Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 20)
International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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Message of Regret Sent to Eugene V. Debs

A letter to President Sigman from Theodore Debs was read at the convention meeting session on Wednesday, May 7, in which he informed the Convention of the death of Eugene V. Debs, and his consequent inability to visit the convention in Boston. A letter from Theodore Debs informing President Sigman of the illness of his brother, Eugene Debs, was also read at this session, and a message of condolence sent. These messages of condolence sent. These will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Constitutional Convention

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

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Credential Committee Submits List of Delegates to be Seated at Convention

On Wednesday morning, May 7, the report of the Credential Committee was presented to the meeting. Vice-President Breslow, its chairman, it follows in part:

To: The General Delegates of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.

Greetings,

The Committee on Credentials begs leave herewith to submit its report on the credentials submitted to it to be seated at this convention by the United States' Joint Boards and Districts of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as a basis for judging as to the eligibility of delegates to be seated at this convention.

The Credential Committee received some 393 petitions for credentials from certain individuals and local unions. In cases where sufficient information and loyalty to the International and to our principles were shown, the Committee was of the opinion that there was sufficient evidence to support the eligibility of the delegations presented. The Committee, after passing final judgment, was careful in examining all the evidence presented to it.

The delegates do not doubt, appreciate the fact that the organization is rich in the traditions of our past and is building for its future. We never lacked courage and whenever necessary, disciplinary measures were taken as a matter of necessity. The reason for this action was, as always, the welfare of the Union and its members, as well as the welfare of all garment workers. The proper standards of conduct were maintained, and no matter how painful the welfare of the Union and its members was placed above all else. The discipline measures enforced and discipline established contributed to the maintenance of the dignity and prestige of our organization.

Your Committee is of the opinion that at the beginning of this Convention, when celebrating our remarkable growth and splendid achievements, we shall all be of the opinion that the next holiday spirit, we must not, nevertheless, forget the sacrifices that have been made for us. Hence, when this Convention will be confronted, as was your Credentials Committee, with the question of a member, a group, or even a local union, which is acting disloyally towards the interests of our "International," and when these acts tend to disrupt and demoralize our Union, these acts will require our attention, and we will, take the necessary disciplinary measures in such cases. The question is a matter of right and painful and the task may be.

The Committee, while considering the objections, was actuated by a spirit of genuine loyalty towards our International and the Movement as a whole. We were confronted with the same question two years ago, and in the interests of good union relations, we did not enter the membership, were not seated. But it seems that the action of the past convention indicated the need for a number of individuals and groups to cease their destructive activities, and to help to build up our organization.

Your Committee is of the opinion that such activities must cease and that warning be given to those who now, most of all, seek to sustain activities which weaken and demoralize the Union.
Convention Holds Interesting Sessions

(Continued from page 1)

a delegate of the convention, a vote was taken which showed 185 for, 14 against, the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation concerning Sister Worter.

At the same time a similar recommendation of the Credential Committee in regard to the insolvency of J E. S. Jackson, with the acceptance of the gity, was adopted by the convention. A vote of 144 to 38 against the recommendation of the Credential Committee in the case of Delegate Matlock of Michigan was also adopted.

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

Among the messages read at the opening of the afternoon session on Thursday were those from John P. Frey of the International Molders' Journal, and James O'Mahony, and independently and unanimously adopted.

Miss Elizabeth Evans addressed the convention as a representative of the Garment Workers' Union of Philadelphia, appealing to the International to support them in their demand for a new collective agreement.

Delegate Layton Amdur then made a motion that the president appoint a committee to visit Sacco and Vanzetti in their prison at Charles- town, which was adopted.

Abraham Cohen Addresses Con- vention

Brother Abraham Cohen, editor-in- chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, who, as he himself said, "was in the habit of being solved correctly," in his proposal to the Committee of Five, in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, was received with a standing ovation.

As an observer of thirty years of labor history, he compared the laborers' garments industry with the conditions of the cotton industry in Europe, with the way he now finds it, and extended congratulations and good wishes to the three Sacco sisters who have joined with the original Jewish and Italian workers under the banner of the International.

He told of his visit to the British Labor party and his associations at the annual advance made in thirty years in English Socialism, adding:

"Those who are in despair of progress in the United States ought to take a lesson from the progress of England, because in England they have never yet abandoned the idea that man is not made in this country. . . . But your time and try to understand the English workers, and study the conditions of their country and you will understand that what took thirty years in England will take but a few years in America. Perhaps a little try; but it will take you. You cannot import Socialism from Russia, Germany or France. It must be developed in an American way just as in one is developed in a purely English way."

President Sigman then introduced Constance Markievicz, secretary of the Rand School, who congratulated the delegates and expressed the wish that our educational work in the United States may develop along as whole- some and thoroughgoing a line as in Great Britain.

... Twenty-five resolutions were read at the afternoon session which were promptly referred to the proper committees.

Among them was the resolution for adoption of a union label by the International, referred to the General Executive Board to continue the support it has heretofore given to the Garment Workers' Union of Chicago in connection with a donation of $1,000 to the Service of Vanzetti Defense, various resolutions adopted for the protection of workers in certain cities and territories, and one condemning the policy of persecution and imprisonment of the Soviet Government in Russia.

The Credential Committee, continuing the reading of its report, stated that it had received an objection against Delegate Channah of Local 28, and recommended, upon investigation of the charges, that he should not be seated as a delegate. After considerable discussion pro and con, however, the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 197 for and 41 against.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted in the case of Delegate Barnett Soh, of Local 5, who is not to be seated as a delegate from that local.

The session ended with the request of President Sigman that the dele- gates familiarize themselves with the report of the Committee of Five in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, which is to be the basis of future action.

Fifth Day

After the reading of further tele- grams and letters by Secretary Baroff, at the Friday session, twenty-five resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees.

