

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Schlesinger Summons Dress Employers To Conference

Invites Jobbers, Inside Manufacturers, and Contractors To Confer With Union Representatives in an Effort to Avert General Strike—Conferences to Take Place But Have Been Postponed Owing to President Schlesinger's Illness.

In an effort to avert a general strike of the dress industry next January, which would involve 45,000 workers, President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International has sent letters to the various employers' groups of the industry inviting them to confer with him and other officials of our Union.

Following is the full text of President Schlesinger's letter to the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc. It differs but slightly from the one sent to the two other employers' groups:

October 17, 1929.

Gentlemen:

Under date of August 22, 1929, we addressed a circular letter to the Dress Manufacturers of New York calling their attention to the demoralized conditions of the industry, the unfair and ruinous methods of competition of certain classes of manufacturers and the complete breakdown of labor standards.

We quote the following passages from the letter:

"If the industry is to be saved from chronic and destructive chaos, and if the workers in it are to be assured livable earnings and working conditions approximating even the most modest standards of American life, all factors in the industry must join hands in the honest and intelligent effort to reorganize it on a basis of reason and decency.

"Our union is determined to take the initiative in that direction and will devote its whole energy and resources to the accomplishment of this vital objective and the total elimination of the disgraceful sweating system. . . .

"We should like to avoid a long drawn out and bitter general strike and prefer a peaceful solution of the problems arrived at through a fair and frank discussion and agreement between all organized factors in the industry. We propose a conference in

the early part of October, so as to give all parties sufficient time for planning and ironing out difficulties before the expiration of our present agreements."

At the time our letter was written the dress manufacturers of this city were not organized and our Union expressed a preference for dealing with an association of employers rather than with individuals, on the ground that "experience has demonstrated that a scattered and fluctuating in-

dustry like ours can best be served by a collective agreement between well organized factors in the industry with proper provisions for fair and uniform standards and an adequate joint machinery for their enforcement throughout the industry."

Since then your organization has come into life and we now take pleasure in inviting you to a conference for the consideration of the subjects treated in our letter of August 22.

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Joint Board Tenders Testimonial Dinner To Acting President David Dubinsky

Over 500 Persons Come to Honor the Acting President of the International for His Brilliant Services in the July Cloak Strike.—Baroff, Hoffman, Nagler, Ninfo, Panken, Vladeck, and Others Eulogize the Magnatic Young Man Whose Rapid Rise to Leadership Is Phenomenal.—Many Organizations and Individuals Send Messages of Congratulation and Floral Tributes.

That David Dubinsky, the dynamic and magnetic Acting President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had much to do with the winning of the historic cloakmakers' strike of last July, was no secret, not even for him; but that he has conquered hearts as well as cloak man-

ufacturers he, modest man that he is, must have discovered for the first time on the night of Tuesday, October 22.

For on that night, braving the rain

indistinguishable from the rest of the rank and file, and who to-day holds a commanding position of authority and trust in the International Union, a position that is second only to that of our great and beloved chieftan, President Benjamin Schlesinger.

Well might a man swell with pride and joy at such a display of appreciation and esteem as Brother Dubinsky saw all around him in the banquet hall last Tuesday night. Yet his joy was not complete. It was marred by the absence of President Schlesinger, whom illness prevented from being present on the occasion. Brother Dubinsky, in his speech toward the close of the dinner, expressed his keen regret at President Schlesinger's unavoidable absence, gave him chief credit for the success of the cloakmakers' strike, and prayed for his early recovery so that he might lead the International Union to fresh successes and triumphs.

After the sumptuous meal there were some vocal selections, following which Brother Max Stoller, who acted as toastmaster, called the happy and hilarious banqueters to order. He then introduced the first speaker,

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DAVID DUBINSKY

Acting President Upholds Ban Against All Saturday Work

Makes Vigorous Reply to Strictures of Industrial Council Manager

Replying to Samuel Klein, manager of the Industrial Council Manufacturers, who had criticized the absolute refusal of the leaders of our Union to permit any work on Saturday beyond the two months per season provided for in our agreement with the

employers' associations, Acting President David Dubinsky declared himself fully in accord with the decision on Saturday work which had been made during his absence from the city.

"It must be understood that we are determined to observe the agreement and to insist upon the other contracting parties to do likewise," Mr. Dubinsky said, pointing out further that inasmuch as the period for Saturday work was chosen by the employers themselves, there can be no question of accusing the Union of willful interference with the interests of the Council members.

"As far as the non-union manufacturing element is concerned, it should be realized by the Council members that no comparison holds good in this instance," Mr. Dubinsky declared. "The 'bootleg' shops work 48 hours a week, and do lots of other things that Council members do not do. There is no reason why members of the Council should weigh the so-called advantages of the 'bootleg' shops in the same scale as they weigh their own. The Union intends to raise the level of the non-union shops by organizing them and in order to achieve that organization it must insist upon full observance of the agreement, regardless of illegitimate advantages that some elements may gain by our attitude."

and wind, over 500 men and women, among them the highest officials of the International and many of the foremost figures in the labor and Socialist movement, came to the Broadway Central Hotel to attend a testimonial dinner which the Joint Board tendered Brother Dubinsky for his brilliant work in the July cloak strike.

That was a great but well deserved triumph for the dapper and fascinating little man who started out as a baker's apprentice in darkest Russia, the Russia of the Czars; who languished in Russian dungeons because he wanted to see Russia free; who only three years ago was an unknown figure among the garment workers,

150 Shops Inspected; 90% in Good Standing

The inspection of the Industrial Council shops, whose purpose is to make sure that the workers employed in them are all Union members in good standing, is now in full swing. Already 150 shops have been inspected, and of these fully 90 per cent have been found to be in good standing, and the remaining 10 per cent will soon be brought into line. This is another eloquent proof that a strong Union is on the job and making its power felt everywhere.

Full Day's Pay Tax Returns Already Amount to \$165,000

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cloakmakers' Union, Brother Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, reported that the returns from the full day's pay tax already amounts to \$165,000. What eloquent proof this is of the remarkable recuperation of the Cloakmakers' Union since the victorious cloak strike of last July!

At the same meeting, Brother Sam Perimutter, Manager of the Industrial Council Department, stated that 85 per cent of the Industrial Council shops have already paid their full day's tax, and that within two weeks fully 100 per cent will have paid. A similar report was submitted by Brother B. Moser, Manager of the American and Independent Department.

Joint Board Tenders Testimonial Dinner To David Dubinsky

(Continued from page 1)

Brother Abraham ("Pop") Baroff, the veteran Secretary-Treasurer of the International.

Brother Baroff voiced his happiness that we have lived to see the day when we are able and in a mood to give such banquets. Only one short year ago such an affair would have been unthinkable. Dubinsky is one of those who have made this possible. At a time when everything looked dark, he never lost faith in our Union and its ability to weather every storm. Dubinsky rendered marvelous service in the general cloak strike which has done so much to rejuvenate our Union and to better the lot of the cloak-makers.

First Vice President Salvatore Ninfo, a man of few words, spoke next. He called Dubinsky "one of our best boys" and felt proud that he had helped to make him Acting-President of the International.

The next speaker was Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, and like Dubinsky a Local 10 "boy" who has risen high in the councils of our Union. Brother Nagler said that in the critical days, now happily over, which our Union passed through three years ago, it was felt that as long as Local 10 and the Italian local held their ground and retained the kind of leadership they had, all would eventually be well. And it was Dubinsky who helped to hold Local 10 in line, thereby helping to save the International.

Brother Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, followed. He declared that he had learned to know and love Dubinsky. He watched him at work during the general strike of the cloakmakers and saw in him the true qualities of leadership.

The fifth speaker was J. Weinberg, President of The Workmen's Circle. "I cannot imagine," said Brother Weinberg, "where Dubinsky could have developed his rare judgment, devotion to labor, and qualities of leadership, if he had not been schooled from boyhood on in the Socialist movement. We are here to bear witness that the Socialist movement is alive and will continue to live," he declared. He then appealed to all good trade unionists to fill the places left vacant in the ranks of The Workmen's Circle by the defections of the Communist malcontents and mischief makers.

Brother Weinberg was followed by Samuel Markowitz, one of the legal advisers of the International. "Dubinsky's captivating and genial smile," said Mr. Markowitz, "is known to everybody he comes in contact with. He is the most dynamic and active man I have ever met." The speaker expressed the hope that Dubinsky's labors to rebuild our Union might meet with early success, for then his

Unity House Open All Year Round

Our Unity House in Forest Park, Pa., is enjoyed by many of our members and friends as a fall and winter resort, as well as a summer resort.

It is beautiful and restful. The sun around the majestic Blue Ridge Mountains penetrates and stimulates. The region is explored by the guests now as well as in summer and the beautiful surroundings are attractive.

Those who wish to spend a vacation in Unity House should get in touch with our office at 3 West 16th Street, or call Chelsea 2148. Early reservations are advisable.

family would get a chance to see him once in a while. Whereat Mrs. Dubinsky, who was sitting next to the guest of honor, is said to have murmured, "Amen."

The next speaker was Morris Rothenberg, another of our Union's legal advisers. In the crucial days of the International during the last two years and a half, Mr. Rothenberg has learned to know and esteem Brother Dubinsky, and in his opinion the International is to be congratulated on having had the service of so gifted, energetic, and devoted a man.

Mr. Rothenberg was followed by former Judge Jacob Panken. The speaker said that he was glad to see a labor leader of the type of Brother Dubinsky coming to the fore in the United States at a time when American labor seems to have turned the corner and to be swinging toward independent political action. "You are valuable to the movement," he declared, turning to Dubinsky, "because of your antecedents and training. I congratulate you not on the strike you have won, but on your soul, on your spirit which aspires to noble things."

Judge Panken was followed by Dr. B. Hoffman ("Zivyon"), the editor-in-chief of the International's publications. Dr. Hoffman declared that he liked long dinners and short speeches, and his only regret was that there was only one dinner and so many speeches. He wished Dubinsky many years of service in the labor movement, even though such a wish might not be good for Mr. Dubinsky.

B. C. Vladeck, who spoke next, referred to the days when he and Brother Dubinsky were fellow workers in the Russian revolutionary movement. He dwelt upon Dubinsky's remarkable rise to leadership in a great union and expressed the hope that Dubinsky's spiritual comrades might always have reason to feel proud of him.

The next speaker was Brother I. Black of the committee that arranged the testimonial dinner. He thanked everybody on behalf of the Arrangement Committee for having come to participate in the celebration, and presented Brother Dubinsky with a radio set in appreciation of his service, part and prospective.

The last speaker was the guest of honor himself, who was given an ovation. Visibly moved by the tokens of esteem and appreciation shown him, he nevertheless declared that the best banquet is the success of one's efforts for the Union. He deprecated the tendency to give him all the credit for the remarkable recovery of our Union. "The service rendered by so many officers and members during the dark days of two or three years ago are greater by far than anything done in the past four months," he declared. Yet it cannot be denied, he went on to say, that the Union has made marvelous strides forward in the last few months. Thus, barely six months ago the Union found it difficult to meet a printer's bill amounting only to five dollars, whereas in the three months that have elapsed since the cloakmakers' strike, the garment workers have contributed several hundred thousand dollars to the Union's treasury. Chief credit for this, he said, is due to President Schlesinger, "whose great leadership and profound understanding of everything that touches the trials and hopes of the workers has been a source of inspiration to every official of the Union." In conclusion he said that the International, knowing from bitter experience what the disease of Communism means, would, now that it had overcome it, help

Pres. Schlesinger Summons Dress Employers To Conference

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It is our hope that out of such conference will come a definite and practical arrangement for the enforcement of uniform and reasonable labor standards throughout the industry and for the effective elimination of sub-standard or sweat shops.

What we have in mind particularly is a series of collective agreements between the Union and the organized groups of employers of all types in the industry which will not only provide for uniform earnings, hours of labor and other working conditions, but will also establish an adequate and functioning machinery for the bona fide enforcement of such provisions, i. e., a voluntary court for the adjustment of all disputes or grievances between employers and workers, open at all times to all parties and presided over by a permanent chairman, whose decisions shall be binding and shall be carried into effect with the whole-hearted cooperation of the parties to the agreement.

We also propose the establishment of a commission, patterned after the model of the Commission now functioning in the Cloak and Suit Industry

other organizations in their fight against that disease.

Telegrams and letters of congratulations were received from the following: Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 53, of Philadelphia; Chicago Cloak Operators' Union, Local 5; New York Clothing Workers' Union; J. Baskin, General Secretary of The Workmen's Circle; Cleveland Joint Board; Toronto Joint Board; B. Gilbert, Business Manager of the St. Louis Cloakmakers' Union; Charles Kreindler and A. Katofsky, of Cleveland; H. Chancer, Manager of the Brownsville office of the Joint Board; R. Guskin, Manager of the Hebrew Actors' Union; Chicago Joint Board; Vice President M. Bialis, of Chicago; Morris Hillquit; Vice President P. Kramer, of Boston; Vice President M. Amdur, of Boston Joint Board; Louis Schaffer, Labor Editor of Forward; Cutters of William Davidow, New York; Dressmakers' Union, Local 22; Cloakmakers' Union, Local 65, of Los Angeles; Phillip Kaplowitz; Executive Board, Local 91; Abe Ship-lacoff and Isaac Hamlin, of the Gewerkschaften Campaign Committee for Organized Workers in Palestine; Edward F. McGrady, of the American Federation of Labor, and the workers of Fred Bros., New York. In addition a number of locals sent in floral tributes.

The Arrangement Committee of the Testimonial Dinner consisted of the following: Ed. Molisan, Chairman; Max Cohen, Secretary; Harry Warder, Secretary, and Brothers I. Black, R. Feinstein, M. Dobkin, H. Zaslavsky, A. Belson, M. Rubinstein, N. Samson and J. Salerno.

MINISTERS TO HELP IN LABOR CAMPAIGN

New York.—Rev. Dr. Charles K. Gilbert and Rabbi Sidney Goldstein have pledged themselves to attempt to reach the women through the churches and synagogues in organized dressmakers' attack on sweatshop conditions in this city.

Rev. Gilbert is social service commissioner of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. He represented the Federal Council of Churches at meetings called by the Garment Workers' Union. "The pastors," he said, "should call upon their women parishioners to find out whether their garments are made in shops where union conditions prevail and where fair wages are paid."

and composed of representatives of the employers' associations, the Union and the public, whose object it shall be to eliminate sub-standard and sweat shop conditions and to enforce uniform and living working conditions in the industry.

We would suggest that such a conference be called for a day during the next week at the mutual convenience of the parties. Our Mr. Julius Hochman will be ready to arrange with a representative of your Association for the date and place of the first conference.

Yours very truly,

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER,
President.

DAVID DUBINSKY,
Acting President.

ISIDORE NAGLER,
General Manager.

Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, Dress & Reffer Makers' Unions.

JULIUS HOCHMAN,
Vice-President, I. L. G. W. U.,
in charge of Dress Department.

As we go to press it is announced that the proposed conferences have been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of President Schlesinger, who has been ordered by his physician to go to the mountains for rest and recuperation.

Free Scholarships in N. Y. U.'s Accident Prevention Course

Rufus D. Smith, Director of the Extension Division of New York University, announces that ten free scholarships to the University's course in Accident Prevention have been made available by Arthur Williams, president of the Museum of Safety. A scholarship is to be given to the person of each of the following organizations: The Merchants' Association of New York, the New York State Chamber of Commerce, The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Queens Chamber of Commerce, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Industrial Education Department of the Y. M. C. A., Manhattan, the New York City Continuation Schools, the New York City Realty Board, the American Federation of Labor, New York City Office, the General Contractors' Association of America.

OLD AGE PENSION LEGISLATION ENDORSED BY A. F. OF L.

The American Federation of Labor went on record October 13 in its Toronto convention for old age pensions and for the working out of constructive plans for old age retirement pensions. The vote was substantially unanimous. Under the declaration approved, the Executive Council stands instructed to draft during the year a model law, requiring payment of at least \$300 a year to persons over sixty-five, without adequate personal means of support and co-operate with "sympathetic individuals and groups" on plans of retirement pensions. The convention directed that adoption of Old Age Pension Laws be "made a matter of first importance by all State Federations," and that an active campaign be made in every state.

TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE ENDED IN NEW YORK

New York.—A two-days' strike of organized market truck teamsters came to an end when employers granted a \$5 weekly increase.

The Roll of Honor

Fifth List of Shops Which Have Paid Full Day's Pay Tax

Heller Garment Co.	\$155.30	Sirowitz & Isaacson	70.00
Rabinowitz Mfg. Co.	189.30	Dressler & Friedman	261.10
Fashion Coat Co.	136.20	Baumholtz & Friedlander	145.30
Chanin-Baker Co.	93.20	Nortman & Finkel	63.60
Lifshitz Bros.	116.40	S. L. R. Cik.	108.40
Louis Fosses & Co.	167.40	Harry Garachin	114.44
Kotler & Katz	156.20	Frank Moss	123.00
Reinis & Axelrod	175.25	Vie Cik.	6242.60
Smarnofsky & Finkel	142.40	Harry Cohen	134.20
S. & W. Cloak Co.	133.50	Jacob Feit	104.00
Jenro Cloak Co.	176.60	M. Daniels	123.28
Erdich, S.	26.20	Hassman & Gang	121.20
Norman Arnstein	161.35	H. Scher	126.40
Yellin Bros.	26.80	Lawrence L. Jacobs	112.00
M. Ravitz	24.60	S. Wlock & Co.	162.00
Springer Cloak Co.	157.80	S. Scher	95.60
Wirth Silk House	106.00	B. Glassberg	90.20
Westboro Coat Co.	88.36	H. Reiman	156.60
Franco Cl. & Suit Co.	172.80	Wexler & Guttentag	52.40
Baum & Katz	44.00	Youthcrest	50.20
Supercraft Coat	78.20	Great Eastern	19.00
M. Scheinbart	58.40	Weber Cik. Co.	296.50
Fairdeal Mfg. Co.	300.00	Plotkin Bros.	179.50
Vera Cloak Co.	179.80	Kingdom Coats	71.60
Zwerin, A.	153.30	Simplex Cik.	94.80
Worthmore Coat	31.20	Louis Dunn	64.00
Academy Cloak Co.	175.80	S. Wertheimer	145.20
Chas. Vecin	119.20	Faber & Hein	603.80
Greenberg & Ludwig	306.30	Bolansky & Panser	166.20
Brilliant Cik. & S.	98.50	Koenig & Petzinger	55.40
S. Krauss	66.80	Stone Cl. Co.	97.20
Marvellitt Coat Co.	115.00	I. Freeman	106.10
Bender	150.20	Eisenstein & Hyman	190.00
Metzger & Cohen	273.60	Flora Coat Co.	70.80
Findling & Forst	134.00	S. M. Bernstein	121.60
Astor Girl Coat	164.50	Didinsky	185.00
Great Eastern Cik. Co.	65.00	Heller & Cohen	117.20
Shiffman & Solomon	141.80	A. Scardapane & Co.	124.70
Cooper & Fisher	194.80	Vogel & Fagin Bros.	142.50
H. Endelman Co.	275.80	System Coat House	139.40
H. Miller Mfg. Co.	210.60	Warsaw Bros.	157.70
Wm. Cohen	49.00	Pasternock & Simon	266.40
Reo Coat Co.	185.90	Light & Mastrotta	101.80
A. Lasky	112.10	Fisher & Goldberg	272.40
Assini Bros.	175.80	Reliable Mfg. Co.	59.90
Kaufman & Silver	90.60	Oltarsh & Skolnick	106.00
Rubin & Anglist	79.60	G. Maniscalco	85.40
J. L. Low	88.40	Marrone	63.68
Dworkin Bros. & Levine	117.20	Acme Cik. Co.	85.20
Lissauer & Feldman	178.40	Riggio	98.80
Goldstein & Gold	111.80	Siragusa	81.80
Schwinger Bros.	121.20	Shiffrin	87.60
Margolis & Meadow	192.80	Sussman Bros.	87.90
Mirsky-Camon	130.60	Weinstein Bros.	472.00
Zimmerman	106.24	H. Falk	188.00
Rosenberg-Steinman Co.	87.20	J. Cantor	117.40
Gar Co.	104.60	Townsend Cik. Co.	133.60
Colonial Cloak	111.40	S. Lerner	55.20
Arena Cloak Co.	90.00	R. J. R. Cik.	88.00
Le Roi Cloak	176.60	D. Friedman Sons	183.20
Kessler & Werner	219.40	Berrel & Morr	114.00
Roffis, Weiss & Kerson	193.50	Gutwillig & Hudes	78.00
A. Dickman	291.00	Kirschman Bros.	116.90
Friedenberg & Steinman	300.20	Voik & Hende	150.00
Siegel & Ratner	85.60	Charney & Freed	257.60
S. Hoffman	176.20	Samuel Gladstone	257.00
D. Portnoy	65.80	Josam Cik. Co.	107.40
Sperber & Breitbard	63.80	Majestic Coat House	164.40
Sher & Schechtman	122.62	Nobby Cik. House	79.79
Russo & Kipness	203.40	Heller & Edlitz	130.80
L. & L.	101.60	Aaron Bros.	261.60
Rothman	99.50	Salzman & Kess	48.00
Kantrowitz	133.90	Goldman & Rosenzweig	71.00
Tepper & Sloan	115.70	Olympic Girl Coat Co.	47.40
P. S. Gar. Co.	120.60	Cohen & Slipuy	60.00
Superior Coat Co.	153.00	Shapiro & Shainmark	146.80
Easler & Beck	98.00	S. & K. Cloak	127.60
New Cik. & St. Co.	241.00	Rubinowitz Bros.	291.90
Chickie Cik. Co.	351.10	Pride Cik. Co.	94.30
Rabbon Cik. Co.	87.00	A. Levine	149.80
United Cik. Co.	87.50	Maldrite Girl Coat	112.00
Tudor Cik. Mfg. Co.	148.80	Rifer Coat Co.	179.00
H. Saffir	122.60	Biltwell Cik. & S. Co.	151.80
Wild & Steinberg	162.60	Max Rosenbaum	97.00
Kroon & Bogen	134.20	Minerva Coat Co.	156.80
Thrift Cik.	207.90	Mass & Milstein	83.80
J. Sandler	108.20	M. Klepper & Co.	391.20
Weintraub & Schiller	180.55	Brickman Bros.	199.40
Pak Cik. Co.	135.00	J. Feldman	111.00
Heitner & Schantz	413.80	Keery & Weiser	145.20
Wilkins & Adler	682.48	B. Stein	120.80
Genauer & Co.	78.30	Goldsmith & Matlick	257.70
Leland Coat C.	182.00	Finkelstein Cik.	67.40
Newman & Klein	214.00	Beata Coat	177.10
Attinson & Rothkin	126.40	Schonberg & Silverman	744.74
Blumenthal & Sbordone	366.40	Star Cloak House	189.20
Frumkos Mfg. Co.	251.80	Zager & Sandler	89.00
Rosenbloom & Weiner	68.80	Plaza Cloak Co.	110.00
Dorfman & Levine	137.00	J. Hindes	55.00
Slow & Rauchman	178.91	Pomerantz & Leboff	125.60
Newman & Frost	42.60	Louis Kreisler	194.40
Borenstein & Co.	157.90	Rogovin	34.80
Pennant Cik. Co.	93.30	S. Elkin	122.40
S. M. Bernstein	24.00	French Model Imp. Co.	107.92
Luettee Girl Coat	89.20	Frasse & Greenberg	117.80
Louis Workman	264.40	Kofsky & Gillman	267.40
Kristal & Hyman	166.00	H. Klavans & Co.	248.50
Milner & Greenstein	59.60	Oxford Cloak Co.	85.80
Easton Gar. Co.	175.80	S. P. Stein	506.60
Wm. Schwartz	122.60		
Perkal & Perlson	109.85		
Hyman Kaplan	129.20		
Dworkin & Weinstein	93.60		
E. Stamm & Co.	277.60		
A. Friedman	103.60		
Rudinger & Bedach	214.60		
Smith & Goldberg	75.60		
Goldberg Bros.	65.50		

With the New York Dressmakers

By JOSEPH SPIELMAN, Secy.

The Season is Not Yet Over

Owing to the style crisis which the dress industry is now experiencing; that is the revival of the grandmother's long dress in substitution of the flapper's short frock, there is an apparent curtailment in production. This is particularly true in the cheaper lines where the addition of a fraction of a yard of material, plus 5c or 10c extra labor charge is likely to affect the manufacturers' profit. The manufacturers of the higher priced garments, however, can easily readjust their plants and accept the edict of the fashion bureaucrats without much ado.

Should the longer dress prove more acceptable to the modern women and become a style, there is no doubt in our mind but that the cheaper lines will have to follow suit if they want to remain in business. The new Ford model resembles very closely the Pierce Arrow and the Cadillac, and by the same process of reasoning the average working girl and housewife will insist that her \$6.00 and \$10.00 dress resemble the style of the higher priced garments on sale in the Fifth Avenue department stores. As a matter of fact, the more expensive lines have not only resumed operations but are kept very busy. Before long, the cheaper lines will receive their share of work. We look forward, therefore, for a considerable amount of work in the dress shops before this season is finished.

The Organization Committee is Still Busily at Work

The Organization Committee, under Brother Guzman's leadership, has not relented in its efforts to organize as many shops as possible during the present season. As indicated in our former reports, the campaign this time has proven to be a phenomenal success. At no time do we remember that such a large number of shops have been organized in any one season nor can we recall a similar gain in membership. The success achieved and the enthusiasm with which the work is being conducted, however, is easily explainable. In the first place, it is being systematically and efficiently carried on. Of that there is no doubt. The principle reason, however, is due to the fact that the workers in the shops have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation with the Union. Time was, and that not so long ago, when the visiting committees of the department had to encounter considerable difficulties in convincing the workers that it is in their interest to leave the shop and join the Union. Today the situation is different. Many open shops are eagerly awaiting the appearance of our committee, and gladly leave their shops for the offices of the Union. Needless to say, every shop that is organized under such circumstances eventually becomes an integral part of the organization. With very slight exceptions all of these newly organized shops are paying dues and show every sign of readiness to help the organization in its effort to organize the industry. We are not only hopeful, but are convinced, that when the General Strike in the dress industry takes place, toward the next season, the organization will have back of it a militant army with a numerical strength and enthusiasm that will surprise many of our own adherents and particularly the employers.

On To Cleveland.

Last Thursday, October 24, our members assembled in General Meeting at Bryant Hall, for the nomination of delegates to the forthcoming convention of our International Uni-

The convention will be held in the city of Cleveland, during the first week of December.

One of the outstanding questions which will be discussed at the convention will, no doubt, be the dress situation in New York. Besides ratifying the recommendations of the General Executive Board for a general strike, the Cleveland convention will also have to find ways and means to carry the strike to a successful conclusion. In view of the importance of this question, it is essential that we send a competent and experienced delegation to the convention, so that our point of view may be properly placed before the assembled delegates. For it must be borne in mind that in the forthcoming battle with the employers we will need every possible moral and financial support which can be mobilized among our own sister local unions, as well as the general labor movement. We hope, therefore, that in the election for delegates, which will be held on Thursday, November 14, all of our members will participate and choose an efficient delegation.

Is Your Member Card O. K.?

This week, our office mailed a memorandum of arrears to each one of our members. We called their attention to the color of the present member card, as well as to their indebtedness to the Union. It is sincerely hoped that the members will endeavor to pay their arrears, without much delay.

Funds are urgently needed for the prosecution of the present campaign as well as for the preparatory work in connection with the forthcoming strike. Expenses are numerous and since our only source of revenue is the weekly dues which our members pay, it becomes at times extremely difficult to continue with the work at hand. Pay your dues directly at the office, or through the chairman if that is more convenient.

Important Conferences Scheduled

While these are being written, the representatives of the dress locals, Joint Board and the International are to confer with the employers' associations. The results of these conferences will have a great bearing upon the future plans of the organization with regard to the General Strike. The associations above referred to, also includes the new group recently formed by the inside manufacturers. It is hoped that the latter group, consisting of the more responsible elements within the industry, will show a tendency to recognize the aspirations of our Union, in its efforts to eradicate the sweat shop evil and our insistence that every worker earn sufficiently to provide for himself and his family a decent living.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

The Convention
Call

They were waiting and preparing for the call. They knew that the President and the General Executive Board of the International would keep their word and that the promise made by them on the eve of the cloakmakers' strike would be fulfilled. They had no reason to entertain even the slightest doubt that such would not be the case. The administration of our Union is frank and sincere and thinks only of the satisfaction of the membership.

We are sure that the locals will have enough time to elect delegates to the convention, but that is not all. We should like to have the locals discuss the various questions which are to be considered at the convention.

The convention is being convoked four months ahead of its regular date because the General Executive Board believed that it was the wish of the members to introduce certain reforms in their organization, and hence it wanted to give them an opportunity to do so at the earliest possible moment. Yet, if reforms are really needed in our Union, the locals ought to discuss them thoroughly. And not only the locals, but also our press. Not only will a broad and thorough-going discussion enlighten the members about the questions that are to come up for consideration at the convention, but as a result of it the delegates will learn the sentiments of their constituencies on all these questions.

And while we are on this subject, let us add that the discussion ought to be carried on in as calm and pertinent a manner as possible. The object of a discussion is to clarify issues and not to indulge in personalities. A discussion is not a quarrel, but an exchange of opinions. We say this because bitter experience has taught us that a discussion of questions of principles is sometimes liable to degenerate into a squabble and personal animosities.

Today we have again a united Union and everything should be done to strengthen our unity and, by the same token, nothing should be done to impair it. The convention is being convoked in order to enhance the unity within our ranks, and the more enlightenment and relevant discussion we shall have in our midst in regard to the questions that are to come up before the convention, the more intelligent and successful the convention will be, and the greater the benefits that it will yield to the Union and to the members.

Brother Dubinsky
Honored

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union tendered Brother David Dubinsky a dinner last Tuesday in recognition of the distinguished services he rendered during the great cloak strike last July.

It is unnecessary for us to say that Brother Dubinsky fully deserved the honor bestowed upon him. The cloakmakers do not have to be told how much effort and energy Brother Dubinsky lavished upon the strike and what he accomplished. Suffice it to say that if there is again a large and powerful Cloakmakers' Union, a great deal of the credit for it is due to Brother Dubinsky.

We will state, though, that Brother Dubinsky's great services to the Cloakmakers' Union did not begin with the cloak strike, nor did they end with it. Brother Dubinsky has for years now been standing in the front ranks of the Cloakmakers' Union and his name has long been a household word among cloakmakers. This name and fame he has gained by his hard work for the Union, by his devotion to it, and by his many years of activity in the labor movement in general.

We hail Brother Dubinsky and say, Honor to him who honor deserves.

Our Duty To Help
the Unemployed
Find Work

There have always been a certain number of unemployed workers among the cloakmakers. There are men out of work in every trade. Very seldom does it happen that there are no unemployed in a trade. Sometimes there are more of them, sometimes there are fewer, but always there are some who are out of work. Unemployment is a special characteristic of capitalist society and capitalist control of industry. In every trade there must be a reserve army of unemployed who supply the extra hands needed

when it gets busy, and who are thrown back into idleness when the work slackens.

For every union the problem presented by the army of the unemployed is one of the most difficult. Every union is striving and seeking ways and means to reduce the number of the unemployed. The object of the campaign for a shorter work-day and work-week is not merely to have workers labor less, but by shortening of the time of work to create a demand for more workers and thereby reduce the number of the unemployed. Of late the campaign for a shorter work-day and work-week has been waged primarily for the purpose of reducing the volume of unemployment.

The Cloakmakers' Union has in all its efforts had in mind its unemployed members. This accounts for the restrictions upon overtime work and for the ceaseless campaign to shorten the time of work. And should the unemployed cloakmakers ask, "What has the Union done for us?" the Union can truthfully answer, "A whole lot." There would be more cloakmakers out of work, and they would be idle for longer periods of time, but for the Union. There would be a great many more unemployed if the cloakmakers worked not forty hours a week, but fifty. And there would be still more unemployed if it were permitted to work overtime whenever the manufacturer desired it and for whatever he saw fit to pay. A great many more pressers would be out of work if the Union did not put such rigid restrictions on the use of pressing machines in the shops. And more operators and finishers would be idle if the Union had not put up a long fight against section work.

There can be no doubt that the Union has done and is doing a great deal to reduce and to prevent unemployment; but the Union could do a great deal more if in these efforts it had the full cooperation of the workers in the shops.

A great many more cloakmakers could find employment in the shops if those who have work would only think of their brothers who have not.

There is no need for us here to tell the cloakmakers in the shops what their duty is toward their unemployed brothers and how they might sometimes help them find work, because they know it themselves. This has been said and explained to them more than once, and they know it quite well even without being told. Every one understands that if one "hogs it all," there is nothing left for the next fellow.

We will therefore not tell the employed cloakmakers here how they could help their unemployed brothers find work, but will merely remind them that it is their duty to do so. And this is the time to think about it. It is getting cooler and there is hope that the shops will get busier. Therefore, let all those who have work think of those who have not. Let them bear in mind that their earnings and conditions of work will always be better in proportion as there are fewer unemployed in the cloak industry. This is something that is very easy to understand. If a cloakmaker who is working helps an unemployed brother find work in his shop, he not only fulfils a union and humane duty to an unemployed worker, but also does his duty to himself, for in the long run he will himself profit from the fact that there are fewer unemployed in the trade.

A Good and
Instructive Example

Among the news which President Schlesinger has brought us from Europe about the labor movement there, we find particularly interesting and instructive what he has to say about the Bekleidungs Verband (Clothing and Garment Workers' Union) of Germany.

The members of our International Union have heard more than once of and from the Bekleidungs Verband. The last time they heard from it was during the July cloak strike, when the German Union cabled a contribution of five thousand dollars to our strike fund.

President Schlesinger reports that notwithstanding the fact that the wearing apparel industry of Germany is still quite backward as compared with that of the United States, our German brothers have an excellent union with plenty of money in its treasury. The Bekleidungs Verband has now over two million gold marks in its treasury, or over half a million dollars.

And it is a very difficult task to keep the workers of the German wearing apparel industry organized. As stated above, the raiment industry is still backward in Germany. Of large shops there are few. Most of the work is done in small shops, and quite a considerable part of it is done by the workers in their homes. It is an industry in which home work is still widespread. Needless to say, under such conditions it is hard to carry on organization work and to maintain a strong union. Yet, notwithstanding these great difficulties, there exists in the German wearing apparel industry a well organized union which, moreover, is in an excellent condition financially.

That such a thing is possible, is due solely to the devotion of the members of the union and their efforts to organize the trade.

Every one can readily see that under the circumstances described above it would have been impossible to maintain control over the raiment industry by means of paid organizers. For this would have necessitated a very large army of union agents to keep constant watch over the innumerable small shops, and especially over the workers' homes, in which a large part of the work is done. It is solely thanks to the members' devotion to the union and to their infatigable activity, that the union has been able to become so large and powerful and to maintain such effective control of the industry.

We believe that there is much we can learn from the German Bekleidungs Verband. It may serve as a good example of how a union can be kept up even under very trying conditions. The workers need only desire to have a union and be determined to be organized, and there is no difficulty they cannot

From Time To Time

By DR. B. HOFFMAN (ZIVYON)

Has the textile industry of the South any relation to cloaks, dresses, raincoats, and reefers?

Well, as regards dresses, the relation is a very close one. Quite a considerable part of the fabrics used in the making of dresses, especially the cheaper dresses, are manufactured in the Southern textile mills. There is also a direct relation to cloaks. Part of the material used as lining for women's cloaks is produced in the Southern textile mills. It must be borne in mind that the textile mills of the South produce not only cotton goods, but also artificial silk or "rayon," as it is now called. The women's wear trade in general has, therefore, a very close connection with the textile industry of the South. But if cloaks, dresses, reefers, etc., have something to do with the Southern textile industry, is the same thing also true of cloakmakers, dressmakers, reefermakers, etc?

On the face of it, it would seem so. A cloakmaker, for example, will say, of course, that it is outrageous that men should work sixty hours and more a week for twelve dollars a week, as is the case in the Southern textile mills; but he, over here in New York, works only forty hours a week and receives over fifty dollars a week. From this, he will declare, it is quite clear that there is no direct connection between the brutally exploited textile workers of the South and the gently exploited cloakmakers of New York. And if the cloakmaker is one who takes no stock in the assertion that all workmen are brothers, he may be wholly indifferent to the fact that the textile workers of the South are being exploited so shamefully and so inhumanly, since this does not affect him personally or his interests. But is this really so?

Formerly cotton was only grown in the South, while it was spun and woven in other parts of the country, especially in New England. There are quite a number of reasons why no textile mills were established in the South for the spinning and weaving of the cotton that grows there, and why instead of this the cotton was taken elsewhere to be spun and woven. But I have no desire to enter here into a detailed discussion of the Southern textile industry. Suffice it to say, that capital has discovered in recent years that labor is very cheap in the South and that it pays therefore to establish textile mills there.

It is but natural that the textile manufacturers should have been the first to remove their mills from the industrial North to the industrial South. They transplanted their factories, in which cotton is spun and woven, to the

place where cotton is raised. But the textile manufacturers did not remain alone. Long hours of work and low wages are a great attraction for all kinds of manufacturers. Naturally, such things are not done in a hurry. It takes quite some time to remove an industry from one part of the country to another. Such things are sooner said than done. Some industries are simply tied down to the place they are located in and must remain there. Others must overcome certain difficulties when they want to remove from one place to another. Nevertheless, the sweetest dream of every manufacturer is longer and longer hours of work and lower and lower wages.

As yet ladies' garments are not produced in large quantities in the South, and the cloakmakers and dressmakers and underwear makers are not yet suffering from competition from the South. But is such competition out of the question? Are not a sixty-hour week and a weekly wage of twelve dollars sufficiently attractive to manufacturers? And if it has been possible to teach the Southern wage slaves spinning and weaving, why can't they also be taught sewing?

I believe, therefore, that all workers, without exception, are concerned in the fight against the new slavery in the South; concerned simply because of their own interests. And this was also the view of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which put the question of organizing the Southern workers to the fore at the Toronto convention.

The recommendation of the Executive Council to the Toronto convention that a fund be raised for organizing the Southern workers will therefore be warmly applauded by every progressive American, and so will its recommendation that a campaign be launched for government pensions for aged workers. But the Executive Council would have been applauded still more warmly if at the convention it had not again brought in a recommendation favoring the further restriction of immigration. That recommendation smacks too much of narrow-mindedness and pettiness.

The whole immigration to America from overseas amounts now to slightly over 153,000 a year. For such a large country, with a population of 120,000,000, this number of immigrants is quite insignificant. But for the Executive Council even this number is too large. It demands that the present quota be reduced by a half, and that only 76,500 immigrants be admitted in any one year.

Bear in mind that not all immigrants arriving in this country are working-

men. Only a small part of them are workers. The rest take to business or the professions. The small number of workers who now immigrate into this country from overseas can hardly affect the American labor market. The sixty-odd-hour week and the weekly wage of \$12 in a single Southern state are of far greater consequences to the American labor market than the entire present immigration quota.

Much has already been written about the immigration question, and I do not want to raise here anew the question of whether immigration has harmed or benefited the American workers. But even assuming for a moment that the newly arrived immigrants take away the jobs of American workers, what do the forty or fifty thousand workers annually admitted into this country amount to compared with those millions of American workers who deprive their brothers of employment by working long hours?

When a million American worker, work 60 hours a week instead of 40 hours, they deprive half a million workers of employment. And there are, as we know, many million workers in America who are working 60 or 55 hours a week. And there are plenty of other who are working still longer hours.

In the report of the Executive Council it is stated that the present membership of the Federation is 3,433,545. This figure is based on the fact that the Federation now has 2,933,545 members in good standing, and the Executive Council estimates that there are half a million Federation members who are striking, or else have been locked out, and so are unable to pay dues. Yet, even if the Federation possessed 3,433,545 members in good standing, that would still leave the overwhelming majority of American workers unorganized. And the best and most effective way to protect the interests of the organized workers is to organize the unorganized ones.

Unemployment will not be abolished in America by reducing the number of immigrants annually admitted from 153,000 to 76,500. The exclusion of some forty or fifty thousand workers will not improve the situation. Such a small number fades into insignificance when millions are concerned. If, however, the American Federation of Labor should succeed in organizing a few million workers out of those now unorganized, that would help a great deal to reduce unemployment. One need only shorten the work-week of the millions of unorganized workers to create employment for a vast army of unemployed men.

The Executive Council justifies its demand for further restriction of immigration by pointing out that the development of machinery and its growing use in industry increase the number of the unemployed. Regardless of the fact that the American industries have grown by leaps and bounds in the

past decade, the number of wage workers has decreased. The report shows that in the first half of the year 1920, the number of wage workers in America was 500,000 less than in the first half of 1919. This point is of the utmost significance. The machine together with the new methods of raising the productivity of work and of introducing ever more efficiency into industry to-day constitutes the most important problem for American labor, because, as time goes on, the machine throws more and more workers out of work and robs them of their daily bread.

But when we take into consideration the whole extent of this vast problem, it simply seems absurd when one tries to check the tremendous growth of machinery and the great harm it is causing the working people by cutting down the immigration quota to one-half and excluding some tens of thousands of foreign workers. What difference can a few tens of thousands of workers make in this respect?

The problem of the machine occupies a very prominent place in the report of the Executive Council. The problem is very ably analyzed and proper attention is drawn to the comic contradiction of our times. On the one hand medical science is laboring, with a great deal of success, to lengthen human life, while, on the other hand, technological science is endeavoring to render the prolonged human life useless. In the present progress of technology and efficiency, employers want to employ only young people, and matters have come to such a pass that when a workman attains the age of 45, often of merely 40, he can no longer find work. The army of the unemployed is large and the employers are able to get all the young workers they want.

But what is the remedy? Herein the Executive Council falls short.

The best remedy is to have the machines belong to the workers and not to the capitalists. If the machines were to belong to the workers, they would merely serve to make the work easier and to reduce the hours of work, and not, as at present, to throw workers into idleness and starvation. When the machines shall belong to the workers, every new invention will be a blessing to them, whereas to-day it is a curse.

But that would be Socialism! you exclaim. Well, let it be Socialism. So far no one has been able to think up anything better for the workers than Socialism.

But until the Socialist system is inaugurated, the most effective remedy against the spread of machinery is the shortening of the work-day. For this purpose there is need of an extensive and energetic campaign of organization. The millions of unorganized workers must be organized, and our first task after that must be the shortening of their work-day. And the

(Continued on page 6)

overcome. And most important of all in this respect is the activity of the members themselves. If every member considers it his duty to help the union organize the unorganized and to see that union standards prevail in the trade, the union is bound to be a success.

This Ought To Be Obvious

We are beginning to suspect that not all the cloakmakers are as wise as they are commonly supposed to be. For, if they were all so wise, there would be no need to remind them of something so obvious as that they should not accept checks where they are entitled to cash.

Brother Nagler, the General Manager of the Joint Board, has repeatedly warned all cloakmakers who are employed by sub-manufacturers and contractors not to accept checks from their employers, but to insist on payment in cash, as the contract with the Union stipulates, because checks often give trouble, especially checks that one does not cash right away. For there are checks which are worth no more than the paper they are written on. But would it be necessary to speak so often of something so obvious, if all the cloakmakers were really as clever as they are cracked up to be?

We realize, of course, that one cannot always be so hard-

boiled and once in a while may oblige his employer by accepting a check from him. But where is the sense of keeping the check so long uncashed? The best thing in the case of a check is to pass it on to the bank as soon as possible and see if it comes back, because some checks, like hobnagars, have a way of coming back. And if one deposits a check without delay and it comes back right away, one can in most cases obtain redress. By the terms of the agreement which our Union has with the jobbers, the latter are responsible for unpaid wages to the workers of their contractors, provided they are notified about it within a week. If, however, the worker keeps the check he receives from the contractor a week or longer before cashing it and then it comes back, nothing can be collected from the jobber. The latter is not responsible after the lapse of one week.

With sensible people, we believe, it would be unnecessary to plead to be sure and collect the couple of dollars they have earned, nor would it be necessary to coax them to guard against being cheated out of their earnings by means of worthless checks. But there are cloakmakers who have to be constantly reminded of it, and even reminding does them no good.

Can anyone explain the reason for this? Apparently, there are certain reasons which are past understanding.

Labor and Peace

By The Right Honorable J. RAMSAY MACDONALD

Following is the eloquent address which Prime Minister Macdonald delivered before the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto on Wednesday, October 16, 1929.—Ed.

Mr. President and Friends: It was with the greatest pleasure that about a couple of days ago I found that certain engagements that had been made for me for this morning had to be modified and that in consequence of that modification half an hour was made available for me to greet this Federation and old personal friends sitting in front of me. More than that, when I heard that you had given up the business of this afternoon in order to accommodate me, nothing on this earth would have prevented me from coming personally and thanking you for that great act of courtesy. I have been introduced to you in the name of the office which I hold—Prime Minister of Great Britain. That is perfectly true, but at the same time I want you to feel that whether Prime Minister or not I am still the old workman as I was born. The workman is distinguished neither by the clothes he wears nor by the softness nor the hardness of his hands. The workman is distinguished by his mentality and his point of view upon life.

In Great Britain I am a party man. I am not ashamed of it, I glory in it. If the men and women of Great Britain who share my views elect us to the House of Commons in such numbers that we are called upon to form a Government, that is after my own heart. But today, my friends, I do not represent a party, I do not represent one point of view, I represent the whole nation. I have come upon a mission across the Atlantic, not as a party leader but as he who, at the moment, is not only the head of the party in the House of Commons, but is charged to represent to the people on this side of the Atlantic the opinion, the personality, and the unity of the House of Commons.

On our side organized industrial labor is working out a great public philosophy. It is working it out, not by revolutionary means, which are bound to be temporary, but by evolutionary means, which have a chance of being permanent. Outward changes in events created by revolution may give men and classes and sections new power, but no sooner are they enthroned in office than they have to turn back and as responsible rulers face precisely the problems that we are facing in Great Britain today without any preliminary revolution. The revolution we believe in is the revolution of the ballot box, and if you cannot create great mental changes on account of appeals to reason and appeals to moral sense, you can make no permanent changes in the social construction of nations.

I have come over as a missionary of peace, and where should I come to receive inspiration for that mission more than to the ranks of labor? Labor—you supply the army, you supply the munitions, you supply the national credit, you are used to incurring the debts, and you have to pay them in fullness of time. All classes in a war share in its sacrifices. Every mother from the highest in the land to the most poverty-stricken has to face the anxieties, the dangers, the pains and ultimately the sacrifices being taken, but in the mass labor bears the burdens, labor bears the pains, labor bears the sacrifices. And if there should be another war the

circumstances of it are such that the pains and sacrifices of labor will be infinitely greater than they have been in past wars.

In days gone by the fighting took place in the front lines. The men who were killed were the men who were within the range of the guns, but in the next war, should there be a next war, death will be dealt out not only on the battle field, destruction will rise from the bottom of the sea, destruction will descend from the heavens themselves, destruction will meet your wives, your children, your home. The civilian population left miles and miles and miles away back from the front—destruction will meet those silently and they will be touched by the mysterious breath of poison and in a mysterious way they will drop down

in the middle of your streets and die.

Ah, my labor friends, I never have been and I never shall be one of those who believes that class this and class that alone are there to help us. My appeal has always been a national appeal, whether fighting my party battles at home or trying to lead the whole world on the smoother and better roads of reason and moral righteousness—always has been, always will be, but nevertheless in these secret corners of my heart are the well springs that give enthusiasm and power to go on and fight. It is the worker's fireside, it is the worker's life, it is the worker's wife and the worker's child that hold a sacred place. When I think of war, when I think of national enmity, when I think of strife, those are the people that come first and bear me companionship in my thoughts.

And so I come to you as an old friend, I come to you as one who would have been down there in body as well as with you up here in mind.

I come to you as the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, called upon for the moment to fulfill a somewhat broader mission and to give voice to a somewhat more widely humanitarian appeal. And as the missionary of peace, as one who has gone to the neighboring country in order to create mutual understanding, in order to try to close all chapters of historical suspicion, it is a pleasure, it is of the nature of a fulfillment that, visiting Toronto when you were visiting it, I should come and shake hands with you, meet you and receive from you the support of the labor movement in the United States, the labor movement in Canada, get their support to broaden the area of peace, to lay new foundations for the new world of mutual understanding and to tell you that in the experiences I have had, the good experiences I have had, this is one of the best which I shall take away with me with greatest pleasure and greatest appreciation.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

more organized workers there will be in the country, the more work there will be created for the unemployed.

Judging by President Green's reply to the speeches of the fraternal delegates from England at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, he is in principle not against a Labor Party in the United States. On the contrary, if it ever appears that the old ways of organized labor in America are no longer useful, he will himself favor the establishment of a Labor Party. He believes, though, that so far the American workers have fared well on the beaten paths and so there is no need to look for new ones.

Now, I do not know if the American workers really fared so well upon the old roads, but that they are now faring badly I know for sure. I see this from the American trade union press and I hear it from the Toronto convention.

I hear and I read that only a small number of American workers are making a decent living, while the great, overwhelming majority are working for starvation wages. Even Secretary of Labor Davis admits it. And when one speaks of faring well, one should have in mind not merely a small minority of workers, but the great majority.

I see by the reports in the press that the problem created by the mechanization of work figured prominently in the deliberations of the A. F. of L. convention which has just met at Toronto. This problem is now on the day's program of every union. The machine is robbing the workers of their daily bread. And the more the work is mechanized, the greater grows the menace of unemployment. And the worst of it all is that to-day a worker is already out of the race when he reaches the age of forty. The age limit for workers, it was shown at the convention, is now between 40 and 45. When a worker attains this age, he can no longer get a job.

Is this faring well?

And how is it possible to ameliorate this if one pursues the old paths?

I read articles in trade union papers and I hear speeches at trade union gatherings wherein an effort is made to impress upon factory owners that they commit a wrong against the older workers, since, in point of fact, workers of 40 or 45 are not only not inferior to younger workers, but in some respects superior. I fully agree with these writers and speakers, but I do not think, that the manufacturer will be led to mend their ways by

moral suasion.

Every labor leader, however conservative he may be, must admit that a worker who is willing and fit to work is entitled to get work. But how can one achieve this by pursuing the old, beaten paths of American labor?

There are two ways to make it possible for every worker who is willing and fit to work, to find work. One way is to make it the duty of the government to provide him with work; the other and more radical way is to remove the machines in the factories from the control of their capitalist owners and place them under the control of the workers. But both of these ways are not among those which American labor has hitherto pursued.

There is a third way to provide for workers whom the machine deprives of their livelihoods. If they cannot be provided with work, let them at least be supplied with bread. Let the government establish an unemployment insurance fund and inaugurate pensions for aged workers.

The American Federation of Labor has now come out in favor of these demands, especially old age pensions. But how can one attain this by pursuing the old beaten paths?

I imagine it would be possible even by the old and beaten paths to prevail upon the various States of the Union to establish old age pensions for workers who have attained the age of 65. That would not call for a large sum of money, as very few workers reach the age of 65, and even when they do reach it, they do not continue to give trouble for much longer. Hence it would be possible by strenuous efforts and backstairs political methods to induce the political bosses to grant this to the workers. But such pensions would not remedy the situation much. The most urgent problem to-day is not presented by workers of 65, but by those of 45, whom the manufacturers pronounce too old to work. The principle should therefore be laid down that if 45 is declared by the employers to be the age-limit for a worker, then such a worker is entitled to an old age pension. But is it possible to achieve this by the old and well-tried ways of American labor? Certainly not! Such things can never be won from the politicians by coaxing. How, then, can the difficult problem presented by the mechanization of labor be solved? It is evident that it cannot be solved by the old ways and hence it is equally evident that new ways must be sought.

After reading over the report of the

debate which took place at the A. F. of L. convention, on the subject of state pensions for aged workers, I must admit that the arguments of those against such pensions were very strong and that, from the traditional Federation point of view, they were also quite right.

Those who are against the demand for state pensions for old workers—a thing which has already been inaugurated in a number of European countries—argue that by putting up such a demand the Federation is deviating from its trodden path. In the first place, state pensions for old workers is a Socialist proposal; in the second place, by this demand the Federation is embarking upon a political course. The demand is a purely political one, and if the Federation to-day comes out as a body in favor of a certain political proposal, it may tomorrow come out as a body in favor of another political proposal, which must logically result in the Federation becoming a political and Socialist body in the same way as the European trade unions have done.

It cannot be denied that there is a great deal of logic in these arguments. There is no reason why the A. F. of L. should demand that the government inaugurate old age pensions and not demand that it establish an unemployment insurance fund. In several European countries such a fund has already been established. It took the Federation a long time to come to the conclusion that the state ought to pay old age pensions, and now it may take it less time to arrive at the conclusion that the state ought to establish an unemployment insurance fund. Common sense and logic both dictate such a course. And why not demand that the government pay a pension to the helpless widow and fatherless children of a worker? In a number of European countries they already have this; so why not in America? And why not demand that the government inaugurate sick insurance for working people? This, too, has long been established in several European countries.

Indeed, on what ground did the Federation decide to demand state pensions for aged workers? There is only ground and it is a perfectly just one. The workers are the servants of the nation, they create the wealth of the country, they do the work which preserves the existence of the nation. In short, they are the industrial soldiers of the nation, and the nation, through its government, is in duty bound to give these soldiers a pension when they are no longer able to earn their livelihoods. Once, however, one adopts this standpoint, all the other demands enumerated above follow as a matter of course. And I have no doubt that they will follow.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By HARRY WANDER
Secretary-Treasurer

A regular meeting of the Joint Board, Cloak, Skirt, Dress & Reeler Makers' Union, Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 21, 23, 35, 48, 64, 82 and 89, I. L. G. W. U., was held Wednesday, October 16, 1929, 8 P. M., at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street. Chairman, Max Stoller.

Committees:

A committee, consisting of Comrades Louis Waldman and C. August Gerber, representing the Socialist Campaign Committee, appears and state that the Socialist Party is conducting a vigorous campaign and has prospects of making a very good showing at the coming municipal elections. The committee states further that with the revival in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and other large labor organizations, came also the revival in the ranks of the Socialist Party. By combining our forces in the present campaign the labor movement, as a whole, can make itself strongly felt in the outcome of the next elections. The committee therefore makes the following specific requests:

1. That the Joint Board appeals to its membership to take an active part in the Socialist campaign.
2. That we assign a large number of men and women to assist the Socialist Campaign Committee at the polls on Election Day.
3. That we donate a substantial sum of money to assist them in conducting their campaign to a successful finish.

Upon motion the first two requests are approved and the locals are called upon to take notice of it and act accordingly. On the third request a discussion ensues and after due deliberation it is decided to refer this matter to the Board of Directors.

The Joint Board minutes of October 9, 1929, are read and approved, with a correction, that delegate Wasilevsky, of Local No. 35, was present at that meeting.

Committee Reports:

Brother Wander reports that all arrangements for the Dubinsky Testimonial Dinner have been practically completed, except a few details which will be taken up at the committee's final meeting that will be held Saturday, October 19. He states further that nearly all tickets were sold out to the locals and only a small number was reserved for the accommodation of some individuals who may want to participate in this celebration. Besides the Joint Board locals there will also be represented all New York locals of our International and other organizations representing the various branches of the labor movement.

Upon motion Brother Wander's report is approved.

Delegate Rosen moves that the Joint Board give a token of appreciation to Brother Dubinsky and also to Brother Nagler, at the dinner. This motion is approved and is referred to the Arrangement Committee, with full power.

Communications:

Local No. 2 approves the Joint Board minutes up to and including October 2, 1929.

Local No. 19 approves the Joint Board minutes of September 25 and October 2, 1929.

Local No. 22 approves the Joint Board minutes of October 2, 1929, excepting the report of the Special Committee dealing with the "Premed"

case. Their reason for disapproving the report of this committee is because of their belief that this committee, as well as the first committee, was not thorough in its investigation of the entire matter.

Local No. 2 sends in the following communication:

"Sometime ago we submitted a memorandum to the G. E. B. of the International wherein we have enumerated a number of the deplorable conditions that prevail in our industry and we have presented certain recommendations which, to our opinion would considerably help in the uplifting of our Union standards in the shops and also secure a strict control of the industry.

"In this memorandum we also touched upon the question about the present forms of local elections for business agents in the Joint Board and proposed certain changes in connection with these elections.

"The G. E. B. acting upon this memorandum advised us that we bring up this matter at our coming convention.

"In view of same our Executive Board requests your body to call upon each and every local affiliated with the Joint Board to postpone its election for business agents pending the action of the convention.

"Trusting that you will realize the importance of this request and act in accordance with same, we are

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local No. 2.

I. L. G. W. U.

(Signed) BENJAMIN KAPLAN,
Manager-Secretary."

After a brief discussion this communication is referred to the Board of Directors.

The family of the late Louis Marshall acknowledges the receipt of our message of condolence and thanks the Joint Board for its kind expressions of sympathy.

The Deborah Jewish Consumptive Relief Society invites the Joint Board to be represented at their ceremony at the breaking of the ground for the construction of their new Sanatorium buildings, which will take place Sunday, November 3, 1929, at 1 P. M., at Browns Mills-in-the-Pines, N. Y.

Upon motion the invitation is accepted and the following committee is elected: I. Wachtel, Local No. 2; B. Trilling, Local No. 35.

Local No. 35 sends in the following communication:

"We wish to inform you that the minutes of October 9, were read before our Executive Board and approved.

"On this occasion, our Executive Board wants to express its dissatisfaction with the way in which the minutes of the Joint Board are written and composed.

"To make it clear, we have noticed lately that the minutes are composed in a way that in some instances opinions of officers and delegates are expressed in detail while on the other hand, opinions of other officers and delegates are exclusively left out and not reported.

"We understand that if the policy of the secretarial staff of the Joint Board is that they want to convey the expressed opinions of officers and delegates in the minutes, we believe that every officer and delegate who expresses himself should be recorded in the minutes, otherwise, it leads us to believe that there are some who are favored or that there are some who are discriminated against by that action.

"We are surprised even to see that opinions expressed by President Schlesinger at the meeting of the Joint Board last week were not reported completely in the minutes. We were informed that stenographic minutes were taken while President Schlesinger made his address and we therefore insist and request that the Joint Board record these stenographic notes completely and forward them to all locals.

"Hoping you will accept this in the best spirit, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local No. 35.

(Signed) J. BRESLAW,
Manager-Secretary."

Brother Wander denies that a stenographic report was taken of Brother Schlesinger's address. He denies also that there is any tendency on the part of the secretarial staff to deliberately ignore or favor any one in particular. If anything was ever omitted in transcribing the minutes, it was never done intentionally and was corrected whenever the Secretary's attention was called to it. The same thing is true about Brother Schlesinger's address at the last meeting of the Joint Board. The Secretary endeavored, to the best of his ability, to record as much of Schlesinger's address as was physically possible, and if anything has been omitted he will gladly correct it if the omission will be pointed out to him.

Brother Breslaw replies thereupon that he has been reliably informed that Brother Schlesinger, in his last week's address at the Joint Board meeting, has made some references to Local No. 35 and to him personally. Having failed to find that part of the address noted in the minutes, and

also considering the fact that on several previous occasions matters pertaining to Local No. 35 or its representative were not recorded in the minutes, the Executive Board of Local No. 35 felt that this was done on purpose and therefore decided to send in this communication.

A brief discussion follows after which Brother Jacobson, assistant to the Secretary, takes the floor and makes the following statement:

"There is no stenographic report of Brother Schlesinger's address available, because no stenographic notes were taken. I took down the notes, personally, and I tried to record Schlesinger's speech to the best of my ability.

"I heard Brother Schlesinger express his regret at his having been unable to attend the banquet given by Local No. 35, and to pay his tribute to Brother Breslaw. My attention, however, was concentrated upon taking down that part of the speech which related to the labor situation in Europe, omitting all other parts of the speech."

With this explanation the discussion on this subject was closed.

Brother Perlmutter, Manager of the Industrial Council Department, calls the attention of the Board to the fact that he received requests, from a number of shops, for permission to work Saturday, October 18. He therefore wants the Board to decide whether any such permits may be granted in cases of emergency.

The Board, after due deliberation, decides that no permits be granted any shop, under any circumstances, and that an advertisement to that effect be immediately inserted in the daily press.

The meeting is then adjourned.

Labor News from Everywhere

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGE INCREASES FAVORED

Ottawa, Ontario.—Wage increases for conductors, brakemen, yardmen and switchtenders employed on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways (western division) were unanimously agreed to by a board of conciliation that has filed its findings with the Dominion government. The report, if accepted, will bring western Canadian rates up to eastern Canadian standards.

LIFE-SIZE IMAGES NEXT MOVIE STEP

Toronto.—Introduction of life-size images on a full stage-size screen was predicted at the Society of Motion Picture Engineers at their convention here. The new development, delegates were told, will involve as great a change in the industry as the introduction of the talkies. The effect is as impossible to predict as it was to foresee the effects of sound pictures three years ago.

BRITISH STAGE STARS COPY AMERICAN PLAN

London, England.—Hundreds of British actors and actresses from the highest paid stars to the least important, voted at a mass meeting for one powerful and efficient actors' organization for England, based on the principles of the American Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

John Emerson, president of Equity, describing how his organization protects actors, was cheered, as he was when he offered his services and Equity's to form the British organization.

Suggestions were made to leaders of two actors' organizations that these be abandoned.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO MEET IN ALBANY

Albany.—The regular annual meeting of the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor and Legislative Conference will be held in the Labor Temple, 87 Beaver Street, Albany, commencing at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, December 3, 1929. All affiliated organizations desiring to do so are herewith invited to send representatives to this Conference, which will advise our Executive Council in making up our Legislative program for 1930. The Legislative Conference will continue all afternoon. On the following day, Wednesday, December 4, our Executive Council will continue its meeting in executive session at our Albany offices, 25 South Hawk Street, to formulate the Legislative program and transact any other business coming before it.

COAL COSSACKS FREED; JURY SCORED BY COURT

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Three Cossacks employed by the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Company were freed on the charge of murdering John Barcoski, a miner, by a jury in the criminal court.

The coroner's verdict was that Barcoski was beaten and killed by the gunmen when he attempted to adjust a brawl.

Criticism of the verdict is universal. Judge James H. Gray, who presided at the trial, debarred the jurors from further service. He said they were "incompetent and without moral stamina."

The accused were released under bond to defend themselves against a charge of involuntary manslaughter, but there is a belief in legal circles that they can not be tried after being acquitted of committing murder.

Two Weeks In Local 10

The International has issued a call for the 20th Convention, to be held in the city of Cleveland, beginning the first Monday in December, 1929.

Local 10 will now as nominations for delegates to the convention, and election of Election Board, at the next regular and special member meeting, which will take place on Monday, October 28, 1929, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, New York City.

Aside from the nominations for delegates and election of Election Board, which is scheduled to take place at this meeting, a report of the conferences held with the various associations in the dress industry will be given, and Manager David Dubinsky will give a general report of the doings in the trade and in the local. All cutters are therefore urged to attend this meeting, without fail.

Election of delegates to the Convention will be held November 16, 1929, also at Arlington Hall, between the hours of 12 noon, and 6 P. M. All cutters are accordingly reminded to hasten to place themselves in good standing, as in accordance with our constitution any member owing more than 13 weeks dues is not considered in good standing, and is not permitted to vote.

In the previous issue of the Justice, it was reported that some of the members (so-called Lefts) that were expelled from the organization in the year of 1926, and some of them that were dropped and stayed out of the organization since then, were considering rejoining the Union. Arrangements were made with the office, whereby these cutters would be able to reenter the fold of the Union, and they were given until last Saturday, October 13, within which time to avail themselves of this privilege. As a result of this, fifty cutters have rejoined Local 10, and amongst them are some who were leaders in the Left movement, such as, Martin Feldman, I. Horowitz, Adolph Sonen, Max Cooperman, Moe Diamond, Reichel, and many others. Last Saturday, when these men appeared in the office, many old-members of Local 10 were present, and a sort of informal reception was held which lasted till 6 P. M. Short speeches were delivered by some of these men who have rejoined our organization, and by the officers of Local 10. All of the former Left cutters stated that they now realize that the only way in which they can secure humane working conditions, and a living wage is by belonging to an organization like Local 10, and they are coming back in this spirit, to do all they can to help rebuild the organization.

The officers of Local 10 welcomed them back to the local, and assured them that they would not be discriminated against in any way whatsoever. The special arrangements made with this group for their rejoining the organization expired last Saturday, October 13, 1929, and anyone else who may now desire to rejoin the Union will have to go through the regular procedure.

Conferences with the Dress Associations Arranged

As a result of the organization drive in the dress industry, and in preparation for the coming general strike, the Union has sent out letters to all the associations inviting them to go into conference with the Union. The first conference was to take place with the Wholesale Dress Association, on Thursday, October 24, at 10 A. M., followed by a conference with the Affiliated Dress Association, at 5 P. M. of the same day.

In the meanwhile, organization work in the dress industry is going on as usual. Shops are being stopped off daily, and many non-union cutters have been compelled to join Local 10. The chances of dress cutters getting jobs in union shops are now much better than before.

Local 10 contemplates calling a special meeting of dress cutters to discuss the situation, and due notices of the meeting will be sent to all dress cutters.

Report of the Meeting of the Miscellaneous Division

A meeting of the Miscellaneous cutters was held last Monday, October 21, 1929, at Arlington Hall, at which very many members of that division were present. Brother Falkman was introduced to the members, as the newly appointed business agent of that division, to take the place of Brother Hansel. At this meeting, Brother Falkman rendered his first report, and in closing appealed to the cutters to give him their cooperation, and assured them that with their cooperation he will be able to better the conditions and standards in their division.

Brother David Dubinsky, Acting President of the International, also addressed the cutters. Among the many subjects he touched on, he particularly stressed the importance of active cooperation. He urged the cutters of this division to become more active, and to report to the office of any non-union shop where they know the cutters who are employed. He informed them that Local 10 is contemplating assigning a special or-

ganizer for the purpose of organizing the cutters of that division, but, he stated, that while Local 10 is ready and willing to do anything in its power to assist them to improve without the loyal support, and active cooperation of the cutters in this division.

Brother David Fruhling informed the members of the Miscellaneous Branch, that at the last meeting of the Executive Board, Manager Snyder of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, appeared and informed the Board that there is a large field for organization work in that industry, as there are many large cutting departments that can be organized. He further stated that Local 62 is about to start an organization drive, but they feel that nothing will be accomplished unless Local 10 takes an active part in the organization work. Local 10, has accordingly decided to put in as many organizers as will be necessary to organize the unorganized cutting departments, where cutters are working for a starvation wage and as many as 50 and 54 hours a week.

Cutters Are Not Permitted to Work on Saturdays

Last Saturday, October 19, 1929, was the first Saturday, according to the agreement, on which no work was to be done. The Joint Board decided that in order that the agreement might be properly enforced no worker should be permitted to work on Saturday. The Executive Board of Local 10, concurred in the decision of the Joint Board, and decided not to give any cutters permission for Saturday work. The Executive Board and officers of Local 10, were controlling the market Saturday morning, and committees were sent out to visit the shops during the day. As a result of this, about sixty cutters who were found in the district, were summoned before the Executive Board, where the proper action will be taken against them. This coming Saturday, October 26, 1929, committees will again patrol the district, and cutters are advised not to go in to work. Any cutter that is found in the district or in the district or in the shops will be summoned before the Board, where he will be compelled to account for his actions.

Numerous employers who called the office for permission to work Saturday, were told that no permission would be given to anybody, and the cutters are hereby warned to disregard any stories that the employers may tell them to the effect that they have permission from any of the officers of the Union.

Over Five Hundred People Present At Dubinsky's Banquet

Over five hundred people attended the banquet given Brother David Dubinsky, manager of our local, and acting president of the International last Tuesday, October 22, 1929, at the

Attention, Cutters!

No Cutters will be permitted to work this Saturday, October 26, 1929.

Committees will be stationed throughout the markets to enforce this rule.

Cutters who are found violating this decision will be summoned before the Executive Board and the proper action will be taken against them.

Broadway Central Hotel, in recognition of his faithful services during the last general strike in the cloak industry.

Two weeks before the banquet, tickets were in such demand, that the office was compelled to turn away an untold number of cutters who applied for tickets. All the local unions of the city of New York were represented, and there was a delegation from Philadelphia and other nearby centers, as well as representatives of the various branches in the labor movement. Those that were not present, sent telegrams, and floral tributes.

All of the speakers had none but words of highest praise for the accomplishments of Brother David Dubinsky, and for his ambition for the organization, and for the courage he displayed during his leadership in the last general strike. The speakers of the evening were Judge Jacob Pankin, Attorneys Morris Rothenberg and Samuel Markovitch, B. Vladeck of the Jewish Daily Forward, Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, General Manager Isidore Nagler, and many others. The chairman of the Joint Board, Brother Max Stoller, was the toastmaster.

Brother Dubinsky thanked the guests assembled for the honor they have bestowed upon him, in arranging this banquet for him. In the course of his address, however, he explained that he had had his banquet long before this one was tendered to him, and that was when the employers were once again compelled to recognize our organization, as an influential and powerful factor in the cloak industry.

Local 10, had a large representation at this banquet. Many of the shop chairmen of the cutters were present, as well as the entire Executive Board of Local 10, and officers and other active members. The following shops sent floral tributes to Brother David Dubinsky:

Wittenberg & Shimberg, Louis Cohen, Emmett Joyce, Freed Bros., J. Margolies, Henry H. Flinder, Crown Cloak, Grossman & Spiegel, B. Heller, and the Public Dress, not forgetting a personal bouquet from Brother Jacob White, and from the office staff of Local 10.

Attention, Members of Local 10!

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
Monday, October 28, 1929,

at
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Special Order of Business:

1. Nominations for Delegates to the coming Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will take place at this meeting. In accordance with our Constitution, all candidates who wish to accept nominations must be in good standing on the night of nomination.
2. Election of Election Board.
3. Reports on the conferences with the various dress Associations.
4. General Report will be given by Manager Dubinsky of the doings in the trade and in the Local.

Books will be stamped signifying attendance, and the provision of a \$1.00 fine for non-attendance will be strictly enforced.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO
THE CONVENTION

will take place
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929

at
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

All members are urged to place themselves in good standing, as in accordance with our constitution, any member owing more than 13 weeks' dues is not considered in good standing, and will not be permitted to vote.

Polls will be open from 12 noon to 6 P. M.