

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 20.

New York, Friday, May 16, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

Convention Holds Interesting Sessions

Chicago Strikers Respond Enthusiastically to Greeting of Convention — Abraham Baroff Predicts Early Success of Socialism in America — Local 9 to Be Supervised by General Executive Board — Sidney Hillman Conveys Greetings of Amalgamated — Jacob Panken and Morris Hillquit Urge Political Unity of Labor

Greetings and messages of congratulation continue to come in to the convention, which are read at the beginning of each session. Among those read by Secretary Baroff at the session on Wednesday, May 7, were letters from Justice Louis D. Brandeis, George W. Kirchwey of the New School of Social Work, W. S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President Kaufman of the International Fur Workers' Union, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, Secretary Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Felix Frankfurter, Samuel Untermyer, and Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society of New York. A letter from Theodore Debs informing President Sigman of the illness of his brother, Eugene Debs, was also read at this session, and a

message of condolence sent. These will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Enthusiastic Message From Chicago Strikers

President Sigman announced to the convention that a check had been forwarded to the striking dressmakers in Chicago, after he had read the following telegram which they had sent:

"Strikers received message from convention with renewed enthusiasm. Rumors persistent here that some of larger houses desire settlement. Federation unions reminding to call with substantial assistance. Spirit of strikers wonderful. Committee of fifteen sends greetings to your convention. You blaze the trail, we will hold the fort."

Credential Committee Reports

The report of the Credential Com-

mittee, which will be found in condensed form in this issue, was read by Vice-President Brown as chairman of the committee. The indebtedness of the various locals to the International was listed, and the committee decided, after thorough consideration of the matter, to recommend to the convention that all the delegates of these locals be seated, and that they should be given sixty days' time, after the convention, during which to pay up their debts in full to the International.

After the committee had read the names of those who were found eligible to be seated at the convention, and the report had been unanimously adopted, the question of the unseating of four delegates from Local 1 who had been illegally placed on the ballot of that local, was taken up for

discussion. At the end of considerable discussion, a vote was taken in regard to the ratification of the recommendation of the Credential Committee with respect to these four members, which stood 207 in favor and 51 against unseating them at the convention.

The session ended with a stirring address by Samuel Gompers, which is given in full in the JUSTICE.

Fourth Day

Telegrams of congratulation were again the first thing on the order of the day at the Thursday session, May 8. Among many others were messages from Manager A. Brownstein of the Joint Board of Furriers' Union, R. Guskin of the Hebrew Actors' Union, Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, and the Na-

(Continued on Page Three.)

Message of Regret Sent to Eugene V. Debs

A letter to President Sigman from Theodore Debs was read at the morning session on Wednesday, May 7, in which he informed the Convention of the illness of his brother, Eugene V. Debs, and his consequent inability to visit the convention in Boston.

Upon motion made by Delegate Miss Shapiro, and carried amid considerable applause, the convention forwarded to Comrade Debs a message of regret at his inability to be in Boston at this time, which read:

Eugene V. Debs,

Dear Brother Indiana:

The Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembled in Boston has heard with sincere grief from your brother Theodore, of your illness, which makes it impossible for you to visit us in Boston. Permit us to extend to you our sincere wishes for speedy recovery so that you might be able again to take your place as leader of the revolutionary labor movement in America.

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President,

ABRAHAM BAROFF,

Secretary.

The letter from Theodore Debs to President Sigman follows:

Dear Comrade Sigman:

Please pardon this belated acknowledgment of your very kind letter to Gene under date of the 23d ult., inviting him to be a guest at your approaching convention to be held at Boston, beginning May 5. Gene has been quite ill for some time, confined to his bed, and unable to give attention to his correspondence and I have been waiting daily that I might give you a definite answer to your communication, which I am now able to do as it is quite certain that my brother will be unable to do himself the pleasure and honor of attending the convention to which you so kindly invite him. He is having to leave in a day or two for a sanatorium for a course of treatment

which he confidently believes will restore his health and strength and enable him to take up his work again. He is deeply sensible of the invitation you extend and the good will it expresses in your behalf and in the name of your associates and fellow-members, and it is a matter of sincere regret to him that he cannot be with you on the occasion to which you so cordially invite him. I need hardly say that my brother has the highest regard for the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and that he has unmeasured appreciation of the good work it has done since first it entered the field of organized labor and began its mission of economic betterment with its goal of ultimate emancipation for the ladies' garment workers of America. My brother was present in New York at the first beginning of the organization and marvels at the look back over the record, at the achievements, substantial and permanent, now to the credit of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

But important and far-reaching as these beneficent changes have been there is still a mighty work before the organization, and my brother bids me say to you that he most earnestly hopes the efforts you are now putting forth may come to fruition in good time and that your coming convention may be equal to all demands and prove an influential factor in the promotion of progress, in cementing the unity and solidarity of the membership on a revolutionary basis, and in assuring in the future the crowning achievements of your organization.

Thanking you, dear comrade, in the name of my brother, and through your committee and official associates and all your members for your very kind invitation, and wishing your organization all hoped for success, I remain

Yours fraternally,

THEODORE DEBS.

Convention Congratulates British Labor Government

Messages Also Sent to Convention of Fur Workers in Chicago and Amalgamated in Philadelphia

At one of the earlier sessions of the convention, it was unanimously decided to forward a message of congratulation to the British Labor Government. Accordingly the following communication was cabled on Saturday, May 10, to Premier Ramsay MacDonald:

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Convention assembled in Boston, Massachusetts, are privileged to convey to you whole-hearted wishes for success on behalf of the one hundred fifty thousand organized workers whom they represent. We know the obstacles in your path are great, but we are equally confident that you will succeed in avoiding the pitfalls and will soon prove to the working masses of England and to the whole world that Labor organized and conscious of its mission can govern and is the only class that can restore true social and industrial peace in a world which capitalism has all but destroyed.

On Monday, May 12, Secretary Baroff also forwarded telegrams of congratulation to the International Fur Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who are now assembled in convention in the cities of Chicago and Philadelphia respectively. These messages follow:

International Fur Workers' Convention, New Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers in Convention assembled in Boston, Massachusetts, desire to convey to you an expression of sincere fraternal congratulations upon the event of your convention. We are at this moment in the midst of discussing highly important organization and indus-

trial problems and we cannot help feeling that you too are gathered to face industrial conditions which are quite similar to ours, as we all belong to one great industrial family. And as by united effort and earnest endeavor we from day to day approach the solution of our problems, we hope and wish that you too, after enlightened discussion, will solve your own problems in a way that will mean the steady unretarded advancement of the workers in the fur industry.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention, Sidney Hillman, President, Sylvania Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

We desire to convey through you to the assembled delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America the greetings of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Convention assembled in Boston, Massachusetts. This week three of the most important divisions in the garment-making industry of America are meeting to discuss vital organization and industrial problems and the ways and means of solving them. It is a week of industrial parliaments in our great industries and upon the decisions adopted at these conventions depend the welfare and destiny of millions of human beings. May we be permitted therefore to hope that our own convention adopt the wisest and most practical decisions for the welfare of our membership, that your convention representing, our brothers and sisters in the great men's clothing trades of this country similarly adopt a line of policy and action that will insure for the clothing workers unbroken industrial progress and will add strength and prestige to your splendid organization.

Credential Committee Submits List of Delegates to be Seated at Convention

On Wednesday morning, May 7, the report of the Credential Committee was presented to the convention by Vice-President Breslaw, its chairman. It follows in part:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.

Greetings:

Your Committee on Credentials begs leave herewith to submit its report on the credentials submitted to it at the examination by ninety-five Local Unions, Joint Boards and District Councils of the International to the 17th Biennial Convention.

Your Committee, in its examination of credentials of the 297 delegates, was charged p. nectically with a double duty, as per our constitution. It had to examine the credentials with a view to ascertaining the standing of the Local Unions with respect to their indebtedness and financial obligations in accordance with the constitution of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and pass judgment as to the eligibility of delegates to be seated at this convention.

The Credential Committee received some very serious charges against certain individuals and local unions. In these charges the standing, devotion and loyalty to the International of these individuals and locals were challenged. The Committee, before passing final judgment, was careful in examining all the evidence presented to it.

The delegates no doubt, appreciate the fact that our organization is rising in its accomplishments and daring in its actions. We never lacked courage and whenever necessary, disciplinary measures were taken against members, as well as locals. The proper stand was always taken at all costs and no matter how painful. The welfare of the Union and its members was placed above all else. The disciplinary measures enforced and discipline established contributed towards the dignity and prestige of our organization.

Your Committee is of the opinion that at this Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention, when celebrating our remarkable growth and splendid achievements, and when we are all in a holiday spirit, we must not, nevertheless, lose sight of the duties before us. Hence, when this Convention will be confronted, as was your Committee, with a question of an individual member, a group, or even a local union, which is acting disloyally towards the interests of our "International," and when these acts tend to disrupt and demoralize the Union, the Convention should, and will, take the necessary disciplinary measures—and this must be done, no matter how difficult and painful the task may be.

Your Committee, while considering the objections, was actuated by a spirit of genuine loyalty towards our International and the Trade Union Movement as a whole. We were confronted with the same question two years ago. Those who were guilty of misconduct, disloyalty or of sowing seeds of distrust into the minds of the membership, were not seated. But it seems that the action of the past convention did not influence a certain number of individuals and groups to cease their destructive activities, and instead help to build up our organization.

Your Committee is of the opinion that such activities must cease and that warning be given to those elements, that our International will not tolerate activities which weaken and demoralize the Union.

The following credentials have been examined and the Committee recommends the seating of the representatives bearing these credentials of the locals of the International:

Local No. 1—Ladies' and Misses' Cloak and Suit Operators' Union (New York).—M. Cinnamon, D. Goldbaum, B. Reischer, A. Weiss, B. Rosenthal, L. Horowitz, S. Shally, and L. Levy.

Local No. 3—Sample Makers and Alteration Workers (New York).—David Schwartz, Simon Piterchsky, Isidore Reich, Samuel Leftkowitz and Isidore Rubin.

Local No. 4—Cloakmakers' Union (Baltimore).—Meyer Weitzman, and Sam Caplan.

Local No. 5—Cloakmakers' Union (Chicago).—S. Weinstein and H. Z...

Local No. 6—Embroidery Workers' Union (New York).—Max Zuckerman, Carl Grabber, Philip Soldner and Morris Saffer.

Local No. 9—Cloak and Suit Finishers' Union (New York).—Barnet Cooper and Louis Hyman.

Local No. 10—Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union (New York).—David Dubinsky, Benjamin Evry, Samuel Perlmutter, Philip Ansel, David Fruhling, Meyer Skutsh, Sam B. Shenker, Joseph Fish and Isidore Nagler (Legd. 4107).

Local No. 11—Cloak and Suit Makers' Union (Brooklyn, N. Y.).—Barnet Rubin, Harry Chancer, Philip Kaufman, William Cohen, and Charles Goldberg.

Local No. 12—Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Dress Pressers' Union (Boston).—Hyman Newman, Morris Cohen and Joseph Widrow.

Local No. 14—Cloakmakers' Union (Toronto).—H. Reingold, Samuel Freedman and K. Wagner.

Local No. 17—Children's Cloak and Reeler Makers' Union (New York).—Jacob Heller, Louis Lipaky, Morris Cohen, Morris Leventhal, Abraham Goldin, Abraham Belson and Berkowitz.

Local No. 18—Cloak, Suit, Dress Pressers' Union (Chicago).—Philip Davids, Sam Stein and Sam Eisenberg.

Local No. 19—Amalgamated Cutters (Montreal).—K. Taylor.

