes, Indiana, and I know you're on the level with the workmen. I just made up my mind that any — who laid his dirty hands on you would be carted out of this yere region a corpse."

Deb's speech before the jury in his own defense has been classed as one of the great human documents of the world. Debs felt that he was defending not merely himself, but hundreds of Socialists, liberals and objectors to the war, whose fate depended largely on his. His speech reported in its entirety in the biography, is beautiful for its simplicity, and even in cold print it is alive with the sincerity, the devotion to an ideal, and steadfastness in spite of danger that is characteristic of the man.

"Gentlemen," said Debs, "I do not fear to face you in this hour of accusation, nor do I shrink from the consequences of my utterances or my acts. Standing before you, charged as I am with crime, I can yet look the Court in the face, I can look the world in the face, for in my conscience, in my soul, there is festering no accusation of guilt."

"I admit being opposed to the present form of government. I admit being opposed to the present social system. I am doing what little I can, and have been for many years, to bring about a change that shall do away with the rule of the great body of the people by a relatively small class and establish in this country an industrial and social democracy."

"I have been accused of having obstructed the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By I. LEWIN

The question of proper affiliation with the Joint Board will be thoroughly thrashed out at the next Special Meeting of the Cloak and Suit Cutters, Monday, June 21, 1920. All cloak cutters have been notified by mail of this meeting, and we expect the meeting to be largely attended. The issue is of such vital importance, affecting the interests of the cutters in the shops to such an extent, that we have reason to expect that all members belonging to the Cloak and Suit Branch will not fail to attend.

A communication has been received from the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25, extending an invitation to our members to visit the Unity Summer House at Forest Park, Pa. Those of our members who had the good fortune to spend their vacation last year at Forest Park recommend this place as ideal. Those of members who wish to register for a vacation at the Unity House can do so at 16 West 21st St. The cost is \$18 per week.

Monday, July 5th, being the day on which Independence Day will be celebrated, there will be no Cloak and Suit meeting held during the month of July.

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Max Spivack, No. 8714, appeared on summons, charged by the tenants of the house which he owns at 78 Newport Ave., Bklyn., with forcing excessive increases on their rent and also with having procured dispossessions for some of them. This matter was straightened out by the Executive Board

oppose the war if I stood alone. When I think of a cold, glittering steel bayonet being plunged in the white, quivering flesh of a human being, I recoil with horror. I have often wondered if I could take the life of my fellow man, even to save my own...

"I believe in the Constitution of the United States..."

"The revolutionary fathers who had been oppressed under king rule understood that free speech and free press and the right of free assembly by the people were the fundamental principles of democratic government."

"That is the right that I exercised at Canton on the 16th day of last June; and for the exercise of the right I now have to answer to this indictment. I believe in the right of free speech in war as well as in peace. I would not, under any circumstances, gag the lips of my biggest enemy..."

"Gentlemen, I am the smallest part of this trial. I have lived long enough to appreciate my own personal insignificance in relation to a great issue that involves the welfare of the whole people. What you may choose to do to me will be of small consequence after all. I am not no trial here. There is an infinitely greater issue that is being tried in this court, though you may not be conscious of it. American institutions are on trial here before a court of American citizens. The future will tell..."

"My fate is in your hands. I am prepared for the verdict..."

The actual biographical part of Debs' life is given but secondary prominence. His activities and ideals and present sufferings are properly emphasized in the book.

JOHN C. RICH.

between Brother Spiwaek and his tenants, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Morris Dytek, No. 1610, appeared on summons, charged by Acting Manager Scharp with working day work at the house of A. & J. Crystal, 135 West 27th St. The sum of \$40.90 was collected in this case. Brother Dytek admits that he worked day work, claiming, however, that this was not pre-arranged, but that a certain week the firm approached him, stating that being that the operators and the other workers in the house had no work, he did not intend to keep the place open for just him. The same story repeated itself for a few weeks. Bro. Dytek was instructed as to the proper course to pursue in such cases and upon motion a fine was imposed upon him.

Anthony Nedorna, No. 9234, Sam Roemer, No. 1666, and S. Gottesman, No. 7591, appeared on summons, charged by the office with staying in on Saturday afternoon, May 28, 1920, at 12:45 P. M., in the shop of S. L. Silver, 8 W. 32 St. Brother Gottesman denies having been found in the shop, and claims to have been standing outside in the street waiting for somebody, while the committee was up the shop. This was substantiated by the committee, and the charge against Brother Gottesman was dismissed.

Brother Nedorna, who is the foreman for the above concern, claims that on that particular Saturday he was to leave for a week's vacation and he therefore had to stay in a little later so as to show to Brother Roemer how to go about his work the following week.

Brothers Nedorna and Roemer were instructed by the Executive Board that under no circumstances are they permitted to stay in on Saturday afternoon and upon motion a fine was imposed upon each of the two brothers.

