

—Job 27.8

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

Vol. VII. No. 41.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

Our Delegates at A. F. of L. Convention

All day last Monday, October 5, the cloakmakers and dressmakers of New York voted on the question of weekly dues. All the locals affiliated with the Joint Board participated in the balloting.

13,940 members of the Union took

part in the voting. The referendum decided, by a big majority, that the weekly dues rate be 35 cents a week. The vote stood as follows:

11,703 voted for 35 cents; 1,956 preferred 40 cents weekly, while 167 cast their ballots for a 50-cent weekly rate.

114 ballots were declared as void. The 25 cents per week proposal was carried by a nine-to-one majority.

It is estimated that the vote would have been much larger, were it not for the fact that, on account of the bad season and due to the hostilities within the organization, a large percentage of the workers are in arrears with their dues payments and were therefore disqualified from voting. The interest in the dues question, however, appeared to be very great, and the present vote explains the depth of the resentment which was aroused among the membership last year when the Joint Board decided to raise the dues without a referendum.

The balloting was carried out under the supervision of the shop chairmen's committee, together with a large committee from all the locals of the Joint Board. The voting continued until nine o'clock in the evening, after which the large election committee proceeded to count the votes. The committee worked all through the night of Monday and all day Tuesday, October 6, before it completed the count and was ready to announce the vote.

The 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened last Monday, October 5th, in the auditorium of the Steeplechase Pier, in Atlantic City, N. J.

President Green's opening speech produced a deep impression. He spoke with an enthusiasm and an earnestness that thrilled the great audience which assembled in the huge auditorium to listen to the first convention address of the successor of Samuel Gompers.

President Green dwelt upon the mission of the labor movement. "Our task is," he said, "to bring more sunshine, more happiness in the lives of the workers." In the second part of his speech he attacked the injunction abuses against strikers and minced no words in pointing out the class character of our courts. A special memorial meeting will be held during the convention in honor of the deceased founder of the Federation, Samuel Gompers.

The I. L. G. W. U. delegates to the convention, President Morris Sigman, David Dubinsky, Louis Piskovsky, Luigi Antonini, Samuel Perlmutter, and Charles Kreindler were placed on important committees.

**Will Be Installed This Thursday Evening in Webster Hall —
President Sigman Invited to Attend Installation.**

The election of managers and executive boards in Locals 2, 9 and 22 took place last Monday, October 5 on the same day when the cloakmakers and the dressmakers voted on the dues question throughout New York City. A very large vote was cast, and as the candidates on the ballots of the individual locals had no opposition they were all without exception elected.

Hyman, Boruchowitz, and Portnoy, the former managers of Locals 2, and 22, were reelected, as well as all the former members of their executive boards whose names appeared on the ballots. This is the full list of the elected officers in all the three locals:

Local 2—Manager: Joseph Boruchowitz; Chairman—Iddor Stenzer

Executive Board members: H. Bravlin, S. Brown, A. Kolov, H. Cutler, Z. Felnerstein, M. Fisher, J. Goldberger, S. Gerbat, M. Gabel, M. Kantrowitz, J. Moscovitz, B. Miller, J. Millet, J. Alkin, J. Radich, B. Reisman, S. Rabinowitch, J. Silkowitch, A. Sommergrad, A. Sheifer, A. Shpoter, A. Weiss, and S. Weintraub.

Local 9 — Manager: Louis Hyman
Chairman—A. Goldberg.

Executive Board members: D. Ach-
tenberg, M. Goldberg, S. Goldstein,
M. Goodman, D. Greenberg, W. Green-
berg, S. Dembus, W. Hoffman, A. Hat-
man, F. Herman, A. Zirlin, B. Tucker,
S. Lorber, M. Lefi, S. Lipaky, A. Sie-
gel, S. Silverman, Eva Pasha, M. Perl-
man, D. Pizman, S. Feinberg, Ros-
Kaplan, B. Cooper and M. Rembach.

Local 22—Manager: Julius Portnoy

Executive Board members: W. Block, Fannie Cantor, Sonnia Chaikla, Alex Cohen, Sarah Radner, Clara Fox, Celia Feller, Isidore Perl, J. Halpern.

The installation of the three execu

The installation of the three executive boards will take place today, Thursday, October 8, in Webster Hall on East Eleventh Street. President Morris Sigman will take part in the installation ceremony.

The installation meeting, as well as the election, is under the auspices of the shop chairman's committee of 15. Right after the installation, the three executive boards will elect delegates to the Joint Board and standing committees of the locals, and they will begin to function at once. After the delegates are induced into the Joint Board, arrangements will be made at once to elect a general manager for the Joint Board and business agents.

**Secretary Baroff Forwards Call to the Locals to Elect Delegates—
Early Convention Endorsed by Big Majority of Locals.**

As expected, practically all the locals and subdivisions of the I. L. G. W. U. voted in favor of the proposal of the General Executive

On Wednesday evening, September 30, there was held at 3 West 16th Street, a special meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union of New York, at which the joint resignation of all the business agent's

of Locals 2, 9 and 22 was submitted and accepted. Among those who resigned are several district managers.—Brother Charles Fine, recently the manager of the Protective Division, Joseph Kesten, manager of the Brownsville Office, and Ben Moser, recently in charge of the Harlem office of the Joint Board.

The day before, Tuesday, September 29, the business agents of the locals, together with the district managers, held a joint meeting and decided upon this course of action. They prepared at that meeting a joint statement which was read at the meeting of the Joint Board the following day.

The resignation provoked a general discussion, in which many of the resigned officials took part. President Sigman wound up the discussion by expressing to the outgoing officers the thanks of the organization for the loyalty they displayed throughout the trying period which the Union had passed in recent months and expressed the hope that as private citizens the ranks they would remain as devoted to the organization as they had been in office.

The Joint Board also voted to endorse officially the peace terms which were ratified last week by the meeting of the shop chairmen in Cooper Union.

(A complete statement on the resignation of the business agents and district managers will be found on page 3 of this issue in the report of the meeting of the Joint Board of Secondary Education.)

The White Goods Workers of New York, Local 62, will have an important general meeting of all the workers in the trade on Thursday, October 15, in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, to consider a number of very urgent trade problems.