Local No. 20—Waterproof Garment Workers' Union (New York).—Sam Saroff, Benjamin Weissberg, Meyer Polinsky and Samuel Freedman.

Local No. 21—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (Newark, N. J.).—Max Bruck.

Local No. 22—Dressmakers' Union of Greater New York.—Mary Avrutsky, Molly Friedman, Max Bloesstein, David Backer, Joseph Rahinov, Isidore Schoenholz, Abraham Saum, Hyman Greenberg, Charles Margulies, Isidore Buskin, Joseph Shapiro and Israel Horowitz.

Local No. 23—Skirt Makers' Union (New York).—Harry Wander, Louis Pinkofsky, Sam Fremed, Max Schofield, Charles Landsberg, Meyer Konisky and Max Weinstein.

Local No. 24—Skirt and Dressing Makers' Union (Boston).—Julius Mazzone and Samuel Needleman.

Local No. 25—Ladies Waistmakers' Union (New York).—Pauline Morgenstern, Fannie Luchofsky, Sarah Shapiro.

Local No. 26—Tailors and Operators' Union (Cleveland).—Abe Katovsky, Sam Finkel and Philip Starkoff.

Local No. 27—Skirt Makers' Union (Cleveland).—Morris Stein and Charles Friedman.

Local No. 28—Ladies Tailors' Union (Seattle).—Meyer Rosenberg.

Local No. 29—Women's Garment

Makers' Union (Cleveland).—Ella Kelky, May Harmon and Agnes Fisher.

Local No. 30—Greenwich and Stamford Ladies' Tailors (Stamford).—Hector Papa and Frank Amier.

Local No. 31—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Rahway).—Catherine Kelly and Grace Hamill.

Local No. 33—Corset Workers' Union (Bridgeport).—Anna Cloughrey and Fannie M. Pankof.

Local No. 34—Corset Cutters' Union (Bridgeport).—Bernard Schub and Otto Barcon.

Local No. 35—Cloak, Skirt and Dress Pressers' Union (New York).—Joseph Breslaw, Louis Langer, Philip Levine, Harry Borenstein, Harry Slatky, David Weisman, Max Cohen, Joseph Gold, Max Carolinsky, Max Gurel, Louis Rief, Charles Oronsky, and Morris Weprinsky.

Local No. 37—Pressers' Union (Cleveland).—Julius Steinberg and Charles Pomerantz.

Local No. 38—Ladies Tailors, Theatrical Costume and Alteration Workers' Union (New York).—Gedalia Schuchman, Faust Interdonati and Don Walshevsky.

Local No. 39—Finishers' Union (Boston).—Abraham Cushman, Jacob Schneider, and David Godes.

Local No. 40—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia).—Isidore Friedman and Abe Goldin.

Local No. 41—Hemstitchers, Tuckers and Pleaters (New York).—Israel Ehrlich, Jacob Halperin.

Local No. 42—Cutters' Union (Cleveland).—Max Meyer, Abe Wachter.

Local No. 43—Waterbury Ladies' Garment Workers (Waterbury).—Nathan Fidler and Minnie Beck.

Local No. 44—Italian Cloak, Suit and Dress Makers (Cleveland).—John Monastri, Mary Liota and Joe Magistra.

Local No. 45—United Designers of Ladies' Wear (New York).—Leon Brodfield, Harry Echuster and Frank Commennell.

Local No. 47—Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia).—Paolo Delmonaco, Luigi Merolla.

Local No. 48—Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (New York).—Pasquale Musignoni, Antonio Cotto, Michele Marxton, Nicola Doti, Charles Carotenuto, Eduardo Molinari, Giovanni Biondo, Nunzio Castrovinci, Corrado Nizza, Giovanni Di Giacomo, Giovanni Lo Russo and Basilio Desti.

Local No. 49—Ladies Waistmakers' Union (Boston).—Gustav Daum, Mary Taltelbaum, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 50—Wardrobe and Dressmakers' Union (Philadelphia).—Sam Winick, Carl Schultz, Bessie Gorin and Edith Kalish.

Local No. 51—Dress, Waist and White Goods Workers' Union (Pasadena).—Jennie Firstmeyer and Elizabeth Bramberger.

Local No. 52—Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reeler Makers' Union (Los Angeles).—Morris Biell.

Local No. 53—Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union (Philadelphia).—Harry Durick.

Local No. 54—Raincoat Makers' Union (Chicago).—William Schiff and Mandy Fineberg.

Local No. 56—Cloakmakers' Union (Boston).—Wolf Weiner, Joseph Morabito and Louis Epstein.

Local No. 57—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Jamaica).—Philip Arbitman and Mr. Noodelman.

Local No. 59—Cloak, Skirt and Dress Finishers' Union (Chicago).—Aaron Shier, Max Trubekoff, Harry Rufer.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Seven hundred delegates of finishers, representing about 500 cloak shops, meet to discuss trade questions. Polakoff, Rosenberg, Sigman and Blum declare at the meeting that the handles of work are gradually drifting out from the West Side district across town to Brooklyn and New Jersey, because in these small shops in the outlying sections the workers are ready to work for lower prices. To offset this, a standardized price for labor must be fixed for all the industry, in the small as well as the big shops.

The committee of Local 18 appears before the General Executive Board and requests the latter to take part in their negotiations with the employers' association in the ladies' tailoring trade. The quest is not granted but a committee consisting of Secretary Dyche and Vice-presidents Polakoff and Greenberger is elected with full authority to act and, if necessary to revoke the charter of this local.

Local No. 61—Cloak and Skirt Pressers (Montreal).—L. Szapolyi.

Local No. 62—White Goods Workers' Union (New York).—Fannie Shapiro, Sophie Dachman, Abraham Snyder, Fannie Bremer, Yetta Malachuk.

Local No. 64—Cloak Buttonhole Makers' Union (New York).—Isidore Schiffman, Harry Rosenwasser, Sam Cipes.

Local No. 66—Joseph Bernstein, Rose Agerich, Helen Kohn.

Local No. 68—Cloak and Skirt Finishers' Union (Philadelphia).—Sarah Greenberg, Beckie Stein.

Local No. 71—Cloak and Skirt Pressers' Union (Philadelphia).—Harry Kaplan.

Local No. 73—Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union (Boston).—Julius Sheingold, Benjamin Kurland.

Local No. 75—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (Worcester).—Rose Linder, Loritta De Lisle and Daniel Goldman.

Local No. 76—Custom Dressmakers' Union (Philadelphia).—Fannie Finkelstein, Sophia Pollack.

Local No. 77—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Corona).—Joe London, Samuel Aronowitz.

Local No. 78—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (St. Louis).—R. Gilbert.

Local No. 81—Cloak, Suit and Dress Cutters' Union (Chicago).—W. F. Doley, Harry Nelson, Roy Glasman.

Local No. 82—Examiners, Graders and Bunchers' Union (New York).—M. J. Adams, Morris Grieser, Louis Chabatt.

Local No. 84—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Astoria).—Clara Seabater.

Local No. 85—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Keyport).—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hyier.

Local No. 89—Italian Dressmakers' Union (New York).—Luigi Antonini, John Cabatti, Giacomo Di Nola, Carmelo Jandolo, Frank Liberti, Greta Grassi, John Egizio, Anthony Barone, Salvatore Milazzo.

Local No. 90—Custom Dressmakers' Union (New York).—L. Bernadsky and Minnie Chalkin.

Local No. 91—Children's Dress, Bathrobe and Housedress Makers' Union (New York).—Yetta Spector, Harry Greenberg, Morris Siota, Rose Kirshbaum, Anna Leve, Peter Li Causi.

Local No. 92—Pressers' Union (Toronto).—L. Gollinsky and M. Kirzman.

Local No. 93—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Long Branch).—Max Schneid and Helen Mattrice.

Local No. 100—Skirt Makers' Union (Chicago).—Harry Ross, Freda

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Convention Holds Interesting Sessions

(Continued from page 1)

ional Association for Child Development.

President Sigman then introduced Mr. Sol Zager of the Deborah Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of New York, who congratulated the International on the progress it had made, and requested the support of the International for the organization he represented. Harry Kelly told of the place that the Ferrer School held in the general movement for the emancipation of the working class, and invited the members of the International, who have contributed both morally and financially to its support, to visit the school and see the work which it is accomplishing.

Other speakers in the morning session were Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Dr. H. Levine, representing the Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home of Denver, Brother S. Altman of the Philadelphia Labor Institute, who requested aid from the International for their respective organizations.

Chairman Breslaw continued the reading of the Credential Committee report, recommending the disqualification of Sister Rose Wortis, as a delegate from Local 25, for having refused to comply with the decision of the General Executive Board in regard to membership in the leagues. After several of the members had spoken for and against her eligibility

to be a delegate of the convention, a vote was taken which showed 185 for, and 40 against, the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation concerning Sister Wortis.

At the same time, a similar recommendation of the Credential Committee in regard to the ineligibility of Sister Pinhasick, of Local 59, for disloyalty to the Union, was accepted by the convention. A vote of 164 to 48 was cast to accept the recommendation of the Credential Committee in the case of Delegate Metrick of Local 5 of Chicago.

After further discussion of the Credential Committee report, the morning session ended with a motion, unanimously carried, to send a telegram of greeting to the Labor movement of England.

Among the messages read at the opening of the afternoon session on Thursday were those from John P. Frey of the International Molders' Journal and William J. Mack.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was read by Vice-President Fred Monosson and unanimously adopted.

Miss Elizabeth Evans addressed the convention as a representative of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, appealing to the International to support them in the demand for a new trial. Delegate Luigi Antonini thereupon made a motion that the president

appoint a committee to visit Sacco and Vanzetti in their prison at Charleston, which was unanimously carried.

Abraham Cahan Addresses Convention

Brother Abraham Cahan, editor-in-chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, who, as he himself said, "was in the habit of being received cordially by you men year to year," was given a tremendous ovation. "As an observer of thirty-nine years' standing," he compared the ladies' garment industry as it was when "imported from Europe," with the way he now finds it, and extended congratulations and a welcome to those of our Anglo-Saxon sisters who have joined with the original Jewish and Italian workers under the banner of the International.

He told of his visit to the British Labor party and his astonishment at the way it had advanced in thirty years in English Socialism, adding that:

"Those who are in despair of progress in the United States ought to take a lesson from the experience of England, because in England they used to say the same thing that they are saying in this country. . . . Bide your time and try to understand the meaning and the spirit of life in this country and you will understand that what took thirty years in England will take but a few years in this country; but it is not time. You cannot reject Socialism from Russia, Germany or France. It must be developed in an American way just as in England it has developed in a purely English way."

President Sigman then introduced Comrade Bertha H. Mailly, secretary of the Rand School, who conveyed the congratulations of the Rand School, and expressed the wish that our educational work in the United States may develop along as wholesome and thorough lines as in Great Britain.

Twenty-five resolutions were read at the afternoon session which were referred to the proper committees. Among them was one calling for the adoption of a union label by the International, one instructing the General Executive Board to continue the support it has heretofore given to the Anti-Fascist Alliance, one asking for a donation of \$1,000 to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, various resolutions asking for special organizing drives in certain cities and territories, and one condemning the policy of persecution maintained by the Soviet Government in Russia.

The Credential Committee, continuing the reading of its report, stated that it had received an objection against Delegate Chazanoff of Local 38, and recommended, upon investigation of the charges, that he should not be seated as a delegate. After considerable discussion pro and con, the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 197 for and 41 against. The recommendation of the committee was also adopted in the case of Delegate Barnett Soli, of Local 5, who is not to be

seated as a delegate from that local. The session ended with the request of President Sigman that the delegates familiarize themselves with the revisions made in the Constitution of the International, the result of considerable work on the part of the Constitution Committee.