Meyer Nathanson, No. 8475, appeared. Brother Nathanson complains against Business Manager Shenker for having taken him off the job at the house of Brucker Bros., 38 W. 28th St., claiming that in November 1919 he worked for the same house for 2 1/2 years. Business Manager Shenker states that: sometime in January of this year, Brother Nathanson went into business. A new man was hired and worked for the concern for 9 weeks, after which a fire broke out and the men found themselves out of a job. The firm, at first, contemplated giving up business. Recently, however, they again started in in the same line, whereupon they called Brother Nathanson to work. The cutter who took Brother Nathanson's place while he was in business for himself then appeared at the office and complained against the firm. Brother Shenker immediately ordered the removal of Bro. Nathanson in order to force the reinstatement of the other cutter. Upon motion the action of the office was sustained.

Herman I. Katz, No. 5199A appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Stoller with working on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, receiving single time for overtime, and not reporting a lay-off in the middle of the week. Bro. Katz admits to the charges, but states that on April 4, 1920, he was fined \$25 for working on Satur-

day afterwards. He pleaded with the Executive Board to be lenient with him and promised that in the future he will not repeat the offense. Upon which a fine was imposed upon him.

Nat. Sherman, No. 4172A appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Settle with being a partner of the concern of Sherman & Morgenstern, 15 W. 20th St. This case is continued from the Executive Board of May 13 and 20th, 1920. Brother Sherman was also charged with having received \$40 per week while having in his possession a working card for \$60 per week. A collection of \$63 was made in this case. Brother Nat. I. Somberg, No. 5114, foreman cutter in the aboy's shop, appeared and stated that to his knowledge, Brother Sherman is a partner of the concern and that upon one occasion he and another cutter were called to sign as witnesses to an agreement reached between the firm and Mr. Sherman, whereby they had given him thirty days' notice during which time to get out as the concern of the concern.

Brother Louis Ostran, No. 3677, cutter in the above shop, appeared and corroborated the statements made by Head Cutter Somberg. Upon motion the Executive Board decided to impose a fine upon Bro. Sherman on the charge of having received less than his working card called for, and then instructed him to leave the job in the above house by Saturday, June 12, 1920, or resign from the Union and quit doing cutting. Failing to pursue either of the two courses, he will stand expelled.

LADIES TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL 80

Attention is called of all the members of Local 80 that primaries will take place for all the nominated candidates to the various offices on Tuesday, June 22 at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street.

Some of our members have lately indulged in circulating all sorts of alleged grievances against paid and unpaid offices which have no basis in fact. The criticism is chiefly directed against the payment of assessments for the purpose of conducting strikes. No labor union is safe from the attacks of autocratic employers, and the workers must always be on their guard. They must always be prepared to defend their rights and interests, and the only way to do it is to uphold their union. In paying the weekly dues of 21 cents the members of Local 80 make it possible in time of struggle for the Union to fight a winning battle.

The Ladies' Tailors' Union has elections every six months thereby giving an opportunity to the members to express themselves. In voting the members, it is confidently hoped, will base their judgments on the merits of the work and achievements of the officers and executive board.

The elections will take place one week later, June 29, at the same hall. It is the duty of all the members to come to this meeting and participate in the elections.

HARRY HILFMAN,
Secretary.

THE STAGE

By Frances Robbins

THE FALL AND RISE OF SUSAN LENOX

Box office receipts are influenced but not wholly dependent on the voice of the dramatic critic. Critics as a rule profess to admire the artistic production, to abhor the crude, the sensational. But fortunately for the producers, many a play condemned by the critics has caught the fancy of the uncertain public and became a gold mine for its backers.

As an artistic production, "The Fall and Rise of Susan Lenox," is sadly lacking. But we venture to predict that the public, that is, the Broadway public, will like it. It has the ever-powerful appeal of the fairy stories. We all like fairy tales. You know the sort: the poor little girl, jealous stepmother, wicked uncle, numerous villains, the wonderful piece a-riding, and the lived-happy-ever-after ending.

David Graham Philip's story uses somewhat this ancient plot in modern dress. Susan Lenox is the much-abused heroine, who is betrayed by the slick villain in the first act, sold to a drunken farmer in the second act, and after many adventures, finally triumphs as the adored wife of the prince—pardon; the very rich and good young hero. Most of the adventures are thrilling. Susan is very beautiful and wicked males lie in waiting at every turn ready to betray her. But she foils them all, for all the fairy stories insist that the wicked be punished and the good rewarded.

The cast is unusually large. But the best show we have seen this season contained only five players. Alma Tell has the leading role. She plays Susan with sincerity, but she fails to make her a real personality. There are many thrilling scenes, but each time she fails to make the situation real. When she threatens to shoot Sam Wright, the initial cause of her downfall, we eagerly wait for something exciting to happen. But just at the psychological moment, in comes our noble hero, and, darn it, he won't let her shoot. Another thrill side-tracked!

There are few in the cast who stand out from the surrounding mediocrity. Fairly interesting are Walter Walker as Susan's righteous uncle, Charlie Thomas as her superior cousin, Albert Sackett as her seducer and Philip Lord as her show-manager. Others are Percy Benton as Roderick Spencer, the rich young man who saves Susan, Rufus Small, a "flip" salesman, and Anne Sutherland as the aunt.

