

"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. 27.

New York, Friday, July 2, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TOWARD THE ALLIANCE OF NEEDLE TRADES' UNIONS IN AMERICA

The first definite step toward bringing about an alliance of all the garment workers' unions of America was taken when Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, sent copies of the following letter to the General Executive Board of our International, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, United Cloth Hat, Cap Makers and Millinery Workers' Union of America, International Fur Workers' Union, and the Neckwear Workers' Union of New York. The letter follows:

"We beg leave to inform you that the Convention of our International Union, held in Chicago, Ill., May last, after discussing the advisability of bringing about an alliance of all the garment workers' unions in America, has charged us with the important

duty of taking the initiative in this matter. We address this communication to you as the initial step in this direction.

"The logic of events and the legitimate causes which have prompted the formation of national departments in the mining, building, printing and other industries point with directness to the identical necessity of forming a similar federation in our industry. Needless to say, that a tailors' federation of one half a million workers would be a powerful instrument for the workers' welfare, with a scope of unlimited usefulness. We are convinced that whatever technical difficulties there may lie in the path of the realization of this project, can be easily overcome, after full discussion, by sincere determination.

"In adopting this recommendation, our Convention has made its attitude unmistakably clear, that

the proposed alliance be of an industrial nature exclusively; that each affiliated union preserve its autonomy as before and that none of the component parts of this alliance are to interfere in the internal affairs of the other, but they are to stand together when circumstances should require it.

"We accordingly beg leave to invite your organization to participate, through delegates, in a conference to discuss and advance this plan. We suggest that this conference be held during the latter part of October. In order that the date and place are made agreeable to all, we kindly request you, when acknowledging this letter, to indicate the week in October and the city for the meeting most convenient for your organization.

"Fraternally yours,

"Benjamin Schlesinger,
"President, I. L. G. W. U."

INTERNATIONAL TAILORS' CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN COPENHAGEN, AUGUST 15

The international congress of the garment workers' unions will open in Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 15. The delegates from our International to the congress consist of President Schlesinger and Vice-President Lefkowitz who will leave New York not later than August 5.

The call for the congress was sent out by the temporary bureau of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. The temporary bureau was formed last December at Amsterdam, at the first meeting since the war. President Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union attended this meeting as the sole delegate from the United States.

Accompanying the call for the August congress is a draft of rules for the conduct of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. Unions of clothing workers are urged to act on these rules and send in amendments or suggestions before July 15. In the call, the temporary bureau says:

"In drafting the rules, the committee have considered that earnest endeavors should be made to widen the sphere of influence of the international.

"It is necessary, for instance, to publish an international periodical for the purpose of creating greater unity among the affiliated unions by strengthening the spirit of internationalism.

"If we want, however, to make our international perform its task in a satisfactory way it is, of

course, essential to provide the bureau to be elected with sufficient means to defray various expenses, on behalf of an international periodical, propaganda, etc.

"Finally I request you, in the name of the temporary bureau, to send a delegate to our congress, which congress is going to be particularly important, particularly in connection with the draft rules. I hope, however, that besides these practical questions, ideal grounds will also induce you to attend our congress.

"During the war the ruling classes, by rousing all the evil passions of nationalism, have for a while succeeded in repressing the international feelings living in the hearts of the workers.

"The reaction which is trying boldly to assert itself in many countries should teach the workers that, by means of their organizations, they must fight capitalism not only nationally but internationally.

"The stronger we workers get imbued with the true spirit of international solidarity the less it will be possible for capitalism ever to drag labor into a world war again.

"I trust that clothing workers from all countries will attend our Copenhagen congress in great number in order to testify to the growing power of our international."

The most important rules that are sent out for approval follow:

"The subjects of the I. C. F.

consist in promoting and maintaining the industrial organization of clothing workers of all countries in a strong and unbreakable federation in order to further the economic and social interests of all clothing workers; to support such joint national and international action as the circumstances may require in the struggle against the exploitation of labor and to maintain international working class solidarity.

"The I. C. F. shall work for the objects mentioned by establishing and maintaining friendly relations between the trade unions of clothing workers of all countries; supporting and promoting the organization of clothing workers in those countries where they are not organized or only feebly organized; publishing a journal in the various languages; holding international congresses and conferences; collecting and circulating data and information concerning wages and labor conditions of the clothing workers in the various countries; collecting, elaborating and circulating data and information concerning the legislation and regulations of the various countries on behalf of the protection of the workers employed in the clothing trade; protecting the rights and interests of the members of the affiliated organizations during their stay in foreign countries and by promoting and creating regulations concerning the transfer of members from the organizations of one country into those of another; granting moral and financial support to organizations engaged in industrial disputes by taking the necessary steps to obtain international financial assistance, when any affiliated organization has exhausted its

(Continued on Page 3)

BIG SETTLEMENT IN CLOAK INDUSTRY OF CLEVELAND

Extensive preparations for the introduction of week work in the entire cloak industry of Cleveland are being made. According to the agreement between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association the new system of week work is to be brought into effect in Cleveland on January 1, 1921.

The well known engineering firm of New York, Miller, Franklin and Bassett, have undertaken to establish this system of work on a highly scientific basis. For this purpose the Union and the Manufacturers' Association will each contribute 5000 dollars.

Three conferences were already held between representatives of the Union and the manufacturers to consider the general plan worked out by the above mentioned engineering firm. At the last conference which was held last week in New York City, between Mr. Butler heading a committee of manufacturers' representatives on the one hand, and Brother Perlstein heading a committee of Union representatives on the other, the following agreement was reached:

1. The workers in the Association shops are guaranteed work for 41 weeks during the year including one week vacation for which they are to get paid.

2. In shops where there will be work for more than 41 weeks during the year, the number of workers shall not be reduced.

3. The manufacturers pledge themselves not to reduce the inside shops. On the contrary, they bind themselves to do everything in their power to extend their shops.

4. If an investigation will show that a manufacturer reduced his shop while doing the same scope of business, it shall be considered a violation of the agreement for which he should be punished.

5. A general bureau under the supervision of the engineering firm, Miller, Franklin and Bassett, shall be established for the purpose of guiding the elaborate machinery of the new system of week work. This bureau shall be jointly maintained by the Union and the Manufacturers' Association.

These are the chief points of the agreement which ended the two parties. It unquestionably constitutes a significant victory for the workers. Vice President M. Perlstein, manager and chief clerk of the Union, is optimistic and hopeful about the new working conditions in Cleveland. "The great progress made by the Cleveland cloakmakers toward 100 per cent organization is a striking demonstration of their spirit of solidarity."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Rail Wage Award Postponed

THE workers of the railroad walked last week in protest against the useless delay of the Railroad Labor Board in granting the wage award resulted in one thing at least. Judge Barton, chairman of the Board, issued a statement to the effect that a decision on the demands of the railroad workers will be made on or before July 20, and the award would be retroactive to May 1.

Following this statement, the brotherhood chiefs issued an appeal to the workers, asking them to keep on the job and be patient until they could see what the decision was. The chiefs admitted that thousands of workers had given notice that they would quit work at midnight last Saturday. The announcement of July 20 as the date the Labor Board will make its decision was taken by the railroad workers as a move to stop the broadening trend of their insurgent walkout.

