Justice

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

12-5-1924

Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 49)

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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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The outlook for this week in the fight between the insubordinate officers of Local 17 and the Interna-
tional is a fight which has so far resulted in the procuring of a tem-
porary injunction by these local ef-
ficers. It is evident that L. G. W. U. and the New York Joint Board, has been another telegram from President Gompers to the Local, calling for ac-
ceptance of the injunction as the first move in the fight. The action of the officers of the Local has been entirely unexpected, and the whole membership of the Interna-
tional, which has been so long a party to the strike, is in a state of consternation.

On Monday, November 26, during the afternoon session of the seventh day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided to give the injunction a chance to work, and the officers of the Local were instructed to accept it as the first move in the fight. The action of the officers of the Local has been entirely unexpected, and the whole membership of the International, which has been so long a party to the strike, is in a state of consternation.

The New York Joint Board opens the season of its annual meeting, which is to be held in the New York City, and the officers of the Joint Board will be in attendance.

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workers are employed and their influe-

With that in view, President Morris Sigman and Secretary Baroff have is-

fluence will have to be used to the 

fluence following appeal to all the

tallest extent to persuade these non-

local men and women to join the

unionized and demand centers,

organization.

Sisters and Brothers:

In the City of New York, in the heart of the needle industry, 

within their bounds, in which young

employers—work with a total of

world, are always ready to take advantage of the individual helplessness of 

workers, are working, there are tens of thousands of workers

wage-

low hours, short wages and inhuman 

are rampant in the city, and, at the same time, good

marketdrawsmaking, hemstitching and button industries.

The International, through the District Council of Mis-

cellaneous Trades of Greater New York and Vicinity, has initiated

an organization drive. A staff of organizers under Brother 

Samuel Lefkowitz, assisted by the officers and active members of 

the different locals comprising the Council, is carrying out a most 

energetic and efficient campaign. Hundreds of thousands of 

members have already brought interesting results.

The task, however, is tremendous. The season in these industries is seasonal and therefore it is necessary to intro-

duce union conditions in the shops in these industries at the 

earliest possible moment. We therefore need all the aid we 

can get. And we have decided to appeal to every member of 

the International in the City of New York to help us in this 

work.

There are many ways in which you as a member of the 

International can be of assistance in this drive. You may be 

working in a building where there is a shop of the miscellaneous 

trade, or where you make garments or other goods. Ask the 

employers. Inform them of this campaign. Convince them 

the benefits of unionism and collective effort. Surely your 

unions cannot expect of you less than complete cooperation in 

this big organization campaign.

We are certain that each member of our International 

Union will do his utmost to help bring about the complete unionization 

of these miscellaneous trades, and help to bring hope into the 

hearts of these despaiing workers, help to raise their standard 

increase their wages, and elevate their conditions to the level 

of those prevailing in the cloak and dress industry.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION,

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS IN NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Members of the International who wish to help in the organizing 
campaign being conducted at present among the various 
miscellaneous trades in New York City and desiring to obtain 
information concerning the forms and methods they might 
give to this big undertaking, are requested to call 
at any of the local union offices listed below where they will be 
given all necessary directions and instructions.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MISCELLANEOUS TRADES 
OF GREATER NEW YORK

Headquarters
3 West 16th Street
Telephone Chelsea 2148
New York

Embroderers, Local 6—501 E. 161st st.—Melrose 7690.
Cutter's, Local 10—221 E. 14th st.—Lexington 4180.

Waterproof Garment Workers, Local 20—130 E. 25th st.—
Madison Square 1954.


Ladies' Tailors, Theatrical Costume and Alteration Workers,
Local 38—597 Sixth Ave.—Circle 8239.

Hemstitchers, Pleaters and Tuckers, Local 41—6 W. 21st st.
—Red Lion 4330.

White Goods Workers, Local 62—117 Second Ave.—Orchard 7104

Bonnet Embroiders, Local 66—7 E. 15th st.—Stuy-

vans 3667.

Custom Dress Makers, Local 90—744 Lex. ave.—Regent 3091.

Children's Dress, Bathrobe and House Dress Makers' Union,
Local 91—7 E. 15th st.—Stuyvesant 2997.

Embroidery Designers, Local 97—138 E. 31st st.—Lexington 5918

Salespeople's, Local 131—175 E. Broadway—Chelsea 2148.

Button Workers, Local 132—7 E. 15th st.—Stuyvesant 6922.

Local 66 Counters Demands of Embroidery Employers

The first conference in the bonnau 

embroidery trade, with a view to the 

removal of the agreement in the trade 

which expires on January 31, 1925, 

took place last Monday, December 1, 

at the Hotel MacAlpin, late in the 

afternoon. Representing the local at 

the conference were Max M. Eisen- 

feld, Nathan, Mason, Morris, 

Leon Hattab and Z. L. Friedman. 

The employers' association was rep- 

resented by William Halpert, J. Kahn, 

Mara Greeman, A. Altman and Ben 

Cokhan.

The committee of the employers 

presented to the Union a list of de- 

mands to be embodied in the new 

agreement, which included a request 

for limiting legal holidays with pay 

to six days, a two-week trial period 

instead of the one-week period 

in force at present and a stipulation 

that the forty-four hour week would not be en- 

forced in the trade during the life of 

the next agreement. The Union's 

committee countered with a proposal 

for the enforcement of the forty-hour 

week, an unemployment reduction fund, 

the right of the shop-chairman 

to divide work in the shop 

during slack periods, speakers and 

managers to put work meetings in 

the new periods of the year, and the absolute 

exclusion of the employers from doing 

any work concurrent with the strike.

After the demands and counter-de- 

mands had been read each side was 

invited to discuss the suggestions 

made by the other side. A suggestion 

was made that a committee of three 

be appointed to go to New York and 

settle the dispute. A big attendance 

was expected.

