Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 24)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

VOL. II. No. 24.
New York, Friday, June 11, 1920.
Price: 2 Cents

TORONTO CLOAKMAKERS SCORE VICTORY

New Agreement Between Toronto Cloakmakers and Manufacturers Averts Strike and Provides for Increase in Wages.

The new agreement between the Cloakmakers' Union of Toronto, Canada, and the Manufacturers' Association of that city means a big victory for the workers. There were rumors for some time that the expiration of the old agreement would bring about a strike or lockout in the industry which would result in suffering to the workers of Toronto. But after several conferences between the Union and the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association the impending conflict was averted and a new agreement signed. This new agreement provides for the introduction of work week in the entire trade on the basis of a 44-hour working week with definite reduction in the number of workers in all branches of the industry. The following are the minimum wage scales per week provided by the new Agreement:

First class operators - $4.00
Second class operators - 40.00
Assistant operators - 35.00
Cloak operators - 41.70
Skirt operators - 46.00
Sample operators - 40.00
Trimmer - 38.00
Underpressers - 38.00
Finishers - 22.00
Assorters - 20.00
Button sewers - 25.00

Under the agreement the Union has accepted the principle that the Manufacturers' Association binds itself to make no discrimination against members, particularly against active Union members. The agreement also provides for the establishment of an Arbitration Board of five members, two of whom are to be appointed by the Union, two are to represent the Association and an impartial chairman selected by both sides, which should be the final tribunal for the settlement of controversies.

The agreement between the representatives of the Union and the Manufacturers' Association was signed at a meeting called on May 23, in the National Theatre where the previous agreement was submitted for approval of the workers. After a full examination of the terms of the agreement the workers unanimously endorsed it. The agreement came as a great joy to the workers.

JUDGE LEVY AND ANSWER CHARGES OF THE UNION

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Rules That Judge Aaron J. Levy Must Answer to Charges of the International within Twenty Days.

As was reported a few weeks ago in Justice the International has begun a suit of trial against Judge Aaron J. Levy asking for his impeachment. It was stated then that the judge was engaged outside of his judicial duties in the manufacture of garments. The venerable judge was oblivious most of the time of any such charge. He was always busy in the courtroom. He was first and foremost a manufacturer of garments and to that he devoted his time and energies.

The International had sufficient evidence to back up this charge. There was one very illuminating and incriminating fact that the August Judge was something more than a judge. He was also a member of the firm of Milgrim Brothers. He conformed, negotiated, bargained and managed the business of his firm in an attempt to establish certain working conditions. He was hard put to it, by Local 80 against the unscrupulous conditions in the shop owned by the third member of the firm, that he undertook the fight outside of cool manufacture. The International through its lawyer, Mr. Wallstein, brought charges against Judge Levy to the Chicago Supreme Court and it was decided that it is unlawful for a Judge to be engaged in business, even if it is the manufacture of garments, and asked that Judge Levy be removed from the bench, in short that he be impeached.

Judge Levy, of course, objected to the charge of Mr. Wallstein. He met the arguments of the International's lawyer with all the legal quicks at his command. First, he tried to prove that it was the manufacturers' Association that the Supreme Court, said the August Judge, has no jurisdiction over this case. It has absolutely no right to interfere in this case. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ruled that Judge Levy must answer to the charges of the International within twenty days. This is indeed in itself a victory for the Union.
**TOPICS OF THE WEEK**

The Convention of the A.F. of L.  

**AST Monday, June 7, the Funky Annual Conven-

tion of the Executive Council, parts of which are printed elsewhere in this number, the address of Samuel Gompers, it is clear that this convention will not unhappily fail to present any constructive plan for the labor movement of this country.

In his keynote speech Gompers declares: "It should be the aim of the body of men that is so out of harmony with the so-called 'Internationals' and other labor federations. Labor must "hold itself in leash" and "use its power with discretion to have advanced some of us may be we must keep time with the most backward."

No one can dispute the movement but ourselves." Any attempt to enforce compulsory labor unions can be resisted at any cost. I have no time to consider the results will be, and so forth.

Among the questions which will come before the convention is the Federation's non-partisan political program for election "freedom fighters" as wage "defenders" of labor; the negative policy of the Congress; the Cum- bine policy; railroad union bill and anti-smoke legislation; the Kansas industrial court; injunctions; Palmer's policy on labor, etc.

