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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STIRRING RECEPTION OPENS 18TH CONVENTION AS LABORITES LAUD OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAURER AND OTHERS JOIN IN WELCOMING DELEGATES

Unemployment Fund Starts Payments on December 15

Checks due the workers from the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Relief with the Spring season will make all else in the life of the worker a joy. As was the case in the past, December 1st will be a day of distribution of unemployment benefits. This is done by the Fund in accordance with the law and the agreement with the Federal Government. The payments will be made on the first of the month, which is the customary day for such distributions. The Fund has been operating for many years and has a good reputation for promptness and efficiency.

The Fund is administered by a board of directors, which is composed of representatives from the workers' organizations and the government. The board of directors is responsible for the administration of the Fund and for ensuring that the payments are made on time.

The Fund provides benefits to workers who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and who are actively seeking new employment. It also provides benefits to workers who are unable to work due to illness, disability, or other circumstances.

The Fund is funded through contributions from the workers themselves, as well as from the government. The contributions are used to pay for the benefits that are provided to the workers.

The Fund is an important source of financial assistance for workers who are facing difficult times. It is a reminder of the importance of having a safety net in place, and of the need to continue to support the Fund in order to ensure that it is able to provide the necessary assistance to those who need it.

The Fund is an important part of the American labor movement, and it is a testament to the strength and resilience of the workers who have helped to build it. The Fund is a symbol of hope and of the belief that, through hard work and perseverance, we can create a better future for all.

The Fund is a reminder of the importance of solidarity, and of the need to continue to work together in order to make our communities stronger and more equitable. It is a reminder of the power of collective action, and of the importance of standing together in times of need.

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Second Session Considers Report of Credentials Committee

President Signam Informs Delegates
Convention Decisions Are Supreme

...coming out, and if there is anything that I might be able to do to serve you not only in this convention but at any time in the future, I shall, indeed, consider it a privilege to be called upon. (Applause.)

Brother Weisberg. The next speaker or I have pleasure in introducing one of our very early organizers. He needs no introduction, and that is our outstandingly young Brother Weisberg.

Brother Weisberg spoke in Yiddish. He recalled the early struggles of the workers of the International, and particularly of the presidents of the unions which had been made since the inception of the International, and he said that the delegates conduct their proceedings in harmonious solidarity. He was heartily applauded.

The address of Brother Maurice, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is printed elsewhere.

Eisenfeld Explains His Retirement

Executive Board: Board of Embroidery Workers’ Union, Local 66, I 7 15th St, City. 

Greetings:

The result of the elections recently held in our Union for delegates to the Convention of the L. L. W. U. has been such an outcome as to make any candidates, but every effort was made by the group of people which I have mentioned and influence numbers to vote for me. Had I tried to carry those efforts by carrying on a campaign for my own election, perhaps the results might have been different; but I felt as I always did in previous elections, that the dignity of the office should not be made to defeat me. The number were not called upon for a free expression of the world, and no such candidates, but every effort was made by the group of people which I have mentioned to influence numbers to vote for me. Had I tried to carry those efforts by carrying on a campaign for my own election, perhaps the results might have been different; but I felt as I always did in previous elections, that the dignity of the office should not be made to defeat me. The number were not called upon for a free expression of the world, and no such candidates, but every effort was made by the group of people which I have mentioned to influence numbers to vote for me. Had I tried to carry those efforts by carrying on a campaign for my own election, perhaps the results might have been different; but I felt as I always did in previous elections, that the dignity of the office should not be made to defeat me. The number were not called upon for a free expression of the world, and no such candidates, but every effort was made by the group of people which I have mentioned to influence numbers to vote for me. Had I tried to carry those efforts by carrying on a campaign for my own election, perhaps the results might have been different; but I felt as I always did in previous elections, that the dignity of the office should not be made to defeat me. The number were not called upon for a free expression of the world, and no such candidates, but every effort was made by the group of people which I have mentioned to influence numbers to vote for me.
Impressive Address by President James H. Maurer

Penn. Labor Head Tells Delegates
"Working Class is Watching You"

Chairman Peters: I will now introduce you to the President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who has come from Harrisburg to address you. I take pleasure in introducing to you Brother James H. Maurer. (Great applause.)

President Maurer: As the chairman has just informed you, we have the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and as the representative of this State I welcome you to Pennsylvania. We have many historic spots that it would be well for you to visit before you go home, such as Valley Forge, Harrisburg, Gettysburg, etc., where human blood has been shed in the struggle for the uplift of the people. We have also the State Constabulary that was brought into existence to keep down the enthusiasm of the unionists, and it may interest some of you to know that they are using the members of the State Constabulary as a strike-breaking institution.

You are here to continue the work that was begun long ago for the general uplift of the working class as a class, and have been the suppressed people, known as the working class, since the beginning of civilization. The struggle is only beginning to get real momentum. We present you, not yet as a class we own nothing. The harder we work, the poorer we get, and the owning class are the only ones that work the richer they get. There is something wrong.

Freedom For Gilbow Urged By Local 66

The Bonzner, Singer and Hand Em-"roiderers Local 6, I. G. W. U. has adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Benjamin Gilbow, a member of the Working class, and one of the members of the Working class, for the promotion of its interests on the political and economic plane, has long been engaged in the work of free thought for no other offense than publishing a newspaper a few years ago, which was one of the labor fighting newspapers for the interest of the working class and,

WHEREAS, many other members of the working class, who have been closely connected with Benjamin Gilbow and who have been convicted with him for the same offense, have been persecuted and released by the courts of the State of New York; therefor,

RESOLVED, That we, the Bonzner Embroiderers' Union, Local No. 6, I. G. W. U., uphold Benjamin Gilbow, and stand in full accord with the working class. We demand, as a matter of justice, the immediate release of Benjamin Gilbow of the State of New York, therefore.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted and it was decided to insert it in the Labor Press.

Things Worthwhile Knowing

The Jewish Farmers

Twenty-five years ago, there were only several hundred Jewish farmers in the United States. About a few years ago, we have a Jewish farmer population of over 75,000. In 1900, the total acreage owned by Jewish farmers was about 12,000. Today, more than 1,030,000 acres are worked by Jewish farmers and the real and personal value of these holdings is over $100,000,000. In this development, the Jewish Agricultural Society, which has issued a comprehensive report, has had a large part. Its farm loan department, since its establishment in 1908, has granted a total of $7,500,000 to farmers living in 29 states. These loans are made on normal security.

The repayment of these loans is made over a period of five years. In short it is an easy way to get credit, the farmer must be able to make good on his mortgage. The Jewish community has been very interested in this work, and the Jewish farmers have received the benefit of this credit.

The Jewish farmers have also formed a Jewish Farmers' Cooperative Union, which has over 25,000 members. This union has been very successful, and has helped to lift the Jewish farmer out of the poverty-stricken condition in which he was formerly placed.

The farm labor department has secured farm employment for 12,352 Jewish young men since its establishment in 1886. Last year it placed 6,702 men as farm workers. This department affords young Jews the opportunity to acquire practical agricultural training. Records show that many thousands of them have been able to obtain work during the period of service had expired. The farm settlement department gives advice and guidance to those who desire to buy farms. It registered 2,547 applicants in the past seven years, and farms were bought by 405 of whom 311 received loans to help finance the purchase. To properly locate these new farmers, it proved necessary for the society's experts to examine and select 251 farms in the various states of the East and Middle West. Through this season the society is carrying on effective crime prevention work, and it is protecting Jewish farmers from fraud and dishonest real estate agents. The rescue service department maintains a staff of 15 officers, and is bringing to the Jewish farmers agricultural information on every branch of farming.