Jamaica Girl Pickets Terrorized

Magistrate Tells Girl in $500 Bail—Not on Facts But "On Looks"

After the firm of Gottlieb & Seiff, a 

treasure shop at Borkawood Road and 

North Street, Jamaica, L. I., lost out 
in its attempt to prevent the strikers 
in that shop through the use of an 
jewelry from picketing, it has now 

begun resorting to more direct 

methods of interference with the ele-

mental rights of the workers. A 
cordon of strong-arm guards stationed 

around the shop for the past few 

weeks has been karaicing the pickets 
in a most brutal way, accusing them 

and beating them practically under the 
eyes of the police who, instead of 

protecting the pickets, are either 
totally blind and deaf to this mis-

treatment of the union workers or 
even arrest them and haul them to 
court on charges of "disorderly con-
duct."

Last week, Miss Sonia Markovits, 

was thus arrested after she had been 

טות retornado to the shop and was 

and was subsequently held in 

$500 bail for examination. When she 

was brought before Judge Greener 

he decided to hold her for special 

sessions, not, as he said, because 

hem had committed any specific acts, 

but because he "did not like her looks."

Despite all these persecutions, the 

strike continued to grow stronger 

and stronger. The girls who have 

been trying to force the firm to 

sign a union agreement since Aug.

and who are determined to win union 

work conditions from their homes, 

are no longer conducted with the 

same respect as on the first day of 

their strike; strong-arm men, court 

persecution, and police hounding to 

the contrary notwithstanding.

Your Bank

Has every facility for all your 

banking needs. Pays 4% interest 

and shares its profits with the 

depositors. Sends money to every 

part of Europe at lowest charge.

Has Resources of $3,500,000, 

after 11 months of Existence

Has Over Three Thousand De-

positors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to 

transfer your account

Bring your bank book and be 

gaining interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

International Union Bank

FIFTH AVENUE — AT 41ST STREET
International Takes Over Unity House; Will Rush Renovations

In conformity with the decision adopted last Spring in Boston, at the convention of the I. L. O. U. U., the General President has decided to spend the next four months or a year in the United States, visiting and lecturing to the Forest Park Labor Union, 821 East 17th Street, New York.

The general office, under the direction of Secretary Baroff, under-writes the plans of the new office to be in the near future. The building will be the house in New York.

The first steps are being taken to make the new home a better and more comfortable place for guests. After the remodelling is completed,

Dressmakers Elect Officers Next Thursday, December 11

The dress-makers of New York, all belonging to the Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, will have their annual elections for officers—including a secretar- and a secretary—of a new, better executive, on Thursday, December 11. The elected officers will serve the organization during the year 1925.

Convict Labor

One of the greatest of social evils is the convict labor system. It is an injustice to the laborer that he is not a free man, but only a slave, and that he must work for his living. In some states, the convict labor system has been abolished, but in others it is still in force. The laborer is not free, and the convict labor system is a great evil.

State Island Firm Sues Union for $10,000

The Shapire Glove Company, a contractor of the run-away type, has filed a suit against the I. L. O. U. U., the Richmond County Supreme Court

Local 20 To Nominate Officers

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Local 20, New York, has set the date for the election of officers. Local 20, will elect this month a set of officers for the coming year, in- cluding an executive board, a secretar- and a manager. Last week, the local had first nomination to fill these positions.

Novelty Workers Meet Next Tuesday

The Novelty Workers' Union will meet next Tuesday. All members are urged to be present at the meeting. A complete report of all activities of the Union will be submitted by the officers.

Cards entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices to twelve Philharmonic Concerts can be obtained at our headquarters, 3 West 14th Street. The next two concerts will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, December 14, and December 21.

The Next Health Lecture

On Friday, December 5, Dr. Tho- mas—Liber will deliver the second of his series of health lectures in the Union, 3 West 14th Center Building, 231 East 17th street. The subject of the lecture is On What Does Health De-

The lecture begins promptly at 8 p.m. A admission.

The Unity House, already the largest summer house in the section, will be in the summer equipped and most com-fortable summer home in the entire county, and by far the most ideal recreation place owned by any Labor organization in the country.
The Economic Problems of Soviet Russia

By LEON CHASANOWICH

Russia, the graver its economic dilemma becomes. It is a problem, for the most part, because it has been breathing easier politically in Russia than in the countries with which it is in contact.

The Soviet regime has, to all intents and purposes, made a clean break with the past. The Communist party, as the most logical expression of the interests of the workers and peasants, has taken the lead in this work of reconstruction. The relative stability of the political situation has been a factor in this.

In the official Russian press—and in Russia there exists no other press—there have been no declarations concerning this fundamental point in the whole range of the government's policy. The Soviet's view of this question has been briefly stated in the "Terugro-Promyshlennaya Gazeta," a daily newspaper for commerce and industries, which, in an article of its series "Problems of all lands, unity!" in the "Economichesky Bulletin," a weekly for business and trade union movement, the only one of its kind, we believe, in the world. In an article published on August 20, we read, for instance, the following report of a meeting of the Central Committee of the sections of the National Council of Foreign Trade on August 12:

"Until a short time ago industry regularly was devoting its capital to the production of foodstuffs. But this period could be proved documentarily. At the present moment this process is apparently nearing its end, though it cannot yet be asserted that we are increasing capital in our industries altogether. For instance, the amount of capital invested in the processing industries, the consumption of capital is even falling off.

"In a manner such as this, industry is in a much better situation. Traveling has become much easier. But the question of how and why this happened in Russia in a normal condition could be had by any of them for that purpose. The situation," says the paper, "is becoming very strained and placing the problem of reconstruction of industry in one of its basic dimensions.

The main cause of this difficulty is explained by the fact that the buyers of metal for the Government do not exist. They do not come from abroad like in the West. The basic metal industry does not receive any price for its products and cannot return the bulk of its investments. It is devalued by the State banks. The "Truth" writes further: "As it is becoming necessary to spend the product of our labor every minute the time for wage payment approaches and the working day and the weekly and monthly wage is even more necessary for the metal industry, and since a full payment one month does not guarantee the worker his due this month, the next month, it is high time, we believe, to review the existing financial conditions of the metal trades in all its gravity. We are too poor to afford chronic fighting whenever the pay time approaches in this industry, fighting which dislocates the trade and prevents us from squarely facing and solving the urgent problems of labor productivity and of the improvement of the national economy."
The Child Labor Amendment

By MARY VAN EKLECK

From an Address Delivered on October 29, at the Civic Club, Utica, N. Y.