The closing of the first session of the convention Samuel Gompers procured to Chicago to form the "Committee of the Republican Party to present labor's demands on the platform of the Republican Party."

On the contrary, the Governor Allen's anti-union law will very likely be adopted by the convention as a national policy. It is very likely that Gompers will maintain his mission with the G. O. P. at Chicago, and he will have the support of some of the leaders to the San Francisco convention of the Democratic Party, the party of the "parity" law, and of Attorney-General Palmer. If the A. F. of L. policy is truly "non-partisan," Gompers will have taken his planks to the Socialist and Labor parties.

The representatives have come from the British Trade Union Congress. They are J. W. Ogden, president of the Weavers' International; and C. T. Jones, Member of Parliament, president of the National Union of Textile Workers.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by representatives of the Commonwealth and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The opening of the convention at Montreal did not reveal any new forces. Like the preceding conventions, the program is a mere denounce radicalism and autocracy in the same breath. But nothing else. Gompers' speech in Milwaukee had trampled these two forces.

The Republican Convention at Chicago

THE Republican National Convention opened last Tues-
day, June 8, in Chicago. Whether the presidential

**The present Convention has not only prevented the conversion of the elephants in Europe, but failed to present any constructive plan for dealing with the deplorable condition of labor and the threat of the blacklists, which can only reflect upon us," etc., etc.

"It must be pointed out, however, that the same indemnity may

with equal justice be directed against the administration, or more correctly maladministration. The railroad Brotherhood and the mining industry are satisfied with the action of the Railroad Labor Board which was created by the Bland Act, and the Jewett of the American Federation of Labor, said telegrams were written during the week to the brothers and brotherhoods in Chicago, warning them that unless prompt action was taken by the Labor Board the men "would act themselves."**

**The New York State Labor Party Convention**

**T**HE convention of the American Labor Party at New York State recently held at Schenectady laid the groundwork for a better New York Labor in the forthcoming campaign. Three hundred delegates from every section of the State passed upon the platform. Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Union and member of the Guardian State, was nominated for the United States Senate. The state committee also nominated the same candidate for governor.

Resolutions were passed calling for impeachment of Attorney General Palmcr and Postmaster General of New York. The Convention passed a resolution for more employment of women in all work, equal and political rights to all, irrespective of color; abolition of all filiation laws; elimination of buss rules in the legislature and economy in administration, and the adaptation of the executive budget. The Democrats of education in the State.

8. Protection of labor against the abuse of judicial power.

9. The repeal of the Eighteenth (prohibition) amendment to the U.S. constitution, to a referendum.

10. Initiative, referendum and recall on all public questions.

**INVESTIGATION DEMANDED OF MATEWAN TRAGEDY BY SENATE COMMITTEE**

The killing of 10 men at Matewan, W. Va., by the Baldwin-Petits detective agency, employed for years by the coal companies of the state to prevent the miners from organizing, commenced their attack on Mayor Cabell Testman of the town, organized in an effort to suppress the movement. The shooting resulted in Presi-
dent John L. Lewis and 40 other Mine Workers, telegraphing Gov-
erney Cromwell, requesting that the coal companies "cease and desist" and further unlawful activities by the "murderous hirings of the coal operators." In his wire he says:

"For years the terrible evils of this system has been pointed out, but this latest outrage indicates that little or nothing has been done to protect the citizens the right to live. Ten hu-
mans lives have been sacrificed to the cause and 17 innocent ten men must be found on the hands of those who could prevent such murders, but who fail to do so.

"I desire once more to direct your attention to the failure of the state of West Virginia to afford protection to its citizens in the coal mining districts and to urge the legislation. Secretary of Commerce, in my name and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to revise the tax which is in many cases inadequate in part for the high cost of living. "The day is coming when dealing with the problem of the roads, the problem of the Govern-
were necessary. S. in the United States, and the other rail coal operators. President Gompers in a letter to Member of Congress, on the committee on labor and education, asks that he have the com-

in part follows:

men were shot and killed by an armed mob led into the state by the order of and in the pay of private interests, the investigation of which is greatly interested only in seeing that the statutes and the constitution of the state of West Virginia were respected, according to the newspaper reports of the out-

acre more than a year ago. The invasion of West Virginia by an armed band of men in the pay of a state residuary property, West Vir-

"It will be remembered that a public official, testifying in the in-

blackjack and the before the committee of which you are present chairman, swore that the consti-
un satisfactory. The committee did not apply in West Virginia for his testimony as to the action of his Government. He was appointed by the governor of the state to be the 'impartial' investigator of these matters. The miners, their wives and the school in the mining camp of Oay-

"For a generation the only law in the state of West Virginia was the Jal-

ginia, save in those few instances where the power of organized la-

Virginias has forced a return to constitutional methods has been the law of the land. The rule of law has been re-

un inexperienced or ill-educated, the high-powered rifle and the "shine gun have been substituted for statute law, judges and juries.
Some Points in the Report of the Executive Council of the A.F. of L.