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Mutual Aid League

Mish and laughter and a jazz dance band are among the attractions at the Rainbow Ball, the first annual dance which the League for Mutual Aid is giving at Webster Hall, 19 East 11th Street, down in Greenwich Village, on Friday night, December 11th. Theatrical and movie stars are on hand to help in the entertainment.

It is the first big ball in some time that the League is giving it is to serve not only of raise funds for this most humane of organizations, but also to give an evening's frolic for its patrons, for those who want to dance to tuneful music in the historic hall in the Village.

A special record achieved by the League this year in helping scores of liberals and radicals who through their unselfish life's attitudes were confronted by some desperate emergency, it is to extol to the memory of its worthy father.

That is one reason why the League's annual ball is a social event which all friends are bound to attend. It is a benefit to the League's own society, and the ticket will be available at the door.

Waldman & Lieberman

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THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

In the two hundred pages which comprise the report of the General Executive Board to the delegates of the convention now meeting in the City of Philadelphia, there is crowded a wealth of material and a mass of experience, which no delegate should fail carefully to read. It is a clear, concise narrative of the conditions and causes and effects that rings true and impresses as much by its careful handling of facts as by its frankness and sincerity.

The delegates to the Philadelphia convention, each of them individually and as members of the forces of labor, have in common with many details of the events in this or that city or locality touched upon in this report. But even to the most active of our workers the whole panorama of the life of an industrial union, behind the shifting scenes of its daily life, is to a large extent shrouded in a veil. This report successfully throws a light upon the traditions of the past, we learn in this or that city in the past eighteen months and present a deeply interesting ensemble of all the chapters that make up this convincing and very important book.

We are fully aware that there is a number among the delegates who have been deluded into believing that the officers of the international are servants of reaction, "counter-revolutionists" who have been unable to get the interred industrial unionists. These notions have been assiduously implanted in their minds by a steady campaign of lying propaganda which they apparently could hear deep in so misjudging the motives and the acts of the A.F. of L. and that they have been sinned greatly, in fact and thought, on behalf of our Union and by the leaders of our leaders. They have been led into the belief that the failure of the part of some former leaders in the Joint Board to maintain closer contact with the mass and by acts of favoritism of some groups at the expense of others of the two internationals, have in addition to this been proved guilty of acts of careless handling of funds and this has seriously affected the hitherto unshaken tradition in our organization of high standards of conduct and integrity of its officials.

The demagogues in charge of the campaign of slander against our Union on the one hand, of course, did not fail to take advantage of the situation of affairs to lead the minds of some of our workers against all the officers of our organization. True, the General Executive Board, with President Sigman at the head, have made no effort to explain the success of these industrial leaders and so-called "saviors" of the organization, a tacit which appears to have worked with some of the more near-sighted and gullible in our organization.

The readers of the report, in addition, learn from it the striking truth that, in their efforts to break down the morale of our organization, these demagogues have made common cause with some of the most despotic elements in the labor movement. They have hocked back into it, after unsuccessful careers as union contractors, back-siders and black-legs of the meanest kind, those number in legion and who consider themselves as the authors of their failures and bear eternal hatred towards it.

The report bears convincing proof that, whatever their grievances—real or imaginary, these plotters and oppositionists have acted all through this controversy not like true union men and women but as an excitable and venal mob bent on destruction. Its authors and leaders at the General Executive Board report that it was not carried off its feet by this provocative attitude and that, when after weeks of fighting it came to see that the life of the Union was in peril, it at once offered the leaders a due and unmerited kindness, and with these groups in order to preserve the organization intact and unjured.

These chapters undoubtedly form the most arresting part of the report. Its other parts, however, are equally interesting and important. The workers, in masses, are gaining the offensive, and market where ladies' garments are made and where we have organizations, in the States and in Canada, the General Executive Board has made repeated efforts to build up the Union or to preserve our ground.

These chapters are deserving of the closest attention of the delegates, and, when read in conjunction with the other sections of the report, they will leave them a true picture of life in the past year and a half, of its struggles, often truly dramatic, to carry on its mission and to do its work under circumstances frequently opposed to all honor and to all duty.