The administration policy toward labor has been demonstrated in its treatment of the railroad workers. It has been a policy of delay and of broken pledges. For more than a year the demand of the workers for higher wages was dealt with in a manner which plainly showed that the administration is seeking for a way to cast off the responsibility of making any decision. The brotherhood chiefs had nothing else to offer to the workers than the ancient maxim, be good and wait. Patience was preached as the new weapon of labor. The workers practiced it for over a year with the result that many of them are compelled to leave their jobs and seek for new occupations. After practicing patience for over a year the workers are beginning to realize more and more that the strike is the only effective weapon in their struggle for better working conditions. And what is more, the grand chiefs of the railroad unions are beginning to fear that this situation may bring about the awakening of the workers to new ideas.

"One of the biggest dangers to be faced now," said W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, "is the one big union idea propaganda of which is responsible for the sporadic strikes now going on. It is up to the powers to decide whether they want the one big union idea which caused strife in 1894, or whether they want the strong, same organizations which have kept the men in a reasonable mood for many years."

If the Railroad Labor Board will again postpone the wage award, the present leadership of the railroad unions will receive the greatest blow. And it is in the interest of the Government to maintain the chiefs of the unions in power. The union heads in appealing to the Board for a speedy decision make this point. Timothy Shea, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firms, showed how costly was the union chiefs' policy of waiting. "We have held our men back for three months," he said. "We have lost 60,000 men by revoking charters of unions which called walkouts." And they have also lost the confidence of the large masses of the workers.

Canada Begins Trade with Russia

CANADA is the first of the Allied countries to resume trade with Russia. The first commercial deal, a contract for \$5,000,000 worth of railroad equipment, agricultural machinery and foodstuffs, has been signed. Other contracts are in negotiation.

This important step has doubtless the explicit sanction of the British government. In view of the Lloyd George-Krasin negotiations in London, the actual resumption of trade by Canada is of special significance. In fact one of the important dominions of the British empire is already doing business with Russia, and before long the rest of the empire and the other countries, including the United States, will follow suit.

The resumption of trade relations between Canada and Russia has particular bearing on this country. For it was in this country, unless the United States Government shuts off trade relations with Canada or places a special ban on goods going to Soviet Russia by way of Canada, manufacturers in the United States who have been pleading with Wilson officials for trade opportunities with Russia will now be able to sell their goods through Canadian contractors or manufacturers despite the hostility of our government.

The Allies and Germany

GERMANY has not yet been disciplined by the Allies. Although a new government has been created, headed by Chancellor Konstantin Fehrenbach and made up of perfectly good bourgeois members without the slightest Socialist taint, it is facing the same distressing conditions at home, and the persistent impossible demands from the Allied Governments. Hardly a week has passed since the Fehrenbach government came into being and it is already facing the danger of its overthrow.

The policy of the new government does not differ in any respect from the Scheidemann-Noeke government. It pledges to fulfill the terms of the peace treaty, and it is bound to violate these pledges by the physical inability to meet the conditions imposed upon them. Its attitude toward the workers is wisely stated by the Chancellor. "This government," he said, "will not show hostility toward the working classes." Referring to the economic situation, the Chancellor said, "We either must export commodities or men, and we cannot desire to export men."

The latest news coming from Germany are full of reports of food riots in different parts of Germany, strikes and uprisings. There is new talk of revolution in Germany. These rumors at any rate indicate the unrest and deep disappointment prevailing among the German people.

The War between England and Ireland

ENGLAND and Ireland have been at war for centuries. Only at certain intervals, however, is the war fought according to military rules. Last week, Londonderry, Ireland was the battlefield of fierce firing. 17 persons were killed and 89 seriously

wounded and a number of others have been killed and secretly removed from the streets. The Irish workers tied up the railways throughout the country and made it impossible for British troops being moved into Ireland.

This war between England and Ireland is now an issue in the presidential campaign of this country. Eamonn de Valera, president of the Irish Republic, has pleaded before the Platform Committee of the Republican Convention, and he is now pleading before the Democratic convention at San Francisco to definitely recognize the independence of the Sinn Fein government and of Ireland as a self-governing republic. British influence is also at work at the convention to defeat the plans of the Irish.

The Democratic Convention

THE national convention of the Democratic party which opened in San Francisco last Monday began with a virulent attack on the Republican party and an unqualified endorsement of the Wilson administration.

In his keynote speech, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee truly characterized the Republican platform as "reactionary and provincial... the very apotheosis of political expedience. Filled with premeditated slanders and vague promises, it will be searched in vain for a constructive suggestion for the reformation of the conditions which it criticizes and deplores," etc. After denouncing the Republican party Senator Cummings proceeds to enumerate the achievements of the Wilson administration. The Democratic convention, according to the keynote speaker, is permeated with the feeling of pride for everything Wilson and his ministers accomplished. Some hopeful liberals had hoped that the convention would at least apologize for some of the well-established blunders of the present government. But Cummings declared that "We have no apologies to make—not one."

It means that the convention openly and frankly declares that the Democratic party will continue, if elected, the policies of the Wilson-Palmer-Burleson reign.

The keynote address has a simple object. It is to show how black and criminal the Republican party is, and how noble and exalted is the president. Nothing else exists for the convention so far.

It is true that the Resolution Committee is at work formulating a platform. But the wet and the dry question is of dominant importance. All other questions of national or international importance are matters of policy. The Democratic administration has declared itself in deeds, and the American people need not be told in pale words what this policy is. Palmer and Burleson and Baker have clearly and unmistakably spoken to the American people. The speech of Cummings in putting the official stamp of approval by the Democratic party on all the acts of the government.

But the convention in order to please the voters will now rehearse the stunts of the Democratic party. The American Federation of Labor sent Samuel Gompers, to the convention to present the labor planks, that the Republican party rejected, before the Resolution Committee of the Democratic con-

vention. Gompers is confident that the Democratic convention will promise to be friendly to labor. In fact Attorney General Palmer declares himself to be a friend of labor. One of the Attorney General's organs describes "Mitchell Palmer the life-long friend of the cause of labor."

This declaration points to the belief that the Democratic convention will go far in the way of promises to labor. That the Wilson administration pledges given to labor will apparently not effect the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L.

Brass Companies Dominate Waterbury

One striker and one policeman killed and another mortally wounded is the toll exacted by a riot here resulting from the tension of the strike of brass workers in Waterbury which has kept 20,000 men out of work for over ten weeks.

The trouble arose over an attempt of the police to stop mass picketing at the plant of the Seaville Manufacturing Company at noon hour. The strikers were laying a parade about the end of the plant, walking on the sidewalk and in the rear, when the police ordered them to disperse. The police pulled their revolvers, and shooting began. At the first sound of shots the mass of strikers broke up and fled in all directions with the police in pursuit. Police reserves with rifles, city guardsmen (military) with bayoneted rifles and machine guns were rushed to the scene.

The strikers are all brass workers skilled and unskilled, numbering about 17,000. About 14,000 of these are foreign born laborers, Italian, Lithuanians, Russians, Portuguese and Spanish, with membership in the New England Workers' Ass'n. The skilled men are being led by the International Association of Machinists.

The demands of the strikers are more money, an eight hour day and shop committees.

