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

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

Delegates Addressed by Hillquist, Cahan, Vladek, Ervin and Others — All Make Special Plea That Schlesinger Continue Office—Also Appeal for Unity in Rank—Hundreds of Telegrams Greeting and Congratulating International Received — Over Two Hundred Resolutions Introduced.

Greetings From Labor Throughout Nation

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, MORNING SESSION, MAY 2

The second day of the convening of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union witnessed an avalanche of telegrams and messages of greetings from working-class groups throughout the nation. The session was called to order by President Benjamin Schlesinger at 9:30 a.m. Secretary Barff immediately proceeded to read the telegrams, all of which were greeted with hearty applause. Space does not permit the quoting of all the messages. The following fraternal greetings from large bodies of workers caused the delegates exceedingly:

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, SECRETARY-TREASURER AMALGAMATED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA:

"Accept fraternal greetings from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Your conventions are always followed with great interest by our organization. There is a strong bond of solidarity between the membership of our organization and that of yours. In this day of ruthless open-shop, with all that it implies, progress made by a labor organization is a measure of encouragement greater than under normal conditions. The achievements of your organization have added strength to the labor movement generally. We send you hearty wishes for a successful convention. May this biennial gathering be a new mile-post on the road to the emancipation of labor."

K. ZUCKERMAN, SECRETARY, UNITED CLOTH HAT AND CAP UNION:

"Hearty greetings from the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. We congratulate you on your achievements, and express the hope that your convention can equal your past achievements. May your convention prove the way for continued success in your struggle for the advancement of the labor interests of your membership and the general labor movement. May your convention cement further the ties uniting all organizations of the needle trade."

JOINT BOARD PURFIERE'S UNION:

"Joint Board Members greet you with the greetings of the Joint Board of Purifiers. It is with great pride and honor that we extend to you our most hearty greetings, as we are conscious of the importance of such an occasion. May God bless your convention, and may every meeting be of benefit in the working class."

JOINT BOARD CLOAK MAKERS' UNION, NEW YORK:"

"We greet our brothers to the sixteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. May the spirit of friendly union reign over your proceedings and unite you into a solid front against the employers."

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND SKIRT WORKERS' UNION, OF AMERICA, PETER MONAT, SECRETARY-TREASURER:

"Accept our fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. May your deliberations result in strengthening and unifying your forces more than ever before. Long live the International solidarity of the workers. We hope that the day is not far when the clashing workers of all branches of the work's and women's industry will be united in one powerful organization."

BOSTON JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND SKIRT WORKERS' UNION:

"Our brothers greet you to the sixteenth biennial convention I.L.G. W. U. May your deliberations be guided by the spirit of progress and light, and may your convention be of benefit to the working class."

WM. F. KOHOK, SECRETARY, CENTRAL TRades AND LABOR CONVENTION OF GREATER NEW YORK:

"May I extend to you and your colleagues the hearty wishes that the convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accomplish as great benefit to the members and the organized labor movement as it has in the past years, and may your convention be of benefit to the working class."

PHILIP K. KOWITZ, SECRETARY-TREASURER, JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND SKIRT WORKERS' UNION:

"Greeting! Accept our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for success in the sixteenth biennial convention of the I.L.G. W. U. May your deliberations result in the emancipation of the working class."

FROM MOSCOW:

"All-Union Jewish Public Committee Organization for Relief of Jewish Workers sends fraternal greetings to Congress. Jewish workers of Ukraine, White Russia, Poland, etc. wish you every success and would like to thank you for your sympathies. May the fight for the liberation of the working classes be further aided. We hope brotherly help will come for further economic reconstructions of Jewish workers. All-Union Jewish Public Committee."
JUSTICE

Friday, May 12, 1922

JUSTICE
Morris Hillquit, in Splendid Speech Reviews Progress and Goal of Labor, Pays Tribute to Schlesinger

Morris Hillquit was next introduced. He received an ovation, the delegate rising from their seats and forming a complete semi-circle about the stage. "Dear Comrades, Friends and Fellow-workers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: It is also with some degree of hesitancy that I address you today. I have been called to the bar of this convention to advise organized labor. I feel, perhaps, the same difficulty about it, except that in my case it is my business to advise organized labor (laughter), and whether I can do it well or otherwise, I just have to do it.

Of all the advising I have to do in the course of my professional work, I must frankly admit that nothing is so difficult, and yet so pleasant to me, as occasionally advising your organization. The International is my favorite client. I have had all sorts of clients, rich and poor, civil and criminal, good and bad and indifferent, but all the rest are a class apart—general practice. On the whole, I find that the organized client, and suit practice, petitclient jurisprudence, if you please (laughter)—that is something entirely different, not because it is easy; it is not. I have a very hard task. There is no poor house in any of the large cities in the organization require it, to call me up, day or night—and ask that everything else be held aside and the business of your organization attended and attended to at once (laughter). That is the kind of compensation, that is the only kind of work that is creative work. I feel that I am working on that, just an imperishable trade, just a grain of sand, to the great structure of human society. It is still something built up, day by day, hour by hour. And it has occurred to me that, after all, in miniature, this International is like the whole universe itself. It has its history, it has its tasks, it has its struggles which you may translate in terms of your own trade and organization, but which are of world-wide application, for, after all, we are one body.
Chairman-Breslau Begins Credential Committee Report

President Schlesinger, after that, called upon Brother Joseph Breslau, the General Industry Credential Committee chair, to read the report of this committee.

The report stated that the committee had examined the credentials of 233 delegates, rejecting one. This, it said, was acting as an objection and appeal committee.

In its work the Credential Committee had heard a great number of objections which were filed against the individual delegates whose fitness to represent their local was at stake in the convention. It painstakingly and carefully examined the evidence presented, in behalf of such challenges or objections. At the end of the report the committee unanimously adopted the following list of delegates eligible.