"We cannot discuss the more fundamental aspects of this proposed amendment unless we have clearly in mind that child labor is one of the great evils which we have to contend with." So said Mr. G. W. Bruce, at the hearing on the bill to amend the Federal Child Labor law, held before the Senate Committee on Labor, on October 20, 1916.

Section I. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the employment of children, persons under eighteen years of age.

Section II. The power of the several States is similar to that of Congress, except that the operation of the State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to implement the national legislation enacted by the Congress.

"To make this amendment part of the Federal law, we are sure that some or more States will be necessary. After its adoption Congress will be free to pass a law which will, undoubtedly, follow the main provisions of the predecessor. Let me remind you that no law has been shown in child labor laws. The first, passed in 1916, was meant as a means to prevent the regulation of interstate commerce and prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of children under the age of ten.

The second child labor law was based on the power of the Federal Government to regulate commerce. Under this law, a tax of ten per cent. on profits of any 'rent,蚕丝, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment' in which children under fourteen were employed--or on those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen working more than eight hours a day--was imposed.

This was followed by an unconstitutional law in 1922 on the ground that it was an unwarrented use of the power of the Federal Government.

The third, of these laws were designed to prohibit child labor in agriculture because they contained restrictions on child labor on the co-operative implementers in the State. The new law presumably will contain precisely the same provisions, but if it does so as the result of a direct grant of power to Congress.

Objectives: Agriculture

"The provisions of the first two Federal laws were designed to prevent the employment of children on the two objectives most frequently pressed by opponents of the proposed amendment. Those are, first, that the amendment does not allow the employment of children under the age of fourteen, and, second, that it has an age limit as high as eighteen years.

"The second point is the only one of those objectives, the first point to be made clear is that the proposed amendment is not a mere extension of the Federal law, but it will give Congress the power to pass a law. A grant of power should be in general the same as the authority of the State law itself and not in the Constitution.

"The Federal Child Labor Amendment is the result of the process of legislative enactment in Congress. It will register public opinion on the machinery of Government in Washington, I have great respect. My personal conviction is with them on the general theory of the importance of local administration. I believe, however, that in the case of the following two objective problems of Government are increasing in importance in the United States, and that the method of studying actual results rather than through a point decision for theoretical grounds. Certain subjects which are of importance to the nation as a whole must be dealt with. I believe, through the working out of new methods of political administration which shall avoid the limitations of an exclusively administrative on the one hand and, on the other, the cumbersome, authoritative machinery of centralized administration in the face of great variations in local conditions.

"In the Child Labor Amendment we have an excellent illustration of this possible solution of child labor problems. There is a method of studying actual results rather than through a point decision for theoretical grounds. Certain subjects which are of importance to the nation as a whole must be dealt with. I believe, through the working out of new methods of political administration which shall avoid the limitations of an exclusively administrative on the one hand and, on the other, the cumbersome, authoritative machinery of centralized administration in the face of great variations in local conditions."

Rand School Notes

On Saturday, December 5, at 3:30 p.m., Mr. John Langdon-Davies, lecturer on psychology and anthropology at Oxford University, will deliver a lecture on the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, on the question "The Egyptian Crisis." At 1:30 p.m., on December 7, Dr. Scott Neihardt will discuss "Mexican Inauguration and Its Implications" at the Rand School. On Wednesday, December 9, at 8:30 p.m., Mr. Colin S. Wood will give a lecture on the Rand School.

The Vampira II

By BERT LEACH

(Apologies to Kipling)

'A fool there was, and he cast his vote
(Even as you and I)
For ragged pants and a tattered coat,
And plowed the field which he had stolen.
He voted for G. D. O., you'll note,
(Even as you and I)
Oh, the work we do for the favored few,
And the miserable wage we get.
We crack the nuts, they take the most;
They take the best, and they order us to
And to make our bundles more complete
We Vote for this system yet.

A fool there was, and he voted for sun to sun,
He got no cash, so he worked for fun;
And he voted just as his dad had done
(Even as you and I)
Oh, he worked like hell, from sun to sun,
He plowed and sowed and spaded hard,
but he simply couldn't make ends meet,
If his head kept warm, then he had feet,
And his children had a place to eat.
But he couldn't understand.

The fool was stripped to his foolish hide
(Even as you and I)
They couldn't use it, though they may have tried,
And the fool got what was asked axle.
(Even as you and I)
It isn't the shame, and it isn't the blame,
That strange, that thing is like a white belt brand;
'Tis the current foolishness of a day,
Who'll work ten hours for two hours' pay,
And then vote for this thing on election day.
And won't understand.

—Labor.
EDITORIALS

T H E A. F. OF L. C O N V E N T I O N

We have not been among the throngs of the El Paso convention which ended last week. Nevertheless, the brief press reports and summaries which we have read appear suf

ficient evidence to give us a fair idea of what the annual gathering of the Federation has failed to do a great many things we should have liked to see it do; it has, on the other hand, done something which would hold political leaders, no less despair of the progress of our labor movement in America.

To judge an A. F. of L. convention fairly and squarely, one must first learn, and then accept, that the American Federation of Labor is a representative body in the fullest sense of the term; that the several hundred delegates who meet on the convention floor are not there to speak for the individual interests and preferences but to express the will and wishes of the three million workers who send them there.

If we had the space we would spend a day in showing how the American Federation of Labor convention is contained precisely in this distinct characteristic of it. For better or worse, the convention of the American Federation of Labor is not a great political event, unlike the gatherings of most of the labor unions of the world, but for the whole labor movement. These conventions indicate its inner activities only on the road to that more important goal. To attempt to remake it overnight by force or some extraneous influence is folly and failure foreshadowed. The American Labor movement is organized on the road of progress, and it would be the height of stupidity to endeavor to remake it to anyone’s order by the stroke of a pen or the waving of a magic wand.