The white goods trade has gone through substantial changes in the last few seasons which have brought to the front several new trade problems. During the long "slack" seasons, the employers have made every effort to bring down work standards in the

union shops, and the number of non-union shops has also increased in the trade.

The meeting will receive a report from manager Abraham Snyder of the local and from the executive board of the white goods workers' organization on conditions in the trade, and will consider a plan for organizing activity. An account will also be rendered of the condition of the strike waged by the local in the shop of the Schneider Underwear Co. at 8 West 32d Street, New York City.

Board to advance the date of the next international convention from May, 1924, to November 20, 1925, five months earlier. The result of the vote in all the locals has already reached the General Office, and Secretary Baroff thereupon sent out this week to all organizations affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U. an official call requesting them to elect delegates to the 18th regular convention, which is to take place in Philadelphia. In the new magnificent building of the Philadelphia Labor Institute, Locust and 8th streets, which is being rushed to completion in time for this event.

The official convention call reads as follows:

To All Local Unions and Joint Boards
Affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

Greetings:

You are herewith informed that the referendum vote held by our organiza-

(Continued on Page 2)

I. L. G. W. Convention Will be Held in New Philadelphia Labor Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

tion on the proposal of the General Executive Board to call a regular convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union five months in advance of the date prescribed in the constitution, namely, on and beginning November 30, 1925, has resulted in ratification of this proposal by a big majority.

Accordingly, you are herewith requested to call at once meetings, regular or special of your body, to nominate

and elect delegates to the next eighteenth convention of our International Union. Have in mind that returns of the list of elected delegates must be in the general office not later than October 31, 1925.

Your role is entitled to a number of delegates. The general office will forward to you within a few days original and duplicate credentials for your delegates with complete instructions.

Fraternally yours,

ABRAHAM BAROFF,

General Secretary Treasurer.

A Letter To the Editor

October 2, 1925.

Editor, Justice.

Allow me a little space in your valuable paper so that I may express my feelings, and the feelings of the members of our organization who have elected me as an executive member (now resigned).

At the beginning of this peace proposal between our organization and the opposition, and up to the conclusion of peace, my co-executive members and myself, of Locals 2, 9, and 22, were highly indignant at the steps taken by our President Sigman. We all thought that by not taking us into consideration as executives and not allowing us to have anything to say in regard to just such a proposal, that

President Sigman completely ignored us. When we invited the President to the last joint session of Locals 2, 9, and 22, to answer us why he acted so unjustly to the executives—to my amazement what happened? Our executive members in the most intelligent way did not spare our President the least, in fact there were members who openly attacked him directly for this act. They expressed my feelings, and our members' feelings perfectly, for we all thought as one, and in the same way.

President Sigman's turn came to answer the charges, and he did in the plainest and most convincing way. We were all dumbfounded to hear him take up each question, and not only did he prove that his stand was just, but he also proved that as President of our I. L. G. W. U. it was his loyal duty to make peace in our Union under any circumstances. So by not coming to the executive members for their opinion he did not insult us the least bit. On the contrary, he has greatly honored us for we would not want to be partners to a peace with some of those individuals who had slandered us so unjustly. Our aim was to make peace with the rank and file members of our Union only.

Nevertheless, our President Sigman by taking all responsibilities upon his shoulders has proved loyal to our Union and deserves the respect from all. As long as our President's loyalty will remain as such, my loyalty to him will be unbounded.

Respectfully,

B. LEIBOWITZ,

Local 22, Lodger 12748

Fifth Annual Celebration of Health Center

The Union Health Center will celebrate its fifth anniversary as well as the opening of the Dental Clinic in a gala public celebration on November 5th and 6th.

A unique program will be arranged for each day. Representatives of the various trade unions in the city will be invited to visit the medical and dental clinics. A special exhibit will be placed in each clinic. Prominent

physicians, public health workers, and union officials will speak at this celebration.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board of the Locals 1, 16, 21, 23, 35, 45, 44, 82 and 89 was held on Wednesday, September 30, 1925 in the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 16th Street.

The minutes of the special meeting of the Joint Board of September 17th are adopted as read.

The report of the Board of Directors of September 23rd is adopted as read.

Communications:

Local No. 89 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of September 17th and 17th and the report of the Board of Directors of September 9th. They, however, emphasize the fact that their Executive Board did not approve the recommendation of Local No. 35 pertaining to the Peace Plan, as they have previously accepted President Sigman's plan.

The following resignations have been submitted by Brothers Jacob Miller and Abraham Schwartz as officers of the Joint Board:

"Mr. J. Fish,
Sec'y-Treas. Joint Board,
130 East 25th St.,
City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith wish to tender my resignation as business agent of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reeler Makers' Union, to take effect immediately.

Although I have not served in the capacity of a paid official very long yet I have been a very active member of the organization and hope to remain as such in the future.

Trusting that you will accept my resignation, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "JACOB MILLER".

"Mr. Morris Sigman, Gen. Mgr.,
Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt,
Dress and Reeler Makers'
Unions,

130 East 25th St.,

New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith wish to tender my resignation as a business agent of the Joint Board, to take effect Saturday, October 2, 1925. Due to the abnormal condition in our organization, I feel that I cannot properly render the services required of me and for this reason I trust my resignation will be accepted.

At this time I wish to state that during the three and one-half years I have been actively engaged in this organization, I have to the utmost of my ability and under the able supervision of Brother Harry Wander, Manager of the Jobbers' Department, endeavored to perform my duties as an officer. Although I am severing my connections with the organization as a paid official, I will always remain a friend of

the Labor Movement, particularly our Union.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ.
The resignations were accepted.

A resignation is presented by the Business Agents of Locals 2, 9 and 22 for acceptance by the Joint Board:

"To the Joint Board of Cloak,

Skirt, Dress & Reeler

Makers' Unions.

130 East 25th St.,

New York City.

We, the officers of the Joint Board, assembled at a special meeting Wednesday, September 30th, 1925, adopt the following resolution, which also includes a statement about the recent occurrences in our Union.

For the past few years a group of members in our Union are being influenced and led by outside forces, whose sole aim, it is to belittle and brand every officer by means of the most despicable methods. In order to accomplish these ends they are aided by a black-mail sheet whose existence can only be secure in chaos and confusion. They have systematically conducted this crusade in order to discredit in the eyes of the large membership every responsible officer of the Union. These investigations and falsehoods have caused a civil war, which lasted fifteen weeks and during which time attempts have been made to destroy our mighty Union which has been built up with so much self-sacrifice.

