

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job 27:6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 30.

New York, Friday, July 25, 1924.

Price 2 Cents

## Half of Cloak Strikers Back to Work by Next Monday

Settlement and Organization Committees Going Steadily Ahead—Shops Which Fully Meet Requirements Daily Sent Back to Work—Special Commission Will Meet Next Tuesday, July 29, to Settle Question of Impartial Chairman, Unemployment Insurance Plan, Sanitary Label and the Designer Problem

The second week of the general strike in the cloak industry of New York, after agreements with all the employers' associations had been signed, was largely devoted to organizing and sending back to work in proper shape the shops of the members of the settled associations, and also to taking action on applications for settlement of individual cloak jobbers, manufac-

turers and sub-manufacturers.

The busiest committees during this week undoubtedly were the Settlement Committee with headquarters at the Hotel Cadillac, of which Vice-president Israel Feinberg is chairman and Salvatore Ninfe, secretary; and the Organization Committee with headquarters at Beethovens Hall, of which Vice-president David Dubinsky

is chairman and S. Singer secretary. The enormous pressure on these two committees can easily be imagined when one considers that it is brought to bear on them from both sides, from the manufacturers who are eager to have their workers return to the shops and from a great many workers who are anxious to get to the machines and begin the season. The officers of

these committees have their hands full in keeping back this terrific rash, bearing in mind that the purpose of this strike, the reorganization of the industry on a healthier and more sound basis, cannot be accomplished by haste and that every shop before returning to work must be fully scrutinized to make sure that the conditions under which the workers will be employed fully meet with the new standards adopted for the industry. The workers too must bear in mind that, eager as they are to return to work, the fruits of this general walk-out and the tremendous effort made by the Union to secure higher stand-

(Continued on page 2.)

## Governor Smith Writes to President Sigman

### President Sigman's Reply

The adoption by the three employers' associations in the New York cloak industry and by the Union of the recommendations made by the Special Commission appointed by Governor Smith to mediate the controversy in the cloak and suit industry, met with uniform approval in the press and by public opinion in general in New York City.

The fact that the Commission treated the demands of the Union in a broadminded way, admitting in its decision practically all contentions of the workers and paving the way for a lasting adjustment in the industry, was the most outstanding feature of the Commission's findings.

Governor Smith appeared to have been well pleased with the attitude of the Union and its readiness to cooperate with his Commission to reach an understanding and to settle the dispute between the workers and the employers.

The following letter was received by President Sigman from Governor

Smith on July 9, in which expression is given by him of his full satisfaction with the successful termination of the Commission's hearings:

Dear Mr. Sigman:

Permit me to express to you my appreciation of the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness which you showed in working with the Commission, which I approved to settle the differences in the cloak and suit industry.

I trust that we have found a way to a lasting and constructive peace in the industry, and know that with the continued cooperation of yourself and the Union which you so ably represent, this important industry will continue to occupy its prominent place in the city and State.

With personal good wishes to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

ALFRED E. SMITH.

To which President Sigman replied on July 14:

My dear Governor:

Your very kind letter, in which you make mention of the effort of our organization to cooperate with the Special Commission appointed by you to investigate the controversy in the cloak and suit industry of New York and to avert, if possible, prolonged and unnecessary strife, proves once more the deep interest which you have always taken in the lives of the tens of thousands of workers engaged in our industry.

The successful termination of the controversy on the basis of the principles laid down by your Commission marks a distinct advance

in the relations between all the responsible factors in this great industry and should tend to bring about stability and permanence and continued improvement in the industry and the work conditions in it. For this, we feel, limitless thanks are due you and the clear-headed and indefatigable members of your Special Commission, who made it possible.

With kindest personal wishes, I am

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN,  
President.

## Strike Executive Committee Holds Important Meeting

The meeting of the Executive Board of the General Strike Committee last Tuesday, July 22, in the Council Room of the International Building began in the afternoon and lasted until midnight.

In addition to reports on the progress of the settlements and preparation of the workers for returning to the shops, the meeting of the Executive Board also listened to a detailed report of all other strike activities. Chairman Joseph Breslaw rendered an account of the state of affairs in the halls; Jacob Halperin reported on the supervision his department has been exercising in the out-of-town district; to the no-strike work in the halls; Jacob Halperin reported on the picketing around such of the shops as have to be guarded; Louis Langer gave an account of the work of the Committee on Law; Joseph Fish re-

ported on the finances and the cost of the strike up to date; M. J. Ashbes told of the meetings of the strikers and the speechmaking which is conducted under his supervision; Joseph Keeten and Harry Chancer reported on the condition of the strike in Brownsville; Harry Levin and Israel Falter gave an account of the condition of the strike in Brooklyn; Abraham Rosenberg reported on the situation in New Jersey, and Morris Schechter told of the condition in the Harlem district.

Brothers H. Schuster and Joseph Hyatt reported on the investigation work done by the Committee on Organization prior to sending the workers back to a great many shops. They asked that instructions be given to all workers to be in the halls so that these investigations may go on properly and uninterrupted.

## Baltimore Cloakmakers on Strike

As Part of Out-of-Town Program of the International

We reported last week on the preparations being made in Baltimore to tie up the local cloak industry in a general strike in an effort to completely unionize the industry. This step has become particularly urgent in view of the introduction of new industrial reforms in New York City and the necessity for nearby cloak markets to adopt similar production changes so that they might not be able to offer unfair competition to the cloakmakers of New York.

As part of the out-of-town program of the International Union, Vice-president Halperin, together with Manager Sol Polakoff of the Baltimore organization, has been endeavoring in the last few weeks to reach an understanding with the local employers which might avert the necessity of a strike. Several meetings of cloakmakers have been held to discuss the demands of the Union and these meetings approved the taking of drastic measures, if necessary, to

make the new program of the International operative in the Baltimore market, with local modifications. On Thursday last, President Sigman addressed a meeting of cloakmakers in Baltimore together with Vice-president Halperin and Manager Polakoff, and told them of the issues which the New York cloakmakers have confronted in the last few months and of the results attained there.

The attempts to negotiate having failed, the Baltimore cloakmakers were ordered to leave their shops on Wednesday, July 23. At the moment of this writing, we are informed that the local industry is at a standstill and the strike call has been generally and uniformly obeyed. The fight is for the introduction of a fourteen-machine minimum rule, the full union shop, and unemployment insurance fund; a sanitary label, and the other points granted by the Governor's Special Commission in New York.

## Sigman Attends La Follette National Council Meeting in Washington

From Baltimore, on Thursday night last, July 17, where he addressed a meeting of cloakmakers, President Morris Sigman left for Washington to take part in the meeting of the National Executive Council of the Conference for Progressive Political

Action of which he is a member.

Sigman remained in Washington only one day, reaching New York on Saturday, July 19, in time to meet the Executive Committee of the New York cloakmakers' general strike committee.

# Half of Cloak Strikers Will be at Work by Next Monday

(Continued from page 1)  
ards in the industry will be lost unless every safeguard and precaution is taken that the shop to which they will return will meet fully with the requirements of the industrial changes guaranteed by the new agreement.

## 25,000 Workers Will Return By the End of the Week

At the moment of this writing, we are not yet in a position to state how many workers have returned to the shops already. The chairman of the Settlement Committee is of the opinion that by next Monday fully one-half of the entire amount of the 50,000 workers who left the shops on Tuesday, July 8, will be at work. Scores of shops are being reorganized and sent back to work daily. The reorganization work includes of course strict observance of the fourteen-man shift rule, the one-hundred-percent

union shop requirement, and of every other stipulation which is part of both the collective and individual agreements. A number of workers hitherto employed by the petty shops where only a few machines were in operation have to be shifted to the bigger units if their employer cannot come up to the requirement of a larger shop, and this switching of bodies of workers necessarily entails a great amount of work and requires painstaking attention and tact. During the past few poor seasons, there have also accumulated several hundred totally jobless cloakmakers and these have to be taken care of now in the process of the reorganization of the industry.

## Governor's Special Commission to Meet Again Next Tuesday

On Tuesday, July 29, Governor Smith's Special Commission has again

been summoned to meet by Chairman George Gordon Battle to settle a number of important problems growing out of the Commission's recommendations adopted by all the factors in the industry.

Among these the most important ones will be the selection of an impartial chairman for the whole industry, including the jobbers, the Protective group of manufacturers, and the sub-manufacturers and contractors. It will be remembered that the creation of a trial board and of an impartial chairman for the whole industry was one of the principal stipulations of the report of the Governor's Commission—one designed to bring uniformity of standards and regulations for all the workers in the trade. Another subject for final determination will be the adoption of a definite and workable plan for unemployment

insurance, the ratification and design of a sanitary label and the practical steps necessary to introduce it through the Joint Board of Sanitary Control throughout the cloak and suit trade. As reported in JUSTICE of last week, the designer problem is still in abeyance. True, the commission has expressed an opinion in which it does not recommend the request of the Union with reference to strict unionization of all designers. Nevertheless, President Sigman has raised a question concerning the firms whose agreements in the past provided for union designers and asked an explanation from the commission whether under its rulings these designers would be left unprotected and deprived of the rights they enjoyed under the old agreement. Chairman Battle of the Commission stated at that time that this matter would be taken up in full at the next meeting of the Commission. Next Tuesday the final question, therefore, together with the question of the examiners, will be taken up and the representatives of the Union will make every effort to safeguard the interests of the workers to the fullest extent.

## Union Resumes Activity in Canada

### General Organizer Hochman Goes to Montreal From Toronto

A few weeks ago, the International office appointed Julius Hochman, formerly manager of the Dress and Waist Joint Board of New York, general organizer for Canada, with the particular mission of building up, as far as it lay in his power, the organizations in Montreal and Toronto.

Brother Hochman left for Toronto last month, and from reports received by President Sigman, he has spent there a lively couple of weeks endeavoring to arouse the local cloakmakers and to strengthen their organization. While in Toronto he made an effort to settle strikes in two of the biggest cloak shops of that city, in addition to other organizing work.

Last week Organizer Hochman spoke in Toronto at a meeting of 600 cloakmakers and drew a parallel between conditions in the Canadian city and the conditions in the cloak trade in New York—the backwardness of the Toronto workers with regard to wages, work-hours and control of trade conditions in general. His talk made a deep impression, and it is to

be hoped that the coming of Organizer Hochman to Canada will contribute a great deal towards the improvement of local work conditions.

While in Toronto Brother Hochman succeeded in interesting the local general press in the campaign of the International to eradicate sweat-shop and semi-slavery conditions in the Toronto cloakshops and to arouse the sympathy of the public. Brother Hochman also began discussion with a few employers with the view of impressing upon them the urgency of entering into a collective agreement with the workers rather than continue the state of open or suspended hostility against the Union which prevails there now. He has already succeeded in settling the strike in the shop of the Imperial Cloak Company on the basis of week-work and the Union's scale of wages, and would have settled the other struck shop, the Beaver Cloak Company too, except for the fact that the latter shop employs a large number of women workers who are ready to work for miserable

wages and are thus sharply competing with the men cloakmakers. But Brother Hochman is quite hopeful that he will in the end succeed in organizing these girls and will prove to the firm the advantages of peace with the Union.

Toronto, however, is only one part of the International's Canadian program. That Canada may be properly organized, both cities, Toronto and

Montreal, must be made 100 per cent union cities and the task has to be carried out at the same time. Brother Hochman has now left for Montreal where he will remain for a short time surveying the situation. We expect to be able to report in coming issues an account of his work in Montreal where the organization of the cloakmakers is certainly badly in need of repairs.

## Local 50 to Have Picnic and Dance

The Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, Local 50, with all the difficulties that have beset it in view of the industrial depression, has done much and is doing its utmost to keep the industry on a footing whereby the workers may earn enough to maintain themselves in decency.

To renew the vigor and strength of the members and to make the organization felt throughout Philadelphia, a series of entertainments are given from time to time. This coming Saturday, July 26, at Maple Grove Park, the union will take place the

Annual Picnic and Dance. Outside of the newspaper announcements, close to 8,000 letters have been mailed to the members of various Labor organizations of the city inviting them to attend the affair.

There will be quite a few surprising features, in the magnificent fireworks that have been arranged and the social games that the committee is planning. No amount of energy is being spared to make this picnic a memorable one. The committee is working also on another form of entertainment which will be announced the day of the picnic.

## Strikers Get Friendly Messages

During the first week of the strike, President Morris Sigman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, received a large number of telegrams and communications from Labor unions and other friendly organizations in New York carrying wishes for success and expressing readiness to help the strikers in every possible way. Among these messages were telegrams from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle, which we quote below:

Mr. Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers, 3 West 16th street, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is apparent that after your valuable efforts to adjust the grievances between your employers and your organization, a strike may be necessary. Please accept on behalf of the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council our mutual support, and if there is any assistance that we may be able to render, please advise us.

JOHN P. COUGHLIN,  
Secretary.

Mr. Morris Sigman,  
3 West 16th street, New York.

On the day of the struggle your organization is undertaking for the improvement of the condition of the ladies' garment workers, permit me to offer the services of the Joint Board Furriers' Union as well as my personal services in any capacity whatever that will in any regard serve the interests of the garment workers in general and your organization in particular. We feel confident of your victory.

A. BROWNSTEIN,  
Manager, Joint Board Furriers' Union.

International Ladies Garment Workers, 3 West 16th street, New York.

The Workmen's Circle extends to you brotherly greetings and sincere wishes for a speedy victory in the just and righteous battle which your organization is carrying on in the interests of laboring men and women.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKMEN'S CIRCLE.

## Your Bank

Has every facility for all your banking needs. Pays 4% interest and shares its profits with the depositors. Sends money to every part of Europe at lowest charge.

Has Resources of \$2,500,000, after Six months of Existence

Has Over Three Thousand Depositors and Growing fast Daily

This is the time to transfer your account

Bring your bank book and begin drawing interest at once.

Member Federal Reserve System

International Union Bank  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 21st STREET

# Halls Where Strikers Meet During Strike

The Workers of Each Shop Meet in Hall Assigned to Them

## ASTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8045. L. Bezahler, Chairman.  
All Protective shops of 14th street, 17th street, 20th street, 22d street, 24th street, 25th street, 26th street, 27th street, 28th street, 29th street, and A. Bendowitz, of 60 University place.

All Non-Union shops will meet at Astoria Hall Annex.

## ARLINGTON HALL, 19 St. Marks Place.

Telephone Concord 2585. Perlmutter, Chairman.  
All cutters, buttonhole makers and designers.

## BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street.

Telephone Orchard 6404. Kurtz and Wertheimer, Chairmen.  
All sample makers.

## BRYANT HALL, 723 Sixth Avenue.

Telephone Bryant 8926-8927. Fein and Valerdi, Chairmen.  
All Protective shops of 500 Seventh avenue, 498 Seventh avenue, 242 West 39th street, 205 West 39th street; Hindus & Gross, 1364 Broadway; R. Sadofsky, 1372 Broadway, and Hickson & Co., 52d street and Fifth avenue.

## CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 6912-6913. Goldowsky, Chairman.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Moser, of East and West 21st street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Goldowsky, of East and West 19th street and East and West 20th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Bender, from East and West 18th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Berkowitz (of Schuster's Department), from West 17th street.

## GREAT CENTRAL PALACE, 96 Clinton Street.

Telephone Orchard 2587. Press and Fisher, Chairmen.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Fisher, from East 29th street, West 29th street, East and West 31st street, East 32d street, East and West 33d street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Elkin, from Madison avenue, Sixth avenue.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Sachs, of West 27th street, East 28th street and West 28th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent P. Press, of West 26th street and Wilkes & Adler's shop.

## HENNINGTON HALL, 214 East 2d Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 9924-8165. Warshafsky, Chairman.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Warshafsky, East 32d street, West 34th street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Seventh avenue and Broadway.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent L. Bezahler, of East 30th street, West 30th street, West 32d street and Seventh avenue.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Commali, of East 22d street, East 26th street, West 27th street, West 28th street, East and West 29th street, East 30th street, West 31st street, West 32d street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Madison avenue, Broadway, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue.

## JEFFERSON HALL, 92 Columbia Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 0219. Solomon, Chairman.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Charles Oronsky, from East 11th street and East 12th street, and 171 Sixth avenue.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Sommer, 10th street, University place.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Kaplan, of 9th street, Waverly place, Broadway, West Broadway, Green street, Blegger street, Prince street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Solomon, East Broadway, Catherine street and Pike street.

## LAFAYETTE CASINO, 8-10 Avenue D.

Telephone Dry Dock 7923. Ph. Levine and Weissman, Chairmen.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Rosenblatt, from West 25th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Tucker, from East and West 23d street, East and West 24th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Goldberg, from East and West 22d street, and Madison avenue.

## MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 6612-7845. Student and Brass, Chairmen.  
All Protective shops of 352 Seventh avenue, 333 Seventh avenue, 305 Seventh avenue, 136 Madison avenue, 112 Madison avenue, 105 Madison avenue, 484 Sixth avenue, 450 Sixth avenue, 30th street, 31st street, 32d street, 33d street, 34th street, 35th street, 36th street, 37th street and 38th street.

## NEW TUXEDO HALL, 62 Pitt Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8289. Aideland, Chairman.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Desti, of East 12th street, East 11th street, East 10th street, East 9th street,

East 8th street, West 3d street, Green street, Broome street, and Chrystie street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Aideland, of East 4th street, West 3d street, East and West 8th street, Spring street and Great Jones street and Bowery.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Flum, of Division street, Attorney street, Clinton street, Chrystie street, Cannon street, Columbia street, Forsyth street, Goerck street, Ludlow street, Pitt street, Stanton street, Sheriff street, Suffolk street, Willet street, East Houston street, Grand street, Second avenue, Avenue A, Avenue B, East 4th street, East 5th street, and East 7th street.

## ORIENTAL PALACE HALL, 143 Suffolk Street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8047. Max Cohen, Chairman.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent A. Rothenberg, from West 15th street, West 16th street, and East 17th street.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent S. Miller, from East 18th street, East and West 14th street, and Fourth and Fifth avenue.  
All shops controlled by Business Agent Muecigrassi, Bleeker street, Fourth avenue, Fifth avenue, 14th street, 20th street, 21st street, 22d street, and East 23d street.

## RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street.

Telephone Stuyvesant 3094. Frimmed and Sherman, Chairmen.  
All skirt shops, protective, independent and contractors.

## STUYVESANT CASINO, 140 Second Avenue.

Telephone Orchard 2588. Gold and Golub, Chairmen.  
All reefer shops.

## HARLEM SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 62 East 106th Street.

Telephone University 3234. Schechter, Chairman.  
All Harlem and Bronx shops.

## VIENNA HALL, 105 Montrose Avenue.

Telephone Stag 2030-4589. Harry Levine, Chairman.  
All Brooklyn shops.

## BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM, 219 Sackman Street.

Telephone Dickens 0852. Joe Kestin, Chairman.  
All Brownsville shops.

## Strike Committees

**Hall Committee**—228 Second avenue, Telephone Stuyvesant 0713. J. Breslaw, Chairman; Ch. Oronsky, B. Moser, Molisani.

**Organization Committee**—Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Telephone Orchard 6404-6405-6406. D. Dubinsky, Chairman; S. Singer, Secretary; H. Schuster, L. Heit.

**Speakers Committee**—231 East 14th street. Telephone Lexington 5217. M. J. Ashbes, Chairman; M. Friedman, Luigi Antonini.

**Settlement Committee**—Cadillac Hotel, 43d street and Broadway. Telephone Bryant 7100. I. Feinberg, Chairman; S. Ninko, Secretary; J. Rubin.

**Picket Committee**—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place. Telephone Orchard 2628-3709. H. Wander, Chairman; H. Slutsky.

**Law Committee**—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. L. Langer, Chairman.

**Out-of-Town Committee**—3 West 16th street. Telephone Chelsea 2148-2149-2150. J. Halperin, Chairman; H. Lubinsky, Secretary.

**Relief Committee**—Louis Levy, Chairman; Sheinholtz, Molisani.

**Finance Committee**—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. Abraham Baroff, J. Fish.

**Non-Union Department**—Astoria Hall Annex, 62 East 4th street.

Telephone Dry Dock 8045. Bernard Shane, Chairman.  
All District and Local Offices will Serve as Information Bureaus.

W. BARCAN, Chairman,  
130 East 25th street.

## JUSTICE

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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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# The Three New Agreements

Below are given the new clauses and amended sections in the agreements entered into on July 16, 1924, by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of New York with the three employers' associations in the New York cloak and suit market—the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, The Manufacturers' Protective Association, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, representing respectively the jobbers, the manufacturers and the sub-manufacturers, based upon the recommendations of Governor Smith's Special Commission appointed by him to investigate and mediate the controversy between the workers and the employers.

## The Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association—The Jobbers

**The Terms "Manufacturer" and "Union Shop."** Minimum of Fourteen Machine Operators.

**SECOND:** The Association agrees that all of its members who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises will maintain Union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced by other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct Union shops.

The term "manufacturer" within the meaning of this agreement comprises all types of employers producing garments on their own premises, including manufacturers who produce garments from their own material, "sub-manufacturers," who cut and make up garments from goods delivered or sold to them by the merchants or "jobbers," and "contractors," who make up garments from goods delivered to them in cut form.

A "Union shop" within the meaning of this agreement is one that employs at least fourteen machine operators and a corresponding number of employees in other branches of the work, and is operated under a contract with the Union. With respect to establishments conducted directly by members of the Association a "Union shop" is one that employs none but members in good standing of the Union to perform all operations in connection with the production of the garments, observes the Union standards hereinafter enumerated, and complies with the other requirements above set forth.

### Exchange of Lists.

**THIRD:** For the purpose of carrying the provisions of the above clause into effect the Union shall immediately submit to the Association a list of all manufacturers who are operating under contracts with it and shall at least once in every week notify the Association of all changes in and additions to the list.

The Association shall immediately furnish the Union with a full list of the manufacturers with whom its members deal, arranged in such manner as to indicate the exact names and addresses of all manufacturers with whom each of the respective members of the Association has dealings. Such list shall be corrected and supplemented every week.

No member of the Association shall employ or continue employing a manufacturer whose name is not included in the latest corrected list of "Union shops" furnished by the Union and shall not order or purchase goods or otherwise deal or continue dealing with such manufacturer.

### Withdrawal of Work from Non-Union Shops.

**FOURTH:** No member of the Association shall give work to a new manufacturer or order or purchase goods from him before ascertaining from the Association that such manufacturer is in contractual relations with the Union. The Union obligates itself to furnish such information to the Association within twenty-four hours after request is made, so as not to delay the member of the Association.

Whenever it shall appear that a member of the Association gives work to a non-union manufacturer, the Association shall immediately direct him to withdraw his work from such non-union manufacturer, whether such work be in process of operation or otherwise, until the manufacturer enters in contractual relations with the Union.

### Fines for Violations.

**FIFTH:** Should a member of the Association be found giving work to or dealing with a non-union manufacturer, the Association will proceed to impose a fine for the first offense under the authority contained in its by-laws and its agreement with its members. The amount of such fine shall be determined with reference to the sum involved and shall be sufficiently high to offset the advantage gained by the member through such transactions, together with an appropriate penalty. A second offense shall mean expulsion, and in this connection, the Association shall adopt such other measures as in its judgment are necessary and expedient to prevent members from giving work to non-union shops. The proceeds of fines collected shall be deposited in a fund to be jointly administered by the Union and the Association and to be used toward defraying the expenses incurred in investigations respecting the existence and operation of non-union shops.

### Investigation of Jobbers' Books and Records.

**SIXTH:** The Association on its own motion will investigate any or all of the books and records of its members, to ascertain whether they are giving work or dealing with non-union shops. Upon complaint filed by the Union the privilege will also be accorded a representative of the Union to accompany a representative of the Association to examine the books and records of the member against whom a complaint has been filed, for the purpose only of determining whether such member is giving work to non-union shops. Such examination shall be undertaken within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the request, and shall be conducted under such conditions and limitations as the impartial chairman, hereinafter mentioned, upon the request of an interested party, may prescribe.

### Responsibility for Week's Wages.

**NINTH:** Each member of the association shall be responsible to the members of the Union for the payment of their wages for work done by them on garments made by their employers for such Association member, provided that such liability shall be limited to one full week's wages in every instance.

### Unemployment Insurance Fund.

**ELEVENTH:** The Association shall cooperate with the Union in establishing and maintaining an Unemployment Insurance Fund for the benefit of the member of the Union. The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and the Union or individual members of the Union;

the contribution of the employers to the Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The Fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions to be agreed upon by the parties.

### A Sanitary Label.

**TWELFTH:** An appropriate label shall be adopted by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to designate that the garments carrying the same have been manufactured under proper surroundings. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control shall furnish such labels at cost to manufacturers conducting Union shops. Each member of the Association obligates himself to handle or deal in no garments that do not bear this label. Any dispute as to the form or manner of use of such label shall be determined by the impartial chairman. Banning in Outside Markets.

Pending the time that the Sanitary Label is prescribed in jurisdictions outside of the New York market, this Committee will lay down rules under which the jobber may deal in garments purchased in such outside jurisdictions, provided such garments can be shown as having been manufactured or produced in shops having contractual relations with the Union.

### Trial Board and Impartial Chairman for Industry.

**THIRTEENTH:** All complaints, disputes or grievances arising between the parties hereto, involving questions of interpretation or application of any clause of this agreement, or any acts, conduct or relations between the parties or their respective members, directly or indirectly, shall be submitted in writing by the party hereto claiming to be aggrieved to the other party hereto, and the manager of the Association and the manager of the Union, or their deputies, shall in the first instance jointly investigate such complaints, grievances or disputes and attempt an adjustment. Decisions reached by the managers or their deputies shall be binding on the parties hereto.

Should the managers fail to agree, the question or dispute shall be referred to a Trial Board, consisting of one member from each organization party hereto and a permanent umpire to be known as the "impartial chairman" in the industry. Such impartial chairman shall be selected by the parties hereto in conjunction with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, within two weeks from the date of the execution of this agreement. Should the said parties fail to agree upon a choice of such impartial chairman within the said period of two weeks, the Advisory Commission appointed by the Governor of the State of New York and consisting of Messrs. George Gordon Battle, Herbert Lehman, Arthur D. Wolf, Lindsay Rogers and Bernard Shientag, shall, upon the request of either party hereto, appoint such impartial chairman.

Each case shall be considered on its merits and the collective agreement shall constitute the basis upon which the decision shall be rendered. No decision shall be used as precedent for any subsequent case. Should the said umpire resign, refuse to act or be incapable of acting, or should the position of umpire become vacant for any cause or reason, the parties hereto shall immediately, and within five days after the occurrence of the vacancy or the refusal or inability to act, designate another person to act as umpire, and in the event of the failure or inability of the parties to make such selection within the period of said five days, the Advisory Commission appointed by the Governor of the State of New York herein before referred to, shall, on application of either party, summarily appoint such umpire. In the event that the Commission shall cease to function, then the Supreme Court of New York County, on application of either party, shall summarily appoint such umpire under the provisions of the Arbitration Law of the State of New York, or otherwise.

The procedure herein above outlined for the adjustment of disputes between the Union and the Association shall also apply to all disputes between the Union and the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, and between the Associations among themselves, and the impartial chairman to be chosen as aforesaid, shall serve in that capacity with respect to the determination of all such disputes. All disputes shall be heard on notice to all parties interested therein.

### Expert Investigation of Industry.

**FIFTEENTH:** In order to secure a more equitable distribution of the work and to afford to all workers in the industry an equal opportunity of labor, the Advisory Commission appointed by the Governor as above mentioned, shall immediately designate a group of experts working under the direction of said Commission, who shall make a thorough study of the industry and of all the problems confronting the various interests involved. Such experts shall submit their report to the Commission on or before January 1, 1925, and the Commission shall thereupon take up the said report and make definite recommendations on these and other problems involved. The investigation shall be conducted in such manner as the Commission may determine, and all other parties cooperating in the investigation shall permit an examination of their books and records in accordance with such rules as the Commission may prescribe. The expenses of the investigation shall be borne between the parties hereto and the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association and the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers Association, and all other employers in the industry, in such proportion as the Commission may determine.

### The "Metropolitan District"—What It Means.

**SIXTEENTH:** The Union obligates itself to enter into no contract, oral or in writing, expressed or implied, directly or indirectly by reason whereof any person, firm or corporation engaged in the cloak, suit or skirt industry in the Metropolitan District, shall receive any benefit or aid not ac-

(Continued on Page 5)

# The Three New Agreements

(Continued from Page 4)

corded the members of this Association, pursuant to the terms of this agreement.

The term "Metropolitan District" as used in this agreement, shall be interpreted to mean the City of New York and all such cities and towns in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in which garments are being manufactured by or for members of the Association or any other jobbers or manufacturers doing business in the City of New York.

## Supplementary Clause on Withdrawal of Unfinished Work.

Referring to Clauses Fourth and Seventh of our agreement, it is understood that every member of the Association upon receipt of notice that a sub-manufacturer has been declared to be a non-union manufacturer, will immediately withdraw his work from him, finished or unfinished, even though such sub-manufacturer was on the Union list when the work was given to him.

The question as to whether such action on the part of the Union was justified shall be a subject for determination in accordance with paragraph 13 of this agreement.

Whenever the Union determines to call a shop strike against a sub-manufacturer, immediate notice thereof shall be given the Association.

## The Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association

The Term "Manufacturer" and "Union Shop." Minimum of Fourteen Machine Operators.

The definition in the Protective agreement of these terms is the same as in the agreement of the jobbers' association. The importance of this definition as far as the Protective agreement is concerned consists in the fact that it definitely wipes out the preferential Union stipulation which was a part of the Union's agreements with the Protective for fourteen years, and substitutes for it the straight Union shop.

Exchange of Lists and Registration of Contractors.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Withdrawal of Work from Non-Union Shops.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Fines for Violations.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Investigation of Books and Records.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Responsibility for Work's Wages.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Same as in jobber agreement.

A Sanitary Label.

Same as in jobber agreement.

Trial Board and Impartial Chairman for Industry.

Same as in jobber agreement. Endorses principle of one impartial chairman for the whole industry to be selected jointly by the Protective Association, the Merchants Ladies' Garments Association and the American

Cloak & Suit Manufacturers' Association.

Expert Investigation of Industry.

Same as in jobber agreement. Aim, as in that agreement, is "to secure a more equitable distribution of the work and to afford to all workers in the industry an equal opportunity of labor."

The "Metropolitan District"—What It Means.

Same as in jobber agreement. The importance of this definition is easily understood when we consider that until now Union agreements in the cloak and suit industry covered only the limits of New York City and gave many manufacturers who wanted to dodge Union control the opportunity to move their shops or send out work to nearby towns where they would defy the organization of the workers. The inclusion into this term of "all such cities and towns in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania" definitely removes this heavy disability.

## The American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association

Union Shop—Minimum of Fourteen Machine Operators

SECOND: (d) Each member of the Association shall maintain a Union shop during the life of this agreement. A Union shop within the meaning of this agreement is one that employs not less than fourteen operators, and a sufficient complement of workers in the other branches of the trade and complies with all Union standards and conditions as prescribed in this agreement.

NINTH: (a) Each member of the Association shall employ during the life of this agreement not less than fourteen operators (and at least as many more as he employs at the time of the signing of this agreement) and such additional help as is necessary in order that the operators may work without interruption, such as designers, cutters, sample makers, finishers, pressers, etc.

Responsibility for Defaulted Wages.

TENTH: (i) If a member of the Association shall default in the payment of wages and the sum collected from the jobbers on whose garments he has been working is insufficient to cover the whole amount of unpaid wages, the Association will pay the balance of such wages. This obligation, however, shall be limited to one week's wages in each case.

Sanitary Label.

Same as in jobber and Protective agreements.

Unemployment Insurance.

Same as in jobber and Protective agreements.

Designers Must Be Union Members—Embroidery, Hemstitching, Buttons, Etc., to Be Strictly Union-made.

FIFTEENTH: (c) All designers likewise shall be members of the Designers Union, Local 45, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. No member of the Association shall use any but strictly union-made machine embroideries, tucking and hemstitching and buttons.

Trial Board and Impartial Chairman for Industry.

Same as in jobber and Protective agreements.

Expert Investigation of Industry.

TWENTIETH: The Association agrees to cooperate with the committee of experts to be appointed by the Governor's Advisory Commission under the terms of its award and to permit the examination of the books and records of its members for the purpose of the proposed investigation. The Association also agrees to contribute its share of the expense of the proposed investigation as fixed by the said Governor's Advisory Commission.

## Adrift

By AARON CHIZINSKY

Eva came home exhausted from the day's work and the heat. She removed her shoes and fell upon the bed in her small room. "If I could only pull myself out of this money!" she said to herself.

Eva hated the shop, but not so much the shop as the hemstitcher whose machine was placed just opposite hers. For the last two years she had thus been compelled to look at him constantly. "Why do I hate that man?" she frequently asked herself. "Because every day he flings the same jokes at me and because he parts his hair everlastingly in the middle, and because he is light blonde." Then she thought of Simkow; "... he'll be waiting for me at the restaurant ... an ideal young man ... so much interested in my life and—and—."

Her roommate came in,—Sarah, a square-shouldered little girl with a stuffy wide face and two black eyes like asterisks that smiled, and a large forehead that partly hid her bobbed, bristling hair.

"What's the matter, Eva, sick?" Sarah tried to place her hand upon her friend's forehead.

"Leave me in peace!" Eva brushed off the warm hand.

"Ah, Evele, you are angry already. So—?" With her ever-present smile, Sarah turned to the mirror to comb her hair, which treatment caused it to assume the shape of a wisp of hair.

"So—a, Evele!" she asked again, raising and lowering her voice.

"Ah, Sarah, why am I not so stupid and as happy as you are?"

"Didn't I say something was both-

ing you, Eva? Every time you tell me you'd like to be as stupid as I, I know that the god of love is raising the devil in your little heart."

"If you don't keep still, I'll throw my shoe at you," Eva warned.

Sarah did not heed the warning, and, clasping the other girl in her arms, poured upon her a torrent of honeyed words. "My sweet angel, let me die for you. You are the most bee-utiful, the most bee-chewing-gummed chocolate-frappe-glutton the ice-cream parlor ever saw."

Eva wrenched herself free of Sarah's hold and barred a slipper at her assailant who had, however, by this time fled in mock terror.

She stood up before the little mirror and ran her fingers lightly over her face. "What is there in my life to hold on to?" she thought. Then she quickly straightened her dress and went to the private restaurant on the corner of Madison avenue.

There she found Simkow waiting for her. She nodded silent greeting to the oppressively reticent group which was made up of two students, two girls, one tailor, a teacher and three laborers. While taking her meal, she watched Simkow as he peeped into his newspaper—a sympathetic fellow with thick black hair, lips thin and firm, a sunburned, vigorous complexion, and yet—and yet ... "Maybe I like him. I wish I could love him—love him as much as I once ..."

After the meal they took a stroll around the reservoir in the park. Beyond the roofs the sun wallowed in a quarry of glowing charcoal arched

over by irregular bits of crystalline purple, blue, lavender and bronze. Eva let her mind drift in that absorbing glacier of color in the western sky.

"Are you working hard, Eva?" Simkow asked.

Why didn't he ask something different or else not ask anything at all, Eva's heart protested.

"I am not working hard, Simkow," Eva answered firmly.

"Why don't you call me by my first name?"

"Oh, yes, Sol, I forgot all about it; from now on, then."

He came closer to her. She tolerated it. He is such a kind young man, she told herself, and lost her thoughts in the rustling, rumbling bronze waves in the pool. A feeble breeze embraced her so pleasantly.

"What is gnawing at my soul?" she asked herself as they sat on the grass near a circle of boys and girls. From its dingy surroundings, the moon peeped with one frowning eye upon the world. The young people sang the Volks Boatmen's Song to the accompaniment of an accordion.

"Hai da da haida,

Hai da da haida ..."

As the notes modulated, one so plainly felt in them the seething and the warning of love repressed, of stifled hopes and dreams.

Eva did not sing. But the song pierced her heart and filled it with painful happiness—making her thirsty for more and more—and more.

A gray monster in the sky came creeping from the right and yawned upon the moon which had just come out in full. Simkow confidently rested his head in Eva's arms. She made an effort to press him to herself. Her

hands fell down helplessly against her will.

"Why don't I love him the way I ... but what's the use?" She remembered how she used to pant at the mere touch of that other—but what was the use of recalling ... torturing oneself!

The song ended in a soft note. Hand-clapping came from distant nooks in the park. The giant alligator in the sky lazily clamped his jaws upon the moon.

Eva huddled up against Simkow's shoulder.

The tears came to her eyes in spite of herself.

"Step by step the longest march  
Can be won; can be won.  
Single stones will form an arch  
One by one, one by one."

"And by union, what we will  
Can be all accomplished still,  
Drops of water turn a mill,  
Singly none, singly none."

—Anon.

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# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### OUR UNION—OUR PRIDE

Many thousand cloakmakers are already back at work in one-hundred-percent union shops. Many more thousands will return to the machines during next week, and the great majority of our members will have achieved the purpose for which they left their shops on the memorable morning of July 8.

What concerns the remainder, those of them who have been employed in the unsanitary, sub-standard shops, which they will never see again, these too will soon be at work. For the time being they will remain under the wing of the Union, which will not leave them adrift.

The fight for a union shop, the fight against disorganization in the cloak industry, the fight for making responsible those who should be made to shoulder industrial obligations, may therefore be considered as ended. It was essentially a fight against the petty, would-be employer who for years has been the shame and the degradation of the cloak industry, a fight against the accursed "corporation" shop, and while it cannot be asserted that this strike has wiped out in one fell swoop the abuses practiced for many years, it has accomplished a great deal and the Union will not rest until its task is fully completed.

We desire, nevertheless, to remind our readers that the gains achieved by this strike are not entirely the results of the few weeks since the stoppage has been in effect in the industry. In these weeks the finishing touches were put on what was begun many months ago. This movement actually started in October of last year when the General Executive Board at its quarterly meeting in Chicago prepared the now famous ten points, or a series of industrial reforms which they regarded as imperatively necessary for the preservation of tolerable work standards in the cloak industry.

The fight for the realization of this program then was carried over to the meetings of the workers in New York where these demands were discussed from every angle until finally approved. Later the Union began to confer with the manufacturers and, even though these conferences did not bring the desired results and almost precipitated an open fight between the Union and the various employers' associations, yet they resulted in clarifying the issues and placing squarely before the world what the Union wanted and what the bosses opposed.

Subsequently the fight over this program was carried over to the Aldermanic Chamber before Governor Smith's Special Commission, which in the end clearly and unmistakably expressed itself in its recommendations for most of the demands of the Union, and against the jobbers, its principal opponents. The final act came when the Union called upon the members to leave the shops in order to carry through the reorganization work in a complete and thorough-going fashion. And as we consider each phase of this big struggle, we cannot help feeling proud of our Union, pride which we can hardly express in adequate language.

We shall not now dwell upon the Union's program itself, which in addition to having the merit of being based upon thorough knowledge of every side of our industry, bears also to a great extent the stamp of true courage and genuine foresight on the part of the leaders of our Union who inaugurated it. Our leaders were not afraid to come out with new slogans and new demands when such demands became urgent. We hear on all sides loose talk about radical and conservative unions. Well, we can say conscientiously that in the entire history of trade unionism we know of no other Labor body that came forth with such a radical program as the one prepared by the General Executive Board of our International. Its radicalism is not expressed in bombast, flowery, meaningless phrases, but in the thoroughly revolutionary character of the demand that the entire basis of the cloak industry be rebuilt; in the demand that the jobber, though not in direct contact with the shop and its workers, be made to bear all the obligations of a manufacturer; that the manufacturer who would have a union shop must, in addition to all other union demands, employ not less than fourteen machine operators and a full staff of other workers; that the employers should guarantee the workers a fixed number of work-weeks during the year that the employers be made to take part in the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund to help jobless workers to tide over hard times; that a union and sanitary label be placed on every garment so as to secure its production in union shops, and so on and so on. To advance such a program required courage and firmness of purpose, and our leaders have demonstrated that they possess these qualifications to a very high degree.

Then came the time when this program had to be presented to our members. And regardless of the fact that the program

seemed complicated and quite involved, and notwithstanding the fact that the original demand for a single minimum-wage which the Union would alone protect aroused some opposition among a certain element in our organization, the membership as a whole adopted this program almost unanimously in the end.

The fact that this program was not in any way forced upon the workers but was widely and broadly discussed at our union meetings and in our press before it was approved, is another thing of which we feel truly proud. We have yet to learn of another Labor union in the United States whose members would show such ability to grapple with complicated industrial problems and a facility to ignore the narrow, petty interests of individual groups of members here and there.

Soon afterward the conferences between the Union and various employers' associations began, and later came the hearings before the Governor's Commission. The leaders of the Union fought with exemplary ability for the interests of those whom they represented and step by step defended the industrial program which they were authorized to carry out in the industry. It was a joy and an inspiration to watch our representatives, whose only schooling was the shop and life's hard knocks, defeat their opponents practically on every point. Those who came to these hearings doubting that Labor and its leaders could hold their own in a battle of reason and argument against employers, must have left those hectic sessions convinced that they were entirely in error about it.

Our representatives did not win their program in full. The important demand, for instance, that each jobber be given only a fixed number of shops where he might work or make up his cloaks has not yet been granted; nor has the demand of the Union for a guaranteed number of work-weeks been achieved for the time being. The Commission declared that, before it is ready to frame its mind concerning these two demands, it must become better acquainted with the conditions in the cloak industry. A complete survey must first be made before it can judge and render its opinion, and our leaders willily-nilly were compelled to agree to this. They surely could not have bargained a prolonged fight upon issues which they have every reason to hope can be gained for the Union in a peaceful way in the course of another six months. They felt that with the Commission having granted most of the demands of the Union and having undertaken to consider the rest of the demands, it would have been a risky and unwise measure to undertake a fight both against the employers and the entire public opinion at this juncture.

Then came the most critical moment—when the Union had to mobilize its entire intelligence in order to meet the exigency of the situation. The sworn enemies of the Union, the "principled" union-wreckers, raised a demagogic hue and cry in an attempt to incite the workers against their leaders. As ever, they did not stop before common falsehoods and downright lies in order to make the workers believe that the Union had gained nothing for them and that the leaders have merely been throwing sand into the eyes of the members in order to blind them.

But the Union countered this difficult task, too. Regardless of the fact that our workers were conscious that they did not win all they had asked for, and in spite of the foul methods of the scab-agents to turn them against the organization, they obeyed to a person the order of the Union to leave their shops, and after the strike was declared not one of them left the ranks until the settlements were effected with the employers in a regular way.

The shrieking of the "red" scab-agents fell flat as far as our workers are concerned. The strike is remarkable for its orderliness, for the absence of that irresponsibility and mob spirit which the Bolshevik gentry craved so hard to create. This system, order and intelligent understanding are due largely to the fact that our leaders have sought to hide nothing from our workers but have come out openly, stating to them in the press and at mass meetings our demands, our gains and achievements as well as the gains we have as yet failed to make. They told the workers that though not all has been accomplished a good and substantial beginning has been made; that in order to carry these important achievements into effect all shops must be stopped from working until everything has been brought in alignment with the proposed changes.

These frank statements of fact, tactfully and plainly told, were met with a show of heartening loyalty on the part of the members, a loyalty which no amount of abuse or slander could even make a dent in. And that is why, we feel proud of our great Union and its members—in fact, we feel almost grateful to these "red" marauders of the pen, for without them we might never have known what a solid, loyal and clear-headed body of men and women we have in our Cloakmakers' Union.

### CONCERNING THE AGREEMENTS

We are publishing elsewhere in this issue the points of principal importance in the agreements concluded between the Union and the employers' associations in the cloak industry last week. All these agreements are more or less similar to one another, differing only in some immaterial points, and we hope that our readers will take time to examine these contracts in full. It is important that they know their rights and privileges under these agreements, and a better knowledge of such documents might prevent a great deal of friction and misunderstanding that might otherwise arise in the future, and make unnecessary the intervention of the impartial chairman. And if in the course of things it might become necessary for the Union to bring some questions before the impartial chairman, a real familiarity with its part in its rights and obligations under the agreement will make its case stronger and win decisions for it.

# At the Vienna Congress of the Amsterdam International

By LEON CHASANOWICH

(Special European Correspondence to JUSTICE)

## Vienna.

The Congress of the International Federation of Trades Unions, the so-called Amsterdam International, concluded recently its session in Vienna. This was its third regular congress, the first two having been held in Amsterdam and Rome in 1919 and 1922, respectively, in addition to a special congress which convened in London in 1920. We shall devote a second letter to the affairs and decisions of the Vienna gathering, confining the present one to a general outline of the Amsterdam International around which is centered the greatest majority of the economically organized world proletariat.

There existed an international trade union center many years before the World War. It was called the International Trades Union Secretariat and shortly before the outbreak of hostilities it adopted the present name of the Amsterdam International. — The International Federation of Trades Unions. The Amsterdam International of today is regarded and regards itself as its legitimate successor not merely in name but also in spirit. Nevertheless, there exist between that center, which was located in Berlin under the leadership of the late Karl Legien, and the center located at Amsterdam, substantial organizational and functional differences. Before the war, the International Secretariat was largely a center for exchange of information. The trades-union headquarters in the various countries would come in contact with each other mainly through Berlin. Berlin maintained a press bulletin service and through annual reports issued in several languages spread information concerning the trade-union movement all over the world. Conferences were invariably regarded as means for exchanging advice and recommendations to the affiliated organizations. There was just as little discipline in the old Trade Union International as in the old Socialist International. Political questions were religiously shunned, these being left over entirely to the political organizations. If one were to have raised before the old Trade Union Secretariat the proposition of political action by the trades union such as, or in, —ance, a movement against militarism, he would have been regarded as nothing short

of insane, —not because the majority of the trade-union leaders did not at heart sympathize with such a move, but because they regarded participation in it as a menace to the very existence of the Labor organizations in a great many countries.

It is very significant that when Gompers, as the representative of American trade-unionism, tried to convert the conferences of the International Secretariat into regular congresses in order to increase their importance and to give them a more demonstrative character, the European Labor leaders, with Legien at the head, declined to give approval, their unstated motive consisting in the belief that international trade-union congresses would diminish the importance of the Socialist International and its congresses. Gompers was suspected of attempting to create competition with the Socialist International which admitted trades unions to its congresses too. It can be seen therefrom that the old Secretariat or Union (the latter name was given to it as a concession to Gompers), which in an organization sense was connected with every Labor movement in the world where Labor unions were politically possible, was not an International in the real sense of the term and never aspired to such an ambition. Yet, as a center of exchange of opinion and information, it served its limited purpose quite well.

The Amsterdam International, its successor, works on entirely different lines. It embraces fewer countries, as the wide breach in international Socialism has not spared the trade-union movement and has affected a number of countries. But for the movement in those countries which are grouped today around the Amsterdam International, it has become an actual directing center, a general staff, as the Communists would say. The Amsterdam International developed considerable initiative and activity not only on the economic field but with relation to political problems as well. It can point already to substantial achievements in the fight against militarism, war and reaction. It organized the boycott against counter-revolutionary Hungary where the Socialists and the Jews have been all but exterminated; it organized during the Russian-Polish war the transport band of ammunition into Poland; it called

for Europe reached the decision not to limit their activities to economic problems alone.

These were the driving motives behind the increased political activities of the Amsterdam International in the last few years. It is determined to continue its political activity in the future, the measure, naturally, depending largely on political conditions. And as the situation in the realm of International Socialism did improve about a year ago—witness the merger of the Second and the "Two-and-a-Half" Internationals — the International Federation of Trades Unions might eventually choose to leave the major initiative in the realm of working-class politics to this International, without however dropping its own cooperation. This question took up considerable time at the Vienna Congress.

The International Federation of Trades Unions embraces trade centers in twenty-two countries, with a membership of 18,500,000. Of these, 6,500,000 are in Germany, with England following up with her 4,470,000. Little Austria has over 1,000,000 members, while France today has only 760,000. The smallest of the affiliated organizations is Palestine, with only 8,000 members. Neither Russia nor America is represented—each for different reasons. For Russia the Amsterdam International is not red enough; the Bolsheviks have formed their so-called "Red Trades Union International" and are fighting the Amsterdam International tooth and nail. For them the representatives of the Amsterdam International are the "agents of international capital," "traitors" of the working class, etc.

The American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, is dissatisfied with the open Socialist platform of Amsterdam and its occupation with politics in general. The American Federation of Labor left the Amsterdam body, though it keeps up correspondence with it, and it was upon the appeal of the Amsterdam International that the American Federation of Labor undertook last winter a drive to aid financially the German Labor unions. Individual American unions, like the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are, however, connected with the Amsterdam body through the International Federation of Clothing Workers.

And from the cloakmakers, who have displayed so much good sense and intelligence during these long and trying weeks, we may now expect just as much level-headedness and self-control when they return to the shops to work under changed conditions. We expect them not to become provoked over small matters but to remember that they have essential rights at stake when it comes to important matters and to insist that these hard-earned prerogatives of theirs be not violated.

In its agreement with the employers the Union obligated itself for its members that they would give the employers an "honest day's work." We know that our members will fully meet this obligation in the future as they have met it in the past. We do not expect them, of course, to work unreasonably hard, as the Union never did nor would obligate its members to do anything of this kind. What the Union's contract calls for is a reasonable, human effort on the part of the workers to do their duty.

The agreement prescribes the amount of overtime the workers in the shops may do during the busy season, and when overtime may not be done. It is of extreme importance that this clause of the agreement be strictly lived up to. We know that our workers have sinned very much in the past in this regard, though the Union has done everything it could to prevent it—not always with success. Now, however, when the number of shops has been materially decreased, the Union will find it easier to prevent it, but it would be much better if the workers themselves would take care of this matter and give the Union an opportunity to apply its energies to other more constructive work. Let the workers bear in mind that they only hurt their own interests when they comply with the request of the employer to work overtime beyond the time limit prescribed in the agreement.

together an international peace congress in The Hague late in 1922. In a word, the fear of politics which characterized so strongly the Trade Union Center before the war, is so far removed from it that it is even contemplating the calling of an international general strike in the event of war.

Of course, this is a revolutionary change in the practices of international trade unionism. How is this metamorphosis to be explained? As known, the end of the World War found the organizations of the workers, both in their international relations and inner form and content, in a pitiful condition. The Socialist International, diverted from the right course at the very outset of the war, failed miserably to come up to all expectations. Not only did it not avert the outbreak of hostilities, but it did nothing to shorten the duration of the carnage. All attempts to revive it during the war proved fruitless, and even immediately after the armistice and the Versailles peace the sphere of activity of the reorganized Socialist International remained rather limited.

This state of affairs brought the leaders of European Labor to the realization that their former policy of leaving all political activity for the Socialist International might in the end affect fatally the entire Labor movement and the fate of mankind in general. In the final analysis in the realm of direct action and results, the influence of the trades unions is far greater—at least wider—than that of any political party, and the European Labor leaders have, by this time, fully learned the bitter lesson that the old practice of confining the trades unions to trade unionism exclusively, leaving politics to the individual tastes of their members, is highly demoralizing.

On the other hand, the power of the workers has increased immensely since the war ended and the former limitation placed upon the Labor union by many of the Governments of Europe have been wiped out in the revolutionary storm that followed it. Add to it the break-up of political unity which led to the existence until a short time ago of three political internationals not one of which actually wielded any power—and you will understand why the trade-union leaders

One other thing. The agreements which the Union signed last week are for one year only and one can scarcely tell what the future holds in store for us. It is quite possible, of course, that the entire Union program will be realized in a peaceful way. But it is just as possible, if it becomes evident that the cutting down of the number of shops in the industry has not eliminated violent competition between the sub-manufacturers, the Union would insist upon the original demand of a limited number of sub-manufacturers for jobbers, and fight, if necessary, to realize this reform. Such a fight, if it ever takes place, will be the most obstinate battle the Union has ever fought, and in order to improve the Union's chances for victory in such a conflict, it must, in the course of the coming year, so manage its affairs as to avoid and eliminate every demoralizing influence in its midst. Above all, our workers must be on the level with themselves and their organization, for nothing hurts more than these petty attempts to deceive and to "cheat" the Union, which after all means cheating themselves.

We are confident that during the next twelve months the cloakmakers will do nothing that might tend to weaken their organization. On the contrary they must do everything to make it stronger in a moral and material sense. Surely the cloakmakers will not forget that during the next year they must raise a huge reserve fund, of at least a million dollars, for defensive purposes. The strike, though of short duration, has cost the Union a substantial sum of money, and the cloakmakers cannot afford to have the treasury of their organization in a depleted state.

Our final word is: Long live our Cloakmakers' Union! Long live the International and its able, conscientious and far-sighted leadership!





## IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



### In the Name of Politics

The Agricultural Bloc. By Arthur Capper. New York. Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc. 1923.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

The path of those who would join the much-heralded but vague class of "intelligent voters" is a hard one indeed. When political parties are inchoate, when political platforms are indefinite, when political issues are dodged, when political forums are partisan editorial columns, the solemn business of choosing between Candidate Tweedle-dum and Candidate Tweedle-dee becomes merely insulting yokus-poke. Yet for years Americans have been called upon with astronomical regularity to participate in just this political bumble.

For some time the present presidential campaign has promised to be a more exciting contest. The old-line party divisions are visibly disintegrating under the pressure of economic issues that will not down and popular distinction that will up in spite of the professional optimism. The Democratic party has split into minority groups, not one of which was strong enough to break the nomination deadlock until the 105th ballot. The Republican party stands forth openly and with proudly united front as the spokesman of Big Business and Finance. And around these economic interests who too long in America have suffered others to speak in their name, is forming what may in the near future become the long-anticipated third party. The presidential candidate of this new party comes from the Republican ranks; the vice-presidential candidate is from the Democratic camp. Thus are the two old parties losing their vanguards.

The interest in this election, therefore, now centers upon this "new party." Under its banner march many of the most outspoken and important elements of discontent in the country. The resulting army is still too unformed to have either definite character or unmistakable trend. What the future will find in it only the passing months can show. That significant things may be found, however, is certain. Its National Election Committee even now is constituted by an interesting collection of union officials, farmers' spokesmen and prominent liberals and radicals.

Obviously then, the first desire of the "intelligent voters" must be to get some insight into the groups behind this new adventure in American politics, for no party can be built upon a man. The Progressive "Bull Moose" tried to ride in on Roosevelt and stumbled with him. The new party cannot be too completely tied up with La Follette if it is to be more successful. To appraise its chances, therefore, we must discover just what are its sources of support.

And that is where the rub comes in. Newspaper articles and magazines and the mere make-up of its controlling committees offer some information. We see discontented farmers, railroad workers, machinists, our own union officials, officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Socialist Party men, "liberal newspaper" men, etc. What does each of these groups expect from the new possibilities they are tapping? Have

they, as a whole, sufficient community of interest and attitude upon which to build a party? However much they may agree on the things they are against, can they devise a positive platform of "things we are for" upon which all will be able to stand?

Thus far few of them are saying: Intent upon the immediate business of launching something new upon the too turbid waters of American politics, they have kept differences down. Probably the movement's leaders have given serious thought to these problems of aim which must force themselves at some time through the intricacies of strategy. We on the outside can only wait and see. In the meanwhile we can size up the accommodations of one of the malcontented groups at present within the fold of the new movement.

In May, 121, the harassed farmers of America emerged as an organized, articulate group from the haze of the American Congress. The formation of the Agricultural Bloc threw consternation into the hearts of newspaper editors and business circles. But its accomplishments have been a lesson in practical strategy to all who are ready to learn.

No very recent books have been published on the progress of this much discussed Bloc. Consequently, Senator Arthur Capper's study of this Senatorial group remains the most authoritative and up-to-date account of its role and work. No worker should neglect it in these campaign days. The farmers will be a power in American life as they have become in European. The Labor movement must reckon with them in both its ultimate and day-to-day program.

As Senator Capper outlines the economic forces motivating the discontent of the American farmers, the conviction is born in the reader that the farmers' movement must become a permanent feature of the American social scene. For these forces of distress seem deep-rooted. For one thing the disappearance of the frontier has limited the amount of free land open for cultivation and expansion. The advance of commerce, manufacturing and finance has moved agriculture from a position of primacy to one of secondary power and importance. In-

crease of productivity must be procured by intensive cultivation, which means the purchase of most modern equipment and thus, in turn, large capital outlay. The farmer must have, therefore, ample and easy credit facilities adjusted to both his long-term and short-term needs. When his crop and livestock and dairy products are available, he must be able to store and market them at a minimum of cost. Transportation charges must be put within his reach. Finance, transport, marketing—these are the chief cornerstones of the farmers' problem.

The war stress revealed sharply how hard-pressed the farmer was in each of these essentials. Our financial system was devised to meet urban business needs. Our freight charges were so enormous that many a farmer, after shipping the results of his season's work to market, received as his return a freight bill over the money received for the goods. Distribution is so cluttered with middlemen that (to quote only one instance) a mutton chop in a New York hotel costs more than the farmer received for the entire crop.

The Agricultural Bloc was organized under the leadership of Senator Kenyon to apply itself resolutely to the solution of these problems. It was fought bitterly on every constructive bill it advanced. But its success has been eminent and it has attained relief for the farmer in each of his outstanding problems. For it knew the problems under which what the farmers wanted, was well organized and determined to put through its definite, specific program. The War Finance Corporation Bill, The Farm Loan System supplements, the Cooperative Marketing Bill, the Packer Control Bill, etc., all have been passed through its efforts.

One of the many things that emerge from the present election is the rise of a progressive Bloc in Congress that will hold the balance of power. Its tactics may be even more determined than those of the smaller Agricultural Bloc. Many of its plans will be devised in Labor's name and interest. What should Labor demand in such a case? What would you say? Before answering, read Capper's book and see how the farmers did it.

## Mrs. Robert M. La Follette

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The public career of Robert M. La Follette, the Independent candidate for the Presidency, placed in nomination by the progressive forces which have broken away from the two old Wall Street parties, and endorsed by the Socialist Party, has been a pretty stormy one and frequently marked by clashes with his own party leaders. A shrewd politician, he has also been a constructive statesman within the sphere of his activity, and although he has held many offices of public trust and spent practically his entire life in the public service, pursuing always the course he believed to be right with that spirit of courage and self-reliance for which he is so well known, arousing often the bitterest antagonism and provoking the fiercest criticism within his own party as well as from without, yet no breath of scandal has ever touched his name, nor has his personal integrity or his political rectitude ever been questioned.

During the World War Robert La Follette as a United States Senator was subjected to a veritable ordeal of fire from which he emerged absolutely clean and unscathed. In some respects his position was more trying than that of any other public man in the United States. He was the central figure in the orgy of blind hate and venomous hysteria that swept the country like a whirlwind. He was pointed out in the Senate as a traitor to be loathed and reviled and driven

from public life. Measures were taken to expel him from the Senate, branded with treason; he was burned in effigy and his name, with the anathemas of Wall Street and the execration of every spineless mercenary and howling demagogue up to him, became a hissing and by-word throughout the land.

But through it all "Bob" La Follette kept his head erect and his soul serene, and today he towers a triumphant Titan above all his puny and discredited detractors.

Every heroic figure in history has had his moral sustaining stimulus and its source of strength and inspiration. Robert La Follette was never for a moment alone in the dark days of his trial and persecution. At his side, faithful, devoted, unflinching, believing in him, with all her great soul, stood his loyal and heroic wife. She matched his superb courage with her own, and together they stood fearless and unconquerable before the insane mob that threatened them with violence for refusing to howl with the pack under the lash of Wall Street, and preserving inviolate the integrity of their own souls.

Through his entire public career Robert La Follette has been sustained, strengthened and inspired to deeds of daring by his high-hearted and noble-natured wife.

A rare woman indeed is Mrs. Robert La Follette, and providentially

destined to become the mate of a heroic and commanding leader in history.

For this gifted woman has extraordinary vision and understanding, superb moral courage, a deep love of humanity, and a profound sense of obligation to her fellow-beings and to the cause of the common people.

Who that was in Washington when the amnesty campaign was in progress and every effort was being put forth in the face of the bitterest and most powerful opposition, to secure the release of the class war prisoners, can ever forget the active and persistent

part taken in behalf of these prisoners by Mrs. La Follette, Mrs. Champ Clark and a few other brave and splendid women! I am keenly aware of what they did for me personally and with what unceasing persistence and tireless energy and devotion they pleaded my cause, often exposing themselves to the rudest criticism and the vilest resentment by the shoddy "patriots" who swarmed about the Capital, and I can never forget them and their noble services in the dark days of that arduous and thankless campaign.

## The American Man—As Typified by Sherwood Anderson

Sherwood Anderson subjects himself to a close analysis in his discussion "When I Left Business for Literature" in the August Century, and finally decides that he is typical of the American man. Looking back on the years before he left business for literature he writes:

How often in after years I have laughed at myself for the thoughts and emotions of that time. There is a thought I have had that is very delicious. It is this, and I dare say it will be an unwept thought to many. "I am the American man to think there is no doubt of it. I am just the mixture, the cold, moral man of the North, into whose body has come the warm pagan blood of the South. I love and am afraid to love. Behold in me the American man striving to become an artist, to become conscious of himself, filled with wonder concerning himself and others, trying to have a good time and not

fake a good time. I am not English, Italian, Jew, German, Frenchman, Russian, or West and I am tremulous over serious about it all, but at the same time I laugh constantly at myself for my own seriousness. Like all real American men of our day, I wander constantly from place to place, striving to put down roots into the American soil and not quite doing it. If you say the real American man is not yet born, you lie. I am the type of the fellow.

This is somewhat of a joke on me, but it is a greater joke on you readers, too. As respectable and conventional a man as President Coolidge has me in him, and I have him in myself. Do not doubt it. I have him in me and Eugene Debs in me and the crazy political idealists of the Western States and Mr. Gary of the Steel Trust and the whole crew. I accept them all as a part of myself. Would to God they would thus accept me!



# A Few Words to Doubters

By NORMAN THOMAS

This is not intended for the man or woman 100 per cent enthusiastic about the La Follette campaign. It is intended for the sincere radical who for one reason or another is doubtful. It is an attempt to deal frankly with criticisms of the Cleveland convention and program which we have heard from various sources.

The La Follette movement is not as a whole Socialist, but the Cleveland conference was dominated by bona-fide organizations of workers and farmers. If it was not Socialist that is because those organizations are not Socialist. What La Follette proposes to do is very definitely for the benefit of workers in farm and factory. For instance, restriction of the power of the courts and the end of government by injunctions are not measures of interest to "merchants, manufacturers, bankers and rich farmers" but to labor. They are a necessary preliminary to both economic and political action by labor. The nationalization may seem social of railroads and super-power are not objects dear to the heart of most bankers. While they will not hurt bona-fide merchants they are measures that go a substantial distance toward establishing industrial democracy as against capitalist autocracy.

It is true that the platform omitted matters some of us would like to have had inserted, and inserted matters some of us would like to have seen treated otherwise. Nevertheless, it remains the most definite and clear-cut platform based on recognition of the underlying importance of economic conditions which any considerable body of American producers has yet adopted. From a Socialist standpoint, while some of the implications of the La Follette philosophy may seem backward, its concrete proposals are all forward looking. They propose to end private monopoly not by restoring impossible competition in natural monopolies like railroads and superpower but by nationalizing them.

It is true that prominent in the Cleveland convention were Labor leaders who still sided for McAdoo or Smith and who might have deserted the La Follette movement secretly or openly had either McAdoo or Smith been nominated. Neither of them was. The logic of events and the pressure of the rank and file will hold these men in line and educate them to the necessity of independent political action.

It is true that a third party was not formed at Cleveland, but Senator La Follette definitely committed himself to the formation of such a party if the results of this election would warrant it. And positive steps were taken looking toward that end at the Cleveland convention. Meanwhile the situation gives the Socialists an opportunity to cooperate frankly and cordially without denying their beliefs or abandoning their own organization. If their own theories are sound and their own abilities equal to the task they have a great opportunity to persuade the working masses on whom the success of their cause must depend.

To recapitulate, the progressive movement as developed at Cleveland presents:

(1) Senator La Follette, a leader of proved capacity, courage and character with an enormous popular appeal and a forward looking plan of action.

(2) A long step toward the formation of a new party based primarily on the economic organizations of farmers and workers as is the British Labor party.

(3) Definite cooperation of more Labor and progressive groups than have ever worked together before on the political field.

(4) A program which goes as far in immediate proposals as the most radical party could now hope to carry out. To compare the Cleveland platform with the C. P. A. platform of 1922 is ground for enormous encouragement.

# In France—Versailles

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

III.

When one is in France one goes to see Versailles. Historically it is interesting. Recently it became the most talked of place in the world. One does not discuss world conditions without recalling the place where a "peace without victory" was signed. And then one also goes to see Versailles because of its beauty and charm. We took a boat to Sevres and thence to the Palace by trolley. We found this a much pleasanter, and incidentally, a cheaper way of going to Versailles. It was a bright morning. The air was refreshing, even if the sun was hot. From the Seine we could see Paris in all its glory. Its many bridges, archways, statues and towers were bathed in a flood of sunlight. On that morning we thought Paris attractive and lovely. We passed through the village. Here were no imposing buildings, no museums, no beautiful gardens. This was a typical French village. Small and unattractive houses. Men and women shabbily dressed walked the streets, as if in search of something they wanted. Along the "main street" was the market place with all the provisions—including meat—exposed to the dust and dirt. We were glad to have seen a part of France that is not at all like Paris.

Before one is through seeing the Palace, the Grand Trianon, the Petit Trianon, the beautiful gardens, fountains, statues and acres of cultivated land, one does not wonder why the people of France rebelled. On the contrary, one marvels that there was only one French Revolution—expelled to the dust and dirt. For the splendor, the beauty, the luxury, in which dwelt the chosen few, were secured only at the expense and sacrifice of the masses. The palace! Space prohibits the description of details. I shall only mention the various halls and let the imagination of the readers do the rest. We entered the "Salle de l'Opera," a most beautiful room in which one may use that term. A remarkable ceiling with paintings by old masters. Then the "Salon de Hercule"—immense in size and with many marble statues. "Salon de l'Abondance"—used as a refreshment room, as the name indicates. "Salon de Diana," "Salon de Mars," "Salon de Mercure," "Salon du Council" and then a number of "small" rooms.

## CH. NIEGAR TO LECTURE AT UNITY HOUSE

"The Aim and Psychology of Yiddish Literature," is the lecture by Ch. Niegat, which will be given at our Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., on Wednesday, July 30.

where the Kings and Queens would "fly from public to private boredom." And after that more salons, state apartments, private apartments, apartments for legal wives and apartments for mistresses. After that, more salons, more halls—including the "Hall of Mirrors" where the "peace makers" who turned President Wilson's Fourteen Points into a zero!

From the Palace we go to the Grand Trianon. It is a villa on the Italian style. This place was built for one of the king's mistresses—Madame de Maintenon. The poor woman got bored with the Palace and had to have a place where she might spend a few hours in seclusion. Inside the Trianon is a repetition of the Palace—only on a somewhat smaller scale. Then you proceed to the "Petit Trianon" built for the famous Madame Du Barry, another of the mistresses who wanted a place where she could amuse herself without any intrusion. All of these buildings—and I named only a few—are surrounded by beautiful parks, fountains and gardens. The Fountain of Apollo and the Basin of Neptune are said to be the most celebrated collection of fountains in Europe. The playing of the fountains in Versailles takes place once a month, and we are told that it costs 10,000 francs, or four hundred pounds in English money. But Versailles is not all. There is Fontainebleau. More palaces, more apartments and more halls. This is the place where Napoleon signed his abdication. Visitors who are interested can see the table and the pen used by the Emperor. Were I to tell the readers of JUSTICE all that I saw here, I am afraid that it would only be a repetition of what I have said about the palaces at Versailles.

One thing that visitors can enjoy here, though, is a drive through the forest—known as the "King's Forest." To be able to "take a ride," on an afternoon, with the sun gazing down upon you from a blue sky, with thousands of magnificent trees on either side of you, to inhale the fragrance of the many kinds of flowers, is about as much as one can ask of the gods! The only disturbing element at such moments is the realization that so few who do the world's work, have the opportunity to see what the world is like! For, to see the world, is to live history!

## Poverty Kills Babies

It has long been believed that high infant mortality is caused by small incomes, but direct and conclusive evidence to that effect has now been furnished. This is contained in a statistical analysis just published of records accumulated by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The records cover 21,000 cases in three years just before the war. The analysis was made by Robert Morse Woodbury and is published in the June, 1924, issue of the Journal of the American Statistical Association, under the title, "Economic Factors in Infant Mortality."

One table shows that the lower the yearly earnings of the father, the higher the baby death rate. It runs (in abbreviated form) as follows:

| Earnings of Father | Infant Mortality Rate |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Under \$450        | 166.9                 |
| \$450 to \$549     | 125.6                 |
| \$550 to \$649     | 116.6                 |
| \$650 to \$849     | 107.5                 |
| \$850 to \$1,049   | 82.8                  |
| \$1,050 to \$1,249 | 64.0                  |
| \$1,250 and over   | 59.1                  |

Another table takes into account the size of the family by figuring the per capita income of the members of the family from the father's earnings. As would be expected, the lowest per capita incomes show the highest infant death rate.

Careful comparisons were made to eliminate possible causes for this condition which were not economic or traceable to the size of the income. For instance, the death rate is ordi-

narily higher among artificially fed babies than among others. Yet the lower income groups did not practice artificial feeding as much as the higher ones. And when the families were divided according to race and nationality, those having the lower incomes in each racial or national group still had the higher death rate. Another table shows that when the influence of the age of the mother, the order of birth and the interval between births is eliminated, the lower incomes still have the higher death rates.

How poverty works to bring about the babies' deaths is partially explained by a table which shows that a large proportion of the mothers in the low income groups had no prenatal care, were not attended by physicians and had no after-care. Still another table shows that infant deaths were much higher in the cases of mothers who were forced to supplement their husband's earnings. Employment of mother Infant Mortality rate During pregnancy

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Employed away from home | 176.1 |
| Employed at home        | 114.6 |
| Not employed            | 98.0  |

Of course, in the lower income groups the mother was more frequently employed during pregnancy. Another striking correlation was found between infant death rates and housing congestion. In families living two or more persons per room the rate was 136.7, one to two persons per room, 94.9, and less than one person per room, 52.1. Naturally those having the lower incomes were more crowded.—Facts for Workers.

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# EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



## A Course in Trade Union Policies and Tactics

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

Given at the

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

### LESSON 10.—The Future of Trade Union Action.

It is generally conceded that the union or economic organization is the center and foundation of the Labor movement. All other activities are regarded as subordinate and dependent upon it. Historically this concept was contested, leading to bitter controversy and disastrous division. But now all factions in the Labor movement accept the proposition that all other activities of the Labor movement must center around the union. A large element has interpreted this thought as meaning that the Labor movement should confine itself exclusively to the immediate betterment of conditions of Labor through union or economic action. A small group believe that even the overthrow of the wage system can be accomplished by direct action. This has proved a fatal mistake. Most unions that have followed this narrow interpretation are the least effective, if not the decaying portions of the Labor movement. Just as life cannot be a "one track affair," so the Labor movement must interest itself in all vital phases of human endeavor. Workers' education, a wide-awake Labor press, workers' participation in management, nationalization of basic industries, independent action, and a new social order, must also be the intelligent concern of the American Labor movement. The contention that these additional interests will dissipate the energy of unions is wholly unfounded. On the contrary, a close scrutiny will reveal that the most successful and constructively militant unions are those that manifest this broader social interest in the hopes and aspirations of the Labor movement.

## What Some Distinguished Educators and Labor Leaders Say of Dr. Carman's Outline

(Outline of a Course on "Social and Political History of the United States," given at the Workers' University, Seasons 1923-1924)

Enthusiastic comments were received by our Educational Department on Dr. Carman's outline on "Social and Political History of the United States," from men and women of prominence in the academic Labor world. The limitation of space will not allow us to do more than quote from some of the messages.

J. P. Warhase, President, The Cooperative League:

"It is especially valuable as a guide for students who wish to study the history of this country in the light of significant historical development.

"It is an interesting fact that such an outline of history should come from a trade union rather than from one of our great educational institutions. It is especially interesting because of the fact that real history cannot be expected from the American educational organizations which are subsidized by the large financial interests which dominate the economic life of this country."

Wm. H. Johnston, President, International Association of Machinists:

"I feel that the pamphlet meets a long-felt need in that it presents in very concise form information that one ordinarily could secure only through reading volumes, and in this busy world of ours the average working man or woman does not have the time to delve into volumes. I, therefore, feel that in presenting this pamphlet you have made a very valuable contribution to workers' education in this country."

Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor:

"I am pleased to receive this pamphlet, which has so concisely and thoroughly stated the 'high points' of our country's history. Your educational department is to be congratulated on its first venture along this line, which, you say, is to be followed by other pamphlets on different subjects."

E. W. Burgess, Chicago University:

"It impresses me as an interesting organization of historical developments and indicates the possibilities for educational advance in workers' colleges."

S. Howard Patterson, University of Pennsylvania:

"I am very much interested in the important piece of educational work your organization is doing."

Walter J. James, Legislative Representative, United Mine Workers of America:

"I will appreciate very much the knowledge contained in this pamphlet and the wonderful experience of Dr. Carman."

B. V. Vladeck, Manager, Jewish Daily Forward:

"As it happens, I am myself somewhat of a history fiend and in the little time I could give to the pamphlet, I saw that it is thorough-going and instructive."

Carl Van Doren, Literary Editor, The Century Magazine:

"It seems to me well done, though I wish he had given more emphasis and more detail to his final section."

Benjamin Stolberg, Writer and Lecturer:

"Thank you very much for the Carman pamphlet. I appreciate it especially because I am trying to go some personal reading in American history, and on looking it over it seems to me an excellent bibliography."

## The Progress of Trade-Union Educational Programs

In the field of workers' education, outside of that connected with technical craft instruction, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been one of the pioneers. This organization established Labor classes in New York City several years ago. For some time it has had an educational department under the supervision of one of its vice-presidents, Miss Fannie M. Cohn. Cooperating with her have been several able and thoroughly trained educators.

The effort has been made to give the membership a general fund of knowledge which would equip them to more intelligently consider their problems and more effectively to deal with them. To carry out its purpose this International Union has set aside a sum of money to be expended each year.

During the organization's recent convention in Boston, Mass., its committee on education made a careful study, not only of what the organization was attempting in an educational way, but also what practical results it had succeeded in accomplishing. The committee made a report which is too lengthy to reproduce in these columns, but from it we are reproducing four paragraphs because of their significance.

Of particular interest is the recommendation that each year a group of members, who have shown particular aptitude, should be sent to Labor colleges so that they may become more valuable to the organization as members, or as officers.

Of equal importance is the recommendation that the International Union organize circulating libraries to be located in the Union's headquarters in each city, and that efforts should be made to bring about the naturalization of its members, many of whom come from foreign countries.

The handicap which Labor suffers from at times is not only lack of intelligence, but, instead, a lack of accurate knowledge. Educational work is not only a trade-union function, but it is a most important one. Labor classes and Labor colleges supply the opportunity of securing knowledge which would be difficult to acquire from any of the other educational efforts and institutions which the country possesses.

The best books for trade-unionists to read can in many instances be found in some of the largest public libraries, but here they are so mixed in with train loads of other books that the wage earner searching for knowledge does not know where to look. A circulating library collected under trade-union supervision would contain those books which would be of the greatest value, and which contain the information which is most necessary that the wage-earner should possess.

The importance of adult wage earners' education is being recognized more and more by the trade-union movement.

For many years the American Federation of Labor had a committee on education during the convention period. As time passed, the importance of the subject became so great that a permanent committee on education

was created, and this committee functions throughout the year. An additional forward step was taken when the American Federation of Labor united with the Workers' Education Bureau, so that the trade-union movement could function through an organization giving its entire thought and energy to one single purpose—adult wage earners' education.

The time is not far distant when every International Union will pay a great deal more attention to the subject of education for its members. Because of the pioneer work which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has done, its officers and members are entitled to the congratulations of the trade-union movement.

The four paragraphs of the committee's report, to which reference has been made, and which were adopted by the convention, are as follows:

We recommend that our Educational Department pay more attention in the future to mass education, and we fully concur with the recommendation of the General Executive Board that "our Educational Department must be made the agency for spreading information on a wider scale and to the mass of our workers in a manner that will serve to benefit them most and raise their intellectual levels." In connection with this, however, we must admit that this is not the first time our conventions have gone on record in favor of more mass education. It will be necessary for the next Committee on Education to pay this feature of our educational activity more attention in the future and endeavor to get greater results from it.

We recommend that our International Union select every year a group of men and women from among its members who offer the best promise of becoming trained organizers and leaders in our organization, and who are by their experience, personal gifts and record in the union entitled to it and send them to Labor colleges where such training can be given to them. We recommend, however, that the selection of such members be made by the General Executive Board, with the aid of the Educational Department, in a systematic way and on a basis that will make use of the best available material in every one of our organizations and will make it possible for our union to obtain the utmost of return from these free scholarships to our members.

Your committee recommends that the next standing Committee on Education of our Union organize circulating libraries to be located in union offices in every city where we have organizations, such libraries to contain principally books relating to the Labor and social movements, the reading of which might benefit our members and make them more intelligent union men and women. These books shall be circulated among our members free of charge and steps to be taken to encourage such reading among them.

Your committee recommends that the next standing committee on Education of our International Union direct its attention toward the work of encouraging and aiding our members in becoming citizens. Your committee believes that naturalization work should be made part of the educational activities of our union. It is becoming more and more vital a question, and in view of the restrictions on immigration and the severity with which the immigrant and foreign-born workers are dealt with in this country, it is becoming more and more important that we aid our unacculturated workers to become citizens. —Malden Journal, July, 1924.

## Labor Items of Interest

### DOMESTIC ITEMS

#### SWEATED IN CANNERIES.

Women employed in the canneries of the State of Washington are making their annual protest against the sweating policies of these concerns. There is no law governing canneries and the women are worked 11, 12 and 13 hours a day. The work is seasonal and the women are unorganized.

#### DAY'S WORK IN CANADA BRINGS LESS THAN \$1.

Trade unionists award the prize for Labor exploitation to the Canada Canning Company, which has paid men as low as 60 and 85 cents for six and one-half hours' work.

#### BONUS LAW UPHOLD.

Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court refused to enjoin Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and other Government officials from enforcing the soldiers' compensation law.

#### MANY FAKE MORTGAGES COSTLY TO RENTERS.

A special grand jury will investigate charges that real estate dealers in Washington, D. C., boost prices by placing one, two, three and often four mortgages on property.

It has been found that large apartment houses are mortgaged more than double their market value, and it is necessary to increase rents to meet the inflated interest charges.

#### IGNORE LABOR LAW.

The Federal law provides that bunks more than two high in forecastles of ships is illegal. This is of little moment to the Alaska Steamship Company, of Seattle, Wash., whose remodeled steamships have three-high bunks.

#### BAKERS DEFEAT WAGE CUT.

After a four-weeks' strike, Jewish bakers in Chicago have defeated an attempt to cut wages \$6 a week.

### FOREIGN ITEMS

#### CONGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION CENTER.

The "Union Sindical Argentina," the Argentinian Trade Union Center, held its ordinary congress in April, 1924. This organization was formerly affiliated with the I. F. T. U., but withdrew in order to safeguard its national unity.

An important subject discussed at the Congress was the question whether the center should continue to be independent or whether it should affiliate with the Red International of Labor Unions. When this question was put to the vote at the Congress, 16,312 votes were given for a continuation of the policy of independence, and only 440 for affiliation with Moscow, and this in spite of the Communist campaign to this end.

#### CANADA

##### CHILD EMIGRANTS.

A subject which is arousing much attention in Canada at the present time is the emigration of children. Some years ago a system of temporary adoption of children between the age of seven and fourteen was encouraged, and a number of children were brought over from orphanages in Great Britain. In addition to this special plan for emigrating young children, it is the regular habit of large orphanages such as Dr. Bernard's Homes to emigrate a large number of their boys and some girls on reaching elementary school-leaving age. The criticism of these methods is of two quite different kinds. In the first place questions are being raised as to the kind of treatment received by the young emigrants on arrival, and in the second place statements are being made by medical and other public authorities as to the physical, mental and moral characteristics of the young people sent out. Figures are quoted showing that an alarming proportion of them find their way to hospitals, sanatoria and asylums.

#### CUBA

##### THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

There are some 150,000 organized workers in Cuba, which has a total population of 3,200,000. The best organized workers are the tobacco workers, the dockers, the seamen, the railwaymen and the railway salaried employees, the carpenters and the workers in the food and drink trades. The largest organizations are those of the railwaymen, with 50,000 members, and the tobacco workers, with 20,000.

The Cuban Government, however, did not consider it necessary to send a workers' delegate to the last International Labor Conference. It declared that its reason for not doing so was the lack of a genuine trade union movement. The Labor Group at the conference has on several occasions protested against the sending of incomplete delegations; and these protests have been so far successful, that a Cuban Labor delegate is present at the Labor Conference which is now sitting at Geneva.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

##### RAILWAYMEN.

Once more the railways in Great Britain have been involved in sectional disputes, which are difficult to understand unless it is borne in mind how far the workers engaged on the railways are from a condition of properly coordinated organization. Not only are there separate organizations for clerical employees and for engine drivers, but many grades employed in repair shops and other work outside traffic handling are organized in non-railway craft unions. Some of the disorganization can be directly attributed to the efforts of the companies, who did all they could to keep the various grades apart, refusing to negotiate for more than one at a time, and refusing to recognize a negotiator for any group who did not belong to that group. This attitude had to be abandoned during the war with its system of partial government control, but its results on the organization of the men are not yet out-lived.

#### HOLLAND

##### TEXTILE WORKERS.

After a bitter fight lasting for nearly eight months, the textile workers of Twente have at last abandoned the struggle. The workers' attack, which

## РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

### RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH

#### НОВЫЙ ДОГОВОР.

Последний контракт заключен 16-го Июля, 1924 г., между Ассоциацией купцов дамаского платня (дамасбары) с фабрикой в Петроградском районе. Женщины Рабочих Дамаского Платня в Дамаск Восток составленным из местных асала — с другой стороны.

Ассоциация состоит из большого числа купцов или "дамасбаров" занятых производством дамаского платня, которые нанимают других фабрикантов для производства нужной им одежды.

Юнкос представляет собой строгое большинство рабочих прямо занятых производством одежды для "дамасбаров" или в качестве для этого других фабрикантов.

Обе взаимные стороны согласны сотрудничать: 1) для достижения такого положения в промышленности, которое даст возможность гарантировать работам достаточный для жизни заработок и 2) утешить в промышленности мастеров, которые совершили при отсутствии установленных законом условий работы и при неблагоприятных санитарных условиях, и 3) для достижения справедливого и мирного разрешения всех вопросов быта, которые могут возникнуть между данными производителями факторами в промышленности и теми достигнутыми безраздельно сотрудничеством и стабилизации промышленности вообще.

Почему взаимные стороны согласны на сотрудничество:

Ассоциация обязуется от имени своих членов добросовестно выполнять все условия этого договора. Юнкос обязуется от имени всех своих членов, что они будут выполнять добросовестно, честно и аккуратно все условия этого договора.

2) Ассоциация обязуется что все ее члены, которые делают все или часть своей работы в собственном мастерстве, будут соблюдать в них все известные условия этого договора, и что все члены, которые делают свою одежду у других фабрикантов или покупают такую от них — будут иметь дело только с фабрикантами имеющими законным мастерством.

Следо "Фабрикант" по поводу этого договора обязуется всякого человека, который производит одежду в своей мастерской включая фабрикантов, которые производят одежду из своего собственного материала, "суб-фабрикантов", которые делают одежду из материала другого человека или "дамасбар" и контракторов, которые делают одежду на заказ или в нем уже переделанного материала.

Юнкосы мастерами по поводу этого договора есть мастерская, которая имеет по крайней мере 14 операционных и соответствующее число рабочих нужных для того чтобы выполнять работу этих 14-ти операционных и внешним контракт с юнкосом.

Относительно внешнего мастерской операционной непосредственно членом Ассоциации, такими людьми являются только члены юнкоса для всех операций в связи с производством одежды и выполнять все другие требования этого договора.

3) Для того чтобы взаимные стороны достигли выполнения договора, юнкос должен немедленно предоставить Ассоциации полный список фабрикантов, которые имеют с ними контракт и во край-

ней мере один раз в неделю сообщать Ассоциации о всех переменах и добавлениях в этот список.

Ассоциация должна немедленно предоставлять в юнкос полный список фабрикантов с которыми членам Ассоциации имеют деловые сношения, список этот должен иметь юнкос в адресе фабрикантов с которыми каждый член Ассоциации в отдельности имеет дело. Список этот должен исправляться и посылаться каждую неделю.

На один член Ассоциации не должен давать работы фабриканты юнкоса, но будет на последнем списке юнкоса и не должен посылать тотую одежду от такого фабриканта.

4) Член ассоциации не должен покупать тотую одежду, заказывать такую или посылать свой материал в юнкосе издаться в деловые отношения с юнкосом фабрикантом не указавшим от своей Ассоциации, что таковой фабрикант имеет контракт с юнкосом. Юнкос со своей стороны обязуется дать сведения в Ассоциацию о том, что данный фабрикант является юнкосным или не юнкосным фабрикантом, в 24 часа с момента получения от Ассоциации требования об этом.

В случае если член Ассоциации даст работу не юнкосному фабриканту, Ассоциация должна немедленно прекратить ему такую работу обратно от такого не-юнкосного фабриканта, не прекращая по отношению если дажи работа будет в процессе производства, и не давать ему работы пока он не заключит контракт с юнкосом.

5) В случае если будет установлено, что член Ассоциации даст работу или имеет дело с не-юнкосным фабрикантом, Ассоциация должна за первый проступок наложить на такого члена штраф. Сумма штрафа не должна быть меньше полученной членом одежды от этого не-юнкосной сделки, и соответствующим карательным штрафом. За второй проступок член должен быть исключен из Ассоциации, юнкоса другие мер наказания, юнкосы Ассоциация имеет полномочия для предотвращения повторения случаев нарушения правил контракта. Штрафы должны по покрытию расходов на рассмотрение справедливости не-юнкосных мастеров.

6) Ассоциация по своему собственному усмотрению может прозвать юнкос своих членов, на предмет установления не имеет ли данный член сношений с не-юнкосными фабрикантами.

По жалобе юнкоса, представляющего такого же жалобу или даже более прозвать член Ассоциации только для установления не имеет ли этот человек деловых сношений с не-юнкосными фабрикантами. Такая прозровка или жалоба может произойти через 48 часов после получения жалобы и будет вестись по правилам установленным взаимными сторонами.

7) Не один член Ассоциации не должен заказывать или покупать тотую одежду от фабриканта, рабочие которого выжили на стране, также член Ассоциации не должен делать сам или через посредство других или работу для члена юнкоса, так юнкос обязан работать, до тех пор пока юнкос не будет окончательно улажен.

(Объяснение в связи, юнкосе).

И. Шевченко, Секретарь.

was their counter-stroke to an entirely unjustifiable lockout, at last broke down before the long purses of the textile magnates. Another cause contributing to the defeat was the large number of strikebreakers engaged from the surrounding districts. The organized workers' powers of resistance were further weakened by their having to support the unorganized as well as themselves. Although the strike has ended in defeat, the workers affiliated with Amsterdam have every reason to be proud of the long conflict, which has afforