Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 16)

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.
Cutters' Union Protests Four-Trusted Decision

The decision adopted by the New York Joint Board several weeks ago to vest the power of control of its Strike Reserve Fund in four out of the seven trustees, was strongly denounced at a meeting of the cutters. Local 16, last Monday evening, April 12, held at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Marks Place.

There were 600 cutters present in the hall, and the discussion on this matter came to an end after several hours of heated debate. David Dolinsky, manager of Local 16, and Louis Nagler led in the opposition to the rule adopted by the Joint Board which, as they stated, would place the administration of the Fund in the hands of one faction only.

The protesting resolution was adopted by a vote of 600 for it and 60 against. The executive board of the cutters' organization was instructed to present this resolution at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The Unemployment Insurance Fund announces that the registration of jobless cutters is at an end. Following April 1st, the registration of unemployed is no longer required.

G. E. B. Quarterly Meeting April 26th, in New York

President Signman and Secretary Baroff Ready With Reports on Conditions in International.—Important Trade and Organization Problems Facing Union.

The third quarterly meeting of the whole General Executive Board of the G. E. B. will start its session in New York City on Monday, April 26th, and will probably last a full week.

President Signman and Secretary Baroff will present to the G. E. B. complete reports on the economic and financial status of the International respectively, and the vice-presidents are expected to render reports on their activity in the various sections of the country where they are stationed.

New York Joint Board Suspends Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

Disposiition of Fund Held in Abyeance

The Board of Directors of the New York Joint Board of the Cutters' Union at its last meeting, and at the request of the employers, voted to suspend the Unemployment Fund. The Fund is to be available to the workers in the dress industry of New York City.

This vote came as a result of information reached by the Board to the effect that the dress manufacturers and jobbers have practically failed to comply with any part of the agreement governing the accumulation of such a fund in the trade. It appears that the total amount paid in by the employers towards this fund in the dress trade amounts only to $2,500, while the workers have already contributed $194,000. On the basis of the workers' payments, the employers should have paid in nearly $450,000, as the ratio of contribution has been fixed as that of two for the employers to one for the workers.

The disposition of the money contributed by the workers to this fund was not yet decided upon by the Joint Board. There is a proposal to purchase bonds for this money and to retain it as a union fund, while, on the other hand, there is a strong demand that this money accumulated for the purpose of alleviating the condition of Idle dressmakers should be diverted to no other purpose but to give relief of the unemployed in the trade.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Decide To Postpone General Strike Call

Strike Against Puritan Dress Co. to Continue—Organization Work To Be Kept Up in Full Swing.

At a mass meeting of 600 workers of the Philadelphia waist and dress industry held in the Labor Institute Monday night, April 12th, it was decided not to issue a general strike call, although a strike against the Puritan Dress Co. will continue, and the organization work by the union will likewise be carried on uninterrupted.

President Morris Sigman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, made this announcement. He reviewed the developments in this market since Local 50 was authorized to call a strike, and said it was “in the best interest of the workers” to hold the meeting on February 25th.

Union To Carry On Drive

"The manufacturers are said to have received a letter from the union demanding that they unemploy their workers," Mr. Sigman spoke to the conference to the manufacturers.

"They could not make a voluntary subscription, as they would have no agreements with the union, and they are not out of the union, but they will have to continue.

We want to have a record written in black and white—not only by the union but by a judge. We want to have this document to show those workers who are being forced to leave their employment.

Other reports of the meeting include: The motion that has been taken by the board to the effect that the dress manufacturerers and jobbers have practically failed to comply with any part of the agreement governing the accumulation of such a fund in the trade. It appears that the total amount paid in by the employers towards this fund in the trade amounts only to $2,500, while the workers have already contributed $194,000. On the basis of the workers’ payments, the employers should have paid in nearly $450,000, as the ratio of contribution has been fixed as that of two for the employers to one for the workers.

The disposition of the money contributed by the workers to this fund was not yet decided upon by the Joint Board. There is a proposal to purchase bonds for this money and to retain it as a union fund, while, on the other hand, there is a strong demand that this money accumulated for the purpose of alleviating the condition of Idle dressmakers should be diverted to no other purpose but to give relief of the unemployed in the trade.

Dress Chairman Urged to Cooperate In Proservices Law Enforcement

Dr. Henry Mokowitz, Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Dress Trades, in his letter to the shop chairman in the dress industry asking their cooperation in the enforcement of the "Promises" Label for the present season.

April 16, 1926.

To the Shop Chairman: As shop chairman, you are the responsible Union representative in your shop concerned with the enforcement of the "Promises" Label for the present season.

I am therefore writing to you personally to cooperate with the Label Division of the Joint Board of Dress Trades, to help carry out the enforcement of the Label for the present season. It is the policy of the Union to carry out the enforcement of the Label, and if you fail to cooperate, your shop will be reported to the Union.

I am also writing to you to carry out the enforcement of the "Promises" Label, and if you fail to cooperate, your shop will be reported to the Union.

I am also writing to you to carry out the enforcement of the "Promises" Label, and if you fail to cooperate, your shop will be reported to the Union.
The latest development in the mat-
ter of the personnel of the board of
truek making has been the inaugu-
rating of a million dollar fund to
hold the million dollar fund in the
resignation of two trustees repre-
sentative of the employe
locals, the cloakmakers, Local 45,
and the dressmakers, Local 39. The
resignations of Frank L. Paulk, Sol
Salvatore Nino of the cloakmakers
and Luigi Antolink of the dressmak-
ers was announced by the Joint Board
at the last meeting.

Explanations in Resignation
The joint board explained the
plained the position of the Exekutive Board he represents as well as his
regard to his acceptance and election as a member of the board of
trustees. The latter is published in a press release in this paper.

When Nino accepted as one of the
administrators of this special fund he
was under the impression that the
board would function without regard
to faction or politics. He said he was
considerably surprised therefore when,
alter one of the “leaders” of the
dominating faction of the Joint Board,
had returned the resignation of the
trustees that the same leader substi-
tuted for a board of four members, thus
ruining the fund. The Joint Board
investigation of the fund, to do as they
may choose.

It is not considered as below his
dignity as a true unionist, to con-
tinue service on the board of trustees
without the knowledge or consent of the
fund and resigned, stating that
remain as a member of the board
would be in the form of “a mere dum-
my.”

Cooperation of All Locals Necessary
Luigi Antolink, manager of the Ital-
ian section of Local 45, when
saying his resignation as a member of
the board of trustees, opened his let-
ter with the statement that he considers that “continuance on this
board of trustees incompatible with his
interests and obligations as a trade unionist.”

He expressed the opinion that the
collarists fund was well managed and
properly so, for any emergency
that is facing the workers in the
cloak and suit industry. He added that
may face the dressmakers as well
as the expiration of their agree-
ments. This subject was discussed on
a voluntary undertaking of the entire
membership of our union and is not the
property of the heads of a single
group or faction of it.”

In his letter of resignation Antolink
replies the bitterness with which some
of the present leaders of the Joint
Board were wont to complain against a
system which was to be administered
on his resignation. Hence, when the
Joint Board decided “that this highly
impor-
tant business of our union was to be
administered by a committee of seven
he regarded it as a fair and just action.”

For the Committee

Then he went on to cite the
detailed reasons for the forma-
tion of a board of trustees of seven
which was to administer the fund and
with equal powers to everyone of the
seven, the directors, in case of a sudden
revolt, or as he termed it, “right-about-face,” from the original
directors, the boards of trustees
be entered in the hands of four
members who represented a single
shade.

Antolink states in his letter that
the leaders of the Joint Board “may
try hard to conceal their true motives
for adopting” the change from seven to
to four trustees. But to him, he says,
it is pits they are only seeking
to secure for themselves, “for the ma-
jority administration faction, the role
and exclusive control of this fund.”

The seven directors that the fund
were plainly worded and their po-
tions were clearly outlined. For the
Joint Board this would be a sop to the
native but to accept the resignations.

Following the acceptance of these re-
signations the Joint Board held the
same meeting on Friday, April 2, sought
to elect two other trustees to take the
place of the ones who had resigned.

There was placed before the meet-
ing the nomination of two managers
representing some of the local
their
cases. These, however, refused to

And for the present the board is
lacking two members. Apparently,
nominations were declined on the
ground that since only four signatures
were required for the administration
of the fund the trustees above the
number of four would serve as mere
CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10
REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 12th
At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place
Meeting Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING
GRADING AND SKETCHING BY THE NEW METHOD
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION DAY AND EVENING

L E A R N
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
PROF. J. ROSENFIELD, Director
26 West 46th Street, New York, Telephone, Bryant 8832

“BECOME INDEPENDENT!”
LEARN DESIGN AND GRADING MEN’S GARMENTS.
LADIES TAILORMADE, DRESSES, DESIGNING.

GROONBRO DESIGNING SERVICE
127 FIFTH AVENUE
5426 SEASON
NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of our graduates earning $3,000 to $10,000 yearly.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

now how in preparation was
with a condition that concerns
ally with their foremen and
large as to not merit serious con-
importing a charge against the

Another strike against a large dress
which the union is meddling
the South Hack Company. The
premises of the firm, 570 Seventh Ave.,
are practically without “strike-break-
workers” and they are having to
work done up in a large shop in the
suburbs and in spite of the fact that
company has not even once in the
last time ago an injunction was
motion, with strike work performed for
another eight days. A good number of
workers found that they were
making scab work they quit.

On the other hand, the firm, see-
ing that the workers quit, is seeking
to elute the union for contempt of
court. Whether or not the firm
ceases in this is not important in that
number of the union can be com-
pared with the scab against his will.

In the impression of many of
firms in the city that work can be
made up the employers by nonunion
workers. However, they find
themselves madly positioned as in the
case of the South Hack Company. It
employed nine cutters, eight of whom
were members of the union. The
other man is of no consequence since he
is an elderly man and his remaining at
work has little bearing on the situation.

Research Bureau Reports More

The Research Bureau of the Gep-

rernment Services Coordinating Com-
mission of the Cloth and Suit Industry,
which has been at work for the past
four weeks making a study of the
trade in the light of the hearings on
the demands of the union, is in con-
stantly studying the facts. It issued
report within two weeks or so on other phases of the
problem before it, such as new
continuing to the employers and the
union.

Parts of the completed studies
were published on this page in the last
issue of “Justice,” dealing with the
minimum rates and the average wage
rates as well as the state of employ-
ment. It will be recalled that the
article in this connection pointed out
the relationship of the cutters’ user rate
was $11 above the minimum.

In order not to confuse with the
things which were mentioned as far as
the workers per year it was pointed out
that these were far below the
minimum. The research bureau also
pointed out that unemployment increased
during the year of 1925.

The report by the Research Bu-

CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 12th
At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place
Meeting Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING
GRADING AND SKETCHING BY THE NEW METHOD
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION DAY AND EVENING

L E A R N
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
PROF. J. ROSENFIELD, Director
26 West 46th Street, New York, Telephone, Bryant 8832

“BECOME INDEPENDENT!”
LEARN DESIGN AND GRADING MEN’S GARMENTS.
LADIES TAILORMADE, DRESSES, DESIGNING.

GROONBRO DESIGNING SERVICE
127 FIFTH AVENUE
5426 SEASON
NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of our graduates earning $3,000 to $10,000 yearly.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

now how in preparation was
with a condition that concerns
ally with their foremen and
large as to not merit serious con-
importing a charge against the

Another strike against a large dress
which the union is meddling
the South Hack Company. The
premises of the firm, 570 Seventh Ave.,
are practically without “strike-break-
workers” and they are having to
work done up in a large shop in the
suburbs and in spite of the fact that
company has not even once in the
last time ago an injunction was
motion, with strike work performed for
another eight days. A good number of
workers found that they were
making scab work they quit.

On the other hand, the firm, see-
ing that the workers quit, is seeking
to elute the union for contempt of
court. Whether or not the firm
ceases in this is not important in that
number of the union can be com-
pared with the scab against his will.

In the impression of many of
firms in the city that work can be
made up the employers by nonunion
workers. However, they find
themselves madly positioned as in the
case of the South Hack Company. It
employed nine cutters, eight of whom
were members of the union. The
other man is of no consequence since he
is an elderly man and his remaining at
work has little bearing on the situation.

Research Bureau Reports More

The Research Bureau of the Gep-

rernment Services Coordinating Com-
mission of the Cloth and Suit Industry,
which has been at work for the past
four weeks making a study of the
trade in the light of the hearings on
the demands of the union, is in con-
stantly studying the facts. It issued
report within two weeks or so on other phases of the
problem before it, such as new
continuing to the employers and the
union.

Parts of the completed studies
were published on this page in the last
issue of “Justice,” dealing with the
minimum rates and the average wage
rates as well as the state of employ-
ment. It will be recalled that the
article in this connection pointed out
the relationship of the cutters’ user rate
was $11 above the minimum.

In order not to confuse with the
things which were mentioned as far as
the workers per year it was pointed out
that these were far below the
minimum. The research bureau also
pointed out that unemployment increased
during the year of 1925.

The report by the Research Bu-

Waldman & Lieberman Lawyers

239 Broadway
New York
Telephone: 4623 5238
Cutters’ Union
Protests Four-
Trustee Decision

Forward Resolution to Joint Board

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Ready With Reports on
Conditions in International.—Important Trade and
Organization Problems Facing Union.

The third meeting of the whole General Executive Board of the
U. G. W. U. will start its session in New York City on Monday, April
26th, and will probably last a full
week.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff will present to the G. E. B. con-
stitutional and financial status of the International,
and the vice-presidents are expected to render reports on their
activity in the various sections of the country where they are sta-
tioned.

New York Joint Board Suspends
Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

Disposition of Fund Held in Abeyance

The Board of Directors of the New
York Joint Board and the Dress Joint Board
voted at its last meeting to suspend, for
the time being, payments of un-
employment insurance premiums by
workers in the dress industry of
New York City.

This vote came as a result of infor-
mation which reached the Board to the
effect that the dress manufactur-
iers and jobbers have practically failed to comply with their part of the agree-
ment governing the accumulation of
such a fund in the trade. It appears
that the total sum paid in by the
employers in the trade for the fund in the
dress trade amounts only to $5,600, while
the workers have already contributed $34,000. On the basis of the workers'
contributions, the employers should have paid in nearly $60,000, as the rate of
contribution has been fixed at that of
two for the employers to one for the
workers.

The disposition of the money con-
tributed by the workers to this fund was
not yet decided upon by the Joint
Board. There is a proposal to pur-
chase bonds for this money and to
retain it as a union fund, while, on
the other hand, there is a strong de-
mand that this money accumulated for
the purpose of alleviating the con-
ditions of the workers be diverted to
no other purpose but to the relief of the
unemployed in the trade.

G. E. B. Quarterly Meeting
April 26th, in New York

Philadelphia Dressmakers Decide
To Postpone General Strike Call

Strike Against Puritan Dress Co. to Continue—Organization Work
To Be Kept Up in Full Swing.

At a mass meeting of 600 workers of
the Philadelphia and dress industry held in the Labor Institute
on Monday night, April 12th, it
was decided not to issue a general strike call.

Aipper agreed not to make the
strike against the Puritan Dress Co. will continue and
the organization work by the union
will likewise be carried on uninter-
rupted.

President-Morris Sigman, who was
the principal speaker at the meet-
ning and announced the resolution after rec-
ognizing the developments in this market
since Local 59 was authorized to call a
strike when "it was fit," at the meet-
ing on February 8th.

Union To Carry on Drive

"The manufacturers maintained,
from the start that they did not want
to recognize the union," said Mr. Sig-
man in speaking of the conferences
with the manufacturers.

Acting would agree on a mini-
mum wage, they would not agree on the
discharge question and some would
not make that wage the hours when
they came right down to brace
backs and putting it down in black and
white.

"We wanted to have a record written,
in black and white—not only by the
union but by a judge. We wanted to
have this document to show these work-
ers who are being fleeced by their em-
ployers the full extent that has been
taken by others.

"However, we can utilize the ex-
perience we have gained through this
campaign for our immediate work.