During this fight the mistrust of the membership towards the officers was such that it was hazardous at times for an officer to visit a shop or address a shop meeting. More than once we were tempted to resign from our offices because we have observed that the majority of our members, who have elected us to represent them in the dealings with our employers, were instigated to such a degree of bitterness, which caused them to consider us betrayers. Nevertheless we did not leave our posts for we were convinced that the fight against the Communist groups in our Union is a just one and were we to leave the battlefield at such a time we would be betraying the Union.

Now, however, when peace has been declared and the Union has been saved we feel that we cannot stay in office any longer. The continued propaganda of the mistrust of the officers has been indelibly impressed upon the minds of a large percentage of our members, and under such circumstances we are absolutely unable to work harmoniously for the welfare and betterment of the conditions of our members. We feel that we cannot conscientiously represent them any longer and it is therefore time for us to make room for those persons who believe that they will represent the members better, more efficiently and in a more progressive

manner, for as we all know their treacherous propaganda has been particularly on this.

We are resigning our offices and hope that our successors will do their utmost for the good and welfare of our Union.

In conclusion we desire to express our appreciation to all the loyal members of the Union in general and to the Joint Board particularly for the confidence they have placed in us during the period we were in office. We are resigning as officers of the Union; our activity, however, for the good and welfare of the cloak and dress makers will not cease.

We therefore request the Joint Board to accept our resignations, which are to go into effect not later than Saturday, October 10th.

With fraternal greetings,
Local 2:
Benj. Moser
Abe Schwartz
Jacob Press
Chas. Fine
M. Salmon
M. Cohen
Wm. Barcan

Local 9:
Louis Heit
Max Sommer

Local 22:
Jos. Shapiro
Sadie Reich
Abr. Elzink
Abr. Elzink
Hyman Greenberg

Max Kushner
Meyer Elkin
Sam Flum
Bernard Golob
Sam Ringer
Louis Palter
F. Wetter

Hyman Goldberg
Jos. Keaton

Jos. Spielman
Sam. Ballinson
Max Moskowitz
Harry Miller
Nathan Greenberg

World Labor Leaders in Carnegie Hall

Leaders of the British, German and American Socialist and Labor movements will join in a huge demonstration for lasting peace and the international unity of labor this Sunday afternoon, October 11th, at Carnegie Hall.

A. A. Purcell, M. P., chairman of the British Trade Union Congress, and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, will speak on behalf of the English workers. Dr. Adolf Braun, secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, will represent the German workers. Eugene V. Debs, as National Chairman of the Socialist Party of the United States, will speak on behalf of the American Socialist movement.

The City Committee of the Socialist Party, which has arranged the meeting, announces the following as the two-fold purpose of the Carnegie Hall meeting: 1-To afford the American Socialist movement an opportunity to welcome to the United States the distinguished foreign Socialist and Laborers' visitors now in this country; 2-To symbolize the desire of the world's workers for lasting

peace and to urge the international unity of labor as the means for lasting peace and to urge the international unity of labor as the means for achieving such a peace.

Tickets for the meeting may be obtained at Socialist Party headquarters, 7 East 16th St., or at Carnegie Hall, 67th Street and Seventh Ave., the day of the meeting. Norman Thomas will preside.

Opening of educational activities of the I. L. O. W. U will be celebrated by concert and dance on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

should have stepped out earlier. However, the majority contended that they must stay until the finish, and this they did. They saw dawn. It is their duty to resign in order to avoid conjectures that they are putting obstacles in the way of the Union or in the way of bringing about peace. They also are unable to attend to the work properly, not because they do not want to, but because they are handicapped by many workers in the shops. They unanimously state that although they are resigning as officers of the Union, they will, nevertheless, remain with the union and continue its fight against Communism. In order not to hamper the workings of the organization in any way whatever, they have agreed to give the Joint Board ample time to arrange its business.

Brothers Antonini and Ninfo were of the opinion that the time is inopportune for the business agents to resign.

President Sigman was of the opinion that the resignation was not stated clearly and sincerely the reason for their resignations. Originally he believed that they wanted to resign and disappear the very next day. However, the resignation very clearly explains their intention and it would not be proper or fair on the part of the Joint Board to reject it.

He hopes that out of this chaos a better Union will emerge. He is certain that should it be necessary for them to stay a while longer to perform their duties, they will do so.

The resignations were accepted by 20 votes against 2.

The peace plan which had been agreed upon by the International and Joint Action Committee in conjunction with the Committee of 15 shop chairmen is taken up for discussion.

An amendment is made to accept the plan with the exception of point No. 7 which deals with the election of business agents.

The amendment is carried.

Vol. VII. No. 41. Friday, October 9, 1925.

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 February 28, 1918.

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 2146

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

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Vol. VII. No. 41. Friday, October 9, 1926.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 19, 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 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY

This is the 45th convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The American labor movement, which the A. F. of L. represents, is fast nearing its half-century mark. It is only natural that during the long period of its existence the Federation had acquired a set of firmly fixed methods and policies which by force of environment and through the intellectual-sanction of its builders have become converted into dogma in the infallibility of which it is almost a sin to doubt.

And when it is further considered that this movement has, during the whole time of its existence, been led by one iron-willed and gifted leader, only recently deceased, it is readily understood why these traditional principles and tactics should be regarded by those who have helped Gompers to mold this Federation and to make it big and influential as well-nigh sacred and inviolate.

It might have been expected, therefore, that at least for a few years after the death of its old leader, there would be little if any opportunity within the Federation for the recognition of the need of new fighting methods or, perhaps, for the consideration and adoption of new basic principles. We should have been little surprised, indeed, if the next few conventions of the Federation had made every endeavor to leave everything status quo within it as a sort of false tribute to its founder and old leader.

The truth, however, is otherwise. The successors of Gompers appear to believe that they can best honor the memory of the unforgettable old chief by proclaiming that the labor movement should not remain immobile; that the idea that the old and firmly established must not be touched is a false and harmful idea. Most of the present Federation leaders appear to recognize the fact that a great deal in the American labor movement has outlived its day and that it must seek new ways and paths if it is to progress and prosper.

