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Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 20)

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

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Momentous Decisions Reached at Our Convention in Chicago


The fifteenth biennial convention of our International, which opened in Chicago on May 1st, proceeded with its epoch-making program. Outside of the industrial legislation that is being advocated by the leaders in the ladies' garment industry, the program includes a wide range of measures to further the socialist aims demonstrated here for the amalgamation of the entire needle industry, affiliation with the federation of allied labor, and union ownership of factories and stores, as well as resolutions condemning the administration's policy of repression calling for the release of political and class war prisoners and demanding the repudiation of all repressive legislation and the restoration of freedom of action to organized labor.

The resolution urges the support of Debs by the International, after recalling its failure of the present administration to live up to American traditions and its interference with "Labor's inalienable right to strike," and points to Debs as the "Old standard bearer of industrial and political working class emancipation." The resolution in full reads:

"Whereas, we are faced today with the 1920 presidential campaign, the outcome of which is of tremendous importance to the life of the labor movement of this country;

"Whereas the present administration, through its brutal suppression of free speech, free press, free assembly, its attempt to stifle the workers of this country what they may expect of election-time promises of reform from the leaders of the old capitalist parties and;

"Whereas the Socialist party is putting forth as its candidate an old standard bearer of industrial and political working class emancipation whose readiness to sacrifice his life in the cause makes him the noblest leader of the proletarian army, which stands for a just and better future, and;

"Whereas at this particular time he symbolizes the tortured victims of the terror reign of the present administration; 

"Therefore, be it resolved that the 15th biennial convention of the I. L. G. W. U. heartily endorses the candidacy of Eugene Victor Debs for the presidency of the United States on the Socialist party ticket, and hereby makes a call to action;

"Further resolved, that we pledge our moral and financial aid to the campaign." The following telegram was sent to Debs and Kate Richards O'Hare expressing the enthusiasm of the delegates in Atlanta and Jefferson City:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at its convention assembled at Chicago, sends you her hearty greetings and a message of love and encouragement in the full confidence that your martyrdom and suffering are but great contribution to the cause of labor's final emancipation."

Some of the other resolutions that were adopted are as follows:

"Opposition, to government by injunction, requesting that the administration immediately act to abolish it and to institute a new government in the U. S. A.

The defeat of all assemblies who voted for the final closure of the plants that were adopted are as follows:

"A telegram condemning the Lusk and Peorn bill now before for the federation of New York State was passed upon and sent to the Governor. The message asks the Governor to veto the bills in the name of American principles."

The message to Governor Smith, appendix to brief comment, as follows:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at its convention assembled at Chicago, unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Governor of New York State to repudiate the attempt of all enemies of American liberties, institutions and organized labor to strangle education, mutilate representative government, and create a nest of spies, in the attorney general's office at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of New York, so that you may veto the various Lusk and Peorn bills."

Acracies persecuted against the Jews in the Bronx. The resolution urges the members to rise up and act against this. The resolution that was adopted was a call to action to the delegates to the future convention to rise up and act against this.

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"Everywhere is ready for the opening of our Unity House. Our manager, Mr. Larmport, will see to the finishing touches. What we want is for the members of the Unity House Committee to have the opportunity to distribute the attendance at the Unity House uniformly over the entire vacation period. We are anxious to have all our members benefit by our summer resort, but we cannot afford to drag out the registration indefinitely. We therefore have decided to set June 1 as the limit of time when only members of Local 25 will be admitted. We have arranged registration facilities in all of our branches. Now it is up to the members themselves to take advantage of these facilities. If they neglect to register we refuse to be responsible for failure to accommodate them later on."

"There is talk among the waist makers of changing the name of this summer resort. Many of them object to the word 'House,' since the unity estate consists of 13 equally good and comfortable houses. Suggestions from the readers are in order.

(Continued on Page 3)
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Socialist Convention

The eighth national convention of the Socialist Party, meeting in Chicago, May 8, at the Finnish Socialist Hall, 127th Street and Halsted Street, which will nominate candidates for President and Vice President for the election of 1920, is made up of 163 delegates, as well as fraternal dele-
gates from thirty-nine foreign language branches. It is the party's third national nominating convention. The Socialists went to the war and the third national gathering since the nominating convention of 1897.

Morris Hillquit gave the keynote address as chairman of the opening session. "The only active and organized force in American politics that combats reaction and oppression, that stands for the good of the working men and women of the country," he said. He was joined in his keynote by Abraham Cahan, "but as a milli-um Social Democratic party, firmly rooted in the class war, but centered in education and operating on a program of education and organization and training in the economic and poli-
tical struggle."

In his address to the convention Hillquit just touched on the question of the labor movement and the organized labor movement, when he said that "the antagonism of the industrial groups is the foundation upon which a rock of conservatism and narrow-mindedness of the American Federationist is based." Against this he presented the Socialist Party as the "only active and or-
ganized force in the country that combats reaction and oppression, that stands for the good of the working men and women of the nation, for the order of justice and indus-
trial equality."

The official beginning of the So-
cialist Convention was made last Sunday at a huge mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, the work of our Administration at Washington in the following words:

The Democratic administration has forcibly overthrown the con-
ventions of the republic, the freed-
mans of Congress, with a view to am-
blage, and has substituted for it the rule of the club and the jail. It is a counsel of perfection to a virtual autocracy and has revolu-
tioned all departments of the federal government in the name. It has abol-
ished the Department of State and created a Department of Peace, to favor of every reactionary move-
ment abroad, with a Bureau of Entente in the name of our own Bureau of Passports. It has con-
vected the Postoffice Department into a virtual occupation.

It has abolished the Department of Labor by instituting a Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Media and Arbitra-
tion, and a Bureau of Deportation for the Bureau of Immigration. It has abolished the Department of Justice in charge of an attorney general and has created a Depart-
ment of Panie and Hysteria in charge of an attorney general. Del Comment, of course, was announced as party nominee for President. It is 'It is the people, and the will of the people,' Hillquit said, "but millions of citizens know that for the good of home and country, for the good of mankind some of them should be locked up.'

A number of speakers at the meetmg were Algernon Lee, Seymour Steadman and Victor L. Berger.

A committee of five to confer in Washington this week with Atto-
nor General Attorney-General Samuel W. Stearns and Secretary Tumulty in an attempt to obtain amnesty for political prisoners was appointed by the Convention. The committee is headed by Sey-
mour Steadman, and Morris Hillquit. It also includes George E. Brown, Otto Brausfetter and Fred Hogan. The deputes will present a memorial to Congress, asking for the amnesty, and the next day Tumulty, private secretary to the President, will present a memorial to the President, asking for the appointment of a com-
mittee to the President.

A draft of platform principles and program by Hillquit and there is little doubt but that it will be adopted by the Conven-
tion. It was moved that the program be referred to a new commit-
tee, the vote, which followed, being in the defeat of the Hill-
quitt faction.

Some of the points in the plat-
T of principles submitted by Hillquit are as follows:

The constitutional freedom of speech, press and assembly should be restored by repealing the Espionage law and all other repressive legis-
lation, and by prohibiting the excessive mtramption of authority.

The power of the courts to re-
strain workers in their struggles should be limited to questions of law, to不惜 of reform, of friendly forms, and their power to nullify Congressional legislation should be abrogated.

All business vital for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroad, express, service, steamship lines, telegraph, mines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold storage plants and all industries that are vital to the nation, should be taken over by the na-
tion.

All public owned industries should be administrated jointly by the workers and members of the working class, not for re-
volution or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensa-
tion and humane conditions of work. Labor is the truest test of efficiency and reasonable service to the public.

Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, and to prevent the exploitation of the unem-
ployed and unemployed workers from op-
pression, to abolish detective and strike-breaking agencies and to

The Amalgamated Convention

The fourth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers opened Monday, May 11. At the meeting 120 dele-
gates representing about 200,000 workers from all clothing manufact-
ing establishments in the United States and Canada are present at the conve-
nvention.

The convention follows six years of unusual achievements. It will "hear of the success of the Toy Story," says an editorial in Advance, the organ of the Amalgamated. "With the or-
ganization of the industry so long a herculean task has been accom-
plished. The workers and the women and children of the country have not only won the battle but the continuous progress," continues the editorial. Among the prob-
lem which the Amalgamated Convention will deal are the proposals for various cooperative undertakings and the alliance of labor organizations in the needle industry.

Revolution in Mexico

R. K. V. The news from Mexico and the State Department at Washington show that the revolution in Mexico is spreading. The new government which has been formed in the city of Mexico, and forces commanded by Gen. Pablo O'Higgins, have not yet been recog-
ized as a provisional government by the United States. The government of the Carranza is also expected to arrive in Mexico City. O'Higgins and Carranza are not considered friendly or otherwise, and their power to nullify Congressional legislation should be abrogated.

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"This American, which do nothing to help the peaceful part of the country, does not deserve to be defended. The U.S. has not been used to carry locomotives, tractors, uniforms and food in Russia."

Yet there were some people who were small in the good faith of the Allies when they declared that their "ring of fire" and war against Russia failed. The architects of the new decisions of the Allies to trade with Russia as the "neat" rights and wrongs were supposed. The Allied governments are determined to bring the matter to a better end. All their confessions and pious declarations are not enough, but the war against Russia must not be let alone until the workers in the Allied countries will gain control over the governments.

Free Speech in the Steel Districts

F. R. E. Free speech in this country is a legend. An illustration of this was furnished by the authorities at the small town near Pittsburgh. Last Sunday representatives of the Ameri-
can Civil Liberties Union and the National Civil Liberties Union at-
tempered to hold a meeting. Re-
quested requests for a permit had been ignored by Mayor James S. Crawford of Duquesne. He in-
quired his ringing of one year ago that "Jesus Christ Himself could not hold a meeting in Duquesne." Six speakers, determined to test the constitutionality of the May-
chester police regulations ruling only on certain points were arrest-
ed, their feet when they were dragged down and hurried to jail. Fourteen men were arrested. State policemen, city troops, spe-
cial units were processing the city, defending it against the in-
cursing of the constitutional rights.

SEABOURNE VOLUME 14 1919

There are a limited number of copies of the "Seabourne" volume of 1919 for sale. The price of a volume is $3 dollars.

This work was prepared at the Office of the Interna-
tional.
During strikes, he predicted that a textile union would not be a reality, and declared that the union's fight is not really against labor, but rather it is the ignorance of the people.

The height of enthusiasm was reached when the union ownership of shops and factories was discussed. Delegates rose in their place and all members present voted that the term would be completed. All members present voted that the issue of the union would not be lost.

Immediate steps for the establishment of union owned factories and for the protection of labor on the spot are now being taken by the delegates of the convention in the United States and Canada. It is to be observed, however, that this convention is not a union of all the labor in the textile industry, but it is a union of the labor in the textile industry.

Organizations to be invited to the convention will include the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Garment Workers of the United States, the United Clothing Workers of Canada, and the United Clothing Workers of North America. The convention is expected to be attended by several other similar organizations.

Each of the organizations will be permitted, under the plan, to preserve its own sovereignty. There will be no interference in internal affairs.

With this in mind, the spirit which will imbue the alliance, however, is that of "The work of one shall be the fight of all."

Warmth marked the reception of the convention by the head of the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Yanoofsky, editor of the Daily News, who, in tracing the forward moving activity of the garment workers and pointing out that an alliance of all the trades in the textile industry is essential to the emancipation of the workers in that industry, stated how epoch making was the victory of the garment workers, and how decisive were the advances made by the garment workers in the field of the fight for the workers in the textile industry.

These would accomplish a peaceful revolution, which would be the most startling and just as intoxicating as any plan by which power would be attempted to be seized. These efforts are due to the use of violent means, Yanoofsky continued.

The time is now the hour of the textile industry in 10 years, he queried, if the plan of shop of shop is not put into practice, the distribution be made effective?

President Max Zawicki of the convention, in addressing the convention, declared that one textile union's term was a necessity, pointing out how associations of manufacturers in the textile works trade together during strikes. He predicted that a textile union would not be a reality, and declared that the union's fight is not really against labor, but rather it is the ignorance of the people.

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JUSTICE
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EDITORIALS
AMERICAN "FREEDOM" VS. RUSSIAN "FREEDOM."

Leon Trotsky, in an interview with John Clayton, the correspondent for the Chicago "Tribune," is reported to have said that "the entire economic life must be militarized before a communist society is established." This militarization is the more important," he continued, "because we have the whole tsarist bureaucracy on a large scale, with the solution of problems which call for the employment of a large number of people.