The owners of the brass plants in this city dominate every department of life in Waterbury. The board of safety which has to do with the police department is at all times under the thumb of Ralph E. Day, assistant superintendent of the American Brass Co. who besides being on the board of safety is an alderman. One of the judges who sits in cases involving alleged intimidations by strikers is the son of the president of the Waterbury Clock Co., which is seriously affected by the strike. The chief of police was taken from a local factory to supervise the police force some years ago. Machine guns were brought to Waterbury weeks before the strike began.

The cost of living in Waterbury is at the root of the present trouble. Rents have increased 100 per cent, sugar has sold as high as 35 cents, everything has been sky-high.

Notice to Members of Local 11

Members of Local 11 who had not yet paid their dues should hurry up and do so now. The office of the Union will be open this Saturday and Sunday till 12 M. After Sunday, July 4, the dues will be 35 cents instead of 25.

Boycotting Reaction In Hungary

On June 20 an international labor boycott of the reactionary Hungarian Government was put into effect in response to the following appeal issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions:

To the workers of all countries:

The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to boycott Hungary and to stop all communication with that country beginning June 20, 1920.

Nearly a year ago the so-called friends of order seized power in Hungary. From that day the labor movement has been the target for oppression and persecution unexampled in the annals of the labor movement, far surpassing the atrocities of Czarism in Russia.

One need only be a member of a non-religious trade union to be thrown into prison, and an anonymous denunciation is sufficient to have one seized and imprisoned in prison camps.

At the beginning of this year there were in the concentration camps at Hajmáskér, 9,000 men and women; at Csepel, 4,000; at Zalaváros, 2,400; at Eger, 2,000; at Gógld, 3,000; and at Homoron Sandberg, 2,000 men and women.

In all, 50,000 men and women were imprisoned. The city jails are overflowing. The prisoners are victims of the most atrocious and subtle tortures.

Five thousand workers had been "executed" by the beginning of the year. Thousands had been assassinated by bands of officers without formal trial. Thousands were dying slowly of hunger, of under-nourishment, and of sickness. Detachments of reactionary officers hold supreme power; whoever falls into their hands is lost; their victims are tortured and beaten. There are cases, as affirmed under oath by witnesses, where people have been scalped alive, where their arms and legs have been crushed, where men have been crushed or had their genital organs crushed between stones, where they have been forced to eat their own excrement, or human flesh. Fathers have been killed before the eyes of their wives and children, and young girls violated in sight of their husbands or fathers. Every day men and women belonging to the militant working-class disappear; later to be discovered as corpses, clubbed to death, drowned, and often horribly mutilated.

The International Federation of Trade Unions have protested to the Hungarian Government and to the Supreme Council of the League of Nations against these atrocities, and has demanded that steps be taken to end them. All in vain. The White Terror reigns absolute in Hungary. It is plain that the Supreme Council of the League of Nations either will not or cannot exercise the necessary pressure upon the Hungarian Government. That Government either does not or will not stop the atrocities in its domain, it closes its eyes or encourages them.

Official documents of the Hungarian Government which are in the possession of the International Federation of Trade Unions prove that it instructed its judges to condemn prisoners even in cases where the proof of what it calls "culpability" is not clear, and that it pays rewards varying

from 20,000 to 250,000 crowns for making labor leaders who have sought refuge abroad incapable of inquiry—which means assassinating them. These facts are known and proved. The governments which know them have refused to intervene, and probably rejoice that the labor movement is reduced to impotence and overwhelmed in Hungary.

The International Federation of Trade Unions will assume the task of the governments, and it appeals to the workers of all countries to refuse, beginning June 20, 1920, to do any work which might directly or indirectly benefit the Hungary of the White Terror.

Beginning June 20, 1920, no train shall cross the Hungarian frontier, no ship shall enter Hungary, and no letter or telegram shall enter or leave Hungary.

All traffic should be stopped: No coal, no raw material, no food-stuffs, nothing shall enter the country. The ruling class fought its adversaries during the war by means of the economic blockade. After the war it used the same method and is still attempting to

use it to crush the Russian labor movement.

The International Federation of Trade Unions appeals to the working class of all countries to have recourse to the same instrument when it is a question of ending the bloody regime of the Hungarian Government and of saving the life and liberty of thousands of comrades.

Comrades, transport workers, sailors, railwaymen, postmen, telegraphers, and telephonists, workers of all trades without exception, reply as one man to the appeal of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

No more work for Hungary, beginning Sunday, June 20, 1920.—Against the White Terror, the boycott of the working class!

Long live international solidarity!

The International Federation of Trade Unions.

W. A. Appleton,
President.

L. Jouloux, Mertens,
Vice Presidents.

Edo Vimmen, J. Oudegeest,
Secretaries.

PROFITEERING IN THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY.

BY LAURENCE TODD

A minimum living wage of six dollars a day for adults; as an instance of one dollar a day to all men who receive above the minimum; increases of 31 per cent on all contract rates; extension of the 8-hour day to those occupations based on a longer workday, such as engineers, pumpmen and stablesmen; standardization of rates of pay for the same work throughout the field; formal recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.—These are the demands put forward on behalf of the organized anthracite coal miners at Scranton in the opening statement by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, before President Wilson's Anthracite Coal Commission.

Scandalous and merciless profiteering, his argument sets forth, is the chief cause for existing high prices for anthracite. He proposes to show that while the cost of living for anthracite miners has advanced 104 per cent—from July, 1914, to May, 1920—it will require an increase in pay of 36 per cent to restore even the pre-war purchasing power of mining labor, without counting the losses suffered during the past six years by the miners, due to their wages lagging behind the increasing cost of necessities of life. Yet the principle of increased living costs as a measure for increased wages must be abandoned, since it was merely an emergency measure and "affords no basis or hope of progress to our members; on the contrary it simply means the perpetuation of deplorable and unacceptable pre-war rates of pay and standards of living."

Evidence will be offered by Murray for the anthracite miners, showing that the bituminous miners are getting much higher pay than are the anthracite miners, and that they demand that the rates be equalized upward.

"The old theory of fixing wages by the unhampered laws of supply and demand has been univer-

sally condemned," runs the argument, further, "and as a substitute a new conception of wage standards has been developed, which permits them to support their families on the basis of health and decent comfort, or according to accepted American standards of living and above this minimum rate for the lowest grade of workers, should be established rates corresponding to skill, hazard, training, responsibility and productivity."

W. Jett Lauck, economist for the United Mine Workers in their bituminous mining wage arbitration and for the railroad employees will show how the anthracite coal monopoly was created, how it combine steadily increased prices of the product and how it concealed huge profits in coal mining by paying extortionate freight rates to the railroad companies owned by the interests owning the mines.

"Under present conditions," says Murray, "we shall prove that the retail price of coal is out of all proportion to the legitimate cost of producing and distributing anthracite coal. Moreover, there is no relation between labor, cost of production, or the wages of anthracite workers, and price."

"If the excessive profits resulting from the monopoly were eliminated and the industry conducted with a wholesome regard for the public welfare, a liberal return could be made to the capital honestly and prudently invested, the wages of anthracite workers could be very greatly increased to American living standards, and the price of coal to the consumer greatly reduced."

"Under the practical operation of the monopoly since 1898 both the miners in the mines and the consumers of anthracite have been grievously exploited. Until the monopoly conditions have been turned to the public interest there can be no permanent hope in the industry either for those who labor to produce coal or those who

International Congress To Be Held in Copenhagen, August 15

(Continued from Page 1.)

funds in a dispute of long duration with the combined employers; by taking the necessary steps in order to prevent employers from getting work done in other countries during a strike; by entering into and regularly maintaining relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the international secretariats of other trades and industries.