Submit's List of Eligible:
The numbers of delegates against whom the committee received objections and whose seating was changed may be classified as follows:

1. Those whose eligibility was questioned, but whose seating the committee
2. Those against whom objections were raised, sustained, and whose seating the committee does not recommend.

In its report the committee recommended the seating of the representatives bearing these credentials of the locals of the International:

- M. H. Barnetson, Max Andros and Georges Robin,
- Emanuel Laskovitch, Bernard Chasanow, Frank Margolis, George Goodwin, Joseph Alcalo,
- Samuel Goberman,
- Samuel Galati, Morris Shtickman and Henry Barkson,
- Philip Schwartz, Max Toker and A. C. Fasfieller,
- Bernard Bache, Samuel Mihalr, Joseph Fish, Philip Anzel, Harry Beker, and Herman Toker,
- Joseph Slavin, Bernard Bache, and Joseph Bache.
- Harry Beker, Bernard Bache, and Joseph Bache.
- E. Wagner, Harry Karger and E. Kehlhefb.
- William Schwartz, Joseph Slavin and Samuel Winkl.
- Alfred Ross, A. Rodin and Joe Siegel.
- Abraham Kaplan.
- September 2, 1922.
- Herbert Schwartz.
- Saul Winet, Abe Kotovsky, Sam Nollen, Aaron Littell, Piotr Politi and Harry Green.
- H. Green 
- A. Lenz, Harry Hrasky.
- Benjamin Amsay, Carrie Gallagher, Ezra Post and Eckstein Siegel.
- Harry Berek.
- Louis Gohn.
- Saul Winet.
- Louis Amsay and Nathan Bacher.
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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1922

LABOR AND EDUCATION

(Continued from Page Three)

with willful distortion of facts and evidences while Chairman of an investigatory committee. The committee found the evidence inconclusive, and its recommendation that Brother Kaplan be seated was adopted by the convention.

The committee also found that the charge against Delegate Rosenfen, of Local 5, with conspiring against the Joint Board of Contract Workers, was unproven, and therefore recommended that he be seated. Recommendation adopted.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST LOCAL 9 DELEGATION

The charges against the delegation from Local 9—Benny Adler, Louis Hyman and Sam Simon, of the same local—were sustained by the convention. In addition to these, objections were received against the entire delegation, from Local 1, on the ground that they were engaged in the organization to further the interests of a "slate." They were charged with discriminating in this manner against other members and also with using illegal tactics in the election. The investigation by the Credentials Committee, it was brought out that the official General Organization Committee, which is responsible to the local, which is composed of eight members, not therefore, has the authority, in the absence of local conditions, to render, is, under the influence of an outside organization and guided by their interests. Brother Lemisch, that these delegates have been from the treasury of the local for an advertisement to be published in the "Prebcll" from which $10 was to be refunded to this group for the purposes of the campaign. The salary paid to Brother Hyman was reported to be a thorough investigation of a charge of this kind requires the involvement of the entire local, since it implicates the Executive Board and the officers of the local. The recommendation of the Credentials Committee that Brother Hyman be seated, with the proviso that the incoming General Executive Board be instructed to thoroughly investigate the entire matter. This section of the Credentials Committee was sustained by the convention.

The report of the committee relative to the objections against Delegates Hyman of Local 25, Gold of Local 35, and Maronodi of Local 48, recommending their seating was adopted by the convention.

CONVENTION RESISTS USE TO SLANDERER

The next item of the Credentials Committee report aroused a good deal of discussion, in which a great number of the delegates partook. It referred to the objection to the seating of A. H. Flack, of Local 13, who had previously given to the committee a letter from Brother Louis Pikofsky, President of the Joint Board of the Clayworkers Union, and represented that the delegates had been charged with having negotiated the memorandum, with selling the clockmakers like slaves in Boston being sold on the market place. During the examination of these charges, Brother Pikofsky was called upon and stated that he had not consulted with the officers of the organization. Brother Rockefeller claimed, however, that, while he used the phrases attributed to him, he did not mean them in the sense presented. Brother Pikofsky again stated that it was not the purpose of the convention, Brother Rockefeller claimed, that he had not consulted with the officers of the organization, Brother Rockefeller claimed, however, that, while he used the phrases attributed to him, he did not mean them in the sense presented. Brother Pikofsky again stated that it was not the purpose of the convention, that he had not consulted with the officers of the organization.

Mr. M. B. Kusnitz, representing the All-Russian Jewish Public Committee, was introduced and made a speech on the subject of the Russian delegates. International delegates assembled not to forget that the Russian Jews are making a great effort for the building up of a workers' government, and place a strong tie for financial help to the stricken Jewish population of Russia.

PEOPLE'S RELIEF DELEGATION ADDRESSES CONVENTION

Alexander Kahn, representing the People's Relief Committee, was introduced and made a speech on the subject of the relief work being done in Russia. He stressed the point that progress cannot be made without these two requisites. He concluded his address by thanking the International for the help it had given the People's Relief Committee, and expressed the hope that the delegates will endorse the donation of a half day's wage which was made to the convention at the behest of the General Executive Board of the Democratic Jewish Community.

His remarks were supplemented by Mr. Meyer Gillis, of the People's Relief Committee, who, after thanking the International for its past donations, asked that further financial aid be furnished to the convention.

Before the session adjourned, telegrams of encouragement were sent to Sacco and Vanzetti and Mooney and Billings. The telegram at 5:10 P. M., to recover at 9 A. M. the following morning.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, MAY 3, 1922

The convention was opened by President Schlesinger, and Secretary Baroff began the reading of the Roll Call. The roll was read, and congratulations and brotherly greetings from the following organizations:

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATIONS FOUR POUR IN

Fidelio, 1603 Chestnut St.: Chicago; L. B. Rosenfeld & Co., Chicago; Dreamers' Union, Local 22, New York; E. H. Juslinian, of the Naturalization Aid League, New York; Local 82, New York; Local 48, Chicago; Local 53, Chicago; Local 19, Chicago; Local 49, Philadelphia; Local 73, Boston; Post Office, Downtown Section of Local 48, New York; Local 102, of Chicago; Local 105, of Montreal; Amalgamated Textile Workers of America; Local 41, of Montreal; Local 60, of Edmonton; Local 13, of Buffalo; Local 1, of Montreal; Local 11, of Cincinnati; Local 12, of Montreal; workers of H. Black & Co., Cleveland; Local 12, of Buffalo; General Executive Board; Unit of the Priestly Order; Local 4, of Chicago; General Board of Cloak, Skirt and Sweater Makers' Union; Local 17, of New York; A. Rosenfeld, of 

WASHINGTON POST
Philadelphia; Local 19, of St. Louis; Toronto Joint Board; Joint Board, Cincinnati; Local 8, Boston; Detroit; Local 10, Chicago; National People's Relief Committee, Chicago; H. Kaplan, of Local 15, Philadelphia; Workmen's Circle Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y.; Socialist Party, first and second districts; Italian American League of United Union, Philadelphia; Boston Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 7; T. D. O'Meara, of Local 25, New York; ex-President Jacobsen, New York;做工 Cartwright, of Local 5, Gary, Ind.; Executive Board of Local 20, New York; Israel Horwitz, Waist and Dress Joint Board, New York; Henry Hoffman, workers of Jersey present convention. It was also brought out that Horwitz tried to intimidate the members of the Executive Board, and the committee felt that anyone connected with disciplined elections should be kept away from any part of the election, only in the convention, but in the union itself, and therefore recommended that Horwitz should not be seated. Horwitz being absent at this session, the vote on the recommendation was tabled until his return. He arrived on Wednesday, when, at the morning session, Horwitz proclaimed his innocence of the entire matter, stating that he did not know whether the election was legal or illegal, proper or improper. Horwitz left the convention Wednesday night, in the midst of the call for slackness in the investigation of this case, that it be referred to the General Executive Board. This motion was carried and Horwitz was therefore seated.

DELEGATE SHELLEY IS REFUSED SEAT

Brother Breslin continued to read the Credentials Committee report, and brought up the case of Delegate S. Shelley, of Local 1, Delegate Shelley was charged with entering into a deal with a manufacturer on East Broadway, whereby Shelley was to remove one of the workers, Operator Glass, whom the firm desired to get rid of. The sum stipulated for this work was $150 for the job and $50 for a week's work, irrespective of whether there was work. Shelley admitted that this proposal was made to him, but denied having taken advantage of same or of having even come to the shop. A letter was read from the Credit and Financial Committee, in which they reasserted the charges against Shelley, while Shelley did not appear present any witness to deny the testimony presented.

In his statement, he admitted that the proposition was made to him, emphatically insisting that he had refused it with dignity. Citing the history of his union activities, he claimed that that was proof that he was not such a fellow as was being misrepresented. He further stated that the meeting at which the charges were brought against him took place at the convention, some of the delegates charging that Shelley had not shown the same amount of interest, however, than sometimes is shown in the investigation of this case, that it be referred to the General Executive Board. This motion was carried and Horwitz was therefore seated.

The session then adjourned to reconvene at 2:30 P.M.

THIRD DAY, AFTERNOON SESSION

Cahan, Brantstein, Roeter, and Algrenon Lee Address Delegates

The session was called to order by President Schlesinger at 2:30 P.M., with the roll called by Bro. Riegle, who made a stirring and impas- sioned plea for support of the new Carrie A. Lowe law followed, with a request for financial support to the General Defense Fund of the United States. All the delegates responded to Breslin's call. Both were assured by President Schlesinger that their requests would be referred to the proper committee, and that favorable action would be taken.

Bro. Roeter, of the Detroit branch, introduced the proposition that the Detroit branch of the convention be asked, by President Schlesinger declaring the adoption of this section of the report. The session thereupon adjourned to reconvene at 2:30 P.M.

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labor movement and have been doing so since the conclusion of the war. He made special mention of the Chambers of Commerce in the United States which are bent, on a program of destruction of the trade union movement, and advised the delegates of the need for greater activity and loyalty than ever before. He spoke of the importance of the Cummiunists to the rest of the labor movement, and expressed his satisfaction of the ability of the International to discharge that service.

Roemer was followed by Charles E. Euchter, who addressed the convention as a Communist, as one who accepts the leadership of the Com-
munist International. He spoke of the program of the Communist Inter-
national for a united front, and expressed the hope that in the near future we will see an organization of all the trade unions, so that the industry will stand as one.

LEE SPEAKS FOR RAND SCHOOL

Algrenon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Science, was next introduced, and said:

"The working class movement first and foremost must be organized in habit in the shop and on the picket line. At the same time the movement is to be organized upon the political field. We have to build up our press in every part of the country and of the world to inform the workers of what is happening, how to vote their friends, to help them formulate their opinions and resolve. So whether what else the working class movement is it is not it can never be normal until it is so organized. Whether what else the working class movement is it is not it can never be normal unless it is so organized.

I hope that the experience to which you have come, and the experience which you will have as you reach the masses, develop their minds in the habit of standing, in the habit of thinking, have you made your move-

Lee concluded his remarks by referring to "the work of the Rand School, and asking that the International continue to support it financially as it has in the past.

President Schlesinger next introduced Abraham Cahan, veteran editor of the Daily Forward, who was given an ovation. Cahan said:

"I thank you very much for a most heart-felt welcome extended to me by your President to come here and greet you and I thank you again for the warm welcome you have extended me. But I am going to speak about certain phases in the situation in the International." Some outsiders might credit that it is none of my business, that I should not interfere in your affairs, not being a member of your Union. I don't think, however, that any of you who are anything of the kind between 10 to 30 years of age and have never left the factory, I have always been with the Interna-

When the time comes for the strike and for the strike and out of strike, I have always been with you. That gives me the privilege, I hope, to speak to you about these matters.

SPEAKS OF CONFLICT IN ORGANIZATION

"I know that it would be most unjudgmental and not fair to my part if I did not speak fairly and squarely after what is going on in your organization. I can assure you that it hurts me more than any part of you."

(Continued on Page Seven)
in our trade, the just complaints and grievances must be solved and eliminated, which only can be done by a thorough reorganization of our industry. The Union will be found ready to co-operate in the interests of the industry in general. No industrial improvements, however, can be expected without the active concern of the workers and at their expense.

WILL PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER REMAIN?

These few lines reflect the personal thoughts and views of the writer only. He has neither consulted President Schlesinger about it nor has he in any way discussed it with him. They are, therefore, after the fact, however, written with the full conviction that everyone who is connected with our industry and with our labor movement in general.

We can state that shortly before the opening of this convention President Schlesinger was firmly determined to retire. From a personal point of view, however, he has made this decision for eight years to the office. Material consideration could, of course, sway him even less, as he is able enough to earn his means of livelihood at whatever capacity he may take charge of the national and international activities.

He was tired and was seeking a rest from the constant terrific strain which the leadership of the organization imposed upon him. The attack in certain quarters, the enticements and back-stabbing by irresponsible scribblers, have added to this irritation. We know that he was firmly set against accepting the nomination, but the events of the first week of the convention, it appears to us, have somewhat shaken his resolve. And we would not be surprised if, after all, President Schlesinger will decide to stay at the helm of the organization for another term.

The first week of the convention has brought out a striking situation. This, it does not require a particularly keen observer to notice, that this persistent and insidious divide, by certain malevolent influences from the outside, of our delegates into "lefts" and "rights" in the cloak industry and the International. This divide has not been indigenous to the cloak industry. It has been brought in from outside. The American Federation of Labor has never tolerated a difference of opinion—honest, outspoken difference of opinion. What the International, in particular, is trying to do is create between the American Federation of Labor and the cloak industry a dishonest cloak under which there are hiding petty, reptile feelings or ambitions. And this convention, in the interest of its members, is trying to prevent this attempt to segregate our membership into warring camps is both unreal and unsuccessful.

And the statement which must have impressed President Schlesinger was the fact that not only the delegates, but the big membership of the Union, the masses of our workers, are with him. They look to him to a membership that is open in the section of the press, and the maneuvers to influence the masses against him, have proven a false and a bubble.

It can be easily seen that the other important events during the convention's first week were the speeches by President Gompers and Abraham Cahan. Cahan's speech, his impassioned, fervent appeal to our delegates to bury the hatchet of factionalism and to rally to the defense of the unity of the organization, was a master stroke that cemented even stronger the bond of comradeship between delegates and did more to bring the convention to its finish than all the rest combined, the artificial chasm which was being assiduously dig by outsiders. Cahan is not an outsider to our workers. He was their leader, as co-worker, and leader of work which was done for our workers. There can be no doubt that this speech has impressed President Schlesinger. It has left a deep and lasting impression.

We shall, therefore, not be surprised that Brother Schlesinger will change his mind under the pressure of these events, and will be the first to retire. The American Federation of Labor is going to lead the destiny of our International for the next two years.

Move to Protect Free Speech in Coal Strike

Violations of the right of free speech and peaceful assembly during the coal strike will be dealt with vigorously by the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, Laborers, etc. (Brotherhood Union). The new president of the Brotherhood, President M. L. A. Sabin, has issued a statement that this is a question of principle, and that the Brotherhood will not be responsible for the conduct of its members.

The statement says: "We do not propose to allow the use of our lever arm in the coming coal-strike without vigorous protests and actions when we can show that our cause is just. The protests and actions will be called out in four states, sweep- ing injunctions were issued against the strikers in the miners' camps, and the military and police are held by arbitrary edicts of gov ernors and sheriffs. We know where we stand and we are ready to meet it."

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REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM

THE NEW COURSE OF THE NEW YORK CLOAK MANUFACTURERS

In New York cloak circles there is persistent talk of a new course adopted by the Cloak Manufacturers' Association. It is said that the fundamental hostility and antagonism towards the workers is to give way to a policy of peace and co-operation, and the election of Mr. Jablow as the President of the Protective Association is pointed to as proof in this direction.

In appraising this talk, we can only say that Mr. Jablow's predecessor, Mr. Louis Lustig, in his capacity as leader of the Protective Association, was far from being a success. The Atlantic City adventure directed against the union work standards in the cloak industry has been an utter failure. The cloak industry was made to pay for the upheaval in the cloak industry last Winter, was a pronounced failure.

But it is more than a failure. It contained also a lesson and a warning that the entire policy of the manufacturers towards the Union and their workers was essentially false. It was built on the assumption that there were only two camps, the only saviors of the industry, the only ones designated to take charge and administer it, work-standards and all, without the leavening of the workers. The practical application of this theory meant antagonism towards the workers and a steady effort to ignore them rather than to co-operate with them. They have shown that this policy are too well known to require restating. They were certainly costly to the industry, to the workers and to the employers.

And the statement which appeared in the public press seems to indicate that the Association has decided upon a new course, and that an attitude of peace and co-operation has been assumed.

But it is equally obvious that only co-operation between the Union and the employers' Association alone can cope with and solve this problem, if this policy of this is really too well known to require restating. It is of the utmost importance that the attainment of this very much desired co-operation. From this point of view his message deserves our congratulations as well as the congratulations of Miss Rose, well-wisher of our industry.

It nevertheless depends a great deal upon how much of this talk is genuine and uttered without a back thought or a concealed intention. We are not eager to be suspicious, but we must be excused if we are inclined to be cautious. Unfortunately, the attitude of the employers as the principal basis on which reorganization of the cloak industry, and that their program of preparation is therefore rather superficial. It may also have been intended to have a certain amount of influence upon the President Schlesinger from the International. If there be peace in the industry, the seasoned experience, the generalship and the leadership in the industry, it will not be thought as urgent as it would be in a condition of anticipated strife.

Be it what may, the Union will not permit itself to be misled one way or another. It is entitled in the most obvious manner that President Schlesinger's leadership might be required less in time of peace than of war, and that the time of war is based upon a misunderstanding. Like our Union, the cloak industry is going to be in the United States, that the cloak industry and its problems. It is passionately devoted to its work, and his results of our knowledge of our industry has made him the best fitted man to tackle the ills within the industry at the conference table as well as at the head of a striking force.

We repeat again, we are not inclined to suspect the motives of our manufacturers, had it not been for our bitter experience in the past. Let us be alert, however, to the possibility that the scheme that is about to be coaxed to the cloak industry, and if its status is to be raised, it cannot be done at the expense of the workers. This must be accepted by our employees as the principal basis upon which a foundation of peace and good will, of co-operation and working in the industry can be reared. The evil that abound
**DEPLORES LACK OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN U.S.**

"This is the most reactionary country in the world. If one-tenth of what bied people and industrialists do in this country was done in Germany, the whole country would be in a state of insurrection."...President Schlesinger...he said before the average American union there would be an eruption and the German labor movement was not a threat to the American State, but you have a different mentality, a different spirit of things, and you are not that much different...the only difference is that in the United States, you but come with a different mental attitude, with a different temperament, with a different public spirit..." (Continued, Sphere, May 4, 1922.)

**CALLS SCHLESINGER COURAGEOUS, ENERGY AND ABILITY.**

"What we need now is to organize your own union..." (Great applause.)

**MISTAKES OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL.**

"The Third International started out by breaking up organizations all over the world. Their 21 points just meant that they were going to destroy the old organizations..." (Great applause.)

**MINE WORKERS' FRATERNAL GREETINGS.**

In the additional, above-named, a reply was received from the United Mine Workers of America to the telegram sent them by the convention during the proceedings of their convention at Columbus, Ohio, May 5, 1922. The telegram, signed by President L. L. G. U., Cleveland, Ohio: In behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, I thank you for your-hearted and encouraging telegrams and fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful and harmonious meeting. (Continued on Page Eight)
The Mines Workers are fighting for justice, freedom, morality and decency. Your expression of interest, support and goodwill will help materially.

Following the reading of the telegrams, Chandler Owen, Editor of the "Messenger," a New York magazine, and National Executive Secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom, delivered an address on the importance of solidarity of Negro workers who are being used as strike against organized labor. He said, in part: "Capital realities as long as it can keep the white and the Negro workers apart is the problem of the white and the Negro workers." Sharp pointed up and get up with the meat. The cry about the Negroes being backward is the old cry of the Russians being backward. This cry means the difference between the educational and the political. The growth of education and organization. Give us this and we will finally begin to realize that Negroes will take their place with the white workers of the country and that there will be no more war of labor, no new civilization, no new conscientism. (Applause.)

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE CONTINUES REPORT

The convention then proceeded to hear other sections of the report of the Credentials Committee Chairman Erskine, who at this point that the question of Brother Horowitz, mentioned previously in this report, was taken up and decided upon.

The Credentials Committee reported, an objection to Delegate M. J. Ashby, local of 2. He was charged with defrauding a case knowing that his client was guilty; and that he was instrumental in violating the constitution and paralyzed procedure. The committee reported that it could not sustain the charges, and recommended the seating of Delegate Ashby. The convention unanimously accepted the report of the committee.

CONVENTION DENIES SEAT TO DISRUPTIVE DELEGATE

The convention then proceeded to the committee report on the case of Delegate Rose Wolowsky. The committee reported that Sister Wolowsky had been removed from the board of the central executive board. The committee reported that the same was appointed by the board the National Executive Board, on the grounds that her name appeared signed to a leaflet characterizing the General Executive Board, the International, and the executives' names on the list of those who were members of the board. The General Executive Board, after petition from the delegates of the committee, accepted the decision of the official in a letter which she sent to the Colloquium to the appearance of the leaflet. After a discussion in which delegates are prepared, bound, and no other member of the board, the credentials report was adopted by 122 to 26. At this point President Schlesinger made clear that the international and its officers were to be understood, and that the international, and its officers had never made it possible to hold any meetings.

Shane several instances where he had called to his office various members in charge of the board, which were made by a committee from Local 1, but made verbally and not in the proper manner. First, he pointed out that he had requested that the committee to officially make the charge, but had failed to do so. He said that he called the attention of the delegates to the convention to be adopted in the lobby of the convention hall that the President of the International seemed to be dodging a matter that was brought to his attention.

ASSASSIN ELKIN MORALLY UNFIT

The Credentials Committee then proceeded with the objection against Delegate Elkin, of Local 11, who was charged with being a delegate and also with being a delegate.

The Credentials Committee reported that as a result of its action, it was impossible to conduct the meeting or listen to the members on the conditions of the meetings, and that the proceedings of the meeting were not recorded or transcribed, or any of the delegates, or the members not present at the meeting were not present at the meeting. The committee then recommended that the action be taken on the charge against Delegate Elkin, in the manner that the committee in charge of the meeting has been requested to meet with them and in a conference to negotiate a new agreement and agree to a new agreement, and agree to a new agreement, to avoid any suspicion or damage for their cause. The committee recommended that the action be taken on the charge against Delegate Elkin, in the manner that the committee in charge of the meeting has been requested to meet with them and in a conference to negotiate a new agreement and agree to a new agreement, to avoid any suspicion or damage for their cause. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. If this is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible. It is a part of the general system of the United Mine Workers of America to destroy the union, if possible.

Case of Ida Rothstein

Charged With Using Destructive Tactics During Union Crisis

Convention Refuses to Set Her Free

The next objection was that of Morris Stamen, member of Local 22, against Ida Rothstein on the charge of a member of the Executive of the Secretary of Local 11, and that immediately after leaving the office the office he entered a shop fully equipped and ready to work; also that Elkin's practices as an employer were responsible for the situation. It was pointed out by this point of view that he had requested that the committee to officially make the charge, but had failed to do so. He said that he called the attention of the delegates to the convention to be adopted in the lobby of the convention hall that the President of the International seemed to be dodging a matter that was brought to his attention.

FUSE TO PAY A PROMISSORY NOTE

The United Mine Workers of America, through Ellis Sears, Editor of its organ "The Coal Miner," sent out a number of open letters to the Sena-

The American people think that they need work of contract-breakers in general. As we have shown, where they had decided not to do what they agreed to do, they were without the protection of the principles of business honesty offended by the violation of agreements and contracts relating to their employment.

The operators found that they must have a better excuse for their conduct. They might not be able to prove that they could not meet the miners because of injunctions in the Federal Court at Indianapolis. They said they were afraid to enter a conference with the miners while these injunctions were pending. But Attorney General Daugherty knocked out that case. He told the lawyers bringing in public interviews that there was no good reason why the operators and the miners should not come to terms. In this experience, that such a conference would not violate any law, and that the miners would not be able to use the injunction issued for holding such a conference. But even this open assurance from the government in this case, the operators to live up to their agreement and keep their word.

THEY HAD MILLIONS OF TONS OF COAL UNDERGROUND, WHICH WERE DETERMINED TO FORCE A SUSPENSION AND SUSPENDING THE CONVENTIONS, THEY COULD SELL THEIR MILLIONS OF TONS OF COAL AT A PROFIT. A ADDRESSING A NATION OF MEN IN UNIONS PRODUCED A MILLION DOLLARS OF PROFITS FROM THE MINER'S UNION.

Sincerely yours,

ELLISS SEARS, Editor.

The capmakers' Union of New York; S. Albert, Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Boston; workers of Faber & Hein; employers of J. B. Friedman, New York; A. Carelli, Jersey City District of Local 48.

DELEGATE FURER MORALLY DISQUALIFIED

Chairman Breslow continued with his report. He read an objection against Delegate A. Faber, that Local 48 did not have a working legislature hours without the knowledge or permission of the office of the local. Furer admitted violating the rules, but claimed that he had reported this later to the office. The Credentials Committee reported that Furer's statement was not correct, that he was not able to avoid the necessity of a strike; and that he did not have a working legislature hours without the knowledge or permission of the office of the local. He was therefore disqualified from attending the convention.

The convention was called to order by President Schlesinger at 2:59 P.M. Ohio and Pennsylvania. From the report of the convention: Antonio Senna, Secretary Bronx Section of Local 48; Joint Council of
Justice
Friday, May 12, 1922

LEGATE COHEN ALSO QUELIFICATED

The objection received by the convention against Delegate Louis Cohen of Local 68, charging Brother Cohen with having been engaged in buying and selling general merchandise during the last two years was then read. Delegate Cohen was using all his energies in the interests of the union and had to make a living; he made arrangements to buy and sell merchandise to private people. During the course of the examination it became very evident that Cohen did not seem especially interested in trade unionism and had been selling to private people.

The same disposition was made of the case of Sister Miriam Levine, of Local 25, who was not in good standing for the period necessary under the provisions of the constitution after her relief from unemployment, and she had left the city for a period of nine months. Upon motion of Brother Brender, Sister Levine was upheld as a delegate.

LEGATE COHEN ALSO UNQUALIFIED

The objection received by the convention against Delegate Louis Cohen of Local 68, charging Brother Cohen with having been engaged in buying and selling general merchandise during the last two years was then read. Brother Cohen was using all his energies in the interests of the union and had to make a living; he made arrangements to buy and sell merchandise to private people. During the course of the examination it became very evident that Cohen did not seem especially interested in trade unionism and had been selling to private people, and was generally known in the trade as a business man and not as a worker. The committee, therefore, reported its unanimous opinion that Cohen is mentally disqualified and should not be seated. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Credentials Committee thereupon made a recommendation on the method of collecting assessments from the various local unions which for some reason or other failed to pay. On a motion from Delegate Hellel, this part of the report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Brender reported, at the call of the convention, that his motion and his report as amended by Delegate Heller be adopted, was unanimously adopted. The Credentials Committee report was signed by Degrate, Chairman; Dubinsky, Secretary, and Rudolph, Morris Eisen, S. Schaffer, Pappo Shapero and Ignazio Chiarchiere.

Delegate Brender's motion for the extension extended its thanks to the Credentials Committee and present them with two badges for the work they had done, was seconded and unanimously carried.

Convention Officially Opened: Schlesinger Appoints Committees

President Schlesinger, at this point, declared the convention officially open and ready to transact union business that may come before it. He then proceeded to appoint the following standing committees:

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT

Israel Feinberg, John Land, New York, Clockmakers. Local

Benjamin Kaplan 2
M. Brazy 2
A. Sterneck 2
F. Pernucler 2
E. Molberg 2
I. Schiffkorn 2

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

M. Perlino, Chairman, Joint Board, Clockmakers, Cleveland

Joseph Cohen 4
Plukolbo 4
Menjunwitz 9
J. Lovenhard 11
Arthur Samuels 20
Simon Finkel 20
L. Laufmann 27

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABEL CO-OPERATIVES AND UNION-OWNED SHOPS AND FACTORIES

J. Halpern, Chairman, Joint Board of Watch and Dial, New York, Machinists. Local

Max Zucker 6
Eve Passauer 6
Phillip Abel 10
W. Winick 10
L. Gold 17
A. Rubin 21
E. Kaplan 21

COMMITTEE ON LAW

S. Noff, Chairman 48
M. Ruben 9
J. Ryan 10
M. Turkel 16
J. Guldin 17
J. S. Stein 17
I. S. Rabin 17
I. M. Averbach 17

COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT

S. Steinman, Chairman, Joint Board, Cincinnati

M. Marfin 1
H. Pinder 1
J. Ruben 1

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

M. Machin 1
H. Vander 1
A. Dathan 1
G. Cohn 1
F. Morten 1
A. Aihart 1
A. Dathan 1
J. Ruben 1

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

J. Bacher, Chairman 1
M. Mandur 1
M. Magidstein 1
E. Rabin 1

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS

M. Greenstein, Chairman 72
J. Greenstein 72
I. Aleksandrowicz 80
Joseph Gold 50
Arthur Polifin 48
Adolph Prokoff 50

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS

Abraham Belson 17
A. Rudin 17

MAJOR AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Belle Dosti 1
I. Schneidman 62
H. Rabin 45
J. Burst 96
W. Reif 113
M. Waisel 113
M. Samuel 173

COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS, SANITARY AND EUROPEAN RELIEF

L. Levy 16
F. Reaver 16
H. Thaler 16
L. Rabin 16
M. Rosen 16
Leopold Weil 16
B. Rabin 16
B. Schuld 16
M. Waisel 16
C. Spiegel 16

On motion of President Schlesinger, President Cohn, of the Convention, President Schlesinger then proceeded to read the report of the General Executive Board. This report included a list of all the delegates present. At the conclusion, President Schlesinger was greeted with thunderous applause.

Delegate Perelman, Manager of Cleveland Joint Board, invited the delegates to attend a smoker given by the cutters of Cleveland. He stated that a banquet would be given in honor of all the delegates at the Hotel Statler, on Monday night, May 5, and the delegates were to assemble at City Hall at 9 o'clock that evening. He also announced that a banquet would be given at the Hotel Statler, on Monday, May 19, and that on Saturday, May 6, the delegates were to assemble at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at City Hall, where a photograph would be taken. From there the delegates would be transported to the convention.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the session adjourned at 5:30 P. M. to reconvene Friday, May 5, 1923, at 9:00 A. M.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, MORNING SESSION

May 5, 1922

The session was opened at 9:30 A. M. by President Schlesinger, and most of it was occupied with the reading of the reports of the Committees on Rules and Regulations and Resolutions.

GROUP OF EDUCATORS GREET INTERNATIONAL

A number of greetings were received from teachers, firms, and organizations, chief among which were those from Max Fine; a group consisting partly of the teaching staff of the Educational Department conducted by the I. L. G. W. U.; James T. Dunlop, President of the International Graphic Cutters' Union; and a group of students, teachers and friends of the Workers' University. The telegram from the teachers was signed by Charles A. Beard, Benjamin B. Kettle, and A. M. Phillips, Vice-President, and the group of students, teachers and friends of the Workers' University, was signed by Charles A. Beard, Benjamin B. Kettle, and A. M. Phillips, in behalf of the Workers' University, as an inspiration to the labor movement of America. They expressed the hope that the International would continue its magnificent work for the spiritual education of its members, which must ultimately help gain their economic freedom.

Other greetings were received from the Galician Branch of the Socialists' Party, New York, North, of the Socialists, who had been selling The Socialist, and the American Socialists, who were using it as an inspiration to the labor movement of America. They expressed the hope that the International would continue its magnificent work for the spiritual education of its members, which must ultimately help gain their economic freedom.

The convention was then opened for the reading of reports of the Committees on Rules and Regulations and Resolutions.

MANY DELEGATES ADDRESS CONVENTION

The convention was then opened for the reading of reports of the Committees on Rules and Regulations and Resolutions. Delegate Brender, representing the ex-Patients' Tuberculosis Home in Denver, Colorado, read a letter from the Secretary of the Socialists of Colorado, who highlighted the importance of the League to the labor movement; Bess Wolowsky, of the Political Prisoners' Defense and Relief Committee, who asked for financial support to supply the prisoners with some of the little comforts of life; Harry Kelly, of the Ferrer Modern School, Silesian, N. J., who briefly described the work of liberal education at Stetson, and urged the Interna-

(Continued on Page Two)
CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from Page Nine)

THE BUILDING GUIDES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

In 1920-21 Building Guides were formed "first in Manchester and then in many other parts of the country."

The purpose was to "organize the building trades for the purpose of better conditions for the employees and for the benefit of the industry."

The industry this year can re-

alized the usefulness of more than 100 local building guild organizations into a single National Guild, which for a total of 2,500 pounds worth of work in hand. The growth of the building guild movement during the past year has been astonishing; and it would have been more astonishing still but for the obstacles placed by the Min-

istry of Health in the way of its free development. If all the contracts actually accepted by local authorities had been sanctioned by the Ministry the volume of guild work would already have been double what it is to-

day. Up to the present, the great bulk of the work done has been accept-

ted for trade unions, co-operative societies and private persons, and the undertaking of private work on a large scale is the most recent phase of building guild development. The question of the legality of guilds has at no time been universally praised, the only compliant being that it is "too good for working-class methods." It is said to the public from the employer that the guilds are a monopoly, and it has been shown, so far as the limited period for which the guild has been in operation allows, that the men will respond with better work to the stimulus of knowing that the work is worth doing through the competition and the need for it directly upon them. Many obstacles have been encoun-
tered already, and doubtless new obstacles will be encountered in the future. At present the most pressing need of the building guild, as of other guilds is the need of capital for development. If the guild is to expand it must purchase plant and equipment on a large scale, and be prepared to offer such services as new constructional or repair work in every part of the country. At the critical time in France, the guild appeal for a loan of 150,000 pounds is before the pub-

clic. If the National Building Trade Unions have shown its belief in the guild method by calling a meeting of the Federations in Paris, any type of guild will be able to provide the amount required. The need is to raise the capital by means of a movement which enters into the conditions created by capitalism. Even loan capital has obvious dan-
gers; but the vital principle that control must rest with the workers has been fully safeguarded.

A basic principle of the guild sys-
tem has always been that all guild workers must receive "continuous pay," and not placed, like wage-

earners, under the control of the labor-commodity system, at the mercy of bad weather, sickness, or temporary suspension of work. For its full operation this principle clearly requires general ap-

plication of the principles of capital and labor. The guild can achieve the same advantage over industry and over all industries; and in endeavoring to put it as far as possible into practice is not able to wait for the concluding the foundations of the guild, the building guild has accepted a serious burden. The principle is, however, vital, and the guild which can properly be called a guild unless it recognizes and puts into effect the fullest possible ex-

tends to the payment of all who are employed upon its work." (Draft Annual Report of the National Building Guild Societies—May, 1922, No. 63.)

IT'S THIS FRIDAY NIGHT!

THE THRILL THAT COMES ONCE IN A LIFETIME!

The building guilds in England and France
The Labor Movement in India

By CLARENCE W. WRIGHT

Revolutionary tremors which have shaken the heart of the greater part of its Northern Himalayan boundary to the industrial centers on the sea, have brought about an increased interest in the newly-formed labor organizations. These movements have drawn the millions of miserably paid men and women believe they will be able to escape from their British exploitation.

The revolutionary movement of to-day is similar to that which swept India in 1881, when the Bombay and Madras seamen united in support of princes and nobles who fought to safeguard their privileges against the encroachments by the British East India Company. The part of the comparatively few native rulers who actually took up arms against the British. The revolt was confined chiefly to Northern India, with the large Eastern and Western Presidentes of Bombay and Madras but little affected.

Today the revolutionary movement as an agent in the Indian movement is a factor. Two weeks' wages, and sometimes more, is withheld as an economic condition to the worker to remain on the job.

That there has been some improvement is demonstrated in the workers who are starving at their toils, is shown by the 1908 report of the Indian government. The Commission found workers compelled to sell seventeen and a half million in 1907, and twenty-two thousand in 1908. The wages everywhere are so low that the workers are forced to turn to the country for food. Under the burden of the debt and enormous interest they continue until they are unable to meet the demands, or until they are fortunate enough to commit a crime for which they can be sent to prison, where nourishing meals, rest and freedom from exploitation are found.

Stock in the Central India mills, which had an original value of $500,000, is now worth $25,000. The Khantak mill pays a dividend of 60 per cent.

The miserable wages are not due to any deficit in the Indian labor population. The Indian labor movement is a part of the world-wide labor movement. These are not isolated instances of enormous returns. British capitalists have squatted millions from the Indian workers. In 1913 the capital of the British labor movement gained a million dollars.

President Wadia, of the Madras Labor Union, has great hope for the labor movement in India. He is writing an article on the aims of the Indian labor movement. He writes:

"I believe that the Indian Labor Movement, supported by Western labor organizations in the world, is fighting for the ideal of laboring conditions in the midst of the world's peace; that more increase of wages or decrease of working hours is in the interest of the workers, and only then, in the light of the United States and the world, with the aid of the International Labor Conference.

Perhaps in no country of the world are the conditions better than in India. Textile factories still have the twelve-hour day. Children are taken to work and work six hours a day. Many workers live in villages several miles from the factories, and when they are employed must leave their homes at 4 A. M. and walk to the mills so as to be at the gate at 5:45. They leave the mills at 6 P.M. and reach their home only in time to eat that miserably food and go to bed.

Wages are so low that the workers are unable to purchase food. As workers are doing the same work in English and Indian factories, the English factories pay higher wages. In Madras the average pay is higher, because the English factories are the most productive with the most efficient labor. In Bombay they pay less wages to the workers, and thus the workers remain on the job.

In 1918, Wadia was in Washington representing the Indian labor movement before the Labor Party Conference, the Trades and Labor Congress and the United States Congress. In November, 1918, he was in Washington representing the Indian labor movement before the International Labor Conference.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

GENERAL

By the time this copy of JUSTICE reaches the hands of the members, the delegates to the International Convention will have completed their duties. That Local 10's delegation will have an interesting report to make is certain. The vote in favor of the convention was extraordinary in interest from the point of view of labor. It will be the subject of future columns.

At the time of writing it was still speculative as to who would be Local 10's Vice-President. David Dabinsky, Manager of Local 10, was speculating on the subject.

One of the important matters which took up a good deal of the convention was the question of the C. I. W.'s mission with respect to the amalgamation of the two dress locals, 2313 Seventh Avenue, New York, and the Chasakmakers' Joint Board. There was also a great deal of speculation as to who would be Local 10's Vice-President. From early reports, David Dabinsky, Manager of Local 10, was speculating on the subject.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The situation in the Cloak and Suit industry is in a rather unsettled state. About all that can be said for the present is that the Association, organized last year, has been extremely active. The change in the administration of the Protective Association is less warlike than that which preceded it.

George Jacob, of A. Goldenstein & Co., was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, to succeed Louis Lustig. Lustig, it will be recalled, was the head of the Protective Association before the war department of the post administration. He was long interested in the industry, which he is taking his best efforts to keep.

WASTI DRESS AND MISCELLANEOUS

At the last meeting of the Executive Board the question of the Waste and Dress meeting to be held on Monday, May 16, was discussed. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Miscellaneous meeting. It is hoped that the members will receive the same treatment that the members of the trade.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Wast and Dress and Miscellaneous

Monday, May 15th

General

Monday, May 29th

Cloak and Suit

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

At ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

Members should not fail to change their working cards when going in or returning to work. They should also not fail to return their working cards when laid off. Anyone failing to comply with this will be subject to a fine by the Executive Board.