And once we assimilate this forethought, we are placed in a better position to grasp the ebbs and flows at the Federation’s conventions, whether they be to our liking or not, and to make peace with their essential and inevitable character. It is the road of development—to make peace with it and to welcome it.

We had hoped, for instance, that this convention would lay the foundations for a new page in the history of American Labor. It would definitely discad the old policy of trading with the old political outfits. The action of the Executive Council at Atlantic City gave hope, at least, that this question would be seriously considered at El Paso.

None of these prophecies have, however, been fulfilled. The Convention, in the main, reflected the political disappointment of the last campaign. This was based not only on the non-partisan policy and that it never contemplated taking part in the forming of a third political party. These sentiments were reflected in the action of the Council and thereby brought to an end the antipathy and that the American Federation of Labor convention would open a new page in the history of American Labor.

This, no doubt, was a distinct disappointment. But most of the disappointment, if anything, was due also to the vanishment of the unions which sent them there. The Executive Council knew no less—and the same and logical influence from this all that the organized workers in America are not yet ripe and ready for outspoken and independent political action, for the full function of a Labor party on English lines. It is not a party which can escape the impression that the idea of independent political action has a deep impression upon the leading minds in the American Federation. For the full function of an independent party, the Executive Council on this subject recommends the adoption of such “legislation as is needed so that independent political movements in our labor movement function whenever the need for some may arise.”

It seems to us that these few words in the report of the Council leave a wide door for independent political action in our movement. Of particular significance are these last words—whenever the need for some may arise”—a statement which beyond doubt accepts the theory and principle of independent political activity of the American Federation of Labor as a reality in practice only to time and expediency. Today, the American workers may not see the urgency of such action; a year or two from now their point of view might change and then such activity will become highly desirable. It is, nevertheless, important that such political activity in our labor movement is no more taboo, no more the forbidden fruit of years.

Even more important is the point in the report of the Executive Council which states that “there are other progressive and more important questions before us.” One of these questions, they think, is the political question. It is imperative that the labor movement, under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, make itself felt, and in the election of 1924, and in campaigns for the rest of life, the political question should be the thing to which we should address ourselves. It is the only real way to devise a plan and procedure that will accomplish that end. We cannot think of any other interpretation of this phrase than that the Planned Cooperation of a Labor party in order to do the work of the two existing old parties.

For, if it meant anything else, what interest, indeed, might the American Federation of Labor have in the development of such groups consisting of persons other than trade-unionists? What can the American Federation of Labor do for these groups and why can the Federation take any interest in progressive groups within a new political alignment contemplated by the American Federation of Labor?

There is an indication of real progress in this passage, and while it is true that, as yet, it may sound like a truism, it is the very fact that the American Federation of Labor is openly dis

William D. Woodruff, Business Manager, Max D. Daniels, Managing Editor

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Friday, December 5, 1924.

SAMUEL Gompers AGAIN HEADS THE A. F. OF L.

The news that the old chief of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers, has been re-elected to head the American Federation of Labor has given us true delight. We are sincerely glad that we have misinterpreted the few passages in his opening speech to the convention which make it appear that he is about to return to his successor. Not that, for a moment, we believed that the American Labor movement is not strong enough to weather such a blow; we knew that the convention had reached the end of his road and is forced to sentence himself to retirement and command of the workers’ movement?

Samuel Gompers, however, fooled us; he does not intend yet to withdraw from his life work; he remains at his post with even more fully of the same splendid enthusiasm as he had twenty years ago. We are in a position to remember that he may keep on fooling us for many more years to come. For, the truth is—Samuel Gompers is still wonderfully hungry for work. He is still devoted to the labor movement, to the cause of the working men among us, and the American Labor movement may feel proud and happy that it has at its helm such a wonderful old man as Samuel Gompers.

We have not received yet the stenographic report of the speech delivered by President Morris Gompers of our Intern

tional as he presented to Samuel Gompers, in the name of the I. L. G. W. U., a marble bust of the grand old chief of American Labor. From the few words in the dispatches in the general press, we infer that President Gompers had touched in his talk upon more than the old man’s future in the I. L. G. W. U., in which Gompers had taken a prominent part.

Gompers, indeed, occupies a prominent place in the history of the labor movement in America. He is the very symbol of the moment in the life of our Union in which he took no part and gave no aid. He fully deserves the gratitude expressed by our International as the main architect of the labor movement, and the fact that our own deep recognition of his great worth and value to the Labor movement, as well as to the working men of America, as well as to the workers of the world, as an individual, led to the creation of the entire convention on that occasion, have contributed to his decision not to retire from the leadership of the Federation, if he ever did contemplate any such thing.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find an appeal by President Sigman and Secretary Baroff to our New York mem

bers aid the District Council in its present drive to organize the unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades in this city. It is an appeal that should find a ready response among our members. "The time is now ripe," writes President Sigman, "for the fully organized cloak trade, there have for years existed hun

dreds of unorganized miscellaneous garment trades' shops employing large numbers of unorganized workers in workers' conditions, in an anomalous condition and a shame upon our-

selves and our organizations. Moreover, our organized workers the other end of the line and the unorganizers, surrounded by these unorganized men, and women, and it would seem as if it has never entered their mind to inquire by these means, the best opportunities of raising our income, and in the conduct of our business...