The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reviewing the events in our country in 1919 and ahead in the last year and foreshadowing the policies to be followed by the Federation and the trade unions in the future, will read the first day of the convention at Montreal. The report begins with an abstract of the resolutions sustained by the labor movement since June last year in these

"The American nation and the American trade union movement have passed through a period of unsworned and stress during the year. It has been a compelling struggle for the preservation of the liberties and freedom of democracy during a period in which the tides of reaction ran high. Against a willful opposition on the part of men and institutions of the government, and the same opposition on the part of those allies with partisan political motives, the labor movement has struggled in behalf of the rights of man."

The conclusion of the report is confined in a fighting strain showing the resources of the labor movement by the co-ordinated forces of government and capital. It reads, in part: thing of the year we can say with confidence and truth that the efforts of the organized movement have been the means of withstanding the tide of reaction and the means of holding the nation and the country. Our problems will not be lessened with the years to come.

We are not the gravest and most far-reaching must important must be shaped. But viewing the past and the splendid state'smanship and accomplishments of our movement, we are certain of its future wisdom, and now have a "live million mark."

Secretary Frank T. Morrison reports a substantial growth of the federation in wealth and members in the last year. This is the largest ever reported in the 40 years' record - 4,075,740. The report of the year exceeded $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is still on hand.

The federation issued three new charters for international unions during the year, and the organization of Racial Labor, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and Order of Railroad Patrons.

The most phenomenal growth of "benign" is that of the United Textile Workers of America, which in 1919 had 5,500 members, and now has 105,100 dues-paying members.

Figures showing data concerning the steel strike are especially interesting. The strike lasted three and one-half months, the cost was $468,000, and 25 international unions were involved. At the registere,

"The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reviewing the events in our country in 1919 and ahead in the last year and foreshadowing the policies to be followed by the Federation and the trade unions in the future, will read the first day of the convention at Montreal. The report begins with an abstract of the resolutions sustained by the labor movement since June last year in these

"The American nation and the American trade union movement have passed through a period of unsworned and stress during the year. It has been a compelling struggle for the preservation of the liberties and freedom of democracy during a period in which the tides of reaction ran high. Against a willful opposition on the part of men and institutions of the government, and the same opposition on the part of those allies with partisan political motives, the labor movement has struggled in behalf of the rights of man."

The conclusion of the report is confined in a fighting strain showing the resources of the labor movement by the co-ordinated forces of government and capital. It reads, in part: thing of the year we can say with confidence and truth that the efforts of the organized movement have been the means of withstanding the tide of reaction and the means of holding the nation and the country. Our problems will not be lessened with the years to come.

We are not the gravest and most far-reaching must important must be shaped. But viewing the past and the splendid state'smanship and accomplishments of our movement, we are certain of its future wisdom, and now have a "live million mark."

Secretary Frank T. Morrison reports a substantial growth of the federation in wealth and members in the last year. This is the largest ever reported in the 40 years' record - 4,075,740. The report of the year exceeded $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is still on hand.

The federation issued three new charters for international unions during the year, and the organization of Racial Labor, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and Order of Railroad Patrons.

The most phenomenal growth of "benign" is that of the United Textile Workers of America, which in 1919 had 5,500 members, and now has 105,100 dues-paying members.

Figures showing data concerning the steel strike are especially interesting. The strike lasted three and one-half months, the cost was $468,000, and 25 international unions were involved. At the registere,

"The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reviewing the events in our country in 1919 and ahead in the last year and foreshadowing the policies to be followed by the Federation and the trade unions in the future, will read the first day of the convention at Montreal. The report begins with an abstract of the resolutions sustained by the labor movement since June last year in these

"The American nation and the American trade union movement have passed through a period of unsworned and stress during the year. It has been a compelling struggle for the preservation of the liberties and freedom of democracy during a period in which the tides of reaction ran high. Against a willful opposition on the part of men and institutions of the government, and the same opposition on the part of those allies with partisan political motives, the labor movement has struggled in behalf of the rights of man."