"I am convinced that we will have
to adopt some new method of coming
into contact with the masses of un-
organized workers. Throughout the
industry in general we are meeting
resistance with a different conception, if
not with prejudice. The chamber of
commerce in every city is conducting an
educational campaign among the
employers, teaching them where to
take advantage and where not to
make advantage of non-union employees.

A resolution was then passed by
the body that President Sigman meet with
the joint board and work out plans for
the continuation of the campaign.

It was also decided that a voluntary
organization would be taken for the
benefit of the striking textile workers in
Passaic, and that each member of the
union would be asked $5 each for the
support of those who are striking
against the Puritan Dress Co. In
addition, a few of the Puritan
strikers addressed the meeting before the
latter resolution was unanimously
passed.

Dress Chairman Urged to Cooperate
In Prosanis Label Enforcement

Dr. Henry Mockowitz, Director of
the Label Division of the Joint Board of
Sanitary Control sent the following
called to the shop chairman in the
dress industry asking their cooperation
in the enforcement of the "Prosanis"
Label for the present season.

April 16, 1926.

To the Shop Chairman:

As shop chairman, you are the
responsible Union representative
in your shop concerned with the
important duties of seeing that
the Union Agreement is faithfully
carried out.

I am therefore writing you per-
sonally to cooperate with the La-
bel Division of the Joint Board of
Sanitary Control in pointing out
that paramour made in your shop
carry the Sanitary Union Label—
"Prosanis".

Your employer is enrolled un-
der his agreement to buy and use
the "Prosanis" Label, but unless
the shop chairman, and the rank
and file of the workers in the
shop will carry out this obligation, many employees seek to evade it.
That is why your active support is
necessary.

I need not point out to you
that one of the chief objects of
the raising of the value of the pay-
ments from unskilled and unskilled
workers where the Union Agreement is not enforced is to get
labor conditions are being con-
stantly violated and undermined.

(Continued on Page 3)
Pres. Green Opposes Oppressive Anti-Alien Legislation

writes to Boston Foreign Born Council Voicing Opposition to Alien Registration

In a letter dated April 18, replying to the Boston Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, President Win Green, of the American Federation of Labor, voices the opposition of his organization to the proposed legislation for fumigation and fumigating and registering all non-citizens.

The letter among other things reads as follows:

"Permit me to advise you that the American Federation of Labor is opposing the bills providing for registration, photographing and fumigating of aliens coming to America.

"The Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor has been instructed to oppose the passage of the resolutions submitted to the Congress by Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and others."
In Chicago

By I. L. DAVIDSON

I wish to say to the readers of "Justice" that it was not because of lassitude, but rather because of having a better opportunity, that I could not spare the time for informing them on what is going on in Chicago. In the course of my business I was often in Chicago, and it was therefore left for us to start that work, and we started it at the first meeting.

Plan for the Organization Committee of 500

On February 20th, the following plan was adopted:
The organization committee should be composed of two representatives from each shop: more from larger shops. By a cordial action, also of the chairmen of each shop and of volunteers outside the shops, the organization committee could elect an executive committee of fifteen, which would be to work together with the paid organizers. All matters of the organization campaign should be discussed at general discussion to the general organization committee.

In order to select the committees and acquaint the membership with the immediate task in the campaign, and with the fact that the shops should be divided into members, a series of shop meetings should be held which should be conducted by the officers of the Union, by the organization committee and by the active members of the Joint Board in the shops. It should be held on the conditions in the campaign at that particular time. These shop meetings may recommend to the leading committee new methods for its activity.

The first series of shop meetings was held about a month, and its to be worked out in a big mass meeting in a hall with leading speakers of the labor movement, such as were the leaders of the New York and a musical program. This mass meeting will be followed by a great installation of the newly elected committees, which would then be completed.

Work Already Begun

We are now in the midst of holding shop meetings every night, from eight to eighteen an evening. At the time this article is written there are twenty-five shops that have elected their executive and fifty members on the committee with about ninety of the other shops that have elected their committee, and promptly the call of the committee. The meetings are so enthusiastic that it is impossible to say their number or the number of people.

The present Joint Board entered of office in the old office staff for about four weeks ago. In the right meeting we saw the difficult situation that confronts us. We not only have the shop meetings, which are under our control, but there is a great deal of organization work to be done in the industrial work in each shop in the Union shops. The meetings of the Union is badly in need of improvement, as may be proved by the following fact: Some of the employers dare to ignore the Union's demands and in accordance with the agreement. One fact will prove the situation.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 9, 1916, at the Auditorium of the International, 2 W. 16th Street.

The report of the Board of Directors of April 7th is approved, with the exception of Brotherhood Zimmerman's recommendation pertaining to the Employment Fund and the revision of the money in the Fund at present is referred back to the Board of Directors.

Communications:

Local No. 22 has adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th, with the exception of the clause of the Constitution dealing with the powers of the Russian-Polish Branch. It is the opinion of their executive board that since the delegates are permitted to vote on trade questions they should be accorded the same rights and privileges as the other delegates in the Joint Board.

Local No. 25 has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th and April 2nd. They are, however, in favor of granting the delegates of the Russian-Polish Branch the same right and privileges as the other delegates to the Joint Board.

The same local reports that the Joint Board has recommended the election of Recording Secretary and Treasurer who is contrary to the victory of efficiency and economy greater participation of the representatives of Local 2, 8, 22, 23, and succeeded in eliminating the two offices and combining them into one.