Beatrice Noyes as Gladys, a young woman of the underworld, deserves more than a mere mention. She has a small part, but she makes Gladys real, convincing.

There are nine scenes, a colorful panorama, shifting from Susan's early home, to a farmhouse, to a show-boat on the Ohio, and so on, finally ending in Roderick Spencer's drawing room.

With so much variety to intrigue the eye, with a story full of human interest, with the beau-

tiful Alma Tell as Susan Lenox, the play is bound to have some measure of success.

George Hobart dramatized the play and made a sorry mess of a readable story. Who is to put it into scenario-form? As a movie, it might create a semblance of reality.

Gun Men Arouse State

The latest outbreak of coal owners' gun men has aroused West Virginia and a greater number of citizens are agreeing with organized labor that these private armies, maintained for years in West Virginia, must be abolished. The recent murders at Matewan, in which 12 men lost their lives, followed the attempt of the Baldwin-Feltz detective agency to arrest miners without securing warrants. The detectives were evicting miners' families from company houses at the time. The attempt to arrest the miners in this illegal way caused feelings that have been smoldering to break out and a general battle ensued in which seven detectives and five other persons, were killed. Among the killed were A. C. Feltz, head of the Baldwin-Feltz agency.

Several years ago the thugs reigned supreme in the Paint creek and Cabin creek districts, but they have been ousted since these miners have been organized. Now the stronghold of the thugs is in Logan and Mingo counties, where no pretense is made to recognize law or constitutional processes.

The trade union movement has made repeated appeals to Gov. Cornwall to use the power of the state and have lawful methods restored in that section, but the governor is too busy making speeches on the need for Americanism and the danger of bolshevism among the workers.

An Appeal to the Public

The Furniture Drivers' Union, Local 285 of New York, Williamsburg and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn, are on strike for a living wage. We ask the sympathy of the Public to help us win our struggle by accepting furniture only from Union Drivers who display the Union Button.

ABRAHAM BINDMANN,
Chairman,
of Strike Committee.

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COLUMBIA TEA
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EXCLUSIVELY

RAND SCHOOL SUMMER SEASON

JULY 5th to 31st, 1920

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS TO STUDY
DURING THE SUMMER VACATION.

A COMBINATION OF STUDY AND PLEASURE.

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIALISM, MUSIC, DRAMA,
LITERATURE, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, PUBLIC
SPEAKING, AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
AND POLITICS, etc., etc.

TEACHERS: -

Scott Nearing, Algernon Lee, David P. Berenberg, Gregory
Zilboorg, Joseph Jablonower, Benjamin Glassberg,
Herman Epstein, Lucy Retting, Norman Thomas,
Clement Wood, Harry Dana, Leland Olds.

APPLY NOW to

BERTHA MALLY, 7 East 15th St., New York.

WAISTMAKERS!

DRESSMAKERS!

HAVE YOU REGISTERED FOR YOUR VACATION

—IN THE—

UNITY HOUSE

Members will do well to register now—soon it may be too late.

Our home is in one of the choicest spots in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It has 700 acres of forest. — A large lake surrounded by beautiful hills and ridges.

Twelve attractive cottages, exquisitely furnished and fully equipped with the most modern conveniences, private baths, electricity and telephone.

THE FINEST HOME-MADE COOKING, MILK AND EGGS DIRECT FROM A NEIGHBORING FARM

A capable, lively gymnasium teacher to guide in all the fun of rowing, swimming, hiking, dancing, tennis and basket ball playing.

All this in your own home comes but once a year.

REGISTER AT ONCE IF YOU WANT TO MAKE SURE OF A PLACE

Members of other Locals of the International 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. Other prominent artists will participate. Food and board per day \$3.00.

DESIGNING

PATTERN MAKING

AND GRADING

taught by the most easily-learned system for women's, misses', junior's, children's and infants' cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses and underwear.

A Volume of "THE PRACTICAL DESIGNER" Library 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 East 14th Street, New York.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
Tel. Stuyvesant 5817.

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.
- Clairmont Waist Co.,
15 West 36th St.
- Max Kanner & Milius,
138 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern,
33 East 33rd St.
- Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
- Drexwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
- Regina Kohler,
359 Fourth Ave.
- Deutz & Ortenberg,
2-16 West 33rd St.
- J. & M. Cohen,
6-10 E. 32nd Street.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION,

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

- SPECIAL CLOAK & SUIT:** Monday, June 21st.
Special Order of Business:
Affiliation with the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reckermakers' Union.
- SPECIAL GENERAL:** Monday, June 28th.
Special Order of Business:
Report of delegates to the Convention of the I. L. C. W. U.
- WAIST AND DRESS:** Monday, July 12th.

**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

OPTOMETRIST
and OPTICIAN

- * 215 E. BROADWAY
- * 106 LENOX AVE.
- * Open Sunday until 6 P. M.

- * 1709 PITKIN AVE. BROOKLYN
- * 515 PROSPECT AVE. BRONX
- * Eyes examined by the best specialists