The conclusion of the report is confined in a fighting strain showing the resources of the labor movement by the co-ordinated forces of government and capital. It reads, in part: thing of the year we can say with confidence and truth that the efforts of the organized movement have been the means of withstanding the tide of reaction and the means of holding the nation and the country. Our problems will not be lessened with the years to come.

We are not the gravest and most far-reaching must important must be shaped. But viewing the past and the splendid state'smanship and accomplishments of our movement, we are certain of its future wisdom, and now have a "live million mark."

Secretary Frank T. Morrison reports a substantial growth of the federation in wealth and members in the last year. This is the largest ever reported in the 40 years' record - 4,075,740. The report of the year exceeded $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is still on hand.

The federation issued three new charters for international unions during the year, and the organization of Racial Labor, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and Order of Railroad Patrons.

The most phenomenal growth of "benign" is that of the United Textile Workers of America, which in 1919 had 5,500 members, and now has 105,100 dues-paying members.

Figures showing data concerning the steel strike are especially interesting. The strike lasted three and one-half months, the cost was $468,000, and 25 international unions were involved. At the registere,

"The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reviewing the events in our country in 1919 and ahead in the last year and foreshadowing the policies to be followed by the Federation and the trade unions in the future, will read the first day of the convention at Montreal. The report begins with an abstract of the resolutions sustained by the labor movement since June last year in these

"The American nation and the American trade union movement have passed through a period of unsworned and stress during the year. It has been a compelling struggle for the preservation of the liberties and freedom of democracy during a period in which the tides of reaction ran high. Against a willful opposition on the part of men and institutions of the government, and the same opposition on the part of those allies with partisan political motives, the labor movement has struggled in behalf of the rights of man."

The conclusion of the report is confined in a fighting strain showing the resources of the labor movement by the co-ordinated forces of government and capital. It reads, in part: thing of the year we can say with confidence and truth that the efforts of the organized movement have been the means of withstanding the tide of reaction and the means of holding the nation and the country. Our problems will not be lessened with the years to come.

We are not the gravest and most far-reaching must important must be shaped. But viewing the past and the splendid state'smanship and accomplishments of our movement, we are certain of its future wisdom, and now have a "live million mark."

Secretary Frank T. Morrison reports a substantial growth of the federation in wealth and members in the last year. This is the largest ever reported in the 40 years' record - 4,075,740. The report of the year exceeded $6,000,000, of which more than $3,000,000 is still on hand.

The federation issued three new charters for international unions during the year, and the organization of Racial Labor, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and Order of Railroad Patrons.

The most phenomenal growth of "benign" is that of the United Textile Workers of America, which in 1919 had 5,500 members, and now has 105,100 dues-paying members.