Special Committee Report:
Brother Zimmerman reports for the engagement of the International May Celebration. They attended the conference of the Provisional Labor May Day Committee, at which 23 labor unions, 20 fraternal organizations and 9 political divisions were represented. Brother Zimmerman reports that the conference decided to hold a joint mass meeting either at the Madison Square Garden and a committee was elected to plan this joint celebration. At the next meeting of the Joint Board he will be in a position to report more definitely.

The report is approved.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that 10d. worth of tickets be purchased from the Russian Reconstruction Farm, Inc., whose request was referred to them by the Joint Board.

The recommendation is approved.

The committee takes the vote on the request of the New Leader, to advertise in their First of May issue.

The report is referred back to the Finance Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports that the Joint Board has collected $783.40 for the textile strikers, $11,049.35 for the striking furriers. Checks for three amounts have been forwarded to them.

Brother Fish also reports the following amounts, which were collected for the $20,000 Assessment Fund:

Joint Board Local

Locals Collected Collected Total

1 217,745 217,745
2 660 4,145 4,805
3 11,706 15,042 26,748
4 21 5,000 5,021
5 105 240 345
6 2,855 21,000 23,855
7 1,400 2,700 4,100
8 7,706 17,600 25,306
9 16,450 17,590 34,040
10 230 1,350 1,580
11 3,117 5,600 8,717

$8,675 $101,490 $110,165

He then reports on the financial condition of the Joint Board.

The fall meeting will be a first meeting for the Joint Board, and the managers should convene to consider this question, and to bring in their recommendation at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING
GRADING AND SKETCHING BY SIMPLEST NEW METHOD.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION DAY AND EVENING.
EASY TO LEARN

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
26 West 49th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone, Bryant 8032

("BECOME INDEPENDENT")

LEARN DESIGNING AND GRADING MEN'S GARMENTS,
LADIES' TAILORING, DRESS DESIGNING,
AND HEADINGS.

Thousands of our graduates earning $5,000 to $10,000 yearly.

CROONBOUG DESIGNING SERVICE
127 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone, Watkins 5466

"JUSTICE"
A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel., 228, 229, 231

MORRIS SHUMAN, President
A. BOOY, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 16, New York, Friday, April 16, 1916
That it is not a fear of a "veto control by a minority" or similar, non-existing "conspiracies" that actuates Brother Borchowitz and his colleagues, is made quite evident by the manner in which the proposal is delivered by the majority leaders in the Joint Board at the time the reversal of the original decision had taken place, but from every indication, the Joint Board present leadership is responsible for all and everything in the Joint Board, and that settles it! What matter fairness, a sense of unity, and the growth of friendly solidarity between the groups comprising a labor organization—what if the cutters, the Italian cloakmakers, the Italian dressmakers, the skirtmakers are deprived of a voice in the control of the Reserve Fund—we are the bosses and the last word.

We recall that in 1919 and in 1929, the New York Joint Board was also collecting a big fund for strike purposes. At that time the Joint Board also voted a special board of the Reserve Fund contrary to Brother Borchowitz's assertion that the board of trustees' plan is a brand new 1926 idea in the life of the Joint Board. That board had been renewed by the general voice of the representatives from each local, big or small, thirteen in all, and in order to make the administration of the fund not too cumbersome and unworkable, a democratically elected board had been put under groups consisting each of three trustees—together with the treasurer of the Joint Board. This arrangement made it possible for each local and group in the Joint Board to feel that they had some actual share in the administration of the fund, while the sacred principle of majority control remained intact and inviolate.

We mention this fact here not because we are eager to appear as defenders of the financial policy of the old Joint Board, or that, as it were, we are prepared to present these events as a proof, but as an illustration of Brother Borchowitz's half-naive, half-sansimonious statement that he "recognizes the representation of a minority in a democracy." We will further add that to cast a critical eye to eye with him, that there are more earnest and more convincing forms for the practical expression of the idea of "minority representation" other than that exemplified by a kick with the boot clean through the door?

As stated in our first remarks, we had not intended to go into a lengthy dissection of the matter itself, but rather to close as far as these columns are concerned. We called attention to this incident, more in regret than in anger, as a proof of a growing tendency that began at the very moment that the Joint Board at times serve as useful campaign material, only to be shelved when "we get in and they get out.

This was "they" who fairly bulges out of every line and word in Bro. Borchowitz's article constitutes the dismal background of this and similar incidents. This belligerency is, in the bitter experience of the organizers, present in Philadelphia Union Local 50 at this hour.

The Philadelphia dressmakers have been conducting an energetic organizing campaign that is rapidly rolling into the organisation the large number of workers employed in the so-called association shops, owned by the members of the group which in 1922 succeeded, after a strike of nearly six weeks, breaking away from union control of labor conditions and have since conducted "open" shops. That memorable strike, it must be remembered, instead of breaking down the spirit of the workers, had activated them that spring and gave the impulse to the struggle for a completely organized work and dress industry as on the day they left their shops. On and off since then, the battle with the influence of the Joint Board, as the making steady inroads into the unorganized territory and strengthening their organization.

As we see it, the attitude of the locals, in this instance, is a gratifying undertaking from every point of view. The local has gained heavily in membership, scores of shops were organized, and most of the cutting rooms in the trade were unionized.

Still the Union was not ready for the final move, for a general strike. A portion of the association shops still remained unorganized. Then, in order to avert a clash, a few public spirited individuals in Philadelphia undertook to mediate between the Union and the employees, the efforts of Judge Horace Stern, who for nearly three months kept steadily at the task of trying to bring the cutters and employers together. Even while ready to settle peaceably the controversy, insisted on the maintenance of control of a union shop, on a machinery for collective adjustments of disputes, etc. After prolonged dickering and delaying, the manufacturers finally conceded the principles of the union shop, and the officials and players too well to relax in their task even for a while. And now,

Members of the I. L. W. U. know that the left wing is a fighting class at the Workers' University for some time. He has also had a Va- ried and somewhat confusing experience with the conditions in this country at first hand and for the last four years he has been traveling in the United States as a lecturer at Brooklyn Law College, Katonah, N. Y.

There is hardly another subject today that can excite the interest of a trade unionist more than the one Mr. Saposha has chosen for his book, and the author has been able to earn upon his topic not only the weight of his observations from personal contact with the American labor movement but also an intimate knowledge of historical background. He finds that left wing unionism has taken two forms: Loring from within and dual unionism.

The first refers to the practice of staying out of formal organizations and trying to influence their actions either by propaganda or by the example of the offices. The second covers those cases where union members have seceded from parent bodies or have sprung up into existence outside of the regular labor unions and then, have either not met or, been so cut off from the main stream of the trade union movement as to be able to influence it.

At present, the American Federation of Labor is the standard organization. It is therefore, all unions set up in competition with it are, strictly speaking, dual unions. Nevertheless, by a special dispensation of the N. A. T. O. of L. to the Socialist, the Socialist faction of the N. A. T. O. of L. has been granted a charter with the same rights as the American Federation of Labor.

The author delves into the history of the American labor movement and describes the attitude of left wing unionism about sixty years ago. At that time, the German radicals tried to win over the English labor movement to dual unionism, to independent political action, and to becoming faithful to the labor movement. The result is that, to-day, there are two kinds of dual unions: the idealistic or those which have been so influenced by the example of the principle and the opportunist that arises from the practical considerations. The first of these is the "American Federation of Labor," the second of which is the "National Labor Union." It does not follow, though, that because of differences of opinion in the country, where the "regular" labor movement is conservative but in Europe, the radicals are making progress.

The Children of the Mills

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Oh, the silences of the children in the sunny south today!
And the bending eyes of the little boys and girls.
And you, and you, and you, Lees and Betts, and you will hear the roar of the mills.
And the sighing of the wind through open graves, Where are the children now?

Oh, roar of the mills, the mills.

They no longer shout and gambol in the blooming-laden fields, And their laughter does not sweep the street.
They have gone across the hills; they are working in the mills— Oh, roar, of the mills, the mills.

Oh, roar of the mills, the mills.

And the weary, dreamy life that stunts and kills! Oh, the roaring of the mills, the mills!

All the pleasures known to childhood are but tales of childhood.

What are the children that ran about and made their lives 9.
For the rumble of the mill seems an echo of the mill.
And they see but flying spiders in their dreams.
Life is over in summer heat, winter's chill.

Oh, the roaring of the mills, the mills!

In this bound land of freedom there are bound baby slaves, And the busy world goes by and does not heed.
They are driven to the mill just as to a penal institution Bursting echoes of the mighty monotonous Creed.

When they perch they are told it is God's will.
Oh, the roaring of the mills, the mills!
Lecture and Walk Through Museum of Natural History to-Morrow, Saturday, April 17th, 2 P. M.

The lecture arranged by our Educational Department in the Museum of Natural History will take place to-morrow, Saturday, April 17 at 2 P. M. in the Academy Room on the Main Floor.

Dr. Kopali will discuss the exhibits which have been mentioned, three of which he will reach at the Museum. This will help them to understand the objects when they walk thru the rooms after the lecture.

These lectures and visits to the Museum have been most welcome in previous years. We would request those who intend to come tomorrow to be on time.

The Museum is at 717 St. and Columbus Avenue and may be reached by the West Side Subway or the Ninth Avenue Elevated. Get out at the 71st Street Station, which is a short walk right at the door. From the Subway it is a short walk to Columbus Ave.

THEATRE TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR OUR MEMBERS FOR STRINDBERG’S “EASTER” AND CONRAD’S “ONE DAY MORE”

At the Princess Theatre, 39th Street, East of Broadway.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department our member, can see the latest production of the Grand Opening at reduced prices.

August Strindberg’s moving drama “Easter” is the main offering. As a curtain raiser they are doing Joseph Conrad’s one-act tragedy “One Day More.” They are excellently staged and acted by a distinguished cast.

Passes enabling our members to reduced rates can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 15th Street. They are good any day but Saturdays and holidays.

Correction

By mistake something of importance was omitted from the account of the Exhibit of Students, Instructors and officers of our Union. In the article appreciation was expressed to the generous efforts of the student body who participated actively in making the affair a success. Among the many mentioned should not have been that of Pearl Yankov, active member of Local No. 72.

Our First Reader, Mr. Kamns, has a chance to make good the unintentional omission.

Grasp this opportunity!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri. and Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. to enable members of the Union to purchase.

The Women’s Garment Workers at half price—$2.50.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS CONTINUED

Our members can still join our Physical Training Class which meets on Tuesdays 6:30 P. M. in Public School 46, 23rd East 26th street. The class is under the direction of A. H. Fox.

On the same evening at 6:30 P. M. Mr. Alexander Plechander gives his course on “The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.” This will be in the Community Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

On Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. Mr. Alexander Plechander gives his course on “The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization,” which will be in the Community Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

Two Additions to the W. E. B. Publications

Thos. Pool, to do companions in a room into thy room and there upon thy knees.

Before thy bookshelves, humbly thank

That thou hast friends like these.

The first of these volumes entitled “Readings in Trinidad, Unionism” by David J. Bournou of Brookwood College faculty, is the first collection of addresses, writings and speeches of the leaders of the American Trade Union Movement about its structure, government and functions. If in unique volume and should become an invaluable reference book for trade union officials and organizers, students and all others who seek to know the aims and policies of American Labor.

The second of these volumes, “The Tragedy of Waste” by Stuart Chase, is an important discussion of the vast waste of our modern industrial civilization. Mr. Chase has pointed out in a lively and interesting manner some of the reckless ways in which waste cut into our present prosperity and our future as a producing nation.

“This is our time for action” contains 444 pages and is sold at the minimum price of $2.00. Our members, however, can get it at reduced rates by ordering through the Educational Department, 2 West 15th Street.

The price of “The Tragedy of Waste” is $2.50, but a special paper edition has been issued by the Workers Educational Bureau. Here you have only 50 cents a copy. This was done to make it possible for every intelligent worker to read this most inspiring and interesting volume.

The Workers Educational Bureau publishes regularly books, pamphlets, magazines and news sheets on matters of interest to labor. You can make the complete list of publications by writing to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

“Mother and Child”

Second Lecture Arranged by our Educational Department for Women of the I. L. G. W. U. Members in Harlem

The second lecture for the women of our members will take place on Tuesday, April 20th, 7:30 P. M. in the Brookwood College Center, 73 East 104th street.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Fichandler will discuss “Mother and Child.” It is needful to say how important such discussions are for married women. We are all working for a better future. We dream of a beautiful future which will never be realized unless the children who follow us will be prepared for the task. It is recognized that the greatest influence on the formation of a child’s character is the Mother.

The lecture will be given in Yiddish and we hope that the wives of our members will appreciate this opportunity and attend. Men are not barred from this lecture but in case there are children to be taken care of we expect the husbands to stay at home and let the wives come to the lecture.

Discussions on Economic Topics

Beginning with next week you will find on this page a weekly short article on Economic topics by Mr. Arthur W. Calhoun, Instructor in Economics, Brookwood Labor College.

We will not be lesions on orthodoxy economics as are usually written by conventional teachers. Mr. Calhoun deals with present day economic and social conditions which workers are confronted with daily and are sometimes called upon to solve.

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77th Street and Columbus Ave. 

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopali.—Walk through Museum.

P. 8. 40, 22nd East 26th street.

Tuesday, April 20

1:15 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class.

Tuesday, April 20

8 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Garment Industry.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING

3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, April 21

8:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—The Economic Bases of Modern Civilization.

CLOAKMakers’ Center

72 East 41st Street

Tuesday, April 20

7:30 P. M. Mother and Child. By Miss Elizabeth Fichandler

Our Bronx Affair a Fine Success

Audience Exceeded the Seating Capacity of the Auditorium.

The success of the concert given by our Educational Committee at the Boulevard Theater on Saturday, April 2, in P. S. 61, Bronx, exceeded all our expectations. Practically two persons came for each seat. Every available inch of space was occupied by "standees", and children sat on the floor of the platform. It was impossible to keep up our audience of our members with their families, and this despite the fact that it rained throughout the evening until the school is not centrally located. Although so many had to stand and every father and mother had a "child" in their laps, they all felt happy and animated with the spirit of good fellowship and comradeship.

The artists were generously invited by the audience, and perfect order prevailed throughout the program as at a Carnegie Hall concert. The music was most inspiring. Miss Doris Rossiter was especially noted for her original and actualized creations of Russian, Yiddish and Italian folk music. David Segal played a select program most admirably. Yiddish to the unanimous delight of the audience, so much so that they finally "ran out of makeup." The most inspiring and picturesque moment was the last number when Mr. Louis Stein led the audience including the children, in singing labor and folksongs. Fathers, mothers, grandparents and children of all grandparent groups took part.

Fanny M. Cohn in a short address stressed the importance of cultivating a taste for good music and the need for such concerts, which are the only chance for many of our families to attend. Usually children are not admitted to concerts, and so either father or mother is compelled to stay at home. From this point of view such a gathering may be called a family reunion.

She also spoke of the importance of the educational program of our International Union, and how the activities are specially prepared to meet the needs of various groups, considering race and intellectual development.

We cannot overestimate these affairs arranged by our Educational Department which offer an opportunity for modern music to be played by young men and women, old and young, to come together and spend a few hours in a public and social environment.

Our members regretted that President Sigman was too ill to attend and speak to the audience.

Two Additions to the W. E. B. Publications

Thos. Pool, to do companions in a room into thy room and there upon thy knees.

Before thy bookshelves, humbly thank

That thou hast friends like these.

The first of these volumes entitled "Readings in Trinidad, Unionism" by David J. Bournou of Brookwood College faculty, is the first collection of addresses, writings and speeches of the leaders of the American Trade Union Movement about its structure, government and functions. It is a unique volume and should become an invaluable reference book for trade union officials and organizers, students and all others who seek to know the aims and policies of American Labor.

The second of these volumes, "The Tragedy of Waste" by Stuart Chase, is an important discussion of the vast waste of our modern industrial civilization. Mr. Chase has pointed out in a lively and interesting manner some of the reckless ways in which waste cuts into our present prosperity and our future as a producing nation.

"Readings in Trade Unionism" contains 444 pages and is sold at the minimum price of $2.00. Our members, however, can get it at reduced rates by ordering through the Educational Department, 2 West 15th Street.

The price of the "Tragedy of Waste" is $2.50, but a special paper edition has been issued by the Workers Educational Bureau. Here you have only 50 cents a copy. This was done to make it possible for every intelligent worker to read this most inspiring and interesting volume.

The Workers Educational Bureau publishes regularly books, pamphlets, magazines and news sheets on matters of interest to labor. You can make the complete list of publications by writing to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

"MOTHER AND CHILD"

Second Lecture Arranged by our Educational Department for Women of the I. L. G. W. U. Members in Harlem

The second lecture for the women of our members will take place on Tuesday, April 20th, 7:30 P. M. in the Brookwood College Center, 73 East 104th street.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Fichandler will discuss "Mother and Child." It is needful to say how important such discussions are for married women. We are all working for a better future. We dream of a beautiful future which will never be realized unless the children who follow us will be prepared for the task. It is recognized that the greatest influence on the formation of a child’s character is the Mother.

The lecture will be given in Yiddish and we hope that the wives of our members will appreciate this opportunity and attend. Men are not barred from this lecture but in case there are children to be taken care of we expect the husbands to stay at home and let the wives come to the lecture.

Discussions on Economic Topics

Beginning with next week you will find on this page a weekly short article on Economic topics by Mr. Arthur W. Calhoun, Instructor in Economics, Brookwood Labor College.

We will not be lessons on orthodoxy economics as are usually written by conventional teachers. Mr. Calhoun deals with present day economic and social conditions which workers are confronted with daily and are sometimes called upon to solve.
Is This Democracy or Not?

By JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ, Manager Local 2, New York.

Under the heading—Democracy—When Convened at the Recent 3rd Plenum of the Central Editorial in "Justice," the writer of which is endeavoring to prove that the left elements which have joined the trades union movement in Moscow are not unionists, the latter have asked: 'If you write a report on the experience of these comrades who have joined the trades union movement in Moscow in opposition to your central office, and criticized the leadership, the writer of the editorial concludes that the present administration of the Comintern and its legal representatives in its own house of democratic control. He ends with the following remark: "History will not forgive their words or act at times even sooner than expected."

Finally, I marvelled at the bright idea of utilizing these few thoughts as a vehicle for an editorial in "Justice." For, taking the opposite aspect, I cannot think that its parts fail absolutely to flirt with each other. And, putting aside the fact that the Comintern or any other body, in a more or less Supposed to lend the spiritual tonic to the members of the International on a style that is suitable for the future, and the present administration of the Comintern and its representatives should have been satisfied to consider it a piece of "historicism" that deserves to be treated with the same respect as a historical editorial—and since its conclusions both with regard to facts and to concepts are so far from the truth, I am tempted to write this reply and demand an answer.

What are the facts? Right after the meeting the Central Committee decided that the fund be used for no other purpose but a strike. At a meeting of the Blacksmiths' trade union of Moscow, 7 persons, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee. Right after the meetings—after the discussion the subject as to whether all the union's trustees were bound to the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

1) For all seven; 2) For five out of seven; 3) Only seven; 4) The seven on whose initiative the meeting was decided to elect 7 persons from the 7 biggest labour organizations.

The meeting was to take place in the auditorium of the trade union, this group of comrades and such were elected. That same evening, after the meeting of the Central Committee, the Comintern the next morning the trade union discussed the subject as to whether all the union's trustees were bound to the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

We were invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

We were invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow tradesunion movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.

The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee. The experience of the Comintern's representatives in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement are not vicious, and in no way can they be regarded as the representatives of the Comintern's leadership in the Moscow trades union movement. We were not invited to the third congress of the trade union, not being a member of the leadership of the trade union, this group of comrades was re-elected to the Central Committee.
By Sam B. Shenker

By an overwhelming vote of the members at their regular meeting on Monday, May 11, the Executive Board made an appeal to the state legislature in behalf of the members of the 'Local. The appeal was based on the substantial growth in the membership of the organization during the period in question and the assurance that the members would be able to support the Board if the state legislature would listen to their request for an increase in the wage scale.

This action followed the report of the Comptroller of the Union District at the last meeting of the Board of Directors and is in line with the recommendations made previously by the Board of Directors. The Comptroller stated that the Board of Directors would have a meeting with the state legislature to discuss the matter in detail.

The appeal of the Executive Board to the state legislature was supported by a letter from the Comptroller of the Union District, who stated that the Board of Directors had been in consultation with the Comptroller and had agreed to support the Board's appeal.

The Board of Directors has been very active in recent months and has held several meetings to discuss the situation facing the organization. The Board of Directors has been especially active in relation to the recent strike by the workers of the CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

The strike was called by the Board of Directors in order to force the manufacturers to raise the wage scale of the workers to a level that would be in line with the cost of living.

The Board of Directors has been very active in recent months and has held several meetings to discuss the situation facing the organization. The Board of Directors has been especially active in relation to the recent strike by the workers of the CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

The strike was called by the Board of Directors in order to force the manufacturers to raise the wage scale of the workers to a level that would be in line with the cost of living.

The Board of Directors has been very active in recent months and has held several meetings to discuss the situation facing the organization. The Board of Directors has been especially active in relation to the recent strike by the workers of the CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10.

The strike was called by the Board of Directors in order to force the manufacturers to raise the wage scale of the workers to a level that would be in line with the cost of living.