And in closing we should like our readers to pease as carefully and with as much keen delight as we did the closing paragraphs of the report, which summarize the credo of the G. E. B. and the leaders of our organization and our work in the future of our organization and our industry. They read as follows:

On the page of this report we will be discussed and solved important, vital questions to our organization such as, as a whole, we consider, as an industrial problem facing the great majority of our membership which actually involves their bread and butter, a problem as vital as the one that faced them in 1909 and 1910 when the great strike was on. It is stated that the chief method by which the problem can be solved is a three year plan of action, the implementation of which is a problem of the solution of which will tell whether week-work, wage scales, work-hours and every other safeguard that we have gained in five or ten years without the threat of labor for the greater good than we have been for many years past. We have lost a great deal of blood in internal fighting, and our enemies are aware of that. This combination could, if we were not on the alert, in a very short time, do away with the gains that we have made in five years. There is an anti-union spirit that is alive and well and is not only seeking to undermine our gains but to destroy our very existence.
Recounts Story of International's Struggle Against Great Odds

In the Cooperative World

German Cooperators boycott American Packers

The recent strike of workers and farmers to the Big Meat Packers of this country is not confined to those of us who live in the United States. This same warning letter has been received by our friends in the American Federation of Labor, Brothers William Green.

I will conclude with my heartfelt greetings to you delegates to this convention. Please bear in mind that you as delegates do not represent yourselves. You are only the trustees of the millions of members of my organization who have placed their confidence in you. In the performance of your duties in the light of the life and the struggle for happiness of the tens of thousands you represent.

I want you also to realize that a large convention of labor delegates is not a strug- gling for the good and welfare of the human family. As Brother William Green said in his address, we will watch our proceedings. I greet the members of our International and I greet my friends and colleagues.

I am sure this convention will, as our past conventions have, accomplish greater and brighter things to further the cause of organized labor, our organization, as well as the organized labor movement of the country, to fur- ther the cause of organized labor, our country.

I thank you. (Prolonged applause).

I fully understand its agreements. The bulk of our business ($200) long ago was done by people with this company. Naturally, we can expect no love for consumers' cooperatives from advertisers of big business. Whether we like it or not, we must find a way to tell the people the way to control the situation.

Meanwhile the Big Packers of the world are also being kept busy with their stockyards and 90 per cent of all re- frigerator cars, and are just strate- gy. The idea is to make the con- sumer's livestock association into a business, we may yet find these interests con- trolling the life of agricultural Amer- ica.

London, the world's biggest city, had a large audience at the Royal Agricultural Hall for the London Cooperative Society meeting Jan. 30 to discuss the comparisons and distributist interest and coopera- tive dividends of $360,000 last year.

Thirty thousand watermelons pass- ed from the fields of cooperative farm- ers to the tables of union men's fam- ilies in the same big city. The Farmers' Labor Exchange traded 20 car- loads of the juicy fruit from the farmers. After a labor incident the farmers received a price above the general market level, due to arthro- phobia among the public, while the consumers and members were

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Meanwhile the Big Packers of the world are also being kept busy with their stockyards and 90 per cent of all re- frigerator cars, and are just strate-}
The question may be raised whether it is worthwhile for the workers to study history at all. Henry Ford has said, "History is bunk. The saying is perhaps profoundly true of the history to which he was referring. Someone else has said: "The only thing we learn from history is that men learn nothing from history." There are other important reasons why this is in some profound truth. Nations, social groups, trade unions, continue to fail to make the same mistakes over and over again. Are there fewer men in the history of the American Labor movement and of your own organization?

On the other hand, one of the leaders of the British Workers' Education Movement has said: "The knowledge that one can get in every labor college should be history." This suggests that some workers, at any rate, have found a way to use history to help them in their struggle for a better life.