Figures showing data concerning the steel strike are especially interesting. The strike lasted three and one-half months, the cost was $468,000, and 25 international unions were involved. At the registere,
JUSTICE
A Labor Weekly.
Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.
Office, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1128.
B. Schlesinger, President.
S. Yankofsky, Editor.
A. Rabinowitz, Manager
Subscription price paid in advance.
1.00 per year.
Friday, June 11, 1920.
Entered as Second class matter April 16, 1919, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1129.
EDITORIAIS
WHY MONTREAL?
It is yet too early to say anything about our impressions of the Fortieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. which opened on Monday, June 7, in St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, Canada. Meaningless few, general remarks will suffice.
In spite of the drizzling rain and cold, thousands of laborers came pouring into the large theatre which was soon filled to capacity. It was evident that the change of location to Montreal had been sufficient reason for damming the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for years. The meeting would not have been one redeeming feature which more than compensated the insensibilities of the weather and the rain. One would think that Canada was free from the Prohibition law. At the opening of the convention the President made a speech evidently realizing that this fact above everything else was the prime motive why Montreal was chosen as the place for the convention. The other reasons, as the desire to democratize the convention and the hoped for labor movement, was by far not as convincing and compelling a motion as the weather and the rain that are to be drunk. Most speakers, with the possible exception of the chaplain who gave a most impressive prayer, emphasized this.
THE OPENING ADDRESS OF SAMUEL GOMPERS
In his opening address at the convention the President and the organization expressed the same fundamental idea as he did a year ago at Atlanta. It was the idea that we must keep in check with the most backward elements in the labor movement. "We must not be tempted to lose our cool heads in check and use power with moderation. But in his speech at Atlanta, he was very low and the radicals were violently attacked the radicals. He accused them of incoherence. There was a time when the radicals regarded the strike as an absolute, universal weapon, and the strike was to be used by the strike, and that the strike is to be done away with.
No one, of course, controverted his argument. We have had to the attention of the President of the A. F. of L. that he did not express the feeling of the radicals fairly.
It is true that the radicals regarded the strike as a means not leading to success. But they had in mind individual, scattered strikes conducted by separate groups. Often one group of workers were scabbing on another group. But even then the radicals were a force more in the industry, for great, impressive strikes that are between to be victory.
INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAIONALE
Samuel Gompers complained in his opening address that the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are often confused with the International as it exists in Europe. No organization, said Gompers, is so far away from the A. F. of L. as the International is from the A. F. of L. And he went on to explain the meaning of the international and the A. F. of L. Take, for instance, the carpenters of the U. S. They form an organization to protect their interests. There are also carpenters in Canada who have the same interests. Is it not therefore right that they should form some international union?
Very true. But is this the very essence of that terrible Internationale? The fundamental idea of the Internationale is that the interests of the workers all over the world are identical. They are exploited and oppressed and that they must unite, internationally unite, to meet the common enemy. Are not the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. dominated by the same spirit? The very fact that we, from Europe visit the convention of the A. F. of L. is a striking illustration of that. Paul Trauring gave the guest of the delegates from the British Trade Union Congress. The very fact that Gompers visited many countries in Europe and participated in the discussions and demonstrations of the fundamental idea of the Internationale. It is true, of course, that there are tremendous differences between the Internationale from that of Gompers or the Federation, but this does not weaken the power of the idea of the common solidarity of labor.
The REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. OF L.
The Report of the Executive Council to the convention of the A. F. of L. for the year 1919 was 240 closely printed pages. It contains the history of the American Federation as it is to the years, as seen by the Executive Council. A great deal of it is of tremendous importance to the members of our Federation. The Report of the Executive Council is the only proper weapon in the hands of the political prisoners.
Migrant officials. We were held at that point, until between the Board of Montreal came and rescued us.
The sessions of the Board therefore Thursday morning in the midst of the Board was instructed by the convention to work off a definite plan of organizing Montreal, and that plan be pursued was the subject of a long and heated debate. Two opinions as to the best way to start centers where garments are made should be subdivided into districts by the organizing committee. The other opinion was that only the most important centers should be started. This question of how the organizing committee can be put to sediment was another controversial point. The question was raised whether the methods for the organizing committee cannot be laid down beforehand, that what is important is working conditions of the committee, who under the control of the President and the General Executive Board. The different methods as conditions will vary. After developing an entire sales program and organizing any following decisions were adopted.
To establish a special department of the organizing committee to deal with the clothing industry.
A special organizer should be appointed for each department. The appointment of their organizer for the entire raincoat industry.
A special organizer for the gar- ment trades in Canada which are also to be given a special organizer. A special organizer for Canada. A vigorous organizing campaign was called for in all sections of the hand-industry industry.
The same is true with the fact that the organizing committee should be tireless.
A committee of the Montreal Joint Board consisting of Brothers Launch, Liberal and Goldberg, appeared before this session of the convention, and the President was authorized by the International of a Canadian organizer for the purposes of the French Federation. They also asked that we have a special French edition of the Executive Council to contain a special committee under the collection of organizations matter in France. The organ very likely, set upon this request favorably.
The second session took place Saturday and Sunday was a much more stormy session. The Board was to take a definite step in the formation of an alliance of the international and other organizations, according to the instructions of our convention.
In the main, it is that there was an agreement that such an alliance should be formed but the details are still to be decided. A special committee was formed. Some members of the General Executive Board were of the opinion that such an alliance would meet with opposition of the A. F. of L. and they therefore believed that we could not definitely limit and define the nature of the proposed alliance. An- other, however, believed that the Report of the G. E. B. as well as the convention clearly defined the alliance as we understand it, namely, that each Union retain its own autonomy, and that only in general very likely, set upon the point, and that all should be united.
The Board, then decided to se-
Impressions of Our Chicago Convention

By S. YANOFSKY

I have not at hand the complete list of contributions which the convention donated for the various tenements which were visited. Then I am leaving out the number of propositions which were left open for further consideration. Nevertheless the list is far from long. Here are some of the others:

The "Avante," a daily Italian paper 4,200
Philo, Labor Lyceum 5,000
Heliotrope 1,000
Allied Indem. 5,000
Amnesty campaign 1,000
New York Union 1,000
Naturalization Aid League 500
Social "S" 1,000
Metal Workers' Strike 500
Los Angeles Sanitarium 800
Workers' Day Nursery of Chicago 1,000
Jewish Socialist Movement in Chicago 300
Kropotkin Literary Society 500
Ferrer School, Stenton, N.Y. 500
Free Speech 500
Laundry Workers 100
N. Y. Harb. Strike 150
Federa... 100
Strike of Tailors in Warsaw 1,000

Two thousand dollars in relief (estimated) 1,000

Altogether the contributions of the conventionamount to 1,025.

The contributions are the result of the last sum of money that counts so much. A powerful organization can afford to lose its friends and understand them when the time and conditions demand. What is more important is the fact that the work which the contributions were made.

Read again the relatively incomplete list of the contributions and you will understand what I mean. You will realize that our International sees the importance of uniting actions and understanding with which the large membership may not be in full agreement.

Judging by the contributions, it is apparent that the workers are trying to understand the sympathy of the International. Take, for instance, the following case: Eastern Railway Strike: 280 dollars; New York Call, 2,000 dollars; The New Arbeiter Stimme is an anarchist weekly paper; the New York Call is a Socialist daily. Yet the contributions are relatively the same. The same holds true with the Ferrer and Rand schools.

I shall only touch briefly on the main points. There is the political activity of our organization. Under political activity, I mean the work which has no direct relation with the prime aims of the International. Our Organization is not an organization. It is primarily a trade union which is conducting a dirty fight to save certain privileges of the members of our large membership. Such organizations, it is true, are more apt to have popular support. The International, however, cannot be classed with this type of organization. Among all international, adopted clearcut and vigorous resolutions, resolutions of the A. F. of L., and the radical working forces, but it has expressed its sympathy, as for the Socialist Kampagnen, by actual contributions.

Regarding political activity in the narrowest sense, which should be called to the follow-

The delegates of Local 45, 48, 80, and 89 in Chicago, following a resolution which clearly expressed the protest of the convention against the prevailing reaction:

"Whereas, men of character, in defense, and personal worth of the founding of this nation, pledged themselves to, signed the following:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and that, in order to secure their own safety, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,

"That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,

"That whenever a government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or dissolve it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organization in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"Therefore, the officers of the convention reaffirm their admiration for the men who launched this immortal document to the world, and who stood undaunted by the nation might be born, and that individually and collectively we reassert our allegiance to this declaration and its principles, and that politicians, pretensions and opportunist be given to understand that the Declaration of Independence still live."

According to the various reports of tendencie and movements of "councils" and welfare workers in our city, they should have been some echo of it all at the convention. I expected resolutions and speeches to that effect. But none of these bright ciplets of it were evident.

How in this to be explained? It must be an attempt to side the organization, who, for some reason or other, delignt in falsifying: They will try to explain it as a case where one dominating, individual has whipped a convention into an apparent harmony by an iron hand ruth-

lessly suppressing everything sub-
verse to him.

These critics simply do not know what they are about. Perhaps I would like to suggest to our speakers that they report from the convention from marae newspaper reports. Perhaps I should say from our speakers' movements of spirit! But I followed the proceedings of the convention from the floor and had full contact with all the delegates. I know that everyone who desired to speak was able to speak. Several representatives of the IWU, asked for the privilege to speak but were not allowed. I spoke. I knew this, however, which show to what extent the uncompelling, rebellious spirit expresses itself in our movement.

Case No. 1. A delegate of Local 15 refused to become a member of the International, on the ground that the delegate was opposed to charity.

Case No. 2. Another delegate of Local 15 refused to become a member of the International, on the ground that the delegate was characterized by the delegate as a "struggle for capital, which has rightly pointed out the importance of character and struggle in characterizing the Convention for Local 15, which was opposed to "struggle for capital." The convention of course, unanimously.

Case No. 4. A resolution was introduced by a delegate who was then appointed to the Committee on the question of striking out of the resolution. This delegate is of the Convention for Local 15, which was opposed to "struggle for capital." The convention of course, unanimously.

Case No. 5. A resolution was introduced by a delegate who was then appointed to the Committee on the question of striking out of the resolution. This delegate is of the Convention for Local 15, which was opposed to "struggle for capital." The convention of course, unanimously.