"Contributions shall be paid by the affiliated organizations for defraying the necessary expenses of the International Clothing Workers' Federation, computed on the basis of the average number of workers for whom contribution has been received during the preceding year. The contribution shall be six cents (Dutch currency), at the pre-war rate of exchange, per member per year and is payable quarterly.

"The management of the I. C. F. shall be vested in the International Congress, the International Committee and Committee of Management. The supreme control shall rest with the International Congress, which shall meet at least once every three years.

"The voting power shall be as follows: National federation with a membership of 5,000 members, one vote; with a membership from 5,000 to 10,000, two votes; from 10,000 to 20,000 three votes; from 20,000 to 50,000, four votes; from 50,000 to 100,000, five votes, and above 100,000 members, six votes.

"The International Committee shall be composed of five members, who shall be elected by the International Congress in such a manner as to provide, as much as possible, for the representation of the different countries affiliated in this committee. One member of the committee shall be elected from each of the following countries: Scandinavia, German-speaking, Latin and English-speaking. The international secretary shall be the fifth member and shall be elected by the International Congress.

"The Committee of Management shall be composed of three members. The international secretary shall be a member of this committee as well as two members of his own national organization to be elected by this organization.

"The duties of the international secretary shall be regulated by the Committee of Management and the International Committee. He shall carry out the decisions of the International Congress, the International Committee of Management."

The journal of the federation is to be called the International Clothing Worker. It is to be published in English, French and German.

use it for domestic or other purposes."

This is as near as Murray comes to suggesting public ownership and operation, which was unanimously demanded by the U. M. W. A. in their last annual convention.

Three district vice-presidents are assisting in presenting the case.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly.

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EDITORIALS

INDEPENDENCE DAY

One hundred and forty years ago the representatives of the 13 original American colonies gathered in Philadelphia and framed the famous document known as the Declaration of Independence.

Those representatives solemnly swore that they dedicate their lives and possessions for the protection and defense of the sacred principles of freedom.

The historic document begins with the declaration that all men are born free and equal, and with the alienable rights among which is the right to the pursuit of happiness.

In the light of the occurrences of the last few years this document sounds as if it were one of the leaflets circulated by the Bolsheviks, Reds, Communists or Anarchists. For under the reign of the Palmers and Burlesons these rights have been completely abolished.

All men are born free and equal, reads the Declaration of Independence. There is no difference between native Americans and aliens. Among those who signed this great document were eight aliens. But now after 144 years since the American nation declared itself free and independent the alien is persecuted and haunted. Restrictive laws are set up for them. To-day the Vice-President of the United States permits himself to publicly state that the right to criticize the existing government should not be given the alien and immigrant. Today the Republican party, the party of Abraham Lincoln, is proposing restrictive legislation for aliens.

The celebration of Independence Day at the present is strange indeed when there are thousands who are in prison because they exercised these inalienable rights of free speech, free press and free assembly. It is a bitter irony to celebrate the Declaration of Independence when hundreds are deported from this country, and whose families are disrupted only because they dared to think that a democratic country like our own should have been first to recognize the Workers' Republic of Soviet Russia, or because they have dared to protest against the inhuman blockade.

Patriots who do not know the meaning of freedom may celebrate the Fourth of July; jingoes who consider themselves 100 per cent American may indulge in shooting their bombastic phrases on that day.

But to celebrate the Declaration of Independence now seems to us to be nothing more nor less than profanity. It would be an offense against the founders of this Republic; it would mean to reverse the meaning of that document.

Could the founders of this Republic have arisen from their graves they would have rededicated

ed their lives, their honor and their possessions in rescuing this country from the present rulers who are violating the cherished traditions under the cloak of freedom. But it is their successors whose duty it is to bring back the lost liberties to the people. Only when the present ruthless tyranny will disappear forever, never to return, could liberty loving people really celebrate the Fourth of July.

A SPARK OF FREEDOM

The decision on the various deportation cases handed down by Federal Judge Anderson as well as by other judges clearly shows that the black wave of reaction is not all-prevailing. The 1914 campaign against the aliens, and the hysterical fear that American institutions are in danger of being overthrown by the aliens, is bravely combated by some forward-looking and enlightened men.

Judge Anderson is one of these very few men. In one case dealing with the deportation of 14 "criminals," who were guilty of belonging to the Communist party, Judge Anderson ruled that they be released.

He has done more than that. He reversed the ruling of the Department of Labor that the Communist Party is an outlaw organization.

The flaming indictment of Judge Anderson against the Department of Justice in pointing to the criminal activities directed by Palmer is one of the most hopeful signs pointing toward the return of sanity in this country. In comparing the agents of the Department of Justice to ordinary criminals is a long way in learning the true nature of this important branch of the government.

But one must not be deluded into thinking that the crest of reaction is definitely broken. The fact that one judge or even a dozen judges dared to protest against the atrocities committed by Palmer's agents does not mean that the reign of terror is at an end. Not until the American people will awaken to the present situation is there any hope of change. The fact that Palmer is a possible presidential candidate, and Burleson one of the bosses at the Democratic convention is sufficient evidence of the state of mind of the American people. But what is more tragic is the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers is now demanding labor planks of the party that has no betrayed the American workers.

The heads of the American labor movement are now appealing for promises of politicians who are notorious in the art of betraying the people. All this leads to show that the decision of Judge Anderson is only a lightning in the terrible darkness.

WEEK WORK IN CLEVELAND

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find a detailed account of the introduction of week work in the cloak industry of Cleveland. Here we only wish to congratulate the cloakmakers upon this important achievement.

Only a few years ago the big cloak manufacturers of Cleveland refused to have anything to do with the Union. When one remembers the great struggle in the cloak industry of Cleveland which was fought by the workers against so many odds, one recognizes the immense strides they had made. From a state where the Union was totally ignored and struggling for a mere foothold, it is now firmly established, fully recognized and dealt with by the Manufacturers' Association. This condition is doubtless due to the courage and persistence with which the workers fought for their rights, to the splendid leadership of Vice-President Perlman and the other officers of the Union, and to the undaunted spirit of our international as a whole.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ST. LOUIS CLOAKMAKERS

The details of the quiet but far-reaching victory scored by the cloakmakers of St. Louis were recorded in Justice two weeks ago. The introduction of week work and a minimum wage scale in the cloak industry there is an achievement of which the cloakmakers may well be proud.

The St. Louis cloakmakers are among the last to effect this important change in the industry. They will therefore benefit by the experiences of the cloakmakers in other centers where this system of work prevailed for some time. They will avoid many mistakes which followed the transition from one system of work to another. They will not misinterpret the meaning of week work. In abolishing the enslaving system of piece work, the St. Louis cloakmakers must have at the same time realized the new responsibility that this change involves. Instead of wrecking their health in the mad rush that prevailed under the piece work system the workers will soon realize their immense gains under week work. But that does not at all mean that under week work they are as liable to produce as little as under piece work. Week work does not mean irresponsibility, and the St. Louis cloakmakers will unquestionably avoid the methods which may prove destructive to themselves as well as to the industry. In demanding what they consider is right the workers will bear in mind the conditions in the trade. The fact that some may have made, under the terrible strain of piece-work, a hundred dollars a week — which must have been rare, indeed — does not in the least justify one to make such extravagant demands under the new system of work. It is far healthier to make a hundred dollars in two weeks, working under humane conditions, than 80 or 90 dollars in one week under the nerve wrecking rush of piece-work which disables one to work on the following week.

The St. Louis cloakmakers fully understand the tremendous gains made by this change in the industry. And they will live up to the new agreement in the spirit in which they achieved this great victory.

GIMBEL BROTHERS INDICTED

After a long and thorough investigation, the Federal Grand Jury made a long series of charges, not less than 207 in number, against the well-known firm of Gimbel Brothers. The charges are that this firm is guilty of ruthless profiteering. A summer suit, for instance, which should have been sold for five dollars, was charged by this firm twenty dollars. And so on with the other bargains. Instead of making a "legitimate" profit of, say, 50 per cent, Gimbel Bros. was not satisfied unless the profits mounted above 100 per cent.

We do not think of course that any one of the Gibbels is really in danger of being punished by the courts. Take the case of the Woolen Trust Company that was caught robbing and fleecing the American people. This company has engaged as its attorney the ex-Governor of New York, ex-Supreme Court Justice, ex-presidential candidate, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. By a round-about process of legal quibbling Mr. Hughes found a way out of the Lever law, and the Woolen Company is now proceeding undisturbed to make its 300 per cent profits. Gimbel Bros. will doubtless make a skillful lawyer, perhaps the same ex-presidential candidate, to bring a wall of legal quibbles against the unfavorable decision of the courts.

We do not in the least expect that the Department of Justice will really prosecute Gimbel Brothers. It is hardly to be expected that the press will take up the fight against this firm which advertises so extensively. Then it must in justice be admitted that Gimbel Bros. is not the only firm that through the trick of bargain sales plunders the people. It is a common practice, and there is no reason why this firm alone should be picked out as the sole sinner.

Whatever the fate of Gimbel Bros. and other firms indicted for profiteering may be, one thing is certain: the American people are beginning to realize who are responsible for the high cost of living. The clamor that the cost of the necessities of life, and particularly clothing, was due to the high wages made by the workers is an infamous lie circulated by the manufacturers and storekeepers to hide their ruthless plunder of the people.

The Department of Justice would have it appear that it is conducting a campaign against profiteering. It is doing nothing of the kind. The purpose of the Department of Justice is far from really desiring to end profiteering. One thing, however, this so-called campaign accomplished, and that is, the huge bluff that the workers are responsible for the high cost of living is exposed in full view to the people.

VICE-PRESIDENT MAX GORENSTEIN TO ORGANIZE TRADE ON PACIFIC COAST

Brother Max Gorenstein is leaving New York these days for Los Angeles, California, to organize the thousands of workers in the garment industry on the Pacific Coast.

The splendid record of Max Gorenstein is known to our New York members. They know what an important part he took in every labor struggle, and he needs no introduction here. We wish, how-

ever, to present him to the workers of Los Angeles.

Vice-President Gorenstein was intimately connected with the International for the last 14 years. Being a cutters by trade, Brother Gorenstein has done all in his power to make the Cutters' Union one of the most powerful organization in the International. His idealism and devotion to the organization were of inestimable service in the rapid progress made by the Union. Gorenstein was not always an officer in the army of labor. He began as a soldier and through his perseverance, devotion and abilities advanced to his present position in the Organization.

From 1915 he served as an officer of the Cutters' Union, first as business agent and then as manager of the cloak, suit and refer department.

For many years he was elected as delegate to the convention of the International. For four consecutive years he was elected delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. where he frequently expressed the stand of the International.

At the last convention of the International he was elected as one of its vice presidents.

He leaves New York where his union, Local 10, is 100 per cent organized, and where the machinery is in perfect order. Had he remained in New York, he would have had an easy time of it. But he felt the urge to undertake new tasks. For this reason he gladly accepted the offer to conduct the organization campaign on the Pacific Coast.

We are confident that Brother Gorenstein will make a big success of his undertaking. The workers on the Pacific Coast will surely co-operate with him in this important work.

Urge Mooney Pardon

The A. F. of L. executive council was instructed by the annual convention to continue its efforts to secure a pardon for Thomas Mooney. Last year the convention instructed the council to aid in securing a new trial for Mooney. This year the council reported that they were informed by attorneys who studied the Mooney case that nothing of a legal nature could be accomplished in the courts and that the only hope was through a pardon by the governor of California, even though it might mean a trial upon one of the indictments still pending against Mooney and Billings. The council appointed a committee of five California trade unionists to urge Governor Stephens to pardon both Mooney and Billings. The governor, reported the council, "emphatically refused the application."

"From information we have received," continued the council, "there are indications that the probability exists for a better outlook in this case in the near future."

Wages in New York

The average weekly earnings of workers in this state last May were \$28.45, according to the state industrial commission. Averages for the main industry divisions were as follows:

Stone, clay and glass, \$30.46; metals and machinery, \$31.50; wood manufacturers, \$27.49; furs, leather and rubber goods, \$26.81; chemicals, oils and paints, \$27.40; paper manufacturers, \$32.57; printing and paper goods, \$29.56; textiles, \$23.10; clothing, \$25.09; food, beverages and tobacco, \$26.29; water, light and power, \$23.41.

II. The Right to Strike

The right to cease work, either individually or in a body, has rarely, if ever, been openly denied or challenged by express legislation or judicial decision in this country. The past several decades which have witnessed, side by side with the great development of industry and commerce upon an interstate scale, the immense growth of the labor movement and the spread of the strike weapon, covering a great range and involving the industrial welfare and stability of the great masses of the population, have, however, wrought a great change in the views regarding the legality and so-called propriety of the industrial strike.

The great railway strike of 1894, the so-called "Debs' Strike" marks a point of departure in this general concept with regard to the right to strike, and sets a precedent for interference with it in a novel and drastic manner. It was during that strike that President Cleveland, acting upon the theory that the railway strike interfered with the general functions of the federal government and was obstructing the mails of the United States, dispatched federal troops to Illinois and broke the strike. The public and legal opinion of the country as whole apparently sanctioned this new theory of federal intervention in an interstate strike, and this sanction has become the precedent, and later, the governing practice in all such occurrences.

The basic theory for the interference of the state and federal authorities in strikes, whether by direct action or through the use of the weapon of injunction, is this: Industrial strikes are, according to this mode of reasoning divided into two distinct classes. One embraces strikes where the interests of the public at large are not involved and where the conflict is limited in its nature and does not entail particular sufferings to the community or nation in general. The other involves strikes in industries which are essentially of a public nature and involve the production of commodities of first necessity, such as railroads, coal, water works, the telegraph and postal service, etc. The first category of strikes, according to this theory, was still to remain within the realm of the allowable. The second was to be frowned upon and, if necessary, suppressed by all means available. Of course, it was not always regarded good tactics or practice on the part of the executive and judicial authorities to carry out this novel interpretation of the constitutional guarantees on the theory of the paramountcy of public interests and the color of legality. The student of industrial history of the past twenty-five years will, nevertheless, not fail to observe that this theory, or governmental industrial policy, was carried out with uniform faithfulness practically in all strikes of the second category, strikes involving public or quasi-public industries.

The period between 1914 and 1918, the War period, introduced a new situation in the development of the theory of government interference with the right to strike. Pressed by the great demand for production M war ma-

terials and commodities of first necessity by the European nations involved in the War, and later, by the great armies raised in this country, and appraising the importance of securing the goodwill and the best morale of the workers connected with the production of these commodities, the directing forces in the unorganized industries of this country, spurred on by the government, saw fit to relax in their uncompromising attitude towards the workers. The change took place not merely in the form of a disposition on the part of the leaders of industry to permit the unionization of some of the essential parts of their plants and workshops, but in the adoption of an attitude of conciliation in meeting the demands of their workers as far as wages and hours of work were concerned.

These four years marked the highest point so far in the development of the American trade union movement. Aside from almost doubling its membership during this period, the organized labor movement of America has succeeded, to a considerable extent, in protecting the workers from the terrific inroads which the ever-mounting cost of living was making into their slender incomes, through systematic campaigns for higher wages. The question of the right to strike was kept, during these four years, in abeyance, as if both sides had thought it advisable to gather strength while the lull was imperative. The last two years, however, have brought this question to the front in the most acute manner. It will not be an exaggeration to state that the question of the unlimited right of every man nad woman to leave off employment, at his or her will, at any given time and in any given occupation, has become today the most sharply debatable question in America, and upon its solution there may depend a great many other subordinate questions of industrial tactics.

The so-called period of reconstruction, closely following the conclusion of the armistice, has found the leaders of the American industry either unprepared or still unwilling to deal equitably with the problems brought to the fore during the course of the war. Having been compelled to grant labor a considerable portion of its demands during the war, the industrial captains of the country, supported by a uniformly sympathetic press, decided upon a repressive policy with the obvious purpose of bringing labor back to the pre-war period. A series of struggles of great magnitude developed among which the great Miners' and Steel Strikes of 1919 are the most outstanding examples. Both these strikes were hampered, and that Steel strike was actually crushed, — in addition to the brutal and unwarranted use of police and military forces, — by the re-introduction of the applied theory of the illegality of a strike involving great public interests, the type of a strike referred to above in the second category.

In the case of the Miners' strike, the government did not hesitate to use a wartime act, which has obviously outlived its original purpose, under the pretext of the interference of this strike with the production of a commodity of first necessity. The strike leaders

were jailed, and the bitter controversy finally had to be settled by a sort of compulsory arbitration. The Steel strike was drowned in a terrific campaign of vilification and abuse heaped upon the strikers by the press of the country, under a similar pretense that the strike hindered production in the mills of that widely known public-spirited institution — the Steel Trust of America.

The failure of this strike, however, has not in the least daunted the labor movement of America, and the problem of the right to strike, irrespective of industry, person and situation, looms today just as big before the workers of America as it did before the war and immediately after it. It may sound improbable that this question, involving, as it does, the very essentials of the philosophy and practice of organized labor, after a century of the existence of the labor movement in America, and when the world at large is entering upon the threshold of a new era of labor's predominance in industry and politics, is still a subject of debate and bitter rancor. The problem is, nevertheless, here, and it cannot be solved by evasion or circumvention.

The fact is that the American workers have not yet gained for themselves the absolute right to strike. American capital and its apologists in public office, the press, the pulpit and on the judicial bench, are still busy devising theories as to when the worker may and when he may not strike. To be sure, judicial decisions in most States apparently concede this right. Invariably, however, there is in most of these decisions a string or an equivocation attached wherein the court, either directly or in the form of a dictum, expresses its condemnation with regard to strikes affecting any of the so-called public or quasi-public industries. These equivocations are frequently seized upon by the executive branches of the various governments, under a broad interpretation of the term "public interests," as the basis of the police power of the State, for the purpose of interfering with strikes in the grossest and most indefensible manner.

On the other hand, this eagerness of the industrial rulers of the country to curb the growing power of the workers through the prohibition of the weapon of strike, has given rise to the rapid development of the theory of compulsory arbitration. For a number of years past this proposal has met with a very poor reception in this country; in fact, wherever applied it has proved uniformly a failure and in most cases was substituted by voluntary arbitration. The state of hysteria produced by the great strikes which have shaken this country during the past two years, have, however, given a fresh impetus to the compulsory arbitration idea which has recently taken on shape and form in the inauguration of the movement for industrial courts. The Industrial Court of Kansas, enacted post haste by a legislature composed largely of farmers, middlemen and lawyers of the agricultural State of Kansas, right after the coal strike, in the winter of 1919-1920, a law which grants great powers to industrial courts and

forbids strikes in essential and so-called public industries, is a typical illustration of the extremity to which the proponents of the no-strike idea and of compulsory arbitration are ready to go.

It is probable that the contest arising out of this cardinal dispute between the organized labor movement of America and the conscious and unconscious supporters and upholders of the rule of capital, will be solved upon this proposal to introduce compulsory industrial courts throughout the country. The agitation pro and con the enactment of these industrial courts, the greatest individual menace which the labor movement of America has been confronted with since its inception, will crystallize the opinion of the country on this problem. Along with it will have to be decided the so-called right and interest of the public in matters involving strikes in essential industries. This elusive factor which is being advanced to the front every time a great industrial conflict is in process, the "interests of the public"—will have to be assigned its proper place once and for all the economic life of America.

The workers, who rightly insist that there does not exist any such thing as a "public," or the interests of such an extraneous factor, particularly in a conflict arising between them and their employers; who maintain that their interests in this matter are paramount and superior to any real or imaginary interests of an intermeddling element which is, for convenience sake, being paraded on all such occasions as the "innocent third party"—will, in all probability, have to fight out this contention in a series of bitter struggles. It is yet difficult to foresee what form or shape these struggles may take and what political consequences may follow the victory of the preliminary defeats of the workers in this contest. The outstanding facts are, nevertheless, clear. The unqualified right to strike has not yet been acknowledged and granted to the workers by the law and the public opinion of the country. Organized labor, on the other hand, has not for a second relinquished or conceded one iota of this right. The immediate future holds in its fold a dramatic chapter of the forthcoming struggle which will once for all clear up this vexed industrial problem and will lay the basis for the organized labor movement of America an industrial weapon of paramount value.

ALLEN IGNORES MOBBER'S

Trade unionists are asking Governor Allen why he overlooks the mob of respectable and "patriotic" citizens who stopped a meeting of the non-partisan league at Ellinwood, Kan. These trade unionists are not considering the policy of the league, but they do stand for free speech and assemblage. This was denied the league, whose members were told there would be violence if the meeting was held.

In this incident Governor Allen is silent. His boasted protection of the public's rights are not heard in this case.

The Wichita Plain Dealer says: "The governor spouts profusely about law and order (outside of Kansas), but fails, by his absence from the state, to see to it that law and order is maintained in Kansas."

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 101

By I. LEWIN

At the Special General Meeting of Monday, June 28th, 1920, our delegates to the last convention of the I. L. G. W. U. rendered their report. Although the temperature was very high and the report was scheduled as the last number on the evening's program, the members were so interested to learn what the last convention of the I. L. G. W. U. accomplished, that they sat through the entire evening, listening attentively to what our delegates had to report. As a result of one part of the report, namely, the extended organization campaign by the International which necessitated the increase of the per capita tax from 5c to 10c per week to the International, a member offered a motion from the floor, which was carried unanimously, to the effect that the Executive Board be instructed to call a special meeting in the near future, for the purpose of raising the weekly dues in our local. Another reason for the unanimous vote of the members was that the reports of the Finance Department for the last few months show a marked deficit, and if we were to go on doing business at the rate we are going at present, our treasury will be greatly depleted.