The "Tribune," therefore, draws the ridiculous conclusion that despotism is precluded in the history of the world. Yet despotism is in fact the outcome of former despotic rules in Russia and Germany and are child's play compared in the present despots. And the American worker is asked whether he would be willing to give up his freedom for the despotism of Russia.

The "Tribune," says: "How few are the farmers, or farmers, or day laborers, like such a system? How would they have been thought of by Russian and American peasants who were regimented just like soldiers and were to dig a canal in the history of the country?"

This is a terrible picture of despotism reigning in Russia. There are after all some doubt whether the American skilled mechanic, the farmer and day laborers, was frightened by this picture of the proletarian republic. It is very probable that the American people, who are to defend the country, will be more influenced by the question for our lives, and our families! Does not capital mobilize its armies of labor just as much as our government? And, although, not as frankly as Trotsky.

The American workers are rightly argue. All your phrases about freedom are only soap bubbles, when you know of the reactionary, hypnotic gestures. Where is our freedom? Are the workers free in Kansas where strikes are prohibitions and whose mirrors break when freedom they were driven back to the mines by injunctions? What about Pennsylvania and Virginia know about freedom?

The "Tribune" has a remarkable audacity when it contemptuously speaks of Russian despotism and ask the American "freedom" which they like to live under a similar system.

At the same time the "Tribune" brazenly lies when it declares that all this is happening according to the express desire of the present rulers, Lenin, and Trotsky. This is a rank falsehood. Lenin and Trotsky and their entire Red Army could and would never have come into power without the support of the entire Russian people. And if the Russians are ready to support him they regard this as a necessary condition for the introduction of the "freedom" as soon as there can be talk of despotism.

No matter what objections the workers have they are not backward against Trotsky's plans for the militarization of labor, this cannot be expected by as such a paper as the Chicago "Tribune" which represents no other than the capitalist interests and which could not exist for one day without the disgraceful effective coercion measures. And it should be observed that if the workers had the choice between the "freedom" of the bourgeois order and the absolute despotism of a proletarian American republic, they would, it appears, to be very foolish if they had not with all their might turned to the latter and contemptuously rejected the former. It is much better to live under a gross and honest despotism with equal opportunities for all rather than to have a freedom in reality a mere appearance. Hence the workers of Russia, may be said to be willing to have a freedom that is really intended only for a few while the entire mass of people is compelled to live in coexistence, which only serve to enslav the people.

"This "freedom" should not simply demonstrate the conditions of the Russian peasant and worker which are so much of concern to us. We can as the "Tribune" that the Russian peasant and worker is able to guard and defend his freedom do the free Americans, even if their situation is not as despotism. Russia, which has so thoroughly rid itself of Communism and Trotskyism if they will prove a danger to human freedom, as they have to the Russian people. We could advise this organ of freedom to leave Russia alone and are not interested in "free" America. It would then perhaps realize that the danger of a more serious and much more acute than it is in Russia. The real difference between the proletariat Russian republic and the "Tribune" is not that while in Russia the militarization of labor is yet to be done, in America freedom is already under the cloak of freedom. And while only a few months ago the Russian Bolsheviks for their suppression of political tendencies op

POLITICAL PARTY JURISPRUDENCE AS NO PART OF TRADE UNION THEORY

The A. F. of L. does not assume political party jurisprudence as part of the trade union theory. It could it must abandon guarantees with the respect to the organization of labor and acquire new power from allies, A. F. of L. non-partisan policy is a letter in which is stated the non-partisan political theory of the A. F. of L.

"The organized workers," said Secretary Morrison, "have committed themselves to the propagation of a distinct separation of partisan politics which would dilute—and in many cases dissolve—militant trade unionism."

Fourteen years ago (1906) the Minneapolis conventions of the A. F. of L. declared:

"We are not a political party. We disclaim political prejudices, affiliations. We set up no claim of authority over the political actions of our members. We could not, if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, violate the free and voluntary choice of the man from the union which grants him his card."

"If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism, we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation."

The A. F. of L. has no authority to make a claim of authority over the non-partisan political policy, continued Secretary Morrison. Congress made very clear to the theory of voluntary action by wage earners which is commonly spoken of as a political action and would annul the guarantee of political freedom that is assured every member of the Federation.

This guarantee has grown out of the experience of the trade unions expressed in their national and international union conventions, in their commissions of work and later—refined by delegates of the American Federation of Labor and the International Union of the A. F. of L.

"To say that it is time to make the change is to assert that rigidly maintaining the economic character of their organizations, they are to face, and decline to turn their union meetings into political cau

OUR GREETINGS TO THE RUSSIAN WORKERS

The convention of our International in Chicago sent hearty greetings to the Socialist Party convention in New York. The proposal to send condolences was received by the delegates with great enthusiasm, and there is no doubt that the entire International will devote its energies for the triumph of the Socialist Party with the "Left Road" in this country.

At a time when the American politicians have outlawed the Socialist Party all differences of opinion and doubts in the effectiveness of political action have given place to the feeling that the workers must give way to a wholehearted and vigorous support of its cause. We on our part will do everything in our power to help the triumph of Socialism and the defeat of the sinister forces of reaction.

THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL, BUYS OWN HOME

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which is at present sitting at Union Square, has, for some time, been in want of a suitable and sufficient place that it had for its various activities and by the highest officers of the building compelled it to pay. The Medical and Dental Clinics, which are not infrequent, have increased their usefulness.

Last week the Joint Board of Sanitary Control bought for itself a house in the neighborhood of Irving Place and opposite the Irving Ching and Dental College. The building will be altered for the needs of the Board and an ex-

In the new quarters, the medi-

health service to the workers in the Union.
Impressions of the Convention of Our International in Chicago

By S. YANOFSKY

The first week of the convention was a period full of impressions, thoughts and feelings stirring in my mind. During the convention, we had four evenings, each containing two sessions, each one given by the Joint Board of all our locals in Chicago, which was called the "Forward". Two of these sessions were held in the Chicago Yiddish Theater, one in the Russian Theater, and one in the Yiddish Theater. The evenings were very well attended by all the locals of the International, and each session had a different speaker. The last evening was held in the Yiddish Theater and was attended by the local of the International.

The first session, of course, was devoted to speeches by the various speakers. The speakers described the history of the Chicago locals of the International. The speakers were very well attended and the audience was very interested. The speakers included Mr. Miller, the vice president of the Chicago locals, and Mr. Brill, the secretary of the Chicago locals.

The second session was devoted to the discussion of the convention. The speakers discussed the history of the convention, the organization of the International, and the future of the movement. The speakers included Mr. Miller, Mr. Brill, and Mr. Yanofsky, the secretary of the International.

The third session was devoted to the discussion of the Jewish question. The speakers discussed the Jewish question in all its aspects, from the history of the Jewish people to the present day. The speakers included Mr. Miller, Mr. Brill, and Mr. Yanofsky.

The fourth session was devoted to the discussion of the international labor movement. The speakers discussed the history of the international labor movement, the role of the International in the movement, and the future of the movement. The speakers included Mr. Miller, Mr. Brill, and Mr. Yanofsky.

I am referring to the two demonstrations in honor of the Convention.

On the first night, two beautiful women, both of the International, were honored. One was Mrs. Yanofsky, the wife of the International, and the other was Mrs. Brill, the wife of the Chicago locals. Both women were very well attended and the audience was very interested. The women were honored for their service to the movement.

On the second night, we had a beautiful concert given by the International. The concert was very well attended and the audience was very interested. The concert included songs, dances, and speeches in honor of the movement.

On the last night of the convention, we had a beautiful banquet given by the International. The banquet was very well attended and the audience was very interested. The banquet included speeches, songs, and dances in honor of the movement.

The convention ended on a high note. The speakers were very well attended and the audience was very interested. The speakers included Mr. Miller, Mr. Brill, and Mr. Yanofsky.

We were very pleased with the convention and we feel that it was a great success. We are looking forward to the next convention and we hope that it will be even better.
SALIENT POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE C. E. B.

(Continued from Last Week)

"Local No. 48 has likewise con- tinued, and all our shops down state and the localos outside of New York, the International raised a big objection to the funds, and resolved to continue the strike, even into the next season, if necessary, until the demands of the girls were won."

"At the end of nine weeks (to- ward the end of March), after an attempt has been made to bring about a settlement with the manufacturers, Schieltin and Henry Moscowitz, we were brought together with the manufacturers of the six largest associations, but no satisfactory results were again found. On the 17th of April an agreement was reached, which terminated the pro- tested contest."

"The workers won the point limiting the time for review of dis- charge cases to not more than 72 hours, together with the 44-hour week, increase in wages, and other objects sought in their original demands." The workers of several firms which had ceased to withdraw the funds from the association report that the girls are just as willing to go in as before, and that 10,000 arrests were made for non-payment."

"This marvelous fight has added another glorious chapter to the record of the union, and the fight is not over yet. The strike has spread from New York to other cities, and the battle is still being fought. The workers are determined to carry the fight to the manufacturers and to force them to make concessions."

"The union is in a strong position, and the manufacturers are in a weak position. The workers are determined to carry the fight to the manufacturers and to force them to make concessions."
"Whose child is whose!" In the circumstances, the mat- ter is not unusual, drawing from the situation in "Marini- que," now playing at the Bijou Theatre. We frankly confess that the various family complications have an odd and a sad twist to them, until the close of the first act that, we found the answer.

The island of Martinique is part of the French West Indies. Up to very recently, the population has been dominated by the French, and the black people have only a small representation in the government. However, there has been a slow movement towards independence, and the situation in the island is now becoming more stable.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS:

- Monday, May 17th
- Monday, May 24th

GENERAL:

- Monday, June 7th
- Monday, June 21st

WAIST & DRESSES

- Monday, June 21st

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

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Skranton Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Organization Campaign

The Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Local 125, of Scranton, Pa., is only nine months old, but it has succeeded in accomplishing many important things, according to the report of Herbert Gross, corresponding secretary of that union. During the short period of its existence, Local 125 has done away with the piece work system. It has reduced the working week from 60 hours to 47, and it has secured a substantial wage increase.

With the assistance of Brother Lefkowitz, vice-president of the International, the Union has secured a new agreement with the employes last week. The new agreement provides a wage increase of 35 per cent for women, 10 per cent for men; the establishment of the 44-hour week; time and one half for overtime; and the recognition of the Union.

The Ladies Garment Workers' Union is launching an organization campaign in the near future to bring the ranks of the Union the 2,000 white goods workers. Preparations have already been made for the campaign. The Union is confident that the undertaking will meet with success.

For Strikers Win 7 Shops

On the third day of the fur workers' strike in defense of their principle that hours should be reduced rather than men discharged, in the present slow season, seven shops capitulated and rehired their men, including those who had been laid off Saturday. This indicates a victory for the men whose strike on Monday came as a swift answer to the 35 bosses who had refused to aid the over-employment problem in the manner proposed by the union and the government.

The men who returned to work yesterday number about 300 or one-third of the total of about 900 who were laid off and those who struck.

The conference committee of the fur industry, which has agreed to consider the problem presented by the walkout, adjourned without reaching a decision, and the meeting probably will be called by the chairman, Dr. Judah J. Maguen, for May 16.

Union leaders are making every effort to adjust the strike.

Ladies Tailors' Union to Hear Convention Report

The Ladies Tailors and Alteration Workers members of Local 89 will have a general membership meeting on Tuesday, May 15th, at 7:30 p.m. at Laurel School, 75 East 116th St. At this meeting the convention delegates will report their complete reports.

To the Locals and Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

To the Rescue

No friend of the Rand school of social science needs to be told of its great peril at the present moment.

- Shouuld Senate Bill No. 1,274, which has passed the State Senate and the Assembly, become a law, The Rand School must carry a constitutional fight on behalf of all freedom of education into the courts. Should the bill not be signed by the Governor and the school have a chance to build up its work, thousands of dollars will be absolutely necessary to cover the financial losses caused by the Lusk Committee's vicious and lying publicity.

You Who Read This Rally Before It Is Too Late

If you feel you can give one dollar, make it five. If you think ten dollars is your limit, make it twenty-five and send it at once if you want to save your school.

Send to

BERTHA H. MAILLY, Executive Secretary.
7 East 15th Street.
New York.