"Whenever the so-called "Peace Protocol," "Council of Conciliations," "Board of Arbitrations," with their "impartial" chairmen, which prohibit strikes, are in instruments in the service of the bosses to suppress the workers, therefore it be resolved that the Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the International, held at Chicago, declares itself against the above mentioned three agreements of agreement and all its resolutions. The General Executive Board to change it so that strikes and stoppage of work be prohibited. The workers must at all times have their work for water.
The Custom Dressmakers' Union is not sending reports for publication very frequently, for the reason that there is not much to report. Quite a bit of reporting only when something of special interest occurs, and in most of the cases it was such an event, and it will be of interest to record it.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of our delegates to our convention in May. Their attendance showed that our members were intensely interested in the message of the delegates as a whole. As soon as the meeting was called to order and the routine was disposed of, the chairman called upon the delegates for their reports. The members paid close attention to every detail of the report and practically all responded to the important decisions taken by the convention.

The decision of the International to build a sanatorium for those of our members who are unfortunates through no fault of their own, as the humanitarian disease was unanimously endorsed. The decision to continue the support of the shops and stores was heartily applauded.

The members received with great enthusiasm the decision of amalgamating all needle industries in the United States and Europe. The resolution for the establishment of the National Union Department, the 40-hour week, and other trade resolutions have been received with unqualified approval.

After the delegates were thru with their reports, several were flooded with questions. Only after a thorough and detailed discussion of the various questions was the report of the delegates adopted by the union.

The decision for the increased per capita was taken up together with the question of increasing the dues of our members. After a close consideration of the financial condition in our office was submitted to our members, they have decided to increase the dues from twenty to thirty-five cents. They realized that the expense connected with the campaign for the organization has increased in this year, and the organization campaign calls for increased dues. They have demonstrated that they are willing to bear the responsibility of a great organization.

OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY AS SEEN FROM THE OUTSIDE

A striking illustration of what the Workers' University of the International means to the people is the fact that hundreds of people outside the ranks of labor is furnished by a letter received from Pannia M. Cohn, of the Chicago office of the Socialist Educational Commitee. Miss Ethel Perry, a student of the State University of Iowa, happened to read an article by Pannia M. Cohn on the Workers' University which was first printed in Justice (April 23, 30), describing the new and welcome development of the University.

Miss Perry was so impressed by the educational undertaking of the International as described by Miss Cohn that she wrote the University seemed pale and a thing of the past, and she asks Miss Cohn for advice as to how she can enter this new world. The letter is so typical a reaction of the idealistic and aspiring youth of America that we will reproduce it here:

"In your article on "The Work- ers' University of the International," which appeared in "Life and Labor" for March, you wrote that you were very much interested in your qualifications for teachers in your Unity Centers—"attention is paid not only to their academic qualifications, but also to their experi ence or willingness to acquaint themselves with these problems," referring to the life and interests of the Union member.

If more than anything else to find a place in the Educational work of the Labor Movement, I will receive my B. A. degree in the near future from the State University of Iowa. I have been offered an Assistantship in Sociology for next year, which would enable me to go on and get more advanced degrees; but I have been thinking that it would be better for me to go to Chicago and work for a year at the Chicago Unity Center, and become a real Union member. There I would know what advantageous experience would be possible for me to take. I am dependent on my own resources for support, and I am unable to earn wages enough to live on — in a factory; and I feel that the experience would be worth more than a few years of teaching in a Conservative University.

"Of course, my friends consider the idea absolutely foolish; but I honestly want to get into the Labor Movement, and do not know of any other way. I know you must be very busy and feel that I am imposing on your kindness in writing you about my little personal problem; but I would surely appreciate any advice you could give me about the movement chances and ways in which I could be of service in the movement."
“ALL SOULS’ EVE”

Built on the theme of mother love is “All Souls’ Eve,” at Maxine, New York. “All Souls’ Eve” says Norah, the little Irish maid, the show promises to be a success.

“On All Souls’ Eve,” says Norah, the little Irish maid, the show promises to be a success.

On All Souls’ Eve, Peter is strong and healthy—all due to the loving care and efforts of Mrs. Heath. Peter will see his mother at the next All Souls’ Eve.” Norah seems to have absorbed the beautiful spirit of the play into the moiré of her. The resemblance between the two is striking and is evident to those who loved Mrs. Heath.