The third resolution demanding a union label in秒钟, one calling for full support of the Garment Workers' Union of cellaneous Trades, a request for the endorsement of a strike in Mi Ver- mont, and the receipt of a letter from the Sacco sisters for the purpose of unifying the unorgan- ized shops, one calling for the endorsement of the British Labor party in all laborist-making centers, the use of the union label on all embroidery, and the merging of locals 25 and 26.

On the opening of the morning session the President of the Furriers' Joint Board called to the convention before leaving for the con- ference of the International and the Chicago, to extend the fraternal greetings of his organization and to ex- press his appreciation of the work of their Joint Board whenever our union may require it in the future.

Secretary Dubinsky continued the reading of the report of the Creden- tial Committee, bringing the case of Local 9 before the convention. It was stated that the delegates of Lo- cal 9 had not been received by Cooper and Hyman, had been elected to a secret meeting held under the banner of the "Whe Wion of the Trade Union Educational League. One of the members of the local advised President Sigman on the receipt of a letter from the local instructing them to submit the charges in writing. The convention declared that the attitude of this local during the past two years had been characterised by defiance and intransigence towards the International. The Credential Committee was therefore "unanimously of the opinion that there is only one way of settling the unbearable and intoler- able situation in that local, and that is the expulsion of the local from the International."

The resolution was adopted and the recommendation of the local to be held under the supervision of the General Executive Board was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

The very last report to be discussed followed the reading of the recommendation and the summary of the case by Delegate Dunbar. It was stated that there were two questions to be voted on sepa- rately—the seating of the delegates from Local 9 and the recommendation that Local 9 be placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board. The roll call showed 225 for, and 47 against the recommendation of the committee to hold the delegates from Local 9 not to be allowed a seat in the convention. And the vote stood 224 for, 47 against. The recommendation that the incoming General Executive Board take super- vision of Local 9 was defeated 147 to 173.

Sidney Hillman Greats Convention

In introducing President Sidney Hillman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Garment Workers of America, President Sigman said:

(List of Delegates)

(Continued from page 2)

Beicher, Oscar Simon and Nettie Friedland.

Local No. 104—Ladies' Tailors (Chicago)—Morris Blais.

Local No. 105—Garment Workers' Union (Woodhaven)—Johnonnie Kline and Theresa Vinetz.

Local No. 113—Garment Workers' Union (Mt. Vernon)—Mary Elmer.

Local No. 116—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Stamford)—Bertha Kelly.

Local No. 118—Waste, Dress and White Goods Workers' Union (Newark)—Fannie Schwartz and Mary Rice.

Local No. 127—Garment Workers' Union (Stamford)—Idalene Shubert.

Local No. 128—Garment Workers' Union (Opelge Valley)—Peter Leshak and Max Hensod.

Local No. 131—Retail Ladies' Gar- ment, Splicer's, and Upholsterers' Union (New York)—M. G. Golikov.

Local No. 132—Button Workers' Union (New York)—N. B. Simon, Edward Levy and Frank Pastel.

Local No. 134—Garment Workers' Union (Hackensack)—Rosario Criccitello, Jean Crivit.

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

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

Local No. 137—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Philadelphia)—Dorothy Ostrosky and Marco Durante.

Local No. 140—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Jersey City)—Ila Baron and Hilda Kechel.

Local No. 141—Garment Workers' Union (Ca. No.)—Sam Neale and David Rosi.

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

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

Joint Board—Chicago)—Meyer Perlz.

Joint Board—Waist and Dressmakers' and Custom Dressmakers' Union (Chicago)—C. Kestenberg.

Joint Board—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Cleveland)—Char. Kretzler.

Joint Board—Cloak Makers Un- ion (Montreal)—W. Walkow.

District Council—Constitutional Council (Long Island)—Louise Foster.

District Council—Bridport (Bridgeport)—David Harris.

District Council—New Jersey (Newark)—Abraham Roseman.

In addition to the number of dele- gates which you have just seated at this Convention, we desire to call your attention to the fact that Governor Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, and First Vice-president Dunbar have been given by the International the right of representation by virtue of their office as per our Constitution.

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

Cloakmakers 189
Waste, Dress, Children's Dresses 24 Whiting, Garment (Washing- ton)—15
Handloomers, Textile and Textil- angels 12
Carpet Workers 10
Raincoat Makers 10
Ladies' Tailors 16
Joint Board and District Council Delegations 11
Total Delegates 297
General Officers 3

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.
H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor.

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FRIDAY, May 16, 1924.

JUSTICE

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(Continued from page 2)

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(Continued from page 2)

(Addresses Convent-
When Is a Third Party Not a Third Party?

BY LOUIS F. BUDENZ

It is in Wisconsin. A small group of men are gathered together. They are insignificant in number and obscure in personality. But they are leading spirits in the two dominant political parties. They meet for the purpose of discussing the state of the Nation, the evil days that have fallen upon us, and for the purpose of fighting in the Fight for Freedom. The enslavement of man by man must cease. A new political party will win that fight and bring about the outcome of their deliberations.

No, this scene did not occur in 1924. It took place exactly 70 years before. It marked the birth of the Republican party. The party of 1854. The death of the Whig party. The birth of the third party, the Liberal Republics. A third party will win the fight and bring about the outcome of their deliberations.

The handful of anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats who met at Ripon began a real revolt against those two "old parties" that had brought the nation to the brink of disintegration. They were the leading cause of the Civil War. The 1924 Wisconsin delegates to the Republican convention in Cleveland were the leading cause of the Civil War. The 1924 Wisconsin delegates to the Republican convention in Cleveland were the leading cause of the Civil War. The 1924 Wisconsin delegates to the Republican convention in Cleveland were the leading cause of the Civil War.

Out of Wisconsin in "our day and age" has come a new revolt. Viewed from the standpoint of American history, it was the most important of the third-party movements. "Freedom" is again its designation. The movement for a new and greater freedom from the slave power, which the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case and the Federal Government in the Fugitive Slave Law have so completely eradicated, has been revived. A new movement for a new and greater freedom is on the wing.

The Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention has advocated a new movement, and a third party, that convention, with which the most radical American political activist can sympathize, has dealt a deathblow to the ownership of railroads, superpower and natural resources. It is for a referendum on or against War, which international conflict threatens. It stands for tax reduction through reduction of our expenditures for "war准备ness"—the fundamental and sensible way to make conditions bearable, it plans a curb on the veto power of the United States Supreme Court—"which puts an end to the Federal Government," and for ending the monopoly of railroad, banking and the power of the Supreme Court. It is a political "Declaration of Independence" for the American farmer and worker, amid the conditions facing them in 1924.

On Jan. 19, 1924, the Wisconsin "anti-monopoly" movement was born. It will be made a reality by the Wisconsin "anti-monopoly" movement in 1924. It will be made a reality by the Wisconsin "anti-monopoly" movement in 1924. It will be made a reality by the Wisconsin "anti-monopoly" movement in 1924.
I want you to believe me that I am not writing for the sake of an asser-
tion to have had the pleasure and the
opportunity to be with you to-day.
You will see the unreality of such
elegance, I could not portray to you
the feelings which well up from my
heart this morning.
Perhaps, I should give you a word
of explanation as to how I happened
to find myself here, instead of, as I was
invited, being here on Monday at the
opening of your convention. When the
Secretary Barlow, and the other of-
ficers of the International, pre-
vailed with me to take part in this
session, the 25th anniversary of the
foundation of your organization, I
considered that I was being called on
to do it, and I didn’t want to stay away.
But it was impossible for me to be
here for Monday. So it has come about
that I should happen to be here when
this tremendously important discussion
was to take place, and I don’t know (the
leagues or cliques) occurred which has
just come to a close by the decisive
vote of the Executive Council in this
situation. But Big-
man asked me to speak about a half
hour, and I am not sure whether or not
while this subject was pending. I
felt that I should speak after you had
rendered the Executive officers of the
subject, and you have registered your
judgment in a very decisive manner.
I don’t think I had spoken before the
close of your discussion on that ques-
tion; whether I would have been able
to help myself from discussing the subject with you. Now that you
have decided it, there isn’t anything
that you can do. The next judge would change your judgment or
which would in-
fluence your course with respect to the
other.
So, if there be any truth at all in
the honor which President Sigman
has given me the opportunity to
vocalize, national—I may be privileged to have
the right to express my opinion to
you, to the extent that you have already
decided your course.
It is not alone this so-called Edu-
cational League, but it is alone the
called Workers’ party, which has for
if any workers in it, dominated by
the called Industrial Workers, there is
no more understanding and concept
of the American trade union move-
mint than in the United States.
It is not fear that we have for that
gang. It is nothing but contempt for,
not admiration, but secret enemies of
the Labor movement. There is not one
of them who will not claim that he
lives under the illusion that the
No more Judas thrust has ever been
often by any body of men than by the
Workers’ party, under the false name of
the Trade Union Educational League. No,
not the shameless lie of those de-
fending the organization which has
done so much for the working people of
our country and our time. Big
man.
The man who would not defend the
members of the International, the
deserving of membership in that or-
organization. The International has
done more for women in the ladies’
garment industry. You know there are
quite a number of women who have been
employed or was employed in the
ladies’ garment industry. It is be-
cause they were the poorest, and was
with them when they were fighting.
I was with them when they worked and
they were treated with their glorious,
triumphs and shared with them the shame of their defeats by
the teeth of the institution.
The trouble is that there are amongst us men and women who
lab-
our factory system of your industry was
always like that. The idea of the
sure tabop—the idea that men and
women would go out of their bedrooms—the idea that
men and women worked from early morning till late
in the day, and that the idea of the
the silver platters of the working
people. It cost years and years of
sacrifice—of tears, and pain, and the
fear that it might cost, and that the
seed was sown and it is bearing
fruit, and that the idea of the
idea has been kept alive until it has burst into
a great flame of union and sympathy and
hope in the world.
The movement went on and on,
with here a strike, and there a lock-
out, in every city, in every state, in
every kind of all, until finally there
developed a number of men and a few
women who took the feeling of perpetu-
atating the organization, so that it would function. In summer or winter,
in the heat of the sun or in the
agony of the winter, in times of de-
stress or in the struggle for peace. A strong
founda-
tion was built up by the members
of your International Union—men and
women, and to the officers of your
International Union—men and
women. Whatever your
International Union shall require assis-
tance and it be within my power to
give it, it is not only my duty, but
pleasure to strain every effort in or-
der to be of service to you and
organization and the women and
men. I close in the hope that this
silver anniversary of your Interna-
tional Union which you are celebrat-
ing this wonderful gathering in
this city of Boston today, will find
its firm roots for the future.
Many of us are not married to
this organization. Let there be no
divorce. Bear with each other Enter
with the understanding of human
beings. We have our strength and
our weakness. Help to cover up
the weak spots, gather strength. Fold
our movement in a shroud of glory
for the future, not only for the
men and women of today, but for the
children who must be the manhood
and the womanhood of the future
and upon whom civilization must
depend. And so, from the in-
ches and the feet of any man, I tend
you to the felicitation of the great
body of men and women of Labor of
America, of all the forward-looking
men and women who pay veneration to
this splendid work of your Interna-
tional Union, and for my own sake
I give you the blessing of peace, but—progress in every
event, come what may.
BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

HAY FEVER
If you suffer from Hay Fever en-
roll now for treatment at the
UNION HEALTH CENTER
East 17th Street
We are giving injections for Hay
Fever the same as we did last year.

Do Not Delay. Enroll Early.
JACOB HELLER
Hit and judgment and natural ever-prudent man was well known as a vice-president of the General Executive Board, with the problems, of which he is conversant second to no man in our Union.
5. HARRY WANDER
A clear-headed, quiet-spoken leader, whose absence from the council of the International would be very much felt. For many years he was manager of Local 25, and there was never a member of that Local who did not speak highly of him. He was a vice-president of the International Union than Brother Wander. Now he is head of the Jobbers' Department of the Joint Board in New York and we know that no better choice for that post could have been made.
6. SAMUEL LEFKOVITZ
Wherever there is a particularly difficult task to accomplish, you are sure to find Lefkovitz. To his lot, in all our conflicts, falls the most arduous job, which he always carries through to the bitter end. He is a vice-president of our oldest Local and he has the full confidence of the membership, and has sort of become an inseparable part of the International.
FATHER HONORIO CONEJO
Miss Cohn has built up, with remarkable perseverance and energy, within our organization a special department, the Educational Department. She has had to overcome even the prejudices of some of the members of the General Executive Board in advancing her work, and she won. Her work is now generally respected, and we can only wish that more who could have done this job better.
7. JOSEPH BRESLAW
Enjoys the reputation of a very able union leader. He is idolized by the members of his own local, No. 36. He is indeed a union man with a capital union man. So far as we are concerned, he seems to have his feet always firmly planted in the ground. He deals with concrete facts, and is never found soaring in the clouds. He is the kind of union leader that influences the General Executive Board is very much felt.
8. DAVID DUBINSKY
Still quite a promising man, self-headed and clear-thinking person and a convincing talker. In addition to membership in the General Executive Board, he is manager of Local 10, and he has been able to make the best possible showing. He has been able to get along with a firm hand, and one never hears any complaints about his management.
9. SOL SEIDMAN
One of our eldest leaders who has grown and developed together with the International, and who easily adapts himself to any task. He is an equal as capable as organizer and speaker, and has to his credit more than one fight won by the Union and more than one local organization which he has helped to build.
10. JACOB HELLER
His sound judgment and natural ever-persuasive manner often sees him in the position of organizing or advising the General Executive Board. His courage and firmness are always a great asset in every difficult situation, and he is, no doubt, one of the ablest men in the leadership of the International Union. He is able to prepare reports, is a capable accountant, and the successful leader of Local 17, one of our strongest unions.
11. SOL SEIDMAN
Brother Reiberg passed the probationary years of his union activity in New York as a valued and active officer of the dress and wigmakers' Local, and still, as a member of the General Executive Board, he has been managing the dress and wigmakers of Philadelphia, where he is very popular. Reiberg took over that local under very difficult circumstances, and kept it up, but had gone over to the camp of the enemy. Reiberg, however, never had so much new confidence among these workers in their International Union, and he is still general. With that local, too, he has passed through a desperate struggle for strike victory, and lost, but destroyed the organization—only to have it rebuilt a few years later to former strength and influence.
12. EDWARD KAESBERG
He is a Bostonian, very popular and beloved, not only among the raincoat makers whom he leads, but in all other locals and in the Labor movement in Boston in general. He is still a young man, but capable and energetic, and worthy of taking his place in the General Executive Board.
13. HYDE SHIELDS
Brother Schoolman is not running for reelection after having been a member of the Board for several terms. Vice-presidential nominations are always given to business manager of our official publications, and he finds his time and attention sufficiently occupied by this work. That is why he has not been chosen to be one of the four scheduled times to take a direct active part in the leadership of our Union.
14. FRED MONNISON
Secretary Baroff celebrated his fiftieth birthday only a few years ago and on that occasion we all realized that he was the best and ablest member of the General Executive Board. He is an important person in the Labor movement who does not like Baroff. Nature has endowed him with qualities that gain him friends wherever he goes. He has no idea of being a union leader or the head of the International that we can hardly imagine anyone else in his place. And last but not least, our President, Internationally.
He succeeded in office one of the ablest presidents the International ever had, one who had distinguished himself by a record of remarkable achievements, who knew the name of our Union constantly in the forefront, both in time of peace and strife. It was, indeed, a difficult task to step into the shoes of such a chief executive and fill his place capably and with dignity.
Morris Sigman was chosen for this job, and has done we...
By PRESIDENT MORRIS SIGMAN

As chairman of this convention I decided to take the privilege of the floor at this time. I don't know whether it is customary for a chairman of the convention to report on the credentials, but that is what the Credentials Committee is through with its report. I cannot refrain from speaking at this time of some of the amazing situations with which the Credentials Committee confronted and also the delegates present at this convention.

It seems to me that as chairman I was asked to open the convention to the parties interested to speak at length, because I was very desirous that these questions involving the various objections against the delegates should really be thrashed out face to face, and that so far as each of the delegates present should wish in a position to have a chance, to get a real conception as to what really occurs here.

Still, with all my desire to be liber al, I find that after each of the discussions on each of the actions taken by the convention, there are a number of people, who were not very much pleased with those decisions of the convention, and when they are not satisfied, there is the usual impression: first, that they didn't have the fullest freedom to express their views, and second, that the entire action on the part of the convention is a crusade against human beings, and not a discussion.

Only today on the floor this very statement was made by one of the unsatisfactory delegates who said: "It is because of this that I want to address you and express my own opinion of the actions and decisions of the members of the General Executive Board. It is not true and it must be said that the union or the international wants to suppress thoughts and opinions that are not theirs."

This was not the case prior to the gathering of this convention and it is not the case today. But I do want to say that I was a member of this International Union since 1906. I have been in this country as long as I can remember, and the movement was rather weak; so far as the ladies' garment workers were concerned, the situation was not good.

There were a few pioneers who had been trying to imbue the large, unorganized workers with the idea of combining their forces into an economic organization. But unfortunately it was of the fact that these efforts were negligible and ineffective and because of this I tried to organize my own movement, an independent movement.

It is true that the workers didn't think of combining into labor organizations. The oppression that they were subjected to, within the industry, the compensation they received for their hard labor so affected their lives, their minds, that they couldn't think of how to better their conditions. The hours of work were long, the work was dirty, the food was left to rest, to sleep, during the busy seasons.

Local 21 was connected with two other movements. Our Independent union joined the Socialist Tract and Labor Alliance; then we joined the American Federation of Labor and Labor Alliance because of its policies and activities. In this talk to you today, I want to bring to your attention the relationship between the Socialist Tract and Labor Alliance movement and the Independent union. Labor Alliance, which is known as the Trade Union Educational League. It brings to light something that troubles me.

I came back and, after the political factionalism within the I. W. W. split up the party and left it with the so-called Socialists, I came to a good many local unions and told them that this comedy had come to an end and that we would have to join the American Federation of Labor movement. We cannot belong to two political factions and different political factions and have them for serious economic problems so that they would not be in a position to combine their forces and bring about economic conditions in Industry.

We joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1908. I have been a member of that union all its lives. What really happened is this: the Socialist Tract and Labor Alliance had the rank and file. We have many good spokesmen that farmers are here at this convention. Well, I happen to know both of them. What really happened is this: the Socialist Tract and Labor Alliance had the rank and file. This is a form of organization that we are fighting against. We are fighting against getting its version on matters, getting its expression of opinion, they are not interested in fighting against us for the same thing, but just because of that they had the wonderful ability to establish that the I. W. W. is nothing but a federation of locals, a federation of locals three or four years ago. It occurred because of the interest of the rank and file with the International and I was acting president. I told them that an economic organization is a federation of dictatorships of a small minority who think and believe that they are the representative of the people. I told them that this one and that one and the other does not represent the member, that everyone has his own organization. By this one assertion I think they demonstrated their misjudgment, their ignorance of what an economic organization is. The idea of dictatorship, the lack of thinking, because they know as well as I do that the large number of the members have not adopted their doctrine yet and heaven knows how many decades might be spent in convincing them. When members vote for one as an executive board member, when they cast their votes for one as a delegate to this convention, they vote for him and they do it because they believe that when he goes into service, when they place upon him the burden, when they give him the trust, they serve their interests, that nothing else will occupy his mind except the organization that he is to represent, except the interests of the workers that have elected him.

In this way it demonstrates that it isn't our fault that certain political parties are organized and adopt certain philos ophies. This is a very dangerous self-appointed saviors of the working class, having some of the old experience of the Socialist Tract and Labor Alliance movement. They said, "We won't organize from the inside; we will manage from the outside and when all is said and done, we will tear down, secure and place. Nothing is dishonest as long as it is for a better organization and the basis they are working, and so we hear it said that the Trade Union Educational League is a political educational institution and that it is not an organization of membership; but only an organization of the political party that has been turned into the eyes, because that is not what it is. It has been through the school and the public meetings that workers have been fooled. It is the economic wing of the so-called Workers' party.

I have nothing to say about anything else and I am proud of the fact that I have joined the great family of the workers, because when I was coming from the Old World I didn't know anything about socialists or unionism. And since that time I have not seen any other real movement to liberate the working classes, to take the working classes into the lives of the workers except one organization—the organization of the labor unions and in the case of the producers in industry and then by direct or indirect effort compels them to make the best conditions for the workers and for the man beings and as human beings of a kind that are doing a great service to their fellow beings.

We are clothing the women and children of this country. We produce clothes, we make them into garments, we are collectively in a position to compel the employers to, at least, recognize us. It is not so much the fight that we are fighting, we are fighting never at a standstill. A union is a struggling organization. It is in the struggle that we are being formed. We are a fighting organization against the economic war. No sane and sensible work person should bring into it any element which would weaken it. Irresponsibility is a very dangerous element in this organization and I am sure that its existence today, and it was because of that remark that I burden you with this appeal. What we have said and what we have done, I do not believe what you have as being an appeal, that we brought large 50 delegations which are acting as implements of some one else. We are an organization which can represent its own interests. We have made this appeal, if I can say to you of the organization a man in the International that I was acting president. I told them that an economic organization is a federation of dictatorships of a small minority who think and believe that they are the representative of the people. I told them that this one and that one and the other does not represent the member, that everyone has his own organization. By this one assertion I think they demonstrated their misjudgment, their ignorance of what an economic organization is. The idea of dictatorship, the lack of thinking, because they know as well as I do that the large number of the members have not adopted their doctrine yet and heaven knows how many decades might be spent in convincing them. When members vote for one as an executive board member, when they cast their votes for one as a delegate to this convention, they vote for him and they do it because they believe that when he goes into service, when they place upon him the burden, when they give him the trust, they serve their interests, that nothing else will occupy his mind except the organization that he is to represent, except the interests of the workers that have elected him.

In this way it demonstrates that it isn't our fault that certain political parties are organized and adopt certain philos ophies. This is a very dangerous self-appointed saviors of the working class, which program the International is now making to defend itself by every means at its command, and to make a living reality in our organization.

I think it is time we watch closely, day by day at his work, cannot help admitting that in his honesty, integrity and devotion to his work, he personifies the best traditions of the working-class movement.

President Sigman has a host of friends, but if he has any enemies he can be proud of them as well, as he has incurred them by his integrity, his singleness of purpose and his decentbear.

Such is the collective picture of our leaders, drawn to the best of our ability. We have not the slightest doubt that the convention will reject them all to the post of responsibility and to the leadership of the trade union movement.

We have two roles to do, we will add to them two more of the best vice-presidential timber the convention can muster.
In Germany—Dresden

BY PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Germany haunts you. Its condition dominates your mind. You try to think of other countries, to remember things you have seen and heard about other lands and people, but they are mere shadows of little children. They follow you, in silence. Once again you seem to see the old, withered, broken, hungry. They are, too, nothing, but their silence speaks volumes. You seem to see two parallel sets of houses on the streets. Most of them do not beg. They only look at you. It is this look of theirs that follows you long after you leave Germany. No matter where you may go, the suffering of a crushed and starved people is in your mind.

A people in agony takes hold of your thoughts. You are away—far from them, and at the same time very near. It is difficult to forget a people in misery.

We arrived in Dresden on a late afternoon. "Main Street" was crowded. Nervous, anxious, we saw people coming and going in all directions. Everything seemed normal—on the surface. This apparent "normality," however, was soon dispelled by the clamorous approach of a group of children ranging in ages from three to six, who blocked our way and implored us to give them money for bread. Pale little things they were! Thin, ragged, and dying at the age of three! When they received the money, they blessed the giver and took it heartily, with a kind of thankfulness that is an emotional response to the kind of things that happen. A business man's Utopia may also be tested by his aid. Mr. and Mrs. de Gaulle may have been amazed by the "nature" of the present system. He was without reservation. His aid was by a labor bureau. Wages will be regulated by a minimum wage law, he hoped. The workers get a better share. He met with widespread and deep-seated opposition with its "betrayal of man's instincts." Little of poverty, understanding work, and the manager, of course, will be there. Agriculture will be in the hands of those who choose. The words of "imperious Vorwärts!" were a challenge to those who are responsible in this modern Europe. The only disappointing thing about the parade was the complete absence of those thousands of Germans and not one woman in line! Every day thereafter we witnessed scenes of hunger, of despair, of the big game, of course, as well as organized. These were the unemployed who were working on the "imperious Vorwärts!" and only an enforced idleness with its fearful sequences of want. Unlike the first world war, the working class is composed of young men, boys and girls, and even children. They too were singing—first. Later on these daily wonderings resulted in some clashes between groups, with stone-throwing and worse. But this was still only a glimpse, even of a serious nature ever happened. It was such events as these that we have been hearing about. A new Germany is being fastened on the country. But since the conditions are not as yet employed, the men, women and children continued also to "demon-" No single country can move toward righting their condition was open to them. They only wanted to work. They were not fed. They were hungry. They wanted bread, and they were powerless. In spite of its unemployment, its poverty and shortage conditions; Dresden remains one of the most beautiful of German cities. "Altegraphen" (whatever that may mean) harmonize well with the romantic spirit which still remains in the blood of the Old German. Dresden was the old Gothic churches and market place and the delicate greens of the copper-roofed palaces. It brought out the delicious pine scents of the great pine forests that surround the city—lit up their pink and purple heather. It sought every corner of the clean, broad and terrace parks, now a bit less trim because of the prohibitive cost of keeping gardeners. Best of all, it brought out the swarming hundreds of children who appeared in their best as they basked in the sunshine and played in the water and about the many bathing houses that line the shores of the Elbe. Lay favor were greatly interested. Thank heaven, the powers that be could not rob those pinched youngsters of this joy, at least. And so, now the "imperious Vorwärts!" is not too evident to anyone who could see, one hopes and wishes that soon again peace and beauty and comfort may come once more to the people, as we do to the citizens of Dresden.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Now that it is getting warmer our frequent meetings will soon begin to cease and suffer all the tortures of the damned. The Union Health Center is ready to make the proper injections for hay fever provided the patient is otherwise in good health.

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

(Continued from page 3.)

which now make up the International Union. After a survey of the hard-ship of the workers the men had watched our organization grow since that time, he draws a parallel between the British Labor party and that of the American Labor movement, and regrets that our conventions have not yet paralleled theirs.

"Unfortunately," he said, "American labor today is far from the rest of the human race—the working-class movement of Germany, of France, and Italy. The reasons for this are many, but the fact that the International is, however, in the forefront of the labor movement is not a sufficient reason for it to make its way into the American working class. The American Labor movement would be hard for the rest of the Labor movement to reach.

The Credentials Committee then continued its report, bringing up for con-sideration a number of nominations. Brother George Halpin of Local 67 reported that the Convention in view of his activities in or-ganizing a secret group within his local had been expelled from the Convention. This action had been taken in a vote of 192 to thirty-five in favor of accepting the recommenda-tions of the Credentials Committee.

The next case considered was that of Sister Mary Rodwell of Local 100. Sister Rodwell, who had been expelled with regard to an unpaid fine. It was finally decided that Sister Rodwell be re-nominated for the delegate. This completed the report, which was unanimously adopted, and a vote was taken by the membership of the Convention Committee for its services.

The report of the Credentials Committee and the discussion that cen-tred about the conventions who had been expelled with subject of disruptive activi-ties within the Union that, upon the consideration of the case and of the recommen-dation of the Convention Committee, President Sigman rose, as he did on the last occasion, and expounded, in a keynote speech of ut-most sincerity which stirred the con-vention to its depths. He had preceded it, the position of the International Union against the disrup-tions within and without. This is given, in full on another page of this issue.

By S. DRAVIN

May Day celebration, the de-scendants of the May Day in America was one worthy to be remembered. Mr. Hugh Seeligman rendered selec-tions from the ghastly scenes of the world, and in with the idea of ide-als it will help to rid the Labor move-ment of all the snare and strikes that it faces.

"As Convention has mentioned, we are in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year of a new, radical great development in the Labor movement," he said. "And this is beginning to grow, and it can be seen in the States of the North, and in the same stage in the economic sit-uation as England now holds.

"It will be your opportunity to co-operate with the movement, and it is in the means more than merely forming a Colite. It is the great laying of the foundation of the movement, which will liberate the United States and it will liberate the world.

America is the only country that holds back the tremendous process of La-bor union, and that will unite with other countries in the world, and in other lay countries, the world the workers are united politically and economi-cally.

Monday, May 12

The second part of the convention began with the reading of telegrams—no only those received by the con-vention but those sent to other Labor organizations by the convention.

President Sigman had an-nounced the full list of standing com-mitttees and had appointed a committee of five members, with the Hon. Secretary Barell, Vice-President Nin-fo and Delegate Antoinette to visit the Convention. At the same time, Convention was introduced as a re-presentative of Brookwood Labor Union.

Judge Pankau Urges Political Action

there was tremendous applause when it was announced that Judge Jacob Pankau, the editor of The New Leader, who said in part: "The last six or seven years we have seen a remarkable growth in the racial and national hatreds that have afflicted Europe for many generations. Organizations and activities en-dering to stir up racial and na-tional feeling and to strengthen the movement itself. And yet the orga-nizations in the needle trades, largely dominated by local unions, have an easy situation to the native American workers that they might not have in other trades, and their leadership is well organized.

Our work and our union activities are going on at a good pace. One of the gains of the union movement now is the formation of a trade union movement in the United States. The days of the old-time shop steward are numbered. The shop steward is being replaced by the shop union

The right to organize and to interfere with the desire of some em-ployers to break this rule, or go against the will of some of the work-ers who are greedy, as I have said before, is more or less easily straightened out and put in the proper shape.

A general quiet is felt in the office at the time of the moment. Some of the storm. All attention is centered around the board of direc-tion. Great activity in all the locals of our International is expected to be during the next few weeks. Some of the locals that will be set up, and the delegates will be the de-legates to return to their re-spective unions by the next meeting in all its forms will start. At first will come the problem of the clackle, and it will be quite a business plan.

The ladies' tailors' gowns is almost at an end. Some of the women's convention are beginning to be divided among the tailors. This doesn't call for any great labor on the part of the unions in the discussion of the earlier union meetings. Most of the new agreements are being signed by the old ones, and it will be quite a business plan to put in their new agreements. This is the case for the coming few months.

The next regular local meeting will take place on the 20th of May at the Harlem Socialist Educational Cen-ter, 62 E. 105th street, at 8:45 p.m. in
Two Years' Work of the Educational Department

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

IV. Social History.

1. Social and Political History of the United States. Dr. H. J. Carman. A study of the social development of the United States and its industrial growth due to the introduction of machinery and the effect upon the lives of the workers.

2. Modern Developments in Europe. Dr. H. J. Carman. In these discussions an attempt was made to discuss the influence of modern forces and movements—Nationalism, industrialism, and imperialism—which have so large a measure of influence on the human being. An attempt was made to outline the importance of these forces and movements.

3. The Role of the State in Modern Civilization. Dr. E. A. Beard. How the State came to be what it is and the various kinds of government and the effect it should have.

4. Economic History and the Workers. Dr. R. B. Kendrick. An analysis of the economic factors underlying the history of the United States, and the dependence of workers on understanding these.

5. Civilization in America. H. Rogoff. The object of this course was to acquaint the student with these phases of the life of the American nation. The course was divided into three parts, consisting of five lessons each:
   1. The Europeans in America.
   2. The Economic and Political Development of the United States.
   3. The Cultural Development of the United States.

6. How to Understand the History of the United States. Dr. N. B. Fagin. A discussion of the important principles underlying the economic and political institutions of the United States, the development of these institutions; conditions and ideas that confront organized labor today.

IV. Psychology.

1. Social Psychology. Dr. Alexander Ficklander. A study of the interplay of the forces that influence other men as shown particularly in the life of workers.

2. Applied Psychology. Dr. Alexander Ficklander. A study and analysis of important laws underlying human conduct and reasoning. An attempt to train workers to think straight.

3. Practical Psychology. Dr. Margaret Daniels. Practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of workers.

4. Social Applications of Psychology. Dr. Margaret Daniels. A study of the methods used in psychology in the home and in schools.

5. Social Psychology. Dr. Arthur W. Korschauer. An attempt to teach the student how to organize people in the factory.

VI. Literature.

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


VII. Public Speaking.


2. To teach the student how to organize his speech material.

3. To develop in him the physical and mental habits of effective delivery.

4. To familiarize him with the routine of parliamentary procedure.

EXTENSION DIVISION

Current Problems.

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

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

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


Psychological Interpretation of Society. Prof. Wm. Ogburn, Distribution of Income. Prof. Wesley Mitchell, Farming and Industry. Prof. Holland Thompson, "The World We Live In," Prof. E. W. R. •

Appreciation of Music. Mme. L. R. de Grazia, City Symphony Orchestra and Alexander Ficklander.


The Rube Inversion by the French—the French policy toward Germany and its effect on Europe. Alvin Johnson, Editor, The Nation.

What Do We Get Out of Life? Prof. J. Salvesen, Schapiro.

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


2. Labor Problems. H. Rogoff, Max Levin.


10. Aims and Objects of the Cooperative Movement. H. Graf.

11. Industrial Hygiene. Prof. F. D. Doebbe.


15. The "Old and New" Poetry in Yiddish Literature. H. Glantz.

16. Trade Unionism and Socialism. Dr. Vladeck.


18. "Are Time-Agreements Useful?" Dr. Feinberg.


22. What is Workers' Education? Fannie M. Cohn.


24. Social History of Russia (In Russian). Dr. D. V. Krasnik.


27. Unemployment. Dr. Miles Carpenter.

28. Economics. Prof. Eimer E. Sparks.


30. Current Topics. Dr. David Vladeck.


32. History. A. J. Muntz, Prof. W. Hall.
In spite of the strenuous action of the Assembly on the forty-eight-hour week and the minimum wages bill, both pieces of workable and favorable action and passed several bills which will improve industrial conditions. But we must be thankful, though other important measures such as the eight-hour bill have yet to be affected, but we expect that he will

Most important were the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law. Last year the compensation law was amended to reduce the non-compensated period for which a worker may remain off work following an accident, from ninety to forty days. While the fourteen-day limit existed, compensation was denied to 60,000 workers who have been injured in industrial accidents. Additional compensation is also provided for pre-existing diseases of the eye and of the skin, and for permanent partial disability, thus securing the employe the limit of some compensation after he has recovered from his injury, and while becoming adjusted.

Until this session of the legislature
temale minors in mercantile establish-ments have not had the same protection as in the factories. In order to give the mercantile establishments to fifty-four hours a week and nine hours a day all night work is prohibited between midnight and 6 a.m., except for the delivery of newspapers.

The most important act was the substitution of night school for day conti- nuation school. This amends to the existing law which limits night school hours a week to 14 hours during the daytime hours, when, as experiments have shown, children are more awake for the acquiring of learning. Other bills provide for the admission of children for treatment and school for children.

The Home Rule Enabling Act as contains the restriction that no legislative body of any city may adopt any local law affecting any provisions of the Labor law or the Workmen's Compensation law.

Unfortunately some of the extending compensation to cases of occupa- tional disease were passed, but these will be nullified by the law which has been brought under the sections of the mercantile law re- quiring the payment of compensation for the consuming public, cleanliness and adequate sanitary conditions necessary for the preventing of disease.

—Consumers' League Bulletin.

Before the very few workers except civil servants and municipal employees could claim paid holidays. Siklak, a Polish social democrat, has been a great extension of the custom. In some countries, such as Fin- land, Austria, Russia and Poland, there are statutory regulations providing for paid holidays annually for all workers. The following is a sur- vey of the present position in the various countries with regard to this question:

Finland — The Collective Agree- ment Act grants every worker at least one free week once a year consecutively with the same employer, the right to at least three months paid work- days. Those who have work- ed for one half a year obtain four weeks. The duration of such holidays may be made limited by conventions.

Austria — The Workers' Holiday Act provides for holidays for certain classes of workers. These may claim one week after one year's consecutive work, and two weeks after five years' employment.

Russia—All persons working for wages, who have worked for six months, five and a half months consecutively in the same situation are entitled to a holiday for four weeks, but young persons under eighteen can claim one month. Persons employed in the fields of armament and dangerous trades are entitled to an additional holiday of at least two weeks. The duration of the holiday shall vary from six to eight weeks, according to the trade, a 6 per cent increase of wages 125 per cent in trades injury, there has to be granted in lieu of holiday.

Finland — According to the Act of July 12, 1923, workers working for wages are to receive eight working days of paid holiday of at least four weeks every year by the same con- cern; working with three years' em- ployment; paid holiday of not less than fifteen years of age and apprenticeship in small concerns or in public schools, a minimum of one week's employment of a year's employment an annual holiday of fifteen consecutive days. Non-manual workers in services, management or offices are entitled to two weeks' hol- iday after six months' employment by the same concern, and to four weeks' holiday after one year's em- ployment.

In most other industrial countries a large number of collective agree- ments provide holidays and/or sick pay for paid holidays. Thus, 72 per cent of all the collective agreements in Finland were in operation, 1921, contained clauses providing for holidays for 96 per cent of all the workers affected by these agreements. The average length of the holiday was 25 days, according to agreements and from three to six days.

—According to the reports received by the Ministry of Labor, clauses providing for paid ho- lidays are stipulated in 4,425 collective agreements. In most agree- ments it is provided that wages shall be paid for all the statutory days of holiday, and that each worker is entitled to an annual holiday of full days not less than four weeks all days of the holidays shall be paid as from two to twelve days. As a rule, from six to twelve months work with the employer is sufficient to warrant a paid holiday. In some cases it is necessary for workers to leave a post before their holiday is due.

Italy—A paid holiday is granted in the majority of the chief branches of in- dustry. The length of the holiday varies from five to fourteen days. The textile and textile industries to twelve or fifteen days in gas and electricity, and from fifteen to twenty days in other branches. In the majority of cases the workers can claim a holiday after one year's employment.

Yugoslavia — According to an exporter shows that the num- ber of collective agreements provid- ing for holidays is 21,251. Of these, 90 per cent are paid. The trades especially favored in this respect are printing and municipal services. The workers of the Belgrade District have up to fifteen days' holiday with full wages, while those of Belgrade District can claim a paid holiday of four days after one year's employment, and four after two years' employment. In this District the municipal employees obtain fourteen days' holiday after one year's service, and this rises to four weeks after ten years of service.

In most all the collective agreements contain clauses providing for holidays. The duration of the holiday is almost in- variably twelve, working days. In some agreements workers of the last two years, the holidays have been shortened for workers in industries suffering from unemployment. For those of foreign countries, while for building operations they remain un- changed. In the main all holidays of the holidays of organized workers was nine days,

—According to the collective agreements concluded in 1922, affecting 293,289 workers covered 7,200,000, contain a clause providing for workers' joint holiday, the number of days of holiday is more than three, but less than fourteen days.

Collective agreements not men- tioned above, as for instance Switzerland, collective agreements are made by the factory, the number of days provided for workers' holidays. No information is however available for the whole country; in fact, all the information bearing on this subject is as a rule very incomplete.

Workers' Vacations With Pay in the Various Countries

Workers are granted a paid holiday after three months' employment by the same concern, and to three months' holiday at the end of the first year's employment.

The Polish-Russian Trade Union is the only central organization of workers in Russia for the promotion of industrial peace and wages. Its activities are limited to the East European countries and the Soviet Union. It has the object of securing the rights of the worker and the establishment of a just and equitable labor code in the countries where it operates. It is a voluntary organization and its activities are financed by the contributions of its members. The Union is composed of national sections, each representing a particular country. The national sections are divided into local sections, each representing a particular city or district. The local sections are further divided into branches, each representing a particular trade or industry. The Union is governed by a central committee, elected by the national sections, which meets annually and makes the decisions necessary for the conduct of the Union's activities. The Union publishes various periodicals, including a newspaper and a magazine, which are circulated among its members and provide information on labor conditions and activities. The Union has also established a number of institutions, such as a hospital and a school, for the benefit of its members. It is a powerful organization and has been successful in securing some of the rights of the worker, such as the eight-hour day, the weekly rest day, and the minimum wage.
NOTICE OF MEETINGS
REGULAR MEETING

Meetings begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place

Friday, May 16, 1982

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCHELANEOUS MEETING

REGULAR MEETING