A recommendation of the Executive Board to grant all paid officials a two weeks' vacation was voted down by the members, and an amendment was then made that they be given only one week's vacation, which was carried. We are happy to note that the discussion on this matter was conducted along very intelligent lines by all speakers with the exception of one, and was argued on its merits only. Almost every one of the speakers in opposition to the recommendation, expressed himself to the effect that officials of the Union are entitled to a two weeks' vacation, but owing to the fact that conditions in the trade at present are unsettled, our officers cannot be spared for that length of time.

We regret greatly to inform our members that one of the most important officers of our Union and one who has given many of his best years for the cause of this Union has placed his resignation with the Executive Board, and this is not done with the same object in mind as others who have recently resigned from the Union. On the contrary, his resignation was tendered to this Union because of the fact that the General Executive Board of the International at its last quarterly meeting at Montreal, Canada, saw fit to place him as Chief Organizer on the Pacific Coast. No doubt, the reader by this time has guessed that this has reference to our Brother Max Gorenstein, Business Manager of the Cloak and Suit Division. I am sure that the members will share in the wishes of the writer of these lines and of his colleagues in the office, in wishing Brother Gorenstein good speed, and in hoping that he will be very successful in his new line of work.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, may its soul rest in peace, is trying to get out its paper and has lately advertised broadcast a meeting of all

manufacturers still belonging to the above association, which was to have taken place at the Hotel McAlpin, where the question of combatting possible union demands for the coming season was taken up. The day after the meeting, a statement was made in the press that they decided to collect between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 for that purpose. This statement is made obviously with the intention of trying to infuse new blood into the association, but it seems to us that it will be of no avail. The manufacturers in this line know full well that the Union is at all times ready and willing to live with them in peace and harmony, providing, however, that the rights of the workers are not encroached upon. It is not at all necessary to continuously fight, when matters can be settled in a peaceful manner. The aim of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association in the last few years

was always to fight the Union at every turn. The result, however, was a very disappointing one to those in charge of the management of the association, for instead of gaining new members, it lost a great many who felt that the Association took an unjust stand; so much so, that they are now left with a handful of members who are not representative of the industry.

Our members can feel sure that the Executive Board of Locals 10 and 25 are on the watch for every move that may be made by the defunct Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress division will be held on Monday, July 12th, 1920. The Miscellaneous meeting will take place on July 19th, and the next General Meeting of all branches will be held on Monday, July 26th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. All members are urged to attend these meetings, as there are always matters of importance to be taken up. For the convenience of our membership, meetings start at 7:30 P. M. sharp and close early.

THE WAISTMAKERS' UNITY HOUSE

By BERTHA H. MAILLY
Executive Secretary, Rand School.

The Workers' Unity House, the summer home of the Ladies Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, is an achievement that is of us hat we can be proud of. It was my good fortune to spend four days recently in this most beautiful corner of the Blue Ridge Mountains a little way north of the Delaware Water Gap, Forest Park, Pennsylvania, seems a tame title for the little Unity Village that captures the imagination and makes the heart swell of everyone who has the honor and privilege of being a guest there.

Bracing air, wonderful pine and birch groves, a gem of a lake, songs of birds, sunsets, all of these are to be found elsewhere, but nowhere else in the United States. I believe, can you have a foretaste of what it may mean when the workers come into their own.

"It seems like a bit of Bel-lamy's 'Looking Backward,'" says one happy faced girl; and another, while rowing about the sparkling lake, murmurs blissfully, "And to think this is all ours, the workers'. It's too good to be true."

If the glory of the blue sky and the darting birds, the vivid green and the gleaming water weary your eyes and brain after a while, you can turn to familiar and accustomed pastimes, to bowling, reading on the broad porch, playing basket ball and "hiking." But "hiking" at Forest Park is more than a pastime. If you've never swung down a mountain road by twos with fifty others, singing songs with a marching pulse, and come back in the twilight past mired with birds and rustling trees, and fled back to Unity House singing, "We are Comrades, one and all," then you have missed something out of your life that you must hurry and make up for. What fills Unity House is a sense of comradeship and it finds expression in constant singing together and with us together. No description that I have seen

gives an adequate idea of the comfort and beauty of the arrangement. The large main house and dining-room are connected with the several pretty cottages by covered walks, so rain makes no difference in enjoyment. The dancing pavilion is connected also with the main building by such a covered walk and offers a playground on rainy days, as well as a dancing floor every evening.

The great open fireplace in the main reception room is the center of a large group on rainy or cold evenings, which come seldom. Songs, recitations, readings by the talented ones, games in the cosy firelight, make the warning signal of "lights off" at a quarter of ten come all too soon. On pleasant evenings, this entertainment takes place on the wide porch.

The only complaint I heard while there was that the birds woke one up too early in the morning. Well, that's better than a factory whistle, isn't it? And such birds! You can't get a morning call like that in the city.

This I know—that those of us in the Rand School who have been lucky enough to visit Workers' Unity House will never be satisfied until we have something similar for our school. I wonder if all the members of Local 25 realize what they have and what an inspiration their achievement will be to all working class organizations. It just gives us a taste of what the workers of the world have a right to have and to enjoy. Who was it, said, "If the workers could fully imagine for one hour what joys they have a right to have and what they miss, Socialism would be well on its way." They can certainly begin to imagine this at Workers' Unity House.

The Soviet Russia Resolutions at the A. F. of L. Convention

Editor, Justice:

In the issue of June 15th, you make several remarks on my action at the American Federation of Labor Convention, especially with regards to the resolution introduced by me on Soviet Russia.

It is not my intention to force my opinion upon anyone but permit me to say that I differ with you when you state that my resolution spoiled all possible chances for the adoption of the other resolution on the same matter.

It seems to me that though you are an old veteran in the Labor Movement you are not aware of the psychology of the components of the A. F. of L. Although I am new challenge anyone to show that my resolution not been made, the other resolutions which were turned down would have been passed by the Convention.

I firmly believe that my resolution placed before the Convention the facts in their uncompromising form and was a means of propaganda and against reaction. I am sure, and I believe you will agree with me, that even if no resolution in favor of Russia had been presented, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would have taken the same attitude which it took in the matter of the political campaign of the coming elections and the League of Nations, on which no resolutions were made.

~If I did not convult with the other members of the delegation I wish to say that no meeting was called by the proper party. And I wish to say further that on all questions pertaining to principles and policies I am not compelled to follow the ideas of the delegation. I agree with you that on matters regarding the trade I should submit to the will of the majority. But why should any blame be put on me when you yourself state that the resolution introduced by James A. Duncan was more extreme than mine?

Regarding the other resolutions on political prisoners you must see that mine did not spoil the chances of the other resolutions, because Mr. Gompers and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. made their position clear before, and the resolution adopted and signed by many of the Presidents of the Internationals, among whom was Brother Schlesinger, was the same identical resolution introduced by Samuel Gompers at the Convention of the Cigar Makers.

My intention in introducing the resolution was to correct the effect of the other numerous "whereases" which justified the action of the Administration in confining the political prisoners. My resolution tended to show that the Administration had no right whatsoever to incarcerate them. I am confident that my action was in accordance with the ideal of the entire membership of our International and I am of the opinion that our delegation should remain at its post and not fear to fall in disgrace with the administration of the A. F. of L.

I was very much surprised to read in the Daily Garment News of June 23, 1920 that Brother Langer of the Joint Board of Cigar Makers had the nerve to assert to a reporter of the News that the entire delegation was in favor of Gompers and that our bonds

were strengthened with the Federation. Who gave Mr. Langer the right to speak in the name of the entire delegation? Because he has stated this I am obliged to answer that I did not vote in favor of Mr. Gompers. Why didn't I rise as did Mr. Duncan? Because I did not believe it would be proper for me to state my reasons on the floor of the Convention, now do I think are they in place here.

However, before I close I wish to ask a question. Upon instructions, our delegation presented a resolution on the question of the injunctions. This matter was turned down. Surely you cannot blame me for anything that hampered the adoption of same, but why didn't anyone try to defend it? I did not do so, because, in the first place you know I am not a fluent English speaker and then again my uncompromising manner would probably have given additional cause to complain for my spoiling the chances of its adoption.

LUIGI ANTONINI

Rand School Summer Courses

The first session of the Summer Season of the Rand School, begins on Monday, July 5. The sessions on Monday will be devoted chiefly to registration and organizing of the classes and the regular work will begin on Tuesday. This will assist those who are planning to stay out of town over the special Monday holiday.

The curriculum offers a wide range of subjects and will be valuable to those interested in teaching, in the Labor Movement, or in the co-operative movement.

The courses to be given in the evening during the first term from July 5 to July 16 inclusive, will be, History and Present Status of Co-operation as a World Movement, by Arthur W. Calhoun, every evening at 8.30 P. M.; War and Peace in History, from Tolstoi to the Present Time, by Gregory Zilboorg, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 P. M.; Music in Relation to Life, by Herman Epstein, Tuesday and Thursday at 8.30 P. M.; and Theory of Physical Education with Demonstrations, by Lucy Rettig every evening at 7.15 P. M.

Algermon Lee's course in Elements of Economics: Descriptive, will be held every day at 12.15 and workers may find themselves able to come in for that course alone.

The other courses, which will be given between the hours of 8.30 and 12, will be: Revolutionary Epochs, and Evolution of the State; by Benjamin Glasberg; Suggestions on Public Speaking and History of Capitalist Industry, by D. P. Berenberg; The Scientific Foundations of the Co-operative Movement, and Organization of Co-operative Enterprises, by Arthur Calhoun; Fundamentals of Socialism, by Algermon Lee and Social Aspects of the Modern Drama, by Joseph Jablonowicz.

The attention of all members of the I. L. G. W. U. is called to the varied choice of courses offered and are invited to register before Monday, in Room 101, 7 E. 15th St.

LABOR NEWS HERE AND ABROAD

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAWS FAIL IN AUSTRALIA

Anti-strike legislation, compulsory arbitration in various forms, and wages by law have failed to fulfill their widely heralded purpose in Australia, and the government has called a conference of employers and employees throughout the commonwealth. The call states that an effort will be made to arrive at a better understanding between the two parties, and that the solution of the question is mainly in their hands. The Australian trade unions and employers' organizations are asked to be represented at the conference.

The failure of the present system to stop strikes and social unrest is indicated by a recent report issued by the employers' federation of five Australian states. This reports aid:

"It is obvious, after an experience of 20 years, that our industrial laws have lamentably failed to secure industrial peace," and that during the six years from 1913 to 1918, inclusive, there were 2,153 strikes in the commonwealth. The number of workers involved numbered 603,176.

The report also stated that "it is freely and fully stated that the efforts of trade unions to improve the status of their members, financially and otherwise, are legitimate and desirable." The main reason for workers' unrest, the employers said, "would seem to be based on the assiduous promulgation of the belief that the workers should receive a larger share of the profits of the industry, and thus add to the amount received in the way of wages."

TO AID EDUCATION

At the recent educational conference in Washington these suggestions were approved as means to recruit teachers:

Salaries must be raised to a reasonable living wage, qualifications raised and salaries graded on training and experience; better housing conditions for teachers and social recognition of the service; make profession attractive for more men teachers; furnish employment for 12 months in the year; certificates based on training and experience to be issued by the state; security of tenure; graded salaries increasing with successful experience; pension system financed by the state; equalized support assuring specific amount for each pupil; provision of training of teachers in service; subsidy for teachers taking normal training; teachers participating in school administration; enforcement of compulsory educational laws; widespread publicity for need of trained teachers.

As a means of raising school revenue to meet the present emergency these suggestions were made:

Give 50 per cent of all fines and forfeitures to support of schools; poll tax to be levied or increased; collect royalties on natural resources and public utilities; tax on banks and corporations; inheritance tax; proceeds of sale of school lands; 50 per cent of income tax and excess profit tax to support of schools; state to guarantee fixed sum per child to be educated; distribute school money on basis of ability and effort; federal aid for state school systems;

state to furnish 50 per cent of school revenues.

OUSTED FROM HOMES

The common council of Bogalusa, La. has appealed to Gov. Pleasant to send tents and other equipment to Bogalusa for locked-out employees of the Great Southern Lumber company who have been ousted from their homes. The company owns the houses. These workers were locked out when they organized, and last November a mob of company thugs and members of the loyal league drove up to the union's headquarters in automobiles and opened fire, killing several unarmed workers.

A grand jury failed to indict the murderers and now District Attorney Brock is being grilled. An attorney employed by relatives of one of the dead unionists has made this public statement:

"I have been informed by two members of the first grand jury that the learned district attorney did everything he could before that grand jury to defeat an indictment against the men charged with the Bogalusa killing. I have also overheard one member of the grand jury say that the evidence was sufficient to get a bill of indictment, but a grand jury could do nothing as long as Brock was district attorney."

WANT JAPS BARRED

In a letter to Secretary of State Colby at Washington, Gov. Stephens of Calif. asks the government to enter into negotiations with the Japanese government to make important further agreements of existing immigration agreements and to make such agreements as rigorous as possible.

Governor Stephens said that 20 years ago the Japanese population in California was nominal. Ten years ago the figures rose to 41,358, and today the population is 87,279.

"The Japanese are not of a servile or docile stock," said Governor Stephens. "Proud of their traditions and history they brook no suggestion of any dominant or superior race. And it is just because they possess these attributes and feel more keenly the social and race barriers which our people raise against them that they are driven to race isolation, and I fear ultimately will reach that race resentment which portends danger to the peace of our state in the future."

MILITARY RULE IN TEXAS

A mass meeting of citizens to protest against the "usurpation of civil authority by the military" was stopped by the commander of the Texas national guardsmen. The city commissioners called the meeting. A member of the city police force was arrested and when asked for the reason the commander said the arrest was made because of "military reasons."

A water front strike has been on in this city for some time and on June 7 Governor Hobby ordered out the troops, despite objections by citizens in all walks of life. These protests have extended throughout the state. The governor is charged by organized labor with attempting to aid an anti-union movement.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, July 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, July 19th.

GENERAL: Monday, July 26th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

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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.

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