This appeal should find a warm response among our workers even on the ground of self-interest and the preservation of their accustomed conditions. In addition, the campaign for the organization of the unorganized workers and workers are not so far removed from the cloak and dress trades as to preclude any danger of affecting the situation of the organized workers. The unorganized workers are capable of in-

creasing their wages and the abject subservience in the shop is bound to have a deteriorating influence upon the working conditions of the ladies' garment workers in New York in general unless our organized workers wake up to their responsibility in this situation and help, by every form of cooperation possible, in this great drive to organize the masses of unorganized workers
Address by Pres. Sigman in Presenting Bust of Samuel Gompers to A.F. of L. Convention

Reply by President Gompers

Delegates and Signers: I rise to ask the permission of the floor of this convention to address it on a special matter. I was not able to be present, when the following afternoon meeting was called, and I now propose to present for your consideration the question of the formation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. While we are gathered here in this convention, which is a part of the great American labor movement, is celebrated, I believe, in every part of the world, I am sure that a great many of the delegates here know something about the organization I represent. I see to me there is much more connected with the efforts of the "Ladies' Garment Workers that the delegates here may not be acquainted with. I am sure that a great many of the delegates coming from New York, Cleveland, and Chicago still remember the stockade days of about twenty-five or thirty years ago, when it was recognized as the sweatshop industry. For the ladies garment industry is older than twenty-five years. It was always one of the most deplorable industries for those who were working to produce these fine, artistic garments for the country's women. It has been a good and prosperous industry for women workers in the United States; in the industry the workers in the industry had been working unlimited hours for the smallest wages that can be imagined, and under circumstances which had caused them to contract occupational disabilities, more or less permanent, compared to other industries.

About forty years ago, individuals began to organize the women of the pioneering work of organizing this union, and the problem was very difficult—difficult because of the fact that in this industry of ours we had to educate the workers in many languages. We had the Jewish worker, we had the Italian worker, with the larger number of them in the garment industry, we had some Polish workers, and we had some who came from Ireland, and they occupied the more aristocratic positions in the industry; they were the cutters and the graders.

I have no doubt what you have been told before, by a few pioneers, and from time to time spontaneous outbreaks and strikes have been taken for the various existing markings, but with no result as far as establishing a permanent organization in the industry was concerned.

You recall that not long ago some of the pioneers in this industry decided to ask the American federation of labor to be considered as a member of the International union, and the efforts were at a time made at that time, always applied to flouting the efforts of the organized labor movement of the country. The struggle was hard, the task was tremendous. Those of you who have been long years attempts were made and some organizations of the International union were organized, but you did not gain the last very long. As late as 1905 or 1906, I am told, after the many efforts of the representatives of the International union were obliged or compelled to appear before the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council and informed them that they were exhausted, that they had lost courage, that they had not the way to organize the advocacy of the Ladies' garment workers.

It was then that the American Federation of Labor, through its officers, undertook to supply the necessary assistance. The officers of the International union were in contact with all the representatives of the "Ladies' Garment Workers, to take up the battle. Most of the American Federation of Labor had made deputations to the International union with about two or three thousand members. The strike consisted of 60,000 men and women for twelve long weeks, and the result that we obtained, the workers, the public, the employers, the workers in the industry, and a ray of hope and sunshine at last started to come into the ranks of the garment workers.

During the strike we accomplished a great deal. We believe what has been done, and we have been discussed throughout the world of labor, as well as in the community in general. From that day we began working under American standards, living American standards, fighting American standards and fighting American women. From that day our organization has continued to grow and to prosper.

You have probably learned of our effort to renew our unexpired agreements in the City of New York. We are informed automatically by our President, Mr. Al Smith for the purpose of bringing peace and harmony in the city. The City of New York has been seriously disturbed and in operation an unemployment insurance system, to which the different employers and the workers are contributing one for fifteen dollars per employee being divided in about $1,500,000 per year to be divided among each employer's workers and garment workers as may be employed.

Another recent accomplishment is the adoption of a sanitary label that each garment manufacturer issued and is the present case in the City of New York must bear. That label signifies that the garment bearing it has been manufactured under American labor union conditions. That label represents three different parties—the manufacturers, the laborers, and the employer. The public, through the proclamation by Mr. King, Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Lillian Wald. Under the supervision of these three parties the industry is being organized, but this label of sanitary union conditions must be on every garment, and it has been ordered by the union that the sanitary union conditions must be on every garment, according to the Fundamental Laborers' organizations as well as on the part of the employers' associations as well as on the part of the community.

You will therefore realize, delegates, when you consider that we are completely organized in whole of the country, many of our colleagues here and in the country will recognize that after I become a member; that we certainly feel proud of the fact that we have made the efforts in establishing such a wonderful organization, as we have. That we would not have completed the permanent formation of our sisterhood as we have done in the women of our organized labor. If we did not come out before this convention to tell you about our activities, we would not have informed you at the same time express our thanks to all those who have worked for our organization in the face of these three conditions, and particularly have we the most cordial appreciation to the Grand Old Chief of the American labor movement, Mr. Eugene V. Debs, whose constant support was due very much to the courage with which he imbued our leaders that their work is not in vain that they have done this wonderful organization of ours.

(At this point in Delegate's speech, the delegates who were present consternation to the International Labor Workers' Union of the great city of New York. The President of this union, who has even, and it is because of this feeling that we have the honor of President Gompers that we have come to the conclusion to avail ourselves of the genius of the young, but recognized artist, recognized as the best artist in the sculptured world, Moses Kaack, to pupils this beautiful bust of Samuel Gompers, with this fine features in his face, but with a broad human heart of our leaders, who suffer in the labor world and in the community in general.

President Gompers, with this gift here my organization extends to you the man who has been a leader in this country, for further work, for further activities for many years to come for this country. In this country, in the United States and the world over.

President Gompers Replies

President Gompers: It is difficult for me to express what which we have done that is, what I mean to convey what you know and must receive under circumstances as this? It will be a little difficult, and the attributes, the attributes were paid me. I was then unable to say anything with respect to it. I am not in a much better condition to express myself now.
IN THE REALM OF BOOKS


By S. SYLVIA KOPALD

I might begin by urging you to go at once to the New Amsterdam. But after all a dollar is one hundred cents and workers have many uses for their pennies. Our needle workers are a more or less serious lot, moreover, whose interests loan toward that of the Poor Relief. They have to do with the Ziegfeld Follies?