This idea, which we have gleaned from several conversations with President William Green before the opening of the convention, is made clear and succinct in the report of the Executive Council. Under the sub-title "New Labor Problems" the Council declares as follows:

"It is useless to continue to use tactics and methods adapted to organization of industry and methods of opposition based upon conditions that existed in previous decades. The unions that make progress against existing difficulties must be able to match brains against brains and information and resourcefulness against information and resourcefulness. It is necessary for us to have more exact and more comprehensive information as to our union strength and effectiveness as well as to industry and trade."

It appears to us that in these scant remarks there is sounded a note seldom heard before from a platform of the American Federation of Labor. Heretofore everything in the A. F. of L. has been rock-ribbed. Its tactics and methods have been regarded as the sanctified sum total of generations of experience, a holy labor gospel. Now, the very fountain-head of the Federation declares unequivocally that it is useless to continue to use old, outlived tactics and that the spirit of the new times demands new fighting methods.

Other tendencies in the labor movement may still continue to regard the American Federation of Labor as ultra-reactionary. We, however, fail to recognize this viewpoint. On the contrary, it seems to us that it is the A. F. of L. which is seeking new ways and means for meeting the new problems which changed conditions of life and industry are constantly advancing, while those who regard themselves as great revolutionists are, in point of fact, genuine conservatives. These still tenaciously cling to the viewpoint of a half-century ago when the strike, and the strike alone, was considered the workers' infallible weapon, without regard to other more effective and at times more reliable methods of victory over employers.

The old slogan of "force against force" which most of our ultra-revolutionists seem to adore to this day is obviously a considerably wornout cry in view of the fact that capitalists themselves have materially renovated their fighting methods against the workers. The capitalist has learned to use some brains and some in his exploitation of the workers, and it stands to reason that the labor movement, if it is to succeed, must match its own brains, sense and information against the "information and resourcefulness" of the employers. The greater this information, the more

thorough is this knowledge of industry, production and trade, the better are the chances of the organized workers of today to succeed in their battling against the organized capitalists.

The reader need not, however, infer from these remarks that any great achievements may be expected from the present convention of the A. F. of L. Tradition is still all-powerful, and it can hardly be expected that what has only until very recently been regarded as sacred and irrefutable would be discarded in a twinkling of an eye. Notwithstanding the new tone sounded by the report of the Executive Council, we believe, that it will take a considerable time until a new course will be embarked upon. For the moment, however, it appears to us it is quite sufficient that these leaders of the A. F. of L. who have grown old and gray in its ranks, have had the courage to sound a new note. It will probably remain for the new generation of leadership to fill with practical content the inspiring words: "It is useless to continue to use tactics and methods adapted to organization of industry and of methods of opposition based upon conditions that existed in previous decades."

We shall return, at another opportunity, to the report of the Executive Council and touch upon some of its most interesting points. Let us now say a few words about the convention proper.

We do not expect this convention to differ much in appearance from all former conventions, though in essence it is a very much different gathering. Its founder and leader is not there. Gompers is missing at the A. F. of L. convention—of this there can be no doubt. The prestige which was so inseparably coupled with his name and appearance, as well as the sense of the spectacular which the old chief knew so well how to evoke, is not there. Gone is also that iron hand that used to weld everything into one mass, one line, one direction. For Gompers, while a true and genuine democrat, was nevertheless, the dictator of the convention—and of the A. F. of L.

Yet, on the other hand, while through his death the labor movement has suffered a material loss, it has gained considerably in liberty, in democracy. William Green, an amiable leader, a convincing speaker and undividedly devoted to the labor movement, is, nevertheless, not a Gompers. He has not Gompers' authority, Gompers' force, and sooner or later this changed atmosphere is bound to lead to the infusion of new ideas, to the discovery of new paths in our labor movement.

It seems to us that, if ever there was room in the American Federation of Labor for earnest workers with free inquiring minds it certainly is there today. We do mean, of course, those "workers" who are only capable of slandering and heaping calumny upon the labor movement and its leaders as "reactionary partners of capitalist exploiters". For these the signs of an awakened labor movement in America are but signs of danger. But to make in mind such workers as have a constructive contribution to make to our movement, such as are not inspired with the ambition to smash our unions and thereby aid the employers; who, while recognizing the many failings that beset our movement, are still eager to work for it, make it stronger and more efficient and influential. For such workers, such true revolutionists, genuine "lefts", if you will, there is today more than ever a place in the ranks of organized labor.

THE SECOND THOUGHT OF ENGLISH LABOR

A few weeks ago, at the Scarborough convention of the British Trade Union Congress, the Communist politicians boasted of a victory the importance of which we did not at the time deem either honest or necessary to minimize. It does not matter what methods the Communists had used in putting through the several Communist resolutions at the congress, but we were bound to recognize it as a fact. It was, indeed, painful to believe that the English workers could have become intoxicated by Communist "dope", but we had to admit that as strategists the Communists proved themselves superior to the more deliberate and more responsible elements in the British movement.

The Communist triumph, however, did not last very long. At the conference of the English Labor Party last week, close upon the heels of the Scarborough congress, the English workers turned around and practically smothered all Communist ambitions. The Liverpool conference, it must be borne in mind, was composed of representatives of the biggest and most influential trade unions in England. The conference definitely defeated the aspirations of the Communists ever to become a factor in the English labor movement.

The Liverpool conference of the Labor Party demonstrated beyond cavil that while the British workers might for an hour become swayed by the sound of a fancy phrase, they cannot stay intoxicated for any length of time. Their second sober thought spells the death of such momentary folly. The English workers have the splendid courage to admit that they had been misled. They may make mistakes but they are not obdurate enough to cling to them.

The defeat suffered by the Communists at the Liverpool conference, coming so quickly after their "victory" at Scarborough, is probably all the more painful for them inasmuch as they had already come to believe that very soon they would be in possession of the whole machinery of the organized labor movement in Great Britain. Their ambition, however, was mercilessly squelched by a vote of 3,185,000 against 193,000. By another vote of 2,500,000 against 654,000 the conference decided against endorsing by either the Party or any of its locals of a Communist's candidacy to Parlia-

Leaders of American Labor

2.

And here is another type of labor leader, one who never smiles.

Daniel J. Tobin, the president of the Teamsters' Union, and the treasurer of the A. F. of L. creates the impression of a man who is everlastingly at odds with the world. His wit, his speech, his movements are awfully determined, almost harsh. Tobin is not a quarrelsome man. Tobin is always terribly in earnest about trivial things as much as about important matters. To Tobin the change of a date in the constitution is as important a matter as the change of fundamental policy. He cannot brook things that are distasteful to him. Another characteristic of Tobin is that he dislikes extremes. He has no use for either the radical or the reactionary, despite the fact that he himself is extreme in his views. Tobin is either for something or against it—he knows no compromise, no middle of the road. He will attack a comrade, and bitterly, too, if he happens to disagree with him. He was one of Gompers' staunchest supporters, yet even the "old chief" not always has had the embouchure of sailing in Tobin's company.

I used to think often that the strenuous experience of leadership in the teamsters' organization, his frequent strikes, organizational warfare and politics have hardened Tobin and "dried" him out. This, however, is far from the truth. At one of the A. F. of L. conventions in Cincinnati, on "Flag Day," the local unions, I recall, had presented to the convention a gift—a silk flag. Gompers appointed Tobin to receive the gift, and he carried out the ceremony with rare warmth. He recited to the delegates a poem with true fervor and revealed to everybody an entirely new, tender strain of his nature that had hardly been suspected in him.

* * *

And how much warmth and dreaminess is there about George W. Perkins, the old president of the Cigar Makers' International Union as he sits down in true "granddaddy" form to tell stories of the movement of the olden days? In his quiet, soft voice there is an echo of the distant voices of the early labor union struggles in our land. And as new tendencies make their appearance in the labor movement, one is apt to discover in Perkins' face that same quiet, grandfatherly smile: "Well, well, we have had this before."

* * *

Frank Morrison, the veteran secretary of the A. F. of L., does not change.

Morrison wears his clothes like a minister. And some people comment on it that it is not altogether an accident. Morrison's attitude towards his job is that of a pastor's towards his pulpit. That's how Morrison

PEN SKETCHES, PROFILES, AND COMMENT

By HARRY LANG

looks out from the convention platform upon the delegates. One has to believe, believe deeply and honestly—and everything will be well. All government officials know him and he knows everybody. All visiting labor leaders know him and he knows all of them; nevertheless, Morrison travels alone—he with his faith.

* * *

And the lonely figure of Andy Furuseth of the Seamen. I do not know of a more colorful figure than the sailors' leader. It may be the seven winds of all the seven seas that he has traversed in his long life that give him the broadness through him, or perhaps the maze of the long watchful dark nights that he had spent aboard ships that still hangs over him—but Andrew Furuseth sees mankind passing through a dark night and he roars in subdued choppy sentences:

"Let us get out of the night. The sooner, the better."

The most active, the stormiest of men like solitude at times. It is a desire born of the unrest which, coupled with a tang of sadness, fills every human heart. Men of the labor movement like to linger around "Andy" Furuseth. But Furuseth is lonely—even with thousands of persons around him—he is constantly alone.

* * *

Two other outstanding figures there are in the labor movement—the very antithesis of "loneliness," of being alone. They are John P. Frey and Mathew Well.

Frey is bubbling over with the joy of a wide-awake journalist, a keen observer, an able writer, convincing, substantial and with a wide audience in the labor press and outside of it. Well is restless with an eagerness to soar high, high and to spread his wings over all that, in his judgment, the labor movement deems right and equitable.

Frey, with his courageous, wide-open eyes and his penchant for a big audience, should have been an editorial writer on a great metropolitan newspaper. Though he thinks in images, Frey speaks his thoughts out bluntly, quickly and forms his opinions with equal rapidity. Behind this quick thinking, however, there is always a theory, a world-viewpoint. Frey has chosen his lot to edit the moulder's journal, and, startling enough, Frey, the corporate journalist with the soul of a bohemian, preaches discipline in his messages, and himself lives up to his preachings. The labor movement demands it—and having found himself in this move-

ment Frey cheerfully and happily dedicates his gifts to it.

Mathew Well, at first stush, appears like a stranger in the labor world. He might have fitted in better, one would think, in a court room before a judge and jury where he could day in and out demolish the arguments of his adversaries. Or perhaps in the national legislature, where by clever political sorcery and winged orations he could be relied upon to nail down firmly the "gentlemen" of other side.

The Turning of the Tide

By NORMAN THOMAS

Not for many years has there been better news than that once more the curve of membership in the A. F. of L. is upward. We have not yet seen the figures and do not know the amount of the gain. But even a little gain marks the turning of the tide of steady loss which has characterized the reports of the last four years. Labor unions, B. & O. plans, workers' education and the rest may have their places great or small in the labor movement but nothing matters if the unions cannot win the workers in steadily increasing numbers to membership in their ranks. That is fundamental. Without it all else will fail.

We see that the West Virginia coal operators brought some two-score injunctions into action against President Lewis and other leaders in the union's organizing campaign. They haven't stopped Lewis yet. But that such action is habitual on the part of our courts is a mockery of democracy.

All you boys know how the capitalist press hews if labor, no matter for what reason, breaks an agreement. Some of the biggest coal companies have deliberately broken the Jacksonville agreement claiming "economic necessity." And the editors approve or say nothing. Evidently what's sauce for the capitalists' goose is sauce for the operators' gander. It's just appeasement.

—

President Coolidge has packed the Federal Trade Board with avowed friends of Big Business. Yet even that Board has issued a report condemning the Aluminum Trust as a monopoly reaching to Norway and Canada. It charges this monopoly with unfair methods of competition. Now Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and his brother are principal owners of this trust which is aided by heavy tariff duties. We haven't much confidence in effective action by the courts or Trade Board against this trust, but two things might be done if Americans would wake up. (1) Secretary Mellon might be forced to resign from a public position which is scandalously incompatible with his various private businesses. (2) The tariff on aluminum might be repealed. Incidentally the tariff does not help workers in aluminum factories who are unorganized and underpaid. They need a strong union.

We observe that the coal operators are still positively demanding arbitration. But it is the other fellow's wages they want to arbitrate and not their profit. No arbitration has any remote approximation to fairness which does not take account of profits with all the records uncovered. Neither the anthracite operators nor the anthracite middlemen dare to let the public know how much they have been

Opponents would fear the movements of the agile, fast-thinking, highly colored, dark complexioned. Well. But Well likes the polemics of the labor movement, and the sound substantial research work with which he pretaces and prepares his argument. Well is a power upon the platform and in the committee rooms of the A. F. of L.

Thus they pass in review, the sturdy, stalwart figures in the leaders' group of American labor movement, figures that are often inconsistent, stoned and not always blessed. One, however, must know them on the inside of their souls—and, on knowing them, one cannot help liking them.

making. Meanwhile coal stocks diminish and prices rise. By and by there will be a sudden panic and a demand that somebody do something. The only effective thing that can be done is for the nation to take over the coal mines and municipalities to play the role of wholesaler. But this will not be effective unless we build up a protection against bureaucracy and corruption in government. That means democratic machinery with strong unions and a labor party to work it. A people too indifferent to save themselves may deserve to shrivel. But it is hard on the kids'.

New York and Philadelphia are far away from the fields where either cane sugar or beet sugar is grown. But New York and Philadelphia, according to figures printed in the New York Nation, pay 6.2 cents a pound for sugar while Denver pays 5 and Seattle 4.5 cents. Denver and Butte are in the middle of the best sugar fields, but for the sugar their people eat they pay not only 2 cents a pound added on account of the tariff (of which less than half goes to the Federal treasury) but also an imaginary freight rate on what sugar would cost if shipped from the Atlantic coast. That is how the tariff helps the American housewife keep a full sugar bowl.

Starting the Winter Right

This is the season when all of us make preparations for the winter. We buy fall clothes; we buy new furnishings for the house; we even undertake new responsibilities. But the last thing we do is to have ourselves physically examined in preparation for the rigors of winter. It is far more important to see to it that we have no colds, headaches, or bad cases of tonsillitis this winter, than to have new draperies in the home!

If every worker would get into the habit of starting the fall season with a thorough physical examination of himself, he would be sure to save on doctor's bills when the cold money days of winter arrive. The physical examination checks up on the condition of the body. The doctor points out what defects he finds, and if these defects are rectified before they become serious ailments, the result is a healthier worker and no exorbitant doctor's bills. The United Health Center of the I. L. O. W. U., 131 East 17th Street, is enlarging its Medical Department. Examination rooms are being made larger and more comfortable. A special clinic for physical examinations is being held every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Do not put off your physical examination. The old proverb of an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure applies in this story.

ment. The conference went even further and voted that no individual Communist may be accepted as a member of the Labor Party.

* * *

It is clear as daylight, therefore, that the whole British labor movement, as represented by the powerful Labor Party, is opposed to the Communist movement. We do not expect, of course, that these decisions will discourage the wire-pullers in Moscow from further activity. Wire-pulling is their only reason for existence and they must go on with their "propaganda."

This propaganda, however, is quite hopeless. The British workers will face the truth. They know better what danger to all their legitimate aspirations there lurks in any contact with the Communists. They will recognize that such contact is tantamount to playing into the hands of their capitalist enemy. The English Government does not need to make war upon Communism and its apostles in the British Isles. Like in America, the Communists in England are the best allies of the ruling reaction. The task of making an end to Communist incitement is in England, like everywhere, the task of the workers themselves.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford—Aug. 15-17, 1925.

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Continued)

American Aims Presented

The aims and principles of the workers' education in the United States as understood by the representatives of the Workers' Education Bureau were expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved that in the formation of the constitution of the Workers' Education International due consideration be given to the following points:

(1) The movement for workers' education within the Labor movement is the outgrowth of changed conditions in the industries in which trade unions were organized. Shorter working days tend to stimulate in workers a desire for intellectual effort. It behooves the trade union movement to satisfy this desire.

(2) Part of this newly gained leisure should be spent in education that will tend to develop the workers' character, personality and judgment, and his effectiveness in his struggle for a new form of society. Such education will be an effective instrument both in Labor's immediate struggles and in its ultimate social program.

(3) The object of our present educational system is to adjust the individual to his environment in our social structure as it is. The object of workers' education is rather to adjust the environment to the needs of the workers under the conditions of modern life.

(4) The aim of the workers' educational movement is to aid the worker in his task of transforming our social structure, so as to place it upon a more just basis. Activities within his own trade union, in the economic, co-operative, political and educational field, will tend to develop the necessary leadership within labor's own ranks.

(5) Workers' education should emphasize primarily such subjects as

will help workers to understand social and economic problems, the structure and history of the present order, the history and aims of their own organizations, and methods to achieve these aims. Nothing will so contribute to an understanding of the unity of mankind, irrespective of race, creed or country, and therefore to international solidarity, as workers' education.

The delegates showed great interest in the exhibition of literature in connection with workers' education the world over. The American exhibit attracted special attention for its volume and content and inspiration. The difference in language hardly concealed the similarity in spirit. Although there are various approaches suggested for the workers in the educational field, all are agreed that knowledge is power, and that nothing will strengthen the Labor movement more than an intelligent and well-informed leadership and an intelligent rank and file. All the volumes called upon the workers to make some new and better use of education in an effort to create new intellectual and spiritual values.

Most revealing of the spirit at the conference was the scene when the seventy delegates, speaking different languages, assembled in the living room of Ruskin College and spent a few hours in good fellowship. Each one was called upon to sing in his own language. Mr. John Brown, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who speaks many European languages, interpreted, but it was hardly necessary to translate these songs and recitations, as we felt all were speaking for the same ideals, though in different tongues—that we were all yearning for a world when sin would be the happiness of men and women, young and old.

—Workers' Education.



Our Unity Centers

With the ending of the holidays, we expect those of our members who wish to join our Unity Centers to do so promptly. We need not, we feel sure, emphasize the importance of the study of the English language for our members. In each Unity Center, courses have been arranged in English for Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced students.

Our Unity Centers are located in the following schools:

P. S. 35-315 E. 5th St., Manhattan
P. S. 171-103rd St. bet. Madison and Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

P. S. 42-Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx

P. S. 41-Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Bronx

P. S. 159-Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Later in the season, the Education Department will arrange courses in the History, Aims and Problems of the Labor Movement, in Economics, etc.

While registering, remember to tell the principal of the school that you wish to join the I. L. G. W. U. Unity Center.

"Problems and Progress of Labor"

A Course by Leonora O'Reilly

Leonora O'Reilly will give a course in "Problems and Progress of Labor" at the New School for Social Research, 465 W. 23rd Street, this fall. Members and friends of the I. L. G. W. U. have been invited to attend the first of the series of lectures to be given on Wednesday, October 21st. Miss O'Reilly aims to give in the course a fundamental understanding of the Labor movement, its theory, history, aims, achievements and outlook. Miss O'Reilly has devoted a busy life to the cause of Labor ever since the pioneer days of the Knights of Labor and the Anti-Poverty Movement. She was organizer of the Women's Trade Union League, of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and other institutions for social betterment.

Miss O'Reilly has been an institution in herself, helping, teaching, leading in the critical days of the Millinery Workers' Strike, the White Goods Workers' Strike and many other strikes; keeping alive the enthusiasm of the workers and expressing to the outside world the intolerable conditions under which the factory workers labored. It is hoped that a goodly number of the members of the I. L. G. W. U. will be at the New School on Wednesday evening, October 21st, at 8:30 to welcome Miss O'Reilly back to active life after several years of seclusion and study.

By the special arrangement of our Education Department, members may attend this course at a reduced rate. A card of introduction can be obtained in the office of the department. The first lecture is free to all.

CLASSES IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL REOPEN NOV. 14

Arrangements are being made to reopen the classes in our Workers' University on Saturday afternoon, November 14, instead of the 7th, as had been previously planned.

The first session of a course in "A Social Study of Literature" will be given on that date at 1:30 by Professor Holloway.

The bulletin announcing the activities of our Educational Department will be ready for distribution this week. Members may apply for them at the office of the department, and select the courses they wish to take and then register for them. An early registration will facilitate matters and help us to arrange the courses more efficiently. Any further information desired can be secured at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

ALEXANDER FICHANDLER WILL BEGIN A COURSE IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, OCTOBER 21

On Wednesday, October 21, at 6:30 P. M., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street, Alexander Fichandler will begin his course in Social Psychology. In the course an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do. Human motives, instincts and desires will be analyzed. Answers will be sought to such questions as why do people fight, why do they cooperate, why do they seek power, why do they follow leaders, why do they make sacrifices for ideas, why do they fear, etc. Problems of labor aims, organization tactics, leadership, etc., will be analyzed. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home and elsewhere. Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U. They can register with the Education Department.

THE PSALM OF LABOR

For centuries I have served mankind. For ages I have borne the burdens of the world.

I have stirred the earth. I have made it bring forth increase.

I have caused the desert to bloom, and changed the wilderness into a garden.

I have garnered the grain. I have gathered the fruit.

I have fed the world. I have provided food for all the people.

I have tamed wild beasts and made them the servants of man. I have woven fibres into cloth and fashioned garments. I have clothed the people.

I have hewn down mountains and transformed the rock into human habitations.

I have felled the giants of the forest and made them furnish comfort and protection to man.

I have gone down into the bowels of the earth and forced her to give up her treasure.

I have wrought in the glare of the furnace, undaunted by the hissing of steam and the cleaning of steel.

I have enriched the nations. I have produced the wealth of the world.

But my eyes have been blinded and my hands have been shackled.

I did not see that the wealth I created was mine; nor that the good things of life belonged to me.

But the scales are falling from my eyes; I am beginning to see.

I will arise in my strength. I will break my chains.

I will claim what belongs to me. I will lay hold of my own.

I will bring comfort and abundance to all. I will bring peace and joy to the multitude.

All mankind will be blessed. All the inhabitants of the earth made glad.

For I am greater than greed. I am mightier than Mammon.

I AM LABOR.

Sascha Jacobson will Play at Opening Celebration of Our Educational Season

Sascha Jacobson, the famous violinist will participate in the concert at the opening celebration of our educational season which will occur on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

The complete program of the evening will be announced later. The concert will be followed by a dance in the Gymnasium. Admission will be by tickets only. These will be distributed free to our members and their families.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

At the regular and special meeting which is to take place Monday evening, October 12th, in Arlington Hall, the question of the present situation in the union in the light of the peace program recently adopted by the shop chairman meeting, the question of dues, as well as the nomination of candidates for delegates to the 15th International convention, will come up for action by the membership of Local No. 10.

Unusually Important Meeting

It was seldom that the members ever participated in so important a meeting as the one to which they are called on October 12th. There were, of course, historical meetings in the past. But these were always coupled with matters purely of a trade character. There were of course in the past meetings called for the purpose of considering important internal questions, but none so important as the coming meeting.

The importance of next Monday night's meeting will be, it might be said, without precedent as respects any previous meetings at which internal or trade questions were taken up.

While the question of peace and reform was practically settled for the members of the other locals of the International with the adoption by the shop chairmen of the peace program, it will be settled finally for the members of Local 10 when they discuss and act upon it at their meeting.

Executive Board Makes Recommendations

The consideration by the members of Local 10 of every question, decided upon by either a joint board, the international, or any other body having the right to decide questions for the members of the union, proper, is a tradition with Local 10 as old as its inception. This tradition is without parallel in any other local union of the international, and even, the opinion may be ventured, in the labor movement of this country.

It is for this reason that the Executive Board at two of its sessions thoroughly discussed the program in the light of the manner in which it affects the membership of Local 10. And in making its recommendations it placed emphasis upon the points which interest the cutter, as such, and as a member of the union.

Among the important matters dealt with there are some outstanding features. Two of these were dealt with at length in the last week's issue of this publication. They were the question of dues and the matter of the future representation of the members at the Joint Board.

According to the method of procedure by the members of Local 10 the question of dues will be discussed in spite of the fact that a referendum took place last Monday, the result of which by this time is probably known.

Members Always Have Final Say

That the cutters are always to decide matters for themselves always, of course, in the spirit of the international laws and decisions, is borne out by the past actions of the membership of Local 10. More than one instance can be cited of decisions by members of Local 10 which varied in some degree from those adopted by other locals.

The membership meetings of other locals do not assume the form and the importance that the membership meetings of Local 10 do. It is perhaps only in exceptional cases that mem-

bership meetings of other local unions are called. In the case of Local 10 they practically assume the importance of a final court.