History indicates that it takes a long time to get things done on this old earth. Consider the tens of thousands of years that elapsed before the human idea "knowing how to come in out of the rain," to use caves for shelter. Consider another five thousand years or so that elapsed between the dawn of civilization in Egypt and the Industrial Revolution in England in 1756, hardly a single new idea was invented: the Pharaohs of 3000 B.C. lived exactly as the Egyptian peasant had lived 6000 B.C. Or consider the length of time required for the development of such a movement as the British Labor Party.

History indicates that great social changes in the past have always been violent and painful. Has humanity reached the point where it knows how to clean house without first smashing all the furniture?

History indicates that great social changes never bring men just "where they want to go." The labor movement has learned from the experience of the millenium, only to discover that he is left face to face with much the same old problems.

History teaches us that up to the present time the great masses of men, the workers, have never been free. In one way or another they have been enslaved and exploited. Is there any indication that what we today can achieve is what the ten thousand years of civilization before us have not?

History indicates that there are two things which we have today which give us hope for a better human experience: one is MODERN SCIENCE, including SCIENTIFIC HISTORY, giving us a picture of how ordinary human beings have lived and toiled and struggled for thousands of years. The other is a WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT including millions of members in nearly all the parts of the world. Perhaps these two forces will be able to accomplish what our forefathers could not. Some day, study of History has to tell us about the past and especially about the workers of other times and other lands may be useful and interesting to us.

Classes at the Workers' University

Next Saturday, December 5 at the Washington Irving High School, Room 530, at 1:30 P.M. Professor Emery Holloway will continue his discussion of "A Worker's History of the American Labor Movement," He will take up Hawthorne and the Brook Farm Experiment. At 2:30 P.M. on the same day, Ben Menil will again lecture on "Classes at the Workers' University." Mr. Selokan has lectured for us before and is well known to the students of our classes. His discussions are always enjoyable and thought-provoking.

On Sunday morning, December 6, at 11 o'clock, A. J. Muste will continue his course on "History and the Workers." His topic will be "The Cane March." We cordially urge our members to attend this excellent course. The value of the historic knowledge of the trade unionists cannot be overestimated. It leads to a better understanding of the problems of society-economic, political and social.

On Saturday, December 12, at 2:30 P.M. in our Workers' University, Dr. Iago Galston will lecture on "Preventive Measures in Safeguarding the Health of Workers." We need not emphasize the importance of health to our members. Our lives and happiness depend on it. Come and learn how to keep healthy.

On Saturday, December 19, at 2:30 P.M. Theodore Roosevelt will discuss "Some Problems of Workers' Industry." A discussion of these problems in the light of experience, as they affect the position of women in industry and in trade unions will do much toward clarifying a number of issues much befogged by old social and economic prejudices.

Monday, December 21, at 11 o'clock, Abraham Harlow will lecture on "The WPA Greetings to All.

Messages Received at Opening Celebration of Education Season

From President Sigman and Secretary Baroff

Regret beyond expression our inability to attend the Opening Exercise of the Educational Department of the American Labor Union. We cannot attend the Opening Exercise as we are all jollm in celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of our Educational Department and unite in our loyalty and devotion to our International Labor- Garment Workers' that has always shown us the direction to numbers to the International Garment Workers' Union and to the American Labor Movement with white.

From Spencer Miller, Jr.

The opening of the Workers' University and its general high standard of instruction, have become such a part of the tradition of the workers' education movement in the United States that we think of it as one of the most important activities of the union. It is the wish of the Workers' Education Bureau that the Workers' University may grow in power and influence and service to the numbers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and to the American Labor Movement with white.

From Bertha and David Sapos

We both wish to express our best wishes for a successful year as well as congratulations to the Eagles Garment Workers' for their continued and persistent interest in furthering the education of their members.

From David and Bertha Bayos

We, the L. L. G. U. students at Brookwood congratulate you on your ten years of glorious achievements in workers' education. May your success be a source of inspiration to the later movement in workers' education.