"What Price Glory," of course, and the "Theatre Guild," and the "Provincetown," and the Yiddish Art Theatre, or the concert hall and opera theatre, but the Follies is the only one of thazed tired business men and the malcontent workers, who kindle to the pink flash of the Follies.—Glorifying the American Girl, one would think such a course upon our workers must carefully explain reasons.

Undoubtedly there are reasons. Perhaps the most persuasive lie in the place of the American Girl. Mr. Ziegfeld's "annual editions" of girl and wish and color have become one of our most American institutions. No visit from out-of-town to New York—that is, so to journey to New York is a trip to the Follies. The out-of-towners may wish to see the City Hall and Wall Street and the subway—but the "Follies" fit first in his schedule. And little wonder. "In the Follies is, after all, the image of New York's famed "night life," Ziegfeld has run a midnight Follies, and who watching the array of girls with the many-coloured rays, the red and green, can fail to recall that last movie be seen—perhaps "Broadway Rose." Yes, because of Broadway's rise before his and sheer alike shimmer in colored spotlights and syncope melodic and with the usual seamless. And the "beholder" is pleased, he, who one expected them—mauve, in evening clothes and embellished umbrellas. The face and shoulders, the grace of the smile; the gallery contributes the gulf of

Of course, the "Follies" have a certain beauty of their own. The harmony of the directors and the corps of those that made the "Follies" programs shows how truly the regular provenesses are cooperative efforts. Victor Herbert's music does possess a sweet sentimentality that is always noticeable in Mr. Ziegfeld's numbers which were offered to his memory made one realizes what a friend right open had lost in him, and lovely youth and warm colors and daring grace and music and ex-

President Sigman Presents Composers Bust to A. F. of L. (Continued from page 7)

his international union which would interest the delegates and the Labor movement.

This American Federation of Labor of ours is, I believe, the freest forum of any legislative or municipal corporation of which I have any knowledge; but, recognizing the intense desire of the convention to return to the old goodness that have become one of our most American institutions. No visit from out-of-town to New York—that is, so to journey to New York is a trip to the Follies. The out-of-towners may wish to see the City Hall and Wall Street and the subway—but the "Follies" fit first in his schedule. And little wonder. "In the Follies is, after all, the image of New York's famed "night life," Ziegfeld has run a midnight Follies, and who watching the array of girls with the many-coloured rays, the red and green, can fail to recall that last movie be seen—perhaps "Broadway Rose." Yes, because of Broadway's rise before his and sheer alike shimmer in colored spotlights and syncope melodic and with the usual seamless. And the "beholder" is pleased, he, who one expected them—mauve, in evening clothes and embellished umbrellas. The face and shoulders, the grace of the smile; the gallery contributes the gulf of

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hoped—demoralized, impoverished and scarcely even young. They know beauty—and they think they know it. I gave whatever help I could, and upon occasions when they were in real distress, I would try to come to me and asked my counsel, and I gave my suggestions for the form of whatever ability I possessed.

I remember that tremendous mass gathering in Madison Square Garden and no one can understand their situation unless they have seen the grand figures and pictured faces and sunken eyes of the battered men and women in that assemble. Thousands wrote unable to gain admission to that great hall, and it was really left for me to give the battle cry or to advise the men and women to go back into their bondage.

so as an interference as I was concerned—if I could not help them, by all that is holy I would not hurt them. There wasn't anything in life that I valued so much as this service to my fellow men. In life, in public affairs, or private advantage, had nothing. Nothing. In the whole world so glorified the soul as service to our fellows.

These men and women to whom Brether Sigman referred any whom he ably and faithfully represented were struggling and yearning and

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...
Girls' Patty Wages Are Used to Pay Rent

Working girls in New York City whose wages average from fifteen to eighteen dollars a week and who can only afford to pay four or five dollars for a room a week, said an official of the association. "Food and clothing and doctors' bills must come out of the twenty dollars," and even five dollars a week is too much for the girl earning only fifteen dollars to pay for room and board. And the rooms at this price are fast disappearing; eight dollars is the lowest well-recommended room that is offered, and even that often opens up a rent. Of course, cheap rooms actually exist, but they do not meet the minimum requirements of cleanliness, heat, ventilation, etc.

The association makes no comment on girls forced to labor for fifteen dollars a week.

The majority of these girls are earning between fifteen and eighteen dollars a week and can only afford to pay four or five dollars for a room a week," said an official of the association.

Foreign Items

Austria

The Vienna Chamber of Labor, and its Work

The recent statement of the officials of the Vienna Chamber of Labor gives an interesting glimpse into the excellent work done by the Chamber, at the head of which are the leaders of the Austrian trade unions.

According to information received in New York, the Chamber of Labor, through the sale of its publications, has collected 850,000,000 for the government, in contrast to the total of 80,000,000 collected by the workers of America for the government.

The Chamber has recently devoted more attention than formerly to educational work, with the formation of a number of societies for religious and social work, and the preparation of a number of educational and vocational guidance guides. The Chamber will spend 900,000,000 on different grants to education and 450,000,000 on welfare work for young people, it hopes also to be able to contribute 400,000,000 to the Freunds and 200,000,000 to the Educational Fund.

It should be noted that the Vienna Chamber of Labor is a public body, supported by public funds.

Domestic Items

The Mitchell Designing School

Take a Course in Designing

Learn to design clothing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of clothes, suits, dresses, for women and fashion making. PRIVATE lessons also given.

Course of 15 weeks for $50.00, one dollar a week.

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

10 West 37th Street New York City

Foreign Items

MEXICO

Mexico Linking Up With International Labor

Ricardo Trevino, the General Secretary of the Mexican Trade Union Conferences, who recently paid a visit to the United States, visited Amsterdam. Following on the negotiations conducted by Secretary Trevino in Mexico last year, Trevino assured the I. F. T. U. that at the Conference in Berlin the Mexicans will propose affiliation with Amsterdam. Despite the recent troubles, the Mexican workers want to remain a part of the International Federation, said General P. Calle, the president of Mexico, is himself a trade unionist.