It is therefore no novel feature for the members to be called to a special meeting at which they are required to take final action on matters affecting the union. Its novelty lies only in that this meeting will practically receive a final report and recommendations on the situation in the union as it now stands with the adoption of the peace program.

The only possible exception is that in view of the importance of the many questions which will come up, insufficient time will be had to dispose of the entire order of business at this one meeting and which will therefore necessitate the holding of another meeting. Barring this exception, the members will make their decisions on all questions which will come before them and then the union will be prepared to plunge itself into its normal activities.

Members to Nominate Candidates

The nomination of delegates for candidates to the eighteenth convention of the International has also been placed by the Executive Board on the order of business. The recent situation in the union which terminated about three weeks ago makes the convention this time of very great importance as respect the internal affairs of the International.

Members are no doubt aware of the fact that the convention is being held this time six months prior to the regular date, that is, May 1926. The reason for calling it on November 30, 1925, is that a number of important matters were deferred for adoption and institution to the convention.

According to the International constitution, delegates must be elected thirty days prior to the holding of the convention. The first session of the convention takes place, as stated, on November 30th, in the city of Philadelphia. Hence, the members of Local 10 must elect their delegates some time towards the end of the present month.

The Executive Board therefore set the date of the election of delegates for Saturday afternoon, October 24th. The balloting will take place in Arlington Hall, according to the recommendation of the Executive Board. At the time of writing, it was not known how many delegates Local 10 is entitled to. However, by the time the matter is taken up at the meeting the International, no doubt, will have notified the local of the number of delegates which it must elect.

Business Agent Resigns

During the course of his report to the Executive Board, Manager Dublin sky read a letter of resignation by Business Agent John W. Settle, addressed to the Joint Board of Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions. In his letter Brother Settle attributed his reasons for resigning to the fact that he has been brought up in a school of trade unionism which differs from the sort that has no regard for certain basic principles.

Brother Settle joined one of the first cutters' organizations about 1892 or 1893. Since then he has to his credit an unbroken record of good-standing membership which is still retained.

Settle explained to the Executive Board of Local 10 that the school from which he sprang as a unionist does not date back to his membership. Both his parents were members of a mill workers' union in Lancashire, England. He first became an officer of Local 10

immediately following the waist and dress strikes for the forty-four hour week in 1919, when he was appointed business agent for the Waist and Dress Division.

His letter of resignation follows in full:

October 1, 1925.

Mr. Morris Sigman,
President, I. L. G. W. U., and
Acting Manager, Joint Board
of Cloak and Dress
Makers' Unions,
130 East 25th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Due to the present conditions in the union, in which the usual discipline of the organization has been smashed and the confidence in the officer as the representative of the union has been destroyed, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to continue my services in the capacity of an officer of the Joint Board in the same spirit and devotion as becomes a conscientious trade unionist.

I received my first conception of trade unionism in 1892, when I joined the cutters' local, prior to the existence of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. I have followed a consistent policy of pure and simple trade unionism, which was based upon discipline, devotion and loyalty to the union. Since the organization has been forced to the position where it must deviate from this traditional conception of trade unionism, I am obliged to tender my resignation.

I therefore request that you accept my resignation as a business agent for the Joint Board, which is to take effect immediately.

On this occasion I wish to express my appreciation to all the loyal members and officers of the Joint Board, whose confidence I have enjoyed during the past several years, and whom I served as an officer to the best of my ability and conscience.

I particularly wish to express my appreciation to the officers and members of Local 10, whose confidence I enjoyed throughout the period of my membership, which aggregates thirty-two years, and by whom I was honored to be an officer of Local 10 and the Joint Board, and to whom I pledge unqualified loyalty and devotion to the future.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JOHN W. SETTLE

Three Locals Conduct Elections

In accordance with the peace program, the main theme of which is the immediate bringing about of the union to a normal footing so as to make for the necessary industrial activities, the three locals, 2, 9 and 22, held their elections last Monday, Oct. 5th.

The holding of the elections last Monday will make possible the convening of the full Joint Board within about two weeks. Thus it will become possible for the union to go on with its regular business pending the outcome of the questions referred to the convention.

The election for officers in these three locals was one of three prac-

tical and immediate steps towards a normal condition as contained in the peace program. The first was the appeal by the shop chairman committee of fifteen in behalf of the suspended officers and executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

The second step in the direction of peace was taken on September 29th at membership meetings of the three locals in question, where nominations for officers and executive boards were made. These meetings were held under the auspices of the chairman's committee.

Controlling of Shops Important

One of the important problems for the union right now, aside from its internal affairs, is the control and canvas of shops. Workers whose principles are not a matter of their conscience have taken advantage of the abnormal internal condition of the union and worked with an utter disregard for union conditions.

Employers quite naturally are only too glad to permit them to work under any and all conditions.

While the union goes on with its work of establishing normal conditions, the managers of the various departments of the Joint Board cannot sit by and permit this state of affairs. Brother Julius Hochman, Manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, therefore reported to the Board of Directors that his business agents were canvassing the shops with a view to determining the stand of the members and whether proper conditions prevail.

Brother Samuel Perlmuter, Manager of the Downtown Office, also encountered considerable difficulty. He has managed in spite of trying conditions to keep affairs in proper shape.

Commission Adopts Supplementary Report

As was reported previously, the threatened stoppage by the contractors against the jobbers was averted by the referring of the dispute to the Governor's Commission. The report was accepted by all parties. The Jobbers' Association adopted it with a certain interpretation.

The most important phase of this dispute in so far as the union is concerned relates primarily to unemployment insurance. This question was referred to a sub-committee and according to all indications it may work out properly.

For the present the situation as respects the jobbers and contractors seems to be a peaceful one, at least on the surface. However the causes making for the dispute will spring up again at the expiration of the present agreement that the union has with the various associations.

The union is fully cognizant of the situation. This is borne out by the fact that the union is doing everything within its power to effect the peace program and place the union on a working basis.

Immediately upon the ending of the convention which will be about two weeks before the year ends, the union will be in a position to devote its entire time to this important phase of its activities, that is, the renewal of its agreements in the dress and cloak trades. The union will be confronted with this before 1926 will be a few months old.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING, Monday, October 12

Special Order of Business: The question of dues and the present situation in the union.

Also, nomination of candidates for delegates to I. L. G. W. U. Convention

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.