From I. L. G. U. W. Students at Brookwood

We, the I. L. G. U. W. students at Brookwood congratulate you on your ten years of glorious achievements in workers' education. May your success be a source of inspiration to the later movement in workers' education.
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Labor: The World Over

ROUMANIA

It is very seldom that news of the persecution of Romanian labor
succeeds in crossing the frontier. Unlike the case of political
persecution, which does its hanging in public, the Romanian
authorities work behind the scenes. They are competent and
in some cases too much so. They are systematic in the
infliction of dumb prison walls. Military law still reigns in
Roumania in the larger cities. In addition to the usual fines and
even police courts before long court martial.

It is well remembered that all the editors of the trade union and
Socialist press were tried (for high treason by King Carol) for a few
months in 1921 for publishing a May Day appeal. This
appeal is probably also trying the General
Council of the National Trade Union Center, the very body
which the communists are actually controlling out of the
Government. Yet another example has recently
come to our notice.

Some trouble seems to have arisen among the union's
organization in Zalatie that have recently been arrested because the
Roumanian Government, by the use of a law passed by the lower
two or three months ago, had declared to Zalatie that the Union
had committed certain acts of a civil nature and required the
Government's permission to hold a May Day celebration.

The Government took the occasion of holding a secret meeting for the
purpose of organizing a May Day celebration
- to impose a fine on the union. The Union accepted to pay the
fine after cross-examination by the court martial they were released
and now work freely again and have
our case on the way.

FRANCE

Johua Call for a Disarmament Conference

A representative of the French defense
organization, Jourdan, the Secretary of the French Confederation of Labor
made a firm stand in the Disarmament
debate of the League of Nations
against the conservative debaters
of Great Britain and Italy, and demanded the Disarmament
Conference should be made for a
firm armament conference. He said:

"We see in the peace conference that the solution of the disarmament prob-
lem is not the result of the good will of the
two states only, but depends on everything. There is no doubt whatever that this
problem will never be solved if the states are not convinced of the necessity
in the conclusion of the agreement. It is just as much
true in the disarmament conference as in the solution of industrial problems.

Doubling the question of disarmament
in the economic sphere, we must not fail to
cause confusion and effect."
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENK

For the present, the activities of Local 10 as well as of the entire inter-
national have been transferred to the headquarters of the inter-
national, November 29th, the Eighteenth Convention of the International.

The meeting was called to order by the chair-

man, Vice-President, Elias S. Reis-

berg, took place at ten o'clock in the

morning in the Arch Street Theatre.

Splendid Demonstration Given

A splendid demonstration greeted President Morris Sigman, and adding to the bright coloration of the occasion was the many floral tributes presented by the

various locals of the International. Among those who greeted the eight-
hundred creditors, as the delegates
delighted welcome and success in their de-
eliberations, were representatives of the American Federation of Pen-

nsylvania State Federation of La-


On Tuesday morning President Sig-

man called the session to order and

thanked the bus company for the deliv-

erance of the various locals. He

asked for a roll call of the topics that

were brought before the convention.

The convention adopted a resolution

in favor of the railroad strike of 1924,

subject to the chair.

A telegram was also received, from

among the many letters, from Brothers

Broderick and Anderson, that they

had distributed the convention suc-

cess and offered best wishes for the

happy solution of all the problems fac-

ing the creditors.

A telegram was also received and

read to the convention from the cut-

ters of the Chicago local, signed by

Brother Joel Abramowitz, the chair-

man. The cutters of this shop also

wished the convention success in its
deliberations and that the creditors

would reserve for the members all

their rights and the autonomy of the

local.

At the conclusion of the reading of the
telegrams there was placed at the head

of the convention a large beautiful
toast of flowers attached to a small vase

offered by the Cutters' Union, Local 10.

Each telegram was read and as the various
gifts of flowers were placed before the
convention it was found brought forth pro-

longed applause.

The first important business that

came before the convention was the

reading of the telegrams was the report of the Committee of Creditors, the

convention having so ordered.

The task assigned to him, though a difficult one, was ably handled by him.

The result of his discussion on an

important phase of the organization

of this committee.

Local 10's Delegates Tendered Send-off

By Active Member

To the Editor:

The Week In Local 10 is the

source of our members.

pallor to various committees

However, there is little doubt

that the delegates of Local 10 will

be able to present positions or

various committees.

Among the delegates representing

the various cutters' locals from out-

side the city of Philadelphia, the

following were present:

Brothers: Samuel Broderick, Samuel

Broderick, Sam Landey, and

Joseph Landey. These four

were the most active in

representing the traditional

rights of the members of Local 10.

A jolly gathering that was

considerably surprised the delegates

of Local 10 as well as the outgoing
debates when they deals the splendid

dinner in a beautifully decorated

hall. The surprise was born of

the fact that nothing was known of

the affair until two days before it took

place and then wounds were raised by

the large amount of tickets sold.

The convention was conducted

by President Sigman, Brother

Roy Holmstead, and Brother

Joseph Landey.

Among the out-of-town cutters' dele-
gates who spoke were Brothers

Broderick, Landey, and

Brother Charles A. Steele.

The convention is under

the management of A. Snyder, Manager of

Local 62, and the work was later

planned in New York City.

When the convention adjourned, the
dele- gates of Local 10, in conjunction with the cutters' representatives from outside

the city, discussed the problems of the
dele- gates were discussed and at which were also discussed impor-
tant questions to be submitted to the

convention in the form of reso-

lutions.

Previous to this, the delegates of

Local 10, in conjunction with the

dele- gates of the convention, adopted

the following resolution: We do not

favor the idea of board, all

and all are needed to carry out the work.

Cutters Return But Divided Work

Chairman Insinuous sought to

satisfy the members and sug-

gested that Dubinsky take the word of

Mr. Fiedler, that is, that he will

be able to reach an agreement

equally. The manager, however, in-

sisted that it may seem that be

able to strike, nevertheless, the

cutters involved could not be settled on

such grounds. The imperial chairman

then said that he would take the case

before the courts.

The sending by Dubinsky of the

cutters back to work, will be, if it

be a failure to the credit of the

friendly movement, was merely a formality, the com-

pliance which was necessary under the

agreement. But the cutters went

into work in the spirit of equal division of work.

The work will be divided in strict accord-

ance with the agreement.

Balt Committees Appointed

Due to a lack of race in last week's

issue of 'Justice', the naming of the

Balt Committees was omitted. We

now are: Brother Charles A. Steele

and Brother J. W. Gass of the

Chalk, Clay and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective

Association, together with Samuel

Kempler and O. H. Petri, all of the

International Council of the Chalk, Clay

and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective

Association, are the Balt Committees and will

further act.

Says It Would Start Discrimination

"Mr. Dubinsky said he would

not subscribe to the principle that

some cutters were to cut duplicates

and others were not."

"He made the suggestion that if the

imperial chairman gave the work to

the cutters and they had taken such a stand, there would be a host of

other manufacturers who would im-

mediately order their cutters to a

negative action against those they might feel were

equipped to cut duplicates.

Mr. Fiedler interrupted to

say that there would be no question

of discrimination and that whatever

the employer often found difficult after favoring a few employees for a short

period, to equalize work over the shop and all the cutters needed to be

the same.

Mr. Dubinsky said that in the

absence of such a procedure seemed reason-

able to see the work divided equally. The

manager of the shop, however, was

kind enough to explain that he would do his part to see that the work was

divided equally.

The imperial chairman then

said that the work would be divided

right now.

The sending by Dubinsky of the

cutters back to work, will be, if it

be a failure to the credit of the

friendly movement, was merely a formality, the com-

pliance which was necessary under the

agreement. But the cutters went

into work in the spirit of equal division of work.

The work will be divided in strict accord-

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