The play closes with Norah as Jim’s promised wife.

There is a pleasant talk between Norah and Mrs. Heath is easily explained to Laura Fisher and two others. As Mrs. Heath is sneaking, but as Norah, much less so. Miss Fisher does what she can with the part, but the second and third acts are improbable, so that even not even Laura Fisher can make Norah a living, breathing human girl.

Cyril Knightly as Jim Heath, is splendid in the first act, but he gets articles in the second acts.

Perhaps the best characterization is given by Clifford Dempsey as Sandy McAllister. He is real all the way through. We have all known and loved his type: the man who grows and roars, but who beneat his outer gruffness, is a heart of gold. Mr. Knox, Mrs. Heath’s employer and explain to him her reasons for her absence. Mrs. Heath has been falsely accused of submitting her architectural plans to rival architect, who has missed his train. Alison Heath is brought back a few minutes after the automobile accident. Jim’s grief is genuine, real, as is the grief of the entire household.

The second act pictures graphically the beauty of the Heath sinks after the death of his wife. Without Alison to guide and instruct, his life becomes one of sensuousness.

Miss Larkin, a woman of uncertain reputation, is the cause of his downfall. The home without the mother is no longer a home, merely a house. Peter, a delicate young gentleman, is under the special care of Norah, a waif whom Mrs. Heath befriended on the day of her death. Altho Norah is devoted to the child, she is too ignorant to give the frail baby the care he needs.

On All Souls’ Eve,” the spirit of Mrs. Heath returns to Peter. A dimly phsyically, she tries to speak to Jim, but he doesn’t hear her.

The scene in the nursery that same night is done realistically. Peter is weak, and his mother is fledgling breathing strikes terror to the heart of every mother in the audience. Peter is weak, and his mother is fledgling breathing

A Volume of “THE PRACTICAL DESIGNER”

had brought with him confidence that the “entire International is with them in the fight to win these demands.

SOME POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. of L. (Continued from Page 1) representatives of the manufacturers and the manufacturers, took place on the following Wednesday morning in Statler Hotel. The representatives of the National Union submitted to the manufacturers the demands of the cloakmakers. After a preliminary discussion of these demands the representatives of the manufacturers requested that they be given time until June 14 in which to transmit the demands to the manufacturers for their consideration and approval. This request was granted by the Union representatives. The conference of the manufacturers consisted of the following members: Charles Coln, Jacob Hoadley, E. King, and F. Saltire. The Union was represented by President Schlessinger, Brothers H. Ginsburg, R. Gelber, and L. Hoffman.

All signs point to the conclusion that the controversy in St. Louis will be amicably settled. It seems that the manufacturers realize that an industrial conflict in the cloak industry of St. Louis will be far from beneficial to their interests. They prefer the economic stabilization of the freezing of a strike in the industry is too costly an experiment. For St. Louis cloakmakers who were prepared to strike if the manufacturers will not accede to their demands.

The visit of President Schlessinger to St. Louis created a holiday where among the cloakmakers there. This spirit prevailed at the mass meeting as we have seen. On Tuesday evening a fine banquet was arranged by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union. The banquet which has taken place in Statler Hotel was marked by its genial and lively atmosphere.

Lucy Cohn, an important event in the life of the organization. They only helped to formulate the demands of the cloakmakers but he

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:


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:


APPLY NOW TO

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

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

WAIST & DRESS
Special Cloak & Suit:
Special Order of Business:
Affiliation with the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reformer’s Union.
SPECIAL GENERAL:
Special Order of Business:
Report of delegates to the Convention of the
L. G. W. U.

CLOAK & SUIT

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.

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

OPHTALMOLOGIST AND OPTICIAN

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

Affiliation with the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reformer’s Union.

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 UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, L. G. W. U.

THE UNION
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Local 35, L. G. W. U.

RICH, CREAMY MILK AND PURE CANE SUGAR

Save the Labels for Valuable Premiums

Honey

Fine Real Castor “The Best Way”

NESTLE’S FOOD COMPANY

130 William St., New York

Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

105 Madison Ave.
Son & Son

105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Meyler

25 East 33rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co.

15 West 36th St.
Mack Kramer & Millis

166 Madison Ave.
M. Stern

25 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen

105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.

19 East 32nd St.
Drewett Dress Co.

14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler

521 Fourth Ave.
Deuts & Ortenberg

2-15 West 33rd St.
J. & M. Cohen

3-15 E. 32nd Street