Trevino has also been in touch with the British, French, and German Labor movements. At his invitation, a group of British delegates attended the British Trades Union Congress, who is attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, on the Mexican border, will at the same time meet with the Mexican Congress of Labor.

The Congress of Labor of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is to be held at Cjldin Juarez, simultaneously with that of the American Federation of Labor, (Cuidad Juarez and El Paso lie so close together that it will be possible for delegates to attend one even, or both), the British leaders have also been invited to attend the Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Mexico.

ITALY

The Revival of the Italian Trade Union Movement

"Giustizia," the Italian Labor Journal, publishes very cheering news concerning the revival of the Trades Union movement in Italy. "The recently published articles show the rising tide of socialism, which is running like a flood through the country. The socialists, who were demanding a thirty per cent increase of wages, and the abolition of the dual system of wages payments, under which, in addition to their regular wages, workers receive certain sum as bonuses in kind, are now demanding a complete abolition of the dual system and a rise in the wages."

The fact that the Fascist organizations can or will do anything for the workers is now quite at an end."

"Giustizia," calls upon the bona fide trade unions to prove themselves worthy of their returning members. The workers must be brought to realize the value of the unions for the preservation of labor. Settlement is furthered to be reached, the workers are now quite at an end."

Japan Growth of Solidarity Among Japanese Workers

According to the Japanese Journal of Social Reform, a further step forward in the direction of cooperation among Japanese workers has been taken in Japan. At the beginning of August, the manual workers of the Nippon Electric Company of Tokyo struck work in sympathy with the lower grades of "salary workers," who were demanding a thirty per cent increase of wages, and the abolition of the dual system of wages payments, under which, in addition to their regular wages, workers receive certain sum as bonuses in kind, are now demanding a complete abolition of the dual system and a rise in the wages."

They raised the question of solidarity among the workers, and the fact that the company's Board of Directors is dominated by Americans, who are ignorant of workers' conditions in Japan. The employers are also obtaining financial support from various other unions in Tokyo. Solidarity is evidently making strides in Japan.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

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THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

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Apparel and Ladies' Furnishings

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Course of 15 weeks for $50.00, one dollar a week.

Mitchell Designing School

10 West 37th Street New York City
Activities of Our Extension Division for 1924—1925

Our Educational Department has worked out an extensive plan of activities to be arranged in the different districts where our members reside. In carrying out this plan we are trying, as always, to make the operation of our local unions as effective as possible. Therefore, its Educational Committee, under the chairmanship of Brother L. Levy, is cooperating with the Educational Department in the following plan:

The commencement of our Educational activities will be by musical programs and addresses in the following districts:

1. At the meetings on Friday evening, December 6, in the auditorium of Public School 61, Charleston street and Cretona Park East, will be given a program of music by Max Jacobson, violinist, and Max Jacob, conductor. The program will be presented by the members of our local and will be followed by speeches by the officers of the local.

2. In Harlem on Friday evening, December 19, in Public School 111, 135th street, between Madi son and Fifth avenues.

The following courses and lectures are being arranged for these districts:

In the Bronx, the first lecture of the season will be given by Dr. B. Hoffman, on Friday evening, December 15, at Local 2 Club Rooms, 1381 Washington Avenue. The course will be followed by a lecture by W. C. Viadeck, Dr. Leo Galston, Joseph Cohen, Morris Berman, and Dr. J. Hochman and I. Jeukinowitz. The last lecture will be given by Dr. B. Hoffman. The course will be given on the following Tuesday evening, December 20, at 10:30 p.m.

In Downtown, the course will be given in the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 68 E. 100th street, on Saturdays at 10:30 p.m. The first lecture will be given on December 11. Admission will be free to the members of the I. L. W. U. They are all invited.

Opening of Educational Season in Philadelphia a Success

Last Friday evening, November 28, hundreds of our Philadelphia members assembled in the Young Friends' Auditorium, northwestern corner of 16th and Cherry streets, to celebrate the opening of their educational season. On this occasion an especially interesting musical program, performed by Harry Kleinfeld, was arranged. A special feature of the evening's entertainment was a film on the Life of Karl Marx. This was arranged by the John Educational Committee in cooperation with the Philadelphia Labor College.

Vice-president Reinsberg, as chair man, pointed out the significance of this gathering because it is the first time our assembled members of our own International Union but also men and women from other local, state and international unions.

Vice-president Amadu told the audience of the effort of that of our International Union is making to educate our members. As a result of this, it has made in the field of Workers' Education within the trade unions. This was arranged by the experiences of the trade unions and transmitting this to the younger generations in an effort to make them more effective in their daily struggles for a better life and in the establishment of their ultimate aims.

Local 2 Opens Lecture Season

Local 2 will celebrate the opening of our educational season for 1924-1925 with a concert this Friday evening, December 5, at the Auditorium of Public School 61, Cretona Park East and Charlotte street, Brooklyn.

The participants in the program will be the well known soprano singer, Madame E. Schal, who will sing opera airs and Yiddish and Russian folk songs, and Max Jacob, the conductor of the Chamber Symphony Orchestra, the well known violinist, and there will be recitations by a prominent actor. No effort has been spared to make the evening an artistic and literary success.

Our Women's Auxiliary and their families are invited to attend this celebration.

The educational activities in the state of New York will be presented by Local 3, 1381 Washington Avenue, Bronx. The club rooms, 1381 Washington Avenue, will start this week, December 7, at 10:30 a.m., at which time Max Levin will begin his course of lectures on "The Industrial Development of Modern Society." This will be followed by other courses which will be announced later.

Dr. Leeds who will start his course on Sociology for our members on Friday, December 8, gave an outline of the course which he will deal. Dr. Leeds' description of his course was most interesting and the audience showed its interest in it.

Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary of our Educational Department, briefly told of the aims of the workers' education movement within the trade union. She pointed out that workers are always interested in education and that interest the workers not only in the problems of their own organization, but in the problems of society as a whole. She told them that as workers they are all striving through this new venture, workers' education, to make one out of the greatest contributions to our modern industry, and that in its effort to make the workers' education movement a success, it has the assistance of men and women of high standing in our communities. She then said, "Let us all invite the men and women of our colleges and universities who are in sympathy with the workers' immediate and ultimate aims, and who believe in the new social order, to help us in developing our own labor colleges."

The evening was most inspiring. The audience was in a festive mood and they had hope and pride on their faces.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 830

Saturday, December 4

2:10 p.m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature.

9:00 p.m. Local Brinegar—Current Trade Union Problems: Collective Bargaining in the Soft Coal Industry.

Sunday, December 5

10:30 a.m. H. A. Overstreet—Psychology of Conflict: Psychology of the Core for War.


INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS BUILDING 3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, December 8

7:30 p.m. Alexander Fischler—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Thursday, December 9

6:30 p.m. Sylvia Kapop—Economics and the Labor Movement.

This course will attempt to show the purpose of modern industry, its organization, and how the business management of modern industry has and is working out.

UNITY CENTERS

Tuesday, December 7

Buck Unity Club—18 E. 61

Cretona Park East and Charlotte Street.

8:45 p.m. Theresa Wolfson—Changing Economic Relations.

This course will attempt to show the functions of our economic institutions and the changes that have continually affected them.

Wednesday, December 10

East Unity Club—145 E. 63

Fourth Street near First Avenue.

8:45 p.m. A. L. Withers—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Manufacturing.

EXTENSION DIVISION

Friday, December 5

Public School 61, Auditorium—Cretona Park East and Charleston Street, Bronx.

7:30 p.m.—Concert given by the Clock Operators' Union, Local 5, to celebrate the reopening of our Educational Season. Participants in the program will be Madame E. Salib, soprano, and Max Jacob, violinist.

Russian-Polish Branch, Clock Operators' Union—215 E. 10th Street.

7:30 p.m. A. Vellugov—Europe Today.

Saturday, December 6

Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue

1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Industrial Modern Society.

Sunday, December 7

TIDDY

Club Rooms, Local 2—1381 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

10:30 a.m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, December 12

Club Rooms, Local 2—1381 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

7:30 p.m. B. Hoffman—The First Attempt of American Trade Unions in an Independent Political Struggle.

Friday, December 19

Public School 111, Auditorium—1525 2nd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Harlem.

7:30 p.m.—Concert given by the Clock Operators' Union, Local 5, to celebrate the reopening of our Educational Season. Participants in the program will be announced later.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PHILADELPHIA

Friday, December 5

431 First Street

7:40 p.m. John B. Loeve—Sociology Family.

The Friday evening lecture in the Club Rooms of Local will start on December 12, 7:30 p.m. The first lecture will be given by Dr. B. Hoffman, whose topic for the evening will be "The First Attempt of American Trade Unions in an Independent Political Struggle: Accomplishments of the Labor Governments in Europe." The Friday evening lecture which will follow this one will be given by H. Rogoff, B. Viadeck, Dr. Leo Galston, Joseph Cohen, Morris Berman, I. Palefajn, J. Hochman and I. Jeukinowitz.

The lectures to be given in other localities of the city where our members reside, such as Harlem, downtown and Brownsville, will be announced in our issues of Justice.

Dr. B. Hoffman will give a course of five lectures on "Twenty-Two Years of Labor Movement in America," in Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 210 East 100th street, on Sundays, at 10:30 in the morning. The first lecture will be given Sunday morning, December 5.

Admission to the courses and lectures is free to the members of the I. L. W. U.
MEMBERS OF LOCAL No. 22
ATTENTION!!!

Elections for a Secretary-Treasurer, Sick Benefit Committee and Executive Board of our Local will be held on

Thursday, December 11, 1924

Voting will take place during the entire day, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., at the following places:

JOINT BOARD OFFICE, 119 EAST 23rd STREET.
MAIN LOCAL OFFICE, 16 WEST 21st STREET.
HARLEM OFFICE, 165 EAST 121st STREET.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, 33 SECOND AVENUE.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 106 SOUTH 4th STREET.
BROWNsville OFFICE, 129 SACKMAN STREET.

Following is a list of candidates who have been found eligible to run for the various Local offices:

Secretary-Treasurer (Vote for One Only)

FORTNOW, JULIUS

SCHOEHNITZ, ISIDORE

Sick Benefit Committee ( Vote for Three-For or Against)

BLOCK, Wiliam

HIMMELFARB, WILLIAM

PERLMAN, PHILIP

Executive Board (Vote for Twenty-Five Only)

Avrukh, Mary

Bleier, Frank

Bernstein, Sarah

Block, William

Carmack, Israel

Cantor, Fannie

Central, Bessie

Cohen, Rachel

Cooper, Jacob

Dach, Chaik

Erick, Samuel

Farber, Fannie

Felder, Lillian

Fine, Meyer

Fou, Clara

Goldin, Jusie

Goldmark, Fannie

Zucker, Rose

Fraternally yours,

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

LOCAL 32.

P. S.—No one will be permitted to vote without a Union Book. Only those showing brown books will be allowed to vote.
The most important occurrence during this week was the conference between "SAM" and "SHIHIU". The Association for the renewal of the agreement was held, and the agreement now in effect is to expire on December 31.

Conferences and Discussions

The purpose of the conference was to discuss the situation and to make a decision on the future of the agreement. The Association was concerned about the expiration of the agreement and the need for a renewal. The conference was held in a closed session and the details have not been made public.

The week ended with several important events. Notice of Meetings was published and the next two meetings are scheduled for October 29 and November 5.

The Employer's Association continues to fight against the renewal of the agreement, and the Union is determined to fight back. The situation remains tense and uncertain.

Union's Conference Meet

At the time of writing another conference was being planned. However, the Union was not able to make any progress in the negotiations.

In conclusion, the week was marked by a lack of progress in the negotiations and a tense relationship between the Employer's Association and the Union. The situation remains volatile, and the future of the agreement is uncertain.