Fifth Day

After the reading of further telegrams and letters by Secretary Baroff, at the Friday session, twenty-five more resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees. These among others included a resolution demanding a union label on buttons, one calling for full support of the Joint Executive Council of Miscellaneous Trades, a request for the endorsement of a strike in Mt. Vernon and all of Westchester County for the purpose of unionizing the unorganized shops, one calling for the enforcement of the forty-hour week in all ladies' garment-making centers, the use of the union label on all embroidery, and the merging of Locals 25 and 28.

Brother Rosenthal of the Furriers' Joint Board came to the convention before leaving for the convention of the Furriers' Union in Chicago, to extend the fraternal greetings of his organization and to express the assurance of the assistance of their Joint Board whenever our union may require it in the future. Local 9 to be Supervised by G. E. B.

Secretary Dubinsky continued the reading of the report of the Credential Committee, bringing the case of Local 9 before the convention. It was stated that the delegates of Local 9, with the exception of Brothers Cooper and Hyman, had been elected at a secret meeting held under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. One of the members of the local advised President Sigman of this situation and was asked to submit the charges in writing. The report stated that the entire attitude of this local during the past two years had been characterized by defiance and disloyalty towards the International Union. The Credential Committee was therefore "unanimously of the opinion that there is only one way of settling the unbearable and intolerable situation in that local, and recommends that the convention should place this local under the direct supervision of the incoming General Executive Board for at least one year."

Much discussion followed the reading of the recommendation and the summary of the case by Delegate Dubinsky. It was finally decided that the two questions be voted on separately—the seating of the delegates from Local 9, and the recommendation that Local 9 be placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board. The roll call showed 225 for, and 47 against the recommendation of the committee that the delegates from Local 9 not be allowed a seat in the convention. And the vote stood 214 for, and 43 against the recommendation that the incoming General Executive Board take supervision of Local 9.

Sidney Hillman Greets Convention
In introducing President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, President

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List of Delegates

(Continued from page 2)

Reicher, Oscar Simon and Nettie Nidjelky.

Local No. 104—Ladies' Tailors (Chicago)—Merris Bialis.

Local No. 107—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Woodhaven)—Josephine Kinney and Theresa Vindett.

Local No. 113—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Mt. Vernon)—Mary Pellegrini, Louis Maggio and Bertha Kelly.

Local No. 115—Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers' Union (Newark)—Fannie Schwartz and Mary Rice.

Local No. 127—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Stamford)—Isidore Shulman and Solly Sagnelli.

Local No. 128—Ladies' Garment Workers' (Spring Valley)—Peter Leske and Jacob Mark.

Local No. 131—Retail Ladies' Garment Salespersons' Union (New York)—M. Goldowsky.

Local No. 132—Button Workers' Union (New York)—Nick Di Simone, Edward Levy and Frank Parisi.

Local No. 134—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Hackensack)—Rosario Cirincione, Jean Crivino.

Local No. 135—Jefferson County Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Adams)—Pannia M. Cohn.

Local No. 136—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Jersey City)—Edna Berman and Beatrice Shrager.

Local No. 137—Ladies' Garment Workers' (Bridgeport)—May Ralph.

Local No. 138—Ladies' Garment Workers' (Colchester, Conn.)—Joe Amer, Morris Sheinberg.

Local No. 139—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Lynchburg)—Philip Oretsky and Marco Durante.

Local No. 140—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Plainfield)—Celia Baron and Hilda Kaechlin.

Local No. 141—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (So. Norwalk)—Anna Yeffack and Chas. Di Sanza.

Joint Board—Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Recept Makers' Unions (New York)—Israel Feinberg.

Joint Board—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (Boston)—Abraham Tunkler.

Joint Board—Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia)—Max Amdur.

Joint Board (Chicago)—Meyer Perlestein.

Joint Board—Waist and Dressmakers' and Custom Dressmakers' Union (Philadelphia)—Elias Reinsberg.

Joint Board—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Cleveland)—Chas. Kreindler.

Joint Board—Cloak Makers' Union (Toronto)—Saul Seidman.

Joint Board (Montreal)—W. Wolkow.

District Council (Long Island)—Louis Fried.

District Council (Bridgeport)—David Harris.

District Council of New Jersey (Newark)—Abraham Rosenberg.

In addition to the number of delegates, which you have just seated at this Convention, we desire to call your attention to the fact that General President Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, and First Vice-president Ninfo are delegates to this Convention by virtue of their office as per our Constitution.

The following is a list of the total number of delegates in each trade throughout the United States and Canada:

Cloakmakers	189
Waist, Dress, Children's Dresses	34
White Goods and House Dress Workers	15
Hemstitchers, Tuckers and Pleaters	2
Corset Workers	2
Embroidery Workers	8
Raincoat Makers	9
Ladies' Tailors	16
Button Makers	3
Joint Board and District Council Delegates	11

Total Delegates 297
General Officers 3

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 2148

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Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year

Vol. VI, No. 20. Friday, May 16, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, 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 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

When Is a Third Party Not a Third Party?

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

It is in Wisconsin. A small group of men are gathered together. They are insignificant in number and obscure in personality, compared to the leading spirits in the two dominant political parties. They meet for the purpose of discussing the state of the Nation, the evil days that have fallen upon it, and to forge a new political instrument in the Fight for Freedom. The enslavement of man by man must cease. A new political party will win that great result. That is the outcome of their deliberations.

No, this scene did not occur in 1924. It took place exactly 70 years before. It marked the birth of the Republican party, the "Third Party" of that day. The handful of anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats which met at Ripon began a definite revolt against those two "old parties," which led to the complete disappearance of the one and the overwhelming defeat of the other. Republicanism remained a third party until six years later, when Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency.

Out of Wisconsin in "our day and age" has come a new revolt. Viewed from the standpoint of American history, it is an extension of the anti-slavery fight. "Freedom" is again its demand. No longer freedom from the slave power, which controlled the Supreme Court and the Presidency in 1854, but freedom from the power of all Big Business. Freedom not for the Negro slave, but for the farmer and the worker.

The Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention has adopted a platform for submission to that convention, with which the most radical American political actionist cannot disagree. It calls for public ownership of railroads, superpower and natural resources. It is for a referendum for or against War, when international conflict threatens. It stands for tax reduction through reduction of our expenditures for "war preparedness"—the fundamental and sensible way to meet Mr. Mellon's hubble. It plans a curb on the veto power of the United States Supreme Court—an act which would mean the beginning of the end of Industrial Autocracy in America. It stands for legislation which will encourage co-operative banking and other co-operative enterprises. It is a political "Declaration of Independence" for the American farmer and worker, and the conditions facing them in 1924.

On June 10 Mr. Coolidge's oil-smearing and corrupt machine will begin its work at Cleveland. On that day or the next the Wisconsin platform will be thrown into the Republican waste paper basket. A platform, framed by the Interests back of the little man in the White House, will be rolled through, with the benediction of George Wharton Pepper and the plaudits of the Ohio gang. Then will come the time for action by the followers of Robert M. LaFollette. What will the solid Wisconsin delegation do? Their leader has already said, in a letter to North Dakota voters, that the Republican convention will be a machine-controlled affair. Slomp's Southern delegates have made it that in advance. How will the tried and true from Badgerdom express their revolt?

To answer that fully and frankly, I must digress. In his famous "Autobiography"—written at the time that Roosevelt grabbed the "Progressive" forces of 1912 out of his hands—LaFollette gives the beginning of the answer. A third party was then looming on the political horizon, even as a third party is discussed and planned for now. No such move-

ment, says LaFollette, can be built around one person alone. Third parties arise only in answer to a widespread and determined demand of the people. When conditions are at such a breaking point that the active leaders of the mass are determined upon a new instrument of action, they—and then only—can such a new party be born.

There is plenty of demand for something new in 1924. Some folks may think there is too much demand. There is a confusion of conventions—"demanding." The Conference for Progressive Political Action, as is now well known, assembled in Cleveland on July 4. An amalgamated convention of various forces meets in St. Paul on June 17, as is equally well understood.

Between the two gatherings has even arisen something of a feud, at least for the time being. Both groups, however, are swinging toward one common denominator. Their platforms are the same as the Wisconsin delegation's platform. They are more or less committed to LaFollette as the leader of their protest.

"More or less" must be put in that last sentence for the sake of absolute accuracy. Some McAdoo followers still linger in the C. P. P. A. camp. They will probably have disappeared or changed their minds by July 4, as McAdoo will be ingloriously laid to rest in New York City are Independence Day has rolled around. If you have any loose money to devote to games of hazard, put it on "Ralston and Copeland" as the Democratic national ticket—or some similar combination. Such a union of mediocre harmlessness is just what the controlling powers in the Democratic convention want. Ralston will be plumed as a second Grover Cleveland. He will be mildly pro-Klan, thus pleasing the solid South. Copeland will be mildly with the anti-Klan groups, thus rounding out a mild and meaningless "harmony."

"More or less" must also be said for St. Paul. The Communists are

represented there, and they have let it be known that they are for LaFollette temporarily—in order that later they may march over his dead political body to Soviet victory. They have proclaimed this far and wide, with indications in addition of their plans to split the Farmer-Labor movement at the proper moment. Then they can form a strong left wing, marching on to forceful revolution.

It is these two elements—the hesitating, McAdoo-longing group in the C. P. P. A. and the rip-roaring Reds at St. Paul—that confuse the picture for the present. The successful Farmer-Labor forces at St. Paul and the independent-political-action group in the C. P. P. A. logically belong together. But the gulf that lies between them is formed by the two extreme wings, to which they are each attached.

Now, of course, LaFollette sees that clearly. He has not been in politics these many years for naught. It is pretty certain that he will not allow American issues to be "balled up" by organic unionism with Russian Communism. It is equally certain that he no longer has ambitions for the Presidency. He understands, surely, that his candidacy is merely the first stroke in the building of a new and powerful party with a new and powerful issue. What an independent movement can do—so political prophets admit pretty generously—is to throw the choice of a President into the House of Representatives. There LaFollette and his "Progressives" hold the balance of power. There he can dictate terms, which will strengthen the further line-up of his new party in the future.

Another thing LaFollette understands: That the "Progressives" now in Congress will not and should not sacrifice the gains already made. They will not and should not lose their seats as Republicans and Democrats—until the new organization is firm and complete. It cannot reach that point overnight; not in 1924. That is why he

waits until after the Cleveland convention has acted, and why he is implied to the C. P. F. A. that it should wait until both the Republican and Democratic conventions had shown their hands. For, the Republican and Democratic "Progressives" can then, holding on to their party designations in their local States and districts, support him and his independent ticket, nationally.

After that survey, the answer on the Wisconsin delegation's prospective action is not so hard to give. On June 11 their fate in the Republican convention will be decided. Their platform's "goose will be cooked." They can then walk out of the convention, or they can stay in it to the bitter end. That does not matter much. But by the 12th or 13th of June, they can have raised the same old third ticket, headed by LaFollette—with their platform as his platform. The revolt will have begun.

When the C. P. P. A. meets on the 4th of July, three weeks later, it can endorse this third ticket. That is a perfectly natural thing for it to do. It is primarily an endorsing body. The LaFollette program is its program, almost word for word, certainly item for item. There should be no war in its taking its stand, unanimously, with the leader from Wisconsin.

As for St. Paul: If it is wise, it will avoid an attempt at an organic party. Indeed, the action of the Wisconsin group will have made such a step not only untimely, but merely the occasion for unwarranted division. The St. Paul meeting is not until June 17, and the proclamation of the Badgers can have been made several days before that date. Therefore, the Farmer-Labor forces there can endorse the Wisconsin action, even as the C. P. P. A. can do.

But a third ticket is only the beginning. As time goes on, it will rally around it the root-elements of a third party. The birth of a new movement of this kind is not a marathon affair. It takes time. The fact that the LaFollette platform contains fundamental demands—forever essentially from those of the "old parties"—means that it must become a third party, within the next year or so.

"When is a Third Party not a Third Party?" When it is premature, when it is abortive. Some impatient souls may say: "When it is only a third ticket." But a third ticket in 1924 is the embryo of a third party. So point the signs of the times.

A FOUNDATION FOR AFRICAN ART

The production of Negro music and the appearance of Negro artists in America has created renewed interest in Negro art in general. It is interesting information therefore that Albert C. Barnes, a business man of Philadelphia, has for some years devoted time and money to the collection of specimens of African art which he believes should be placed on the same plane with other creative art forms of world renown and appreciation. He holds, for instance, that African sculpture has incontestable masterpieces comparable with early Greek and other classic forms. He has collected more than eight hundred specimens of African art and accorded them a place of honor in the Barnes Foundation, which has been granted a charter by the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnes claims that the modern movement in art undoubtedly got its inspiration from African art. He believes this true of painting, sculpture and music, and particularly of the modern French masters. He goes so far as to hold that since Debussy all the interesting developments of art have drawn inspiration from African creations. His collection definitely fixes epochs in the development of Negro art, each with its own creative form.

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Samuel Gompers' Address to the Seventeenth Convention

I want you to believe me that I am filled with such pride and gratification to have had the pleasure and the opportunity to be with you today, that even had I the power of eloquence, I could not portray to you the feelings which well up from my heart and go out to you.

Perhaps, I should give you a word of explanation as to how I happened here to be with you this afternoon instead of, as I was invited, being here on Monday at the opening of your convention. President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, and the other officers of the International Union, prevailed upon me to come to the convention, the 25th anniversary of the foundation of your organization. I could not stay away even if I wanted to, and I didn't want to stay away. But it was impossible for me to be here for Monday. So it has come about that I should happen to be here when this tremendously important discussion (on membership in internal leagues or cliques) occurred which has just come to a close by the decisive vote of the delegates. President Sigman asked me to speak about a half hour or three-quarters of an hour ago, while this subject was pending. I felt that I should speak after you had registered your decision upon that subject, and you have registered your judgment in a very decisive manner. I doubt if I had spoken before the close of your discussion on that question, whether I would have been able to restrain myself from discussing the subject with you. Now that you have decided it, there isn't anything that I can say which would change your judgment or which would influence your course with respect to the subject.

So, if there be any truth at all in the honor which President Sigman has given to me of service to the International—may be privileged to have the right to express my opinion to you after you have already decided your course.

It is not alone this so-called Educational League, but it is also the so-called Workers' party, which has few if any workers in it, dominated by the so-called intellectuals, which have no more understanding and concept of the American trade union movement than the cow has of horse-racing.

It is not fear that we have for that gang. It is nothing but contempt for, not open, but secret enemies of the Labor movement. There is not one of them who will not claim that he is an ardent believer in trade unions. No more Judas thrust has ever been given by any body of men than by the Workers' party, the Communist party, under the false name of the Trade Union Educational League. No, it is not fear. It is my way of defending the organization which has done so much for the working people of our country and our time.

The man who would not defend the union of his trade or industry, is undeserving of membership in that organization. The International has done so much for the men and the women in the ladies' garment industry. You know there are quite a number of people who believe that I am employed or am employed in the ladies' garment industry. It is because I was with them so much; I was with them when they were fighting. I was with them when they were hungry. I was with them in their glorious victories and shared with them the shame of their defeats by reason of their lack of organization. The trouble is that there are amongst us men and women who labor under the impression that the factory system of your industry was always like that. The idea of the

awe-tobop—the idea that men and women and children made factories out of their bedrooms—the idea that men and women worked from early morning until late at night, does not seem true to them. They don't know. They imagine that all these things have fallen out of the heavens into the silver platters of the working people. It cost years and years of struggle and sacrifice and suffering, it cost pain and misery and death, but the seed was sown and it is bearing its fruits. The spark of unity has been kept alive until it has burst into a great flame of union and sympathy and cooperation.

The movement went on and on, with here a strike, and there a lock-out, with blacklists, with victimization of all kinds, until finally there developed a number of men and a few women who felt the need of perpetuating the organization, so that it would function in summer or winter, in spring and in fall, in time of fair weather, in time of stress or storm, in struggle or peace. A strong foundation has been laid, and as to the officers of your International Union—my hat is off to them! I want to pay tribute to their honor, to their ability, to their honesty and determined effort to help the garment workers in their struggles for a better life. You know the officers of your International Union, as well as I know them, they have proven faithful and true.

My friends, you have still a great work before you. The Labor movement is never at a standstill. Either we progress or there is reaction, and it requires full unity, in fact and in spirit, for unless there is unity in spirit there cannot be long maintenance of the unity of fact. Your organization is essential to the industry. It is essential to the welfare of the men and the women and the children, for no matter what opinions prevail, all of us—that is those of us who have some intelligence and understanding, know that things as they are cannot remain at a standstill. We must have change, but that change shall mean improvement, not by a revolution, but by development, by evolution, to make today a better day than yesterday, and to make tomorrow a better day than today, and each succeeding day a better day than the day that had gone before. It is that progress which is the mission and the duty of your International Union to follow without wavering.

I would not have any man's judgment or opinion or the right to the exercise of his opinion interfered with in the slightest degree. But the first duty of a wage earner is membership in his union. The duty of a wage earner is to be loyal to his trade union, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and good will among the members of his trade union. If the trade union does not move as fast as he would like to have it move, then it discloses the fact that either he is wrong or the membership is wrong. In either event he must help to inform and educate his fellow-unionists or they will inform and educate him. Our union is as strong as we make it, and it is as strong as we "we" for it is the movement of the working people, for the working people, by the working people, and without any domination or dictation from any other source.

There is a philosophy of our movement which is still too little understood. We are neither backward nor reactionary. On the contrary we stand in the forefront of the Labor movements of the world. There are some who say the Labor movement of that country or of another country

is in advance of the Labor movement of America. How is a Labor movement to be judged? By its achievements in the life, work and the conditions of the great mass of the working people, of course, and compared with the achievements of the American Labor movement, we stand par excellence. It is not good enough by any means, it is going to be better and better as you and I and all of us have more intelligence and more understanding, more unity, more spirit, more idealism, and idealism coupled with practical results.

Friends, there is much that I would like to say, but I know that there is not the necessity for it in the present stage of the development of your organization. I know the progress which you have made. I know the success which has attended your efforts. President Sigman has said that I have helped. I could not help it. I could not resist the temptation to help, even if I wanted to, and I have no desire to restrain myself. Whatever there is in me, whatever there is of me, is given to this great fundamental principle of organized Labor, and the realization of its ideals one by one. Whenever your International Union shall require assistance and it be within my power to give it, it is not only my duty, but my pleasure to strain every effort in order to be of service to you and your organization and to my fellow-men. I close in the hope that this

silver anniversary of your International Union which you are celebrating by this wonderful gathering in this city of Boston today, will find its firm roots for the future.

You, men and women, are married to this organization. Let there be no divorce. Bear with each other. Realize that we are a body of human beings. We have our strength and our weakness. Help to cover up the weak spots, gather strength. Fold our movement in a shroud of glory for the future, not only for the men and women of today, but for the children who must be the manhood and the womanhood of the future and upon whom civilization must finally depend.

And so, my friends, from the innermost recesses of my soul, I tender to you the felicitations of the great body of men and women of Labor of America, of all the forward-looking men and women who pay veneration to this splendid work of your International Union, and for my own sake I give you the blessing of progress with peace,—but progress in any event, come what may.

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EDITORIALS

OUR LEADERS

If our judgment fails us not, there will be no change in the leadership of our International this term. All signs point to the reelection of all the present members of the General Executive Board, as there seems to be no valid objection to any of them. They have discharged their duty to the best of their ability—honestly, capably, and with the interest of the organization always foremost in their minds. They have defended their Union, day in and day out, against all enemies from within and without, and they have come to this convention with a fine record of achievement. There is no reason why the Convention should not entrust to them the stewardship of the Union for the next two years.

These lines are being written, of course, not for the purpose of influencing the delegates to our biennial gathering. When they reach our readers, the Convention will practically be over. Besides, the majority of our delegates are not of the kind that are easily influenced; neither is our leadership such as stands in need of our recommendations. Their record speaks eloquently for them.

The general opinion prevailing here in Boston is that no changes will take place on the Board and that none are needed. And there is one more thing that we might say in connection with this matter: If our readers imagine that this convention is seething with secret political caucuses, as some irresponsible ink-slingers in enemy sheets would have some of them believe, they might dispense themselves of such fairy tales, for that is about all they are—fiction pure and simple.

Nevertheless, we believe our membership is quite interested in the question of the personnel of the General Executive Board and of the chief general officers of the organization. This interest is quite well grounded, too, for important as it is that the convention adopt sound and wholesome policies, it is equally important that the carrying out of these policies be entrusted to strong, capable hands whose loyalty to the organization may never be doubted or impeached.

Let us, therefore, attempt to give as brief a pen-sketch as we may of each of these leaders of our Union, the members of the General Executive Board.

1. SALVATORE NINFO

One of our oldest officers, an able organizer and a splendid speaker. He organized the Italian workers in the New York cloak industry into a substantial division. Had this local, No. 48, been in less capable hands, the success of Vice-president Ninfo, it is difficult to say how it would have fared, confronted as it was, during the last few years, on the one hand by the Fascist pestilence and on the other by the depredations of the so-called ultra-revolutionists.

Under his administration, Local 48 remained strong and steadfast. Besides, Brother Ninfo has proved himself a capable organizer wherever and whenever the International called upon him to go, in times of strike and peace. During the interim—between the time of the resignation of ex-President Schlesinger and the election of President Sigman in Baltimore—Vice-president Ninfo performed the duties of acting President, acquitting himself very creditably in that office.

2. MEYER PERLSTEIN

His record in our Union needs no abundant prefacing. He has been with the International for a number of years past, always true and tried, persistent, devoted and endowed with remarkable endurance. It was due to this last quality of his that we have today in Cleveland a real union that the local employers have to reckon with. Perlstein determined several years ago that Cleveland must be organized, that the powerful cloak manufacturers of that city must be made to recognize the Union, and he carried it out. This remarkable energy he also displayed during the last year as organizer in the Middle West, and later as leader of the Chicago dressmakers' strike, which, it is hoped, will soon end in a satisfactory settlement.

3. JACOB HALPERIN

Capable and a producer of results in whatever field the International has picked for him in the many years of his activity in our Union. Local 9, which he managed for many years, was never in such good shape as when under his direction. He also distinguished himself as leader of the former Dress and Waist Joint Board in New York, and recently has achieved remarkable results as manager of the Eastern Organization Department of our International Union. The many new locals which are represented at our Jubilee Convention—live, healthy organizations—are the fruit of his work.

4. ISRAEL FEINBERG

He is one of the youngest vice-presidents, having been only two years a member of the Board. Yet, during this comparatively short period, he has proved amply to all that he is in the right place. He is an excellent speaker and his courageous, enthusiastic work never fails to produce the right kind of impres-

sion and effect at the proper moment, whether at the meetings of the General Executive Board or in his capacity as general manager of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, with the problems of which he is conversant second to no man in our Union.

5. HARRY WANDER

A clear-headed, quiet-spoken worker, whose absence from the councils of the International would be very much felt. For many years he was manager of Local 23, and there was never a local manager more generally respected and beloved in our International Union than Brother Wander. Now he is head of the Jobbers' Department of the Joint Board in New York and we know that no better choice for that post could have been made.

6. SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

Wherever there is a particularly difficult task to accomplish, you are sure to find Lefkovits. To his lot, in all our conflicts, falls the most arduous job, which he always carries through to the satisfaction of all. He is one of our oldest vice-presidents; he has the full confidence of the membership, and has sort of become an inseparable part of the International.

7. FANNIA M. COHN

Miss Cohn has built up, with remarkable perseverance and energy, within our organization a special department, the Educational Department. She has had to overcome even the prejudices of some of the members of the General Executive Board in advancing her work, and she won. Her work is now generally respected and recognized and we know of none who could have done this job better.

8. JOSEPH BRESLAW

Enjoys the reputation of a very able union leader. He is idolized by the members of his own local, No. 35. He is indeed a union leader in the best sense of the term—cool, deliberate, his feet always firmly planted in the ground. He deals with concrete facts and is never found soaring in the clouds. He is also one of the young vice-presidents, but his influence in the General Executive Board is very much felt.

9. DAVID DUBINSKY

Still quite a young man, though a clear-headed and clear-thinking person and a convincing talker. In addition to membership in the General Executive Board, he is manager of Local 10, where he is highly beloved and respected. He leads his local with a firm hand, and one never hears any complaints about his management.

10. SOL SEIDMAN

One of our oldest leaders who has grown and developed together with the International, and who easily adapts himself to any task activity within the sphere of our Union. He is equally capable as organizer and speaker, and has to his credit more than one fight won by the Union and more than one local organization which he had helped to build.

11. JACOB HELLER

His sound judgment and natural ever-present humor often serve as a recuperative and a tonic at the meetings of the General Executive Board. His courage and firmness are always a great asset in every difficult situation, and he is, no doubt, one of our ablest vice-presidents. He prepares the best committee reports, is a capable accountant, and the successful leader of Local 17, one of our strongest unions.

12. ELIAS REISBERG

Brother Reisberg passed the probationary years of his union activity in New York as a valued and active officer of the dress and waistmakers' organization. During the last few years he has been managing the dress and waistmakers of Philadelphia, where he is very popular. Reisberg took over that local under very difficult circumstances after the manager who preceded him had gone over to the camp of the enemy. Reisberg, however, knew how to infuse new confidence among these workers in their International Union and in the aims of the Labor movement in general. With that local, too, he passed through a desperate twenty-six weeks' strike which all but destroyed the organization—only to have it rebuild a few months later to its former strength and influence.

13. FRED MONOSSON

He is a Bostonian, very popular and beloved, not only among the raincoat makers whom he leads, but in all other locals and the Labor movement in Boston in general. He is still a very young man, but capable and energetic, and worthy of taking his place in the General Executive Board.

14. HYMAN A. SCHOOLMAN

Brother Schoolman is not running for reelection after having been a member of the Board for several terms. Vice-president Schoolman is now manager of our Record Department and business manager of our official publications, and he finds his time and attention sufficiently occupied by this work. That is why he is making room for a successor with more time to take a direct active part in the leadership of our Union.

15. ABRAHAM BAROFF

Secretary Baroff celebrated his fiftieth birthday only a few years ago and on that occasion we all realized that he was the best beloved man in our International Union. There is not a person in the Labor movement who does not like Baroff. Nature has endowed him with qualities that gain him friends wherever he goes, but no enemies. He is so much part and parcel of the International that we can hardly imagine anyone else in his place. And last, but not least, our President.

16. MORRIS SIGMAN

He succeeded in office one of the ablest presidents the International ever had, one who had distinguished himself by a record of remarkable achievements, who knew how to keep the name of our Union constantly in the forefront, both in time of peace and strife. It was, indeed, a difficult task to step into the shoes of such a chief executive and fill his place capably and with dignity.

Morris Sigman was chosen for this job, and has done well

The International Versus Disrupters

(A Keynote Speech)

By PRESIDENT MORRIS SIGMAN

As chairman of this convention I decided to take the privilege of the floor for just a few minutes at this time. I don't know whether it is customary for a chairman of the convention to speak after the Committee on Credentials is through with its report. I cannot refrain from speaking at this time, because of the very complicated situation with which the Credentials Committee was confronted and also the delegates present at this convention.

It seems to me that as chairman I was very liberal. I have permitted the parties interested to speak at length, because I was very desirous that these questions involving the various objections against the delegates should really be thrashed out fairly on the floor of the convention, so that each of the delegates present should be in a position to have a clear idea, to get a real conception as to what really occurs here.

Still, with all my desire to be liberal, I find that after each of the discussions on each of the actions taken by this convention, some of our members, who were not very much pleased with these decisions of the conventions, have continued to make the impression: first, that they didn't have the fullest freedom to express their views and contentions; second, that the entire action on the part of the convention is a crusade against human beings who differ on political views.

Only today on the floor this very statement was made by one of the unseated members of the convention and it is because of this that I want to address you and express my own opinion as well as the opinion of the rest of the members of the General Executive Board. It is not true and it never shall be true that our International wants to suppress thoughts and ideas of its individual members. This was not the case prior to the gathering of this convention and it is not the case at this time. I have been a member of this International Union since 1908. I have been in this country since 1903. When I came here the movement was rather weak; so far as the ladies' garment workers were concerned there wasn't any movement. There were a few pioneers who had been trying to imbue the large, unorganized masses with the thought of unionism, with the idea of combining their forces into an economic organization. In my young days I thought that these efforts were negligible and ineffective and because of this I tried to organize my own movement, an independent movement.

In my young days the workers couldn't think of combining into labor organizations. The oppression that they were confronted with in industry, the compensation they received for their hard labor so affected their lives, their minds, that they couldn't think of how to better their conditions. The hours of work were so long that there wasn't enough time left to rest, to sleep, during the busy seasons.

Later on I was connected with two other movements. Our Independent

union joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; then we joined the I. W. W. I left the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance because of its policies and activities. In this, talk to you I shall bring out to you the relationship between the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance movement and the present movement of a world-wide educational character which is known as the Trade Union Educational League. When the I. W. W. was organized I came back and, after the political factions within the I. W. W. split up and disrupted their organization, I came to a good many local unions and told them that this comedy had come to an end and that we would have to join the American Federation of Labor movement. We cannot divide the masses of workers into different political factions and have them forget their economic problems so that they would not be in a position to combine their forces and bring about economic improvements in industry.

We joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1908. I haven't changed my ideals and my beliefs on industrialism. Yet, a committee of the Joint Board approached me as soon as I became a member of Local 35 and tried to induce me to become a delegate to the Joint Board. We have one of that committee as a guest now at this convention, Brother Fried, of Local 1. I have never given up the idea of advocating industrial unionism. While advocating this form of organization I became organizer later on for the Joint Board. I was sent to conventions of the International and I was elected vice-president of the General Executive Board. I have tried to induce me to be a representative of the General Executive Board whenever an occasion arose.

I have said to a good many delegates prior to this convention that, so far as I personally was concerned, I will be ready to argue this question with the entire convention, and if the convention as a whole should decide against my point of view, or the point of view of the General Executive Board, for that, I would at least feel that I have no business and no right to be a representative of this organization, because no one wants to lead a movement toward destruction.

I want also to say that while in the office I have also been very liberal. I think I spoke to more friends of ours in this period than any president or any five presidents combined. My office had an open door and when members came I kept repeating to them that I didn't care whether they were Communists, Anarchists, Socialists, Zionists, Republicans or Democrats; they have a right to their own political beliefs.

We look upon you as producers, as workers. This organization of ours is organized to defend the economic laws and the economic improvement in the shop and in the factory. We cannot accomplish this unless we have union and unity among all our workers. So when you come and tell me that you are a Communist or a So-

cialist, I shall listen to you. State your idealism and spread it; convert me to become a Communist or any "ist," but please don't force me to believe in your religion, to take you for granted. Don't do what Spain did to the Jews centuries ago.

In one of the so-called Communist sheets they painted me as having a knife in one hand and a gun in the other, and wrote underneath, "this is the symbol of the leadership of the International—Sigman." I tell you frankly that it doesn't hurt me personally in the least, but I say when a member of ours is contributing financially and energetically to this kind of "criticism," it is about time to know whether that member is not in the service of some agency that is interested in disrupting this body.

It is very painful when some of our members on the floor of this convention try to make these insinuations, that this, that and the other one does not represent the rank and file. A good many spoke about farmers here at this convention. Well, I happen to be one, but still I can't be fooled. What really happened is this: the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had as much faith in the rank and file as these new Idealists. Honestly, they don't believe in the competence of the masses. They are referring to the rank and file because it is a scheme to get their confidence, but when it comes to consulting the rank and file, getting its version on matters, getting its expression of opinion, they are not there and do not believe in it. It was just because of this that they had the wonderful aspiration to establish that so-called Shop Delegate System about three or four years ago. It occurred in the absence of the president of the International and I was acting president. I told them that an economic organization cannot permit the system of dictatorship of a small minority who think and believe that they are the ablest. But here they dare say that this one and that one and the other one does not represent the membership at large, the rank and file. By this open assertion I think they demonstrate their misjudgment, their incompetence, their sub-normality and lack of thinking, because they know as well as I do that the large membership of the International Union have not adopted their doctrine yet and heaven knows how many decades may pass before they will, if ever.

When members vote for one as an executive board member, when they cast their votes for one as a delegate to this convention, they vote for him as a trade unionist and they expect, when he goes into service, when they place upon him the burden, when they give him the trust to serve their interests, that nothing else will occupy his mind except the organization that he is to represent, except the interests of the workers that have elected him.

I say to you delegates that it isn't our fault that certain political parties are organized and adopt certain philosophies. These new Messiahs, these self-appointed saviors of the working

class, having some of the old experience of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, adopted the wiser course. They said, "We won't organize from the inside; we will manage from the outside, and in order to be successful we will tear down, accuse and abuse. Nothing is dishonest as long as it is for the great cause." It is on this basis that they are working, and so we hear it said here that the Trade Union Educational League is a pure educational institution and that it is not an organization of membership; but that it is simply throwing sand into the eyes, because that is not what it is. I have been through the school and I know just what it is and can't be fooled. It is the economic wing of the so-called Workers' party.

I am a trade unionist above everything else and I am proud of the fact that I have joined the great family of the workers, because when I came here from the Old World I didn't know of any League and as human beings of a kind that are doing a great service to the community.

We are clothing the women and children of this country. We produce clothes, and because of this we are collectively in a position to compel the employers to, at least, recognize us. Our movement is never silent, is never at a standstill. A union is a struggling organization. It is in struggle during peace as well as during war. No sane and sensible worker should bring into it any element which would tend to divide the ranks.

Irresponsibility is a very dangerous element. A remark was made here today, and it was because of that remark that I burden you with this talk. A member came on the floor and said that we were organized superficially; we should have had groups in various localities, and that we brought here fifty delegates who are acting as implements of some one in this country. I don't know what impression this made upon you. Can you imagine such an insult upon these men and women who are here as delegates representing organization? Can you imagine such an absurdity? Can you call a person who would make such statements an intellectual? If this be an intellectual worker, then let the intellectual be damned. Every delegate should be proud if the fact that we have reached a day when we have with us at a convention native American workers' delegates. During the time that I have been president of the International, it has spent over \$130,000 to conduct organization campaigns in various states and suburban towns in New York State. "It is our ideal to have every ladies' garment worker organized. It is our ideal to have every worker in the ladies' garment industry in this one great family, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

—surprisingly well, as president of our Union. True, his work is not quite as showy and gets less publicity, but is surely as effective and constructive in the best sense of the term.

He has consolidated both joint boards in the dress and cloak trades in New York, a highly creditable achievement which is already proving a great benefit to the workers in both industries. It was also due to his firmness and initiative that we have today in New York one presser local, which he succeeded in carrying out despite the risk of a loss of some personal popularity.

It was due to President Sigman's determination that the principle of loyalty to the organization is firmly established today in our Union. It has saved our unity and has given a new meaning to the idea of solidarity in our ranks.

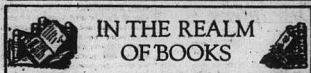
It was President Sigman who, with the aid of the General Executive Board, prepared the program of demands for the

cloak industry, which program the International is now making ready to defend by every means at its command, and to make a living reality in our organization.

And those who watch him closely, day by day at his work, cannot help admitting that in his honesty, integrity and devotion to his work, he personifies the best traditions of the working-class movement.

President Sigman has a host of friends, but if he has any enemies he can be proud of them as well, as he has incurred them only through his singular zeal and devotion to his ideals.

Such is the collective picture of our leaders, drawn to the best of our ability. We have not the slightest doubt that the convention will reelect them all to the post of responsibility and leadership which they occupy today with such worth and dignity, and will add to them two more of the best vice-presidential timber the convention can muster.



A Business Man Speaks

The Peoples' Corporation. By King C. Gillette. New York: Boni & Liveright, 1924.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Always the Socialists, often the unionists, then the engineers, and now a business man, too. It would hardly be fair to say, after reading Mr. Gillette's book, that business is looking at its world. No, the great order of business enterprises would probably regard Mr. Gillette as a freak, a sport which incomprehensible Nature had somehow derived from their species. Yet Mr. Gillette's arguments against the present system undoubtedly attain a heightened persuasiveness from the fact that he is a successful manufacturer of "safety razors" to whom our present economic arrangements have been most kind. It is easy for the Cinderellas to hate their step-mothers; but when the lucky, envied sisters see faults, they must, indeed, be sharply visible.

By no standards of science or literature can I bring myself to regard "The Peoples' Corporation" as an important book. But it might well become a journalistic scoop. Imagine the stir that would be created by a morning's headlines that roared at the subway standees:

**PRESIDENT COOLIDGE HOPES
FOR SOVIET SYSTEM—
REGARDS AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AS FAILURE.**

You smile. But here is a successful business man saying similar things about the system that has made him rich, and striving mightily to help envisage a new way.

For Mr. Gillette does actually sketch

in the lines of a "business man's Utopia." There is something amusing and pathetic in the outlines of the Peoples' Corporation—pathos in the honest humanitarianism that seeks better worlds even though this is kind, but that cannot really look beyond things as they are in its seeking; amusement in the broad and business-like generalizations in which Mr. Gillette presents the content of his wistful day-dreams. Other business men have recoiled before the harshness of our present arrangements. *Rothschilds* and *Leverhulmes* and even, I am told, the *Rockefellers*. But these men have sought merely to soften; Mr. Gillette seeks actually to replace.

"The Peoples' Corporation" is the draft of a new system drawn up in business-like images. The student should approach every program of new worlds for old with three test questions: What is its attack upon things as they are? What is the nature of the new world it would inaugurate? What are its tactics of transition? Every current labor or Socialist philosophy can be set off from those with which it differs by means of these tests. A business man's Utopia may also be tested by their aid.

Mr. Gillette's attack upon the present system is surprising. He wastes no time upon its human costs, says nothing of the repressive environment with its betrayal of man's instincts, little of poverty, uninteresting work, ugly environments, soured relationships, contacts made ragged by sus-

picion, self-seeking, fear, arbitrary inequalities. There is no word of the negation of democracy, the ship of starvation, the loss of function. He has absorbed none of the lingo made popular by the recent work of economists, sociologists, psychologists and the rest. And so his book is free of that conceptual shorthand which compresses pages into handy phrases—as, for instance, absentee ownership, business enterprises vs. machine production, social tools, repression, function, morals, etc. Instead he subjects the present system to a typical business man's analysis—and finds it wanting on economic grounds. Wastes; duplication; incomplete or ineffective utilization of labor, technique, resources; financial domination; "market" tyrannies; lack of coordination; competition; on these lines this business man arraigns our present world factory. He "hammers on the table and calls for the manager." But there is none.

There is nothing startling in all this. Others have done it before and done it better—with less generalization and ethical horror, with more facts and figures and matter-of-fact analysis. But it is readably and popularly done, without the importation of undue error through the generalizations. This portion of the book might make good supplementary reference reading for a labor class in elementary economics.

In his vision of a new order, Mr. Gillette, of course, treads less familiar ground. We are to replace this system with a giant corporation, world-wide, and departments according to industry and to inter-departmental needs. Ownership by the people is to be evidenced by industrial notes; government is to be carried on by a Corporate Congress; labor, sent from industry to industry according to supply and demand, will be managed by a labor bureau. Wages will be regulated by a minimum wage law, and above the minimum by demand, skill, supply, etc. The manager, of course, will be there. Agriculture will be carried on by (if necessary) seasonally conscripted youth armies,

and life will be highly urban (for America, three great cities!) with house-work a large-scale industry at least.

We will pass to this business Utopia by means of "associative units" which will form everywhere to buy up the market securities of the giant corporations until the People (with a capital P) own the majority voting power in all.

It is almost difficult to take this program seriously. Yet one may honor Mr. Gillette's really high seriousness and almost fanatical sincerity by listing just a few questions: Since the corporation is a unit of business enterprise, how can we make it the basis of a non-business order? The problems of a new economy will center largely on the management of the machine process; does Mr. Gillette really imagine that a manager, free from engineering and labor control, can run it for the world? Will life under the Peoples' Corporation really be satisfactory, with its always "from the top" control, and its centralization in big garden cities? What are the details of the Corporate Congress—how will its members be elected, what will be their power? Mr. Gillette provides for a business-like absorption of the present system; he says nowhere a word about the trade unions or the role of labor in the transition. Does he really imagine that those who have the money to purchase securities will subscribe to such a program as the Peoples' Corporation? What selfish interest could be appealed to? And what would do with the host of non-corporate businesses and the closed (non-security-marketing) corporations; e. g., the farms, and chain stores and retail businesses and the closed Fords and Du Ponts and Strauses, etc.?

Mr. Gillette, seeking a Utopia, could not pull away from the familiar shore of business. Never before have men built their dreams of better worlds out of stocks and notes and sales and managers. He who would find Atlantis must plunge into the ocean. But, then, Mr. Gillette might drown.

In Germany—Dresden

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Germany haunts you. Its condition dominates your mind. You try to think of other countries, to remember things you have seen and heard, but as out of nowhere rise shadows of little children. They follow you, in silence. . . . Once again you seem to see the old . . . withered, broken, hungry. They, too, say nothing, but their silence speaks volumes. You seem to see them lean against the houses on the streets. Most of them do not beg. They just look at you. It is this look of theirs that follows you long after you leave Germany. No matter where you may go, the suffering of a crushed and starved people walks by your side. . . . A people in agony takes hold of your thoughts. You are away—far from them, and at the same time very near. It is difficult to forget a people in misery.

We arrived in Dresden on a late afternoon. "Main Street" was crowded. Natives and foreigners were coming and going in all directions. Everything seemed normal—on the surface. This apparent "normalcy" however, was soon dispelled by the clamorous approach of a group of children raising in ages from three to six, who blocked our way and im-

plored us to give them money for bread. Pale little things they were! Thin little bodies, in rags, and begging at the age of three! When they received the money, they blessed the giver and asked Christ to guard his soul forever—a formula one heard on all similar occasions.

It was early next morning when we were awakened by the singing of the Internationale. Out of the window we saw thousands of men marching four abreast to the sound of their own voices. It was a thrilling event! And this most hopeful and inspiring song was followed by the famous "Wir sind die Arbeits-Männer," "Immer Vorwärts" and the Rosa Luxemburg song which ends "Und schneit uns sine Kugel tot, Wir sterben für die Fahne rot" (and should a bullet strike us dead, we'll perish for our banner red).

This wonderful demonstration lasted for hours. We went into the street to try, if possible, to reach the mass meeting which we felt sure must be its climax. But the march was too long and too swift for us. Most of the marchers were men who were no longer young—so it seemed to us. Perhaps it was the physical hardships of the last few years that marked them. Certainly there were not evident any signs of prosperity. . . . In all that nearly endless line we could not pick out one man who could boast of a coat and trousers to match! Their faces wore an expression of care, yet

the words of "Immer Vorwärts" were a challenge to those who are responsible for this present misery. The only disappointing thing about the parade was the complete absence of women! Thousands upon thousands of men and not one woman in line!

Every day thereafter we witnessed some sort of a demonstration, not as big of course, nor as well organized. These were the unemployed who were expressing their indignation against an enforced idleness with its fearful consequence of want. Unlike the first demonstration, it was composed of young men, boys and girls, and even children. They too were singing—at first. Later on these daily wanderings resulted in some clashes between groups, with stone-throwing and window-breaking. Nothing, however, of a serious nature ever happened. It was such events as these that led to the title "Red Summer" fastened on the country. But since they continued to be hungry and unemployed, the men, women and children continued also to "demonstrate." No more effective action toward righting their condition was open to them. They only wanted to work and that right was denied them. They were hungry. They wanted bread, and they were powerless.

In spite of its unemployment, its poverty and chaotic conditions—Dresden remains one of the loveliest of German cities. "Atmosphere" (whatever that may mean) harmonized its very aspect in the mellow sunshine of Indian Summer. It warmed the old Gothic churches and market place and the delicate greens of the copper-roofed palace. It brought out the delicious pine scents of the great

pine forests that surround the city—lit up their pink and purple heather. It sought every corner of the clean, new streets and the stately formal parks, now a bit less trim because of the prohibitive cost of keeping gardeners. Best of all, it brought out the swarming hundreds of children whom we watched as they basked in the sunshine and played in the water and about the many bathing houses that line the shores of the placid Elbe on its peaceful course through the city. Thank heaven, the powers that be could not rob these pinched youngsters of this joy, at least. And so, though its sorrow and its pain are all too evident to anyone who could see, one hopes and wishes that soon again peace and beauty and comfort may come once more to the people, as well as the city, of Dresden.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Now that it is getting warmer our friends who suffer from hay fever will soon begin to sneeze and suffer all the tortures of the damned.

As last year, the Union Health Center is ready to make the proper injections for hay fever provided the patients come early enough.

With the beginning of April, we will accept all patients who wish to be treated at the same rate as last year. Last year we had quite a success and many of the patients who complained of hay fever were greatly relieved. This year with the improved clinic we hope to benefit many more persons.

Convention Holds Interesting Sessions

(Continued from Page 3.)

Sigman said: "I want now to really give you a treat, in stating that we have with us one of the beacon lights of the Labor movement, one who owes our International Union very much and, on the other hand, one to whom we owe a great deal." President Hillman was given a great ovation.

He greeted our members in the name of the tens of thousands of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, adding that, "as one who represents another large organization in the needle trades, I want to say that we look upon your conventions as though they were our own and therefore we are very much concerned with what is being transacted here."

"I should like to say to you that all the differences that may exist in our organizations are after all merely an incident in the Labor movement—that fundamentally the Labor movement is one, that it goes back even farther than your twenty-five years; and I want to say to you here today that I see before me complete unity between the Amalgamated and the International, because there is one and the same struggle that we are concerned with. . . . I can assure you that in any of your efforts where the cooperation of the Amalgamated will be needed, you will not have to call upon us for it."

The session ended with an overwhelming vote of thanks to Brother Hillman for coming to Boston to address the convention.

Sixth Day

President Sigman introduced as the first speaker on Saturday, May 10, Hon. Frederick of the Naturalization Act League who stressed the increasing severity of the immigration laws in this country and the tragedy that attended their application. He pointed out the necessity of becoming a citizen and offered to the members of the International whatever service his organization could render to this end.

Dr. George M. Price of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control mentioned the credit that was due to the International for being the first to secure from the employers not only better wages and shorter hours, but also better working and sanitary conditions. The Labor movement, he said, is getting out of its narrow trail, and it will not be long before the American Labor movement will reach the same stage in the economic situation of England and the world.

Brother Philip Kaplowitz, two years ago a delegate to the convention, as President Sigman pointed out, but now an invited guest as the cashier of the International Union Bank, spoke of the progress the bank had made in four months, having received deposits of over two million dollars in that period.

The next speaker called upon was James O'Neal, former editor of the New York Call, and now the editor of the New Leader, who said in part: "The last six or seven years we have seen arise in this country the old racial and national hatreds that have afflicted Europe for many generations. Organizations . . . have been endeavoring to stir up racial and national antagonisms within the Labor movement itself. And yet, yet, yet, organizations in the needle trades, largely composed of Jewish working people, have set an example to the native American workers that they might well follow."

Judge Panken Urges Political Action
There was tremendous applause when President Sigman introduced Judge Jacob Panken as the next speaker of this session. Judge Panken said that he felt himself a part of the convention rather than as a guest in view of his long association with the International, having, as early as 1899, organized one of the locals

which now make up the International Union. After a survey of the hardships undergone by our workers while he had watched our organization grow since that time, he draws a parallel between the aspirations of the British Labor party and that of the American Labor movement, and regrets that our achievements have not yet paralleled theirs.

"Unfortunately," he said, "American labor has not marched in step with the rest of the human race—the working-class movement of Germany, of Great Britain, of other nations." He rejoices in the fact that the International is, however, in the forefront of the movement for political action for Labor, forming as it does a part of the reference for Progressive Political Action. "You cannot possibly rest your case upon what you can do on the economic field, for your achievements are often nullified by the political situation in our country."

"There will be a convention on the Fourth of July in Cleveland. There will be millions of organized workers represented. I am hopeful that at that convention a new Declaration of Independence will be formed—a declaration which will declare the independence of the workers from the master class."

"You cannot be blind to the raid that is going on upon the national wealth. They have not only made a raid on the wages of American workers and the products of your toil, but they are raiding day in and day out the wealth that belongs to the people of this country. The time has come for American Labor to tell the master class. 'You have gone far enough, not another step will we permit you to go.'"

Morris Hillquit Stresses Need of Political Unity

Comrade Morris Hillquit, in a speech equally as stirring, stressed the prime necessity of unity in our ranks, and with it the need of idealism if we are to rid the Labor movement of all the misery and strife which it faces.

"As Comrade Panken has mentioned, we are in the United States on the eve of a new, radical development in the Labor movement," he said. "A political Labor party is being born in this country. It may take some time, it may not develop immediately into a full-fledged organization in every respect, but it is coming."

"It will be your opportunity to co-operate with that movement; and that means more than merely forming a political party; it means the laying of the foundation of the movement which will liberate the United States and which will liberate the world. . . . America is the only country that holds back the triumphant procession of Labor throughout the world. In every other country in the world the workers are united politically and economically."

Monday, May 12

The seventh day of the convention began with the reading of telegrams—not only those of the convention, but messages of congratulation sent to other Labor organizations by the convention.

After President Sigman had announced the full list of standing committees and had appointed a committee consisting of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, Vice-President Ninfo and Delegate Antonini to visit Bartholomew Vanzetti in prison in Charlestown, in accordance with the decision of the convention, Brother David Sussman was introduced as a representative of Brookwood Labor College. He greeted the convention in the name of his organization and expressed the hope that the Interna-

tional would continue the cooperation and encouragement it has given that institution up to now.

The next speaker was Brother Ossip Walkinsky representing the International Pocket Book Workers' Union who, in conveying the greetings of his International Union, said that the entire Labor movement is reaching the footstep of our convention; and Dr. Harry W. Laidler, the director of the League for Industrial Democracy, stressed the fact that our International has set standards in the Labor movement in various activities that would be hard for the rest of the Labor movement to reach.

The Credential Committee then continued its report, bringing up for consideration a recommendation that Brother George Halperin of Local 66 not be allowed a seat in the convention in view of his activities in organizing a secret group within his local union. Much discussion followed, ending in a vote of 192 to thirty-five in favor of accepting the recommendation of the Credential Committee.

The next case considered was that of Sister May Rodowell of Local 100 against whom there were objections in regard to an unpaid fee. It was finally decided that Sister Rodowell be seated as a delegate.

This completed the report, which was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the Credential Committee for their services.

The report of the Credential Committee and the discussion that centered around it had been so involved with the subject of disruptive activities within the Union that, upon the completion of the report by the Committee, President Sigman rose, as chairman of the convention, and emphasized, in a keynote speech of utmost sincerity which stirred the convention perhaps more than any that had preceded it, the position of the International Union against the disrupters within and without. This is given in full on another page of this issue.

In Local 38

By B. DRASIN

Our May Day celebration, the description of which may be a little late, was one worthy to be remembered. Mr. Iulish Seligman rendered selections on the piano, which proved him to be an exceptional pianist. Miss Geraldine Leo played the violin. Mr. Dave Resnik, a theatrical manager, the son of one of our active members, rendered a recitation in English. Mr. Yaroslavsky, who is a well known Russian baritone, sang Russian, Italian and Jewish folk songs, and several selections from operas, which were greatly enjoyed by the audience. Miss Helen Beregovy, the daughter of one of our active members, rendered a few interpretations with musical accompaniment.

Our work and our union activities are going on at a good pace. One of our members in the Union shop; this time the shop of Jacobs, 153 West 113th street, which signed an agreement after two days' stoppage. Six men are employed in that shop.

Our ladies tailors' agonies are almost over. In some shops work is beginning to be divided amongst the tailors. This doesn't call forth any great hardships as it used to do in the days when this ruling was first introduced by the Union. At that time the employers strongly opposed it and even some of our workers accepted the ruling with misgiving, considering themselves privileged to get more work in the dull season than the rest

Eighth Day

Peter Sissman Describes Chicago Situation

The Tuesday morning session, May 13, following the reading of the large number of telegrams that still continue to come, and as one of its main speakers Peter Sissman, attorney for the International in Chicago, who described the hardships with which our striking dreamers in Chicago are now confronted, the privations they have suffered and their undaunted courage. He told the convention that the strikers were looking to them for sympathy and hoped the delegates would not deny it to them.

Comrade Shipkoff spoke on behalf of the United Hebrew Trades campaign for the Jewish Workers in Palestine, followed by Comrade Chanin of the Jewish Socialist Verband.

President Sigman then discussed the report of the General Executive Board to the convention, taking up several of the subjects mentioned in a rather cursory way since the report had been in the hands of the delegates for some time and had undoubtedly been read by them.

Ex-Congressman Meyer London characterized the Labor organization as the basis of all democracy. He urged the unity of the workers and the need of increasing the field of Labor education. He mentioned as a very serious problem to the working class the fact that women do not become citizens by the naturalization of their husbands, he described the history of the Labor movement in the last century, and ended his speech with an appeal to the delegates not to look for quick, immediate results, but to work patiently, ceaselessly and harmoniously.

Delegate Carstenute of Local 48 presented to Vice-president Ninfo, the manager of that local, a diamond ring as an indication of the esteem in which he is held and in appreciation of the services he had rendered his local and the International.

The session ended with an announcement by President Sigman that Vice-president Feinberg had been appointed to convey the greetings of the International Convention to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention in Philadelphia.

of the workers in the shop. Here and there the Union still has to interfere with the desire of some employers to break this rule, or go against the will of some of the workers who are greedy. But as I have said before, it is more or less easily straightened out and put in the proper shape.

A general quiet is felt in the office at present. It is like the lull before the storm. All attention is centered on the proceedings of our convention. Great activity in all the locals of our International is expected to be the outcome of the deliberations of the convention. Many changes in the organization and many new plans are awaited, with which the active membership will be confronted. As soon as the delegates return to their respective locals, the storm of activity in all its forms will start. At first will come the problems of the cloak trade, and then probably the dress trade.

The ladies' tailors will find themselves in a position of watchful waiting, and at the same time in a period of preparedness for their own struggle in support of the demands to be put in their new agreements. This will no doubt be the wildest subject or the taming few months.

The next regular local meeting will take place on Tuesday, May 20, at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 E. 160th street, at 8:00 p. m.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Two Years' Work of the Educational Department

Report of Educational Department to the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U., May, 1924

(Continued from last week)

IV. Social History.

1. Social and Political History of the United States. Dr. H. J. Carman
A study of the social development of the United States and its industrial growth due to the introduction of machinery and of the effect upon the lives of the workers.
2. Modern Developments in Europe Dr. H. J. Carman
In these discussions an attempt was made to focus attention on these important underlying forces and movements—Nationalism, Industrialism, and Imperialism—which have in so large a measure made Europe what it is today.
3. The Role of the State in Modern Civilization . . . Dr. Chas. A. Beard
How the State came to be what it is and the various ideas of what it should be.
4. Economic History and the Workers. Dr. E. B. Kendrick
An analysis of the economic factors underlying history, and the importance to workers of understanding them.
5. Civilization in America H. Rogoff
The object of this course was to acquaint the student with these phases of the life of the American nation. The course was divided into three parts, consisting of five lessons each:
1. The Europeans in America.
2. The Economic and Political Development of the United States.
3. The Cultural Development of the United States.
6. How to Understand the History of the United States. Dr. N. R. Fagin
A discussion of the important principles underlying the economic and political institutions of the United States, the development of these institutions; conditions and ideas that confront organized labor today.

V. Psychology.

1. Social Psychology Alexander Fichandler
A study of the instincts which control man's relation to other men as shown particularly in the life of workers.
2. Applied Psychology Alexander Fichandler
A study and analysis of important laws underlying human conduct and reasoning. An attempt to train workers to "think straight."
3. Practical Psychology Margaret Daniels
An analysis of human behavior.
4. Social Applications of Psychology Margaret Daniels
Practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of the workers.
5. Social Psychology Prof. Arthur W. Kornhauser
An attempt was made in this course to discuss why people have different ways of acting; what controls their thinking and conduct.
6. Social Psychology Dr. C. H. Gehlike
A brief discussion of those characteristics of the human mind which are of importance in the social life of mankind.

VI. Literature.

1. Tendencies in Modern Literature
Prof. Bird Stair, H. W. Smith, Carl Van Doren, Dr. Elime Lieberman and Dr. John H. H. Lyon
A study of literature as interpreting life. A discussion of how far literature reflects the characteristics of each group and period, and pictures the hope and aspirations of the age. An analysis was made of the elements that make good literature.
2. Some Current Plays Harry W. L. Dana

VII. Public Speaking. G. F. Schultz, C. B. Vladeck

This course had the following aims:

1. To teach the student how to organize his speech material;
2. To develop in him the physical and mental habits of effective delivery;
3. To familiarize him with the routine of parliamentary procedure.

EXTENSION DIVISION

Current Problems.

Lectures given in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement. Lewis S. Gannett,
Editor, The Nation

Indemnity and Debt Payment in Relation to Labor in the Debtor
Country and the Credit Country James MacDonald
Director, Foreign Policy Association

The Theatre in Europe and America. William A. Brady
Psychological Interpretations of Society. Prof. Wm. Ogburn

Distribution of Income. Prof. Wesley Mitchell
Farming, Industry and Labor. Prof. Holland Thompson

"The World We Live In" and "R. U. R." Alexander Irvine
Appreciation of Music. Mme. L. R. de Craviola,
City Symphony Orchestra and Alexander Fichandler

Symposium: A Blanket Equality Bill and its Relation to Women
in Industry. Mrs. Betsy Reyness and Maud Swartz

The Ruhr Invasion by the French—the French policy toward

Germany and its Effect upon Europe. Alvin Johnson, Editor the New Republic

What Do We Get Out of Life. Stuart Chase
Modern Tendencies in History. Prof. J. Salwyn Schapiro

Lectures and Courses on Labor Problems give at business meetings and offices of our local unions by lecturers assigned by the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

1. Problems of the I. L. G. W. U. Morris Sigman
2. Labor Problems. H. Rogoff, Max Levin
3. American Government, its organization and functions—
Comparison with other governments. H. Rogoff
4. History of the I. L. G. W. U. Max Levin
5. Labor Problems. Prof. Galatsky, Lawrence, and G. Brooks
6. Social Psychology L. Lehrér
7. Parliamentary Law—How to Run a Union Meeting. B. Vladeck
8. Social Forces in Literature. Sh. Nieger
9. The Future of the Labor Movement in America. B. Vladeck
10. Aims and Objects of the Cooperative Movement. H. Graf
11. Industrial Hygiene Dr. F. Dembo
12. The Worker and His Health Drs. I. Goldstone, I. Goldberg, B. B. Eichner, B. Weiss, and Alice Hamilton
13. The Economics of Our Present System. M. Schlom
14. The American Labor Movement. Alex. Brailofsky
15. The "Old and New" Poetry in Yiddish Literature. H. Glantz
16. Trade Unionism and Socialism D. Isakowitz
17. The Education of Children. J. Cohen
18. "Are Time-Agreements Useful" I. Feinberg
19. Harmony among the Joint Board Locals. J. Ashpis
20. The A. F. of L. and the American Trade Union Conference. J. Heller
21. Women in the Trade Union Movement. Fannia M. Cohn
What is Workers' Education? Robert Fechner
22. Social and Political Responsibilities of a Modern Trade Union. Dr. B. Hoffman
23. Social History of Russia (in Russian). David Z. Krinkin
24. Cooperative and Trade Union Movement in U. S. K. M. Oberucheff
25. The Labor Movement in Europe. P. Julius
26. Unemployment Dr. Miles Carpenter
27. Economics Prof. Elmer E. Sparks
28. Labor and Economics Prof. Clarence E. Skinner
29. Current Topics Dr. David Vaughn
30. Aims of the Trade Union Movement. Robert Fechner
31. History. A. J. Muste, Prof. W. Hall

RECAPITULATION OF ATTENDANCE

Seasons 1922-1924

Workers' University	13,024
Unity Centers	9,076
Physical Training and Health Lectures	2,050
Lectures in the I. L. G. W. U. Building	1,815
Jewish—	
Courses	4,674
Single Lectures	4,743
Russian	2,065
Social Activities	8,000
Visits to Museums	550
Hikes and Outings	1,520

Total 47,517

Classes in English in Unity Centers 162,400

Outside of New York

Courses	4,311
Physical Training and Health Lectures	325
Social Activities	2,250

Total 6,986

Grand Total 216,903

Signed:

MORRIS SIGMAN,

President

ABRAHAM BAROFF,

Secretary-Treasurer

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

ISRAEL FEINBERG, Chairman

SAMUEL LEFKOVITS

JACOB HELLER

ELIAS REISBERG

FANNIA M. COHN,

Executive Secretary

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER,

Educational Director

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

It is not without good reason that Local 10 occupies in the International an enviable position mingled with respect and admiration. It is seldom that among the ranks of a local's delegation is found so staunch a believer in discipline and observance of rules, as the 17th convention of the International found in Manager Dubinsky.

As secretary to the credential committee, he leaves as a result of his work an indelible impression. Two things were uppermost in his mind in preparing the report and defending the action of the committee: that this was a jubilee convention at which, in addition to the regular work, the brilliant work of the union would be reviewed and celebrated, and that the organization must be purged of the disloyal element.

Dubinsky's ability, however, was not seen in his defense of the report; in making clear the reasons for the action of the committee. A number of very important acts related to the violations of the laws of the International's constitution and orders of the General Executive Board.

That the credential committee would deal severely with members of the union who do not respect its laws and mandates, was hinted by the committee in its prefatory report. It stated that the International must not tolerate destructive activities within the organization.

The action of the committee in most cases related to failure on the part of members to cease their activities within organizations having for their purpose the domination of the union by outside organizations. In speaking for the approval of the committee's recommendations, Dubinsky at times reached heights of eloquence. "This was especially true when the delegates had before them the case against some of the delegates of Local 9, the finishers' organization."

In speaking against the adoption of the report, those who defended the accused mainly spoke on the freedom of thought and speech. This was harped upon to such an extent that the speakers seemed to have lost sight of the real reasons for the action of the committee.

When Dubinsky rose to speak he pointed this out: "It isn't," he said, "a question of having different opinions; no one in the world can stop you from having different opinions. Our worthy president and ex-presidents are known to have had different opinions, views that were contrary to the policies of our union. They had their opinions, but they expressed them like union people. They used no subtle sneers, nor did they act contrary to the ethics of the union. They expressed their opinions in the rooms of the union. But what did you do? You had different opinions, but where did you pass your decisions? Certainly not through the proper legal channels of the organization. You went and slid into subways, not like union men. As I say, there is no power on earth that can prevent you from having different opinions; but when you have beliefs and opinions that are contrary to the welfare of our union and you try to force your opinions on the organization, then you are guilty of trying to undermine the union and obstruct the work and progress of your organization."

Every one of the recommendations contained in the report of the committee was adopted. There were many who at certain times thought that the credential committee did not have a good case against some of those accused. The writer knows this to be a fact. And it was Dubinsky's clear and pointed defense which convinced

them to vote for the approval of the recommendations.

It would require many more pages than this publication affords to mention even briefly the many addresses delivered. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, were among the prominent speakers who addressed the convention.

Brothers Macauley and Ryan, Local No. 10's own, also delivered addresses. Macauley reviewed briefly his activities and recalled the circumstances under which he was elected president of the International. He was the third man to serve in that capacity. "When I came here on Monday," he said, "the surprise of seeing 300 people as delegates to the International left me in a maze. Twenty years ago I never dreamed that that would be possible. When I look back twenty years, I remember I stood on the platform, and in that gathering there were just thirty-one delegates, representing about 15,000 members."

Ryan, too, reviewed his activities. He was connected with cutters' organization for the past thirty-five years. He was a delegate to fifteen of the seventeen conventions of the International and expects to spend the remainder of his life as a member of the union. He urged the delegates to direct their energies towards unity and harmony. The members who were unseated did not have the welfare of the union at heart, he said; their purposes are selfish. Ryan served the union as vice-president in its infancy.

It goes without saying that both these veterans of the union were warmly greeted and applauded.

The convention is already at work. On Monday morning President Sigman delivered a remarkable address, during the course of which he reviewed practically the entire history of his connection with the American Labor movement in general and with the International in particular. This was delivered in connection with and in conclusion to the credential committee's report. The convention then adjourned for the purpose of giving the committees an opportunity to complete their work.

On Monday night the Boston cutters, Local 73, tendered a banquet and entertainment to the delegates of all of the cutters' locals in the International. Manager Dubinsky was warmly greeted as he entered. Local 10's delegation especially was the center of warm praise for the showing it made at the convention.

This is especially borne out by the fact that with one exception every delegate, as reported in last week's issue of JUSTICE, was appointed on most of the important committees. The one exception is Brother Evry, who was honored with the appointment as sergeant-at-arms. The appointment to this office makes one an officer of the convention.

Four secretaries were captured by Local 10's delegation. The writer was elected secretary to the Committee on Resolution. Samuel Perlmuter was chosen as secretary to the Organization Committee. Philip Ansel was elected secretary to the Committee on Law. The fourth secretaryship is held by Manager Dubinsky on the credential committee. Brother Ansel served also as a member of the committee which received ex-President Benjamin Schlesinger, who was greeted by loud and prolonged cheering and clapping. Morris Hilligut and Judge Jacob Panken.

The resolutions which Local 10's

delegation submitted to the convention are already in the hands of the various committees. It is too early to say what course they took, whether they were adopted or not. However, there is little doubt that the delegation will try its utmost to have them passed. The opinion may be ventured that at least five of the six introduced will pass the convention.

Two of the most important resolutions are reprinted below in full. The first, as will be seen, is of imperative importance:

WHEREAS, the ladies' garment industry as it is constituted mainly consists of sub-manufacturing establishments, and

WHEREAS, we find that a large number of the so-called sub-manufacturers have repeatedly violated agreements entered into with our organization, the chief violation being the performance by the employers of their own cutting, and

WHEREAS, the condition has developed to such an extent that it has become a very serious menace to the ladies' garment cutters, as a result of increasing unemployment to greater proportions, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this 17th Biennial Convention hereby instructs the incoming General Executive Board to see to it, upon making agreements with employers, that a supplementary provision be inserted especially dealing with this phase of the regular agreement, and that provisions shall be made requiring the employer to deposit a special security for the faithful performance of this supplementary agreement, pertaining to employers who do their own cutting, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, in the event of the violation of this supplementary provision, that the special security so deposited shall be forfeited as liquidated damages and as a condition for the resumption of contractual relations, the employer shall be required to reimburse the union an amount equal to the damages suffered.

WHEREAS, the constitution of the I. L. G. W. U. was amended at the last convention limiting the arrears of members to thirty-nine weeks instead of fifty-two weeks, which existed prior to this amendment, and

WHEREAS, this change has proven to be too burdensome upon the members of the local unions and also a financial loss to the International, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the constitution be and hereby is amended so that the clause governing arrears should be extended to fifty-two weeks before a member is dropped from the rolls of membership.

The members no doubt appreciate the significance of both resolutions.

There is little need for comment on the first. The delegation, in introducing this resolution, does not expect that this will solve the problem in its entirety. Abuses will exist in some form or other. But the delegation does hope that with the incorporation of such a supplementary agreement, an employer will twice consider the expense before he does any cutting. And should he commit the violation in spite of it, the damages collected will serve as pay cutters for time lost.

The second resolution will also, doubt, be appreciated by the members of Local 10. Seasonal employment often causes a member to neglect the payment of his dues. And thirty-nine weeks is an easy number to lap over. Besides the cutters have long been used to the fifty-two week clause. The resolution will use its best efforts to have this passed.

Another interesting resolution which the cutters' delegates of Local 10 introduced relates to the establishment in America of a Labor party. Workers of this country nowadays, so often disillusioned, have come to the conclusion that a political party controlled by the American workers is essential. The resolution in its preface makes this clear:

WHEREAS, it is daily demonstrated that labor can hold out no hopes for legislation conducive to its needs from the two existing political capitalist parties now in control of our Government, and

WHEREAS, as a result of the control of the Government by reactionary forces the Government is becoming more reactionary and has during the past four years conducted campaigns for the institution of the open shop, and has tolerated imposition of injunctions for the restraint of strikes upon the mere request of employers, and

WHEREAS, during this period the country has witnessed within the Government an unprecedented state of corruption, as instanced by the oil scandals, and

WHEREAS, the workers of England have demonstrated that the assumption by labor to power in government is an actual possibility, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the 17th biennial convention of the I. L. G. W. U. hereby instructs the incoming General Executive Board to work for the formation of an American Labor party and that the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to the same effect.

Elias Lieberman LAWYER

366 Broadway Tel. Franklin 2283
For many years manager of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, May 19th

REGULAR MEETING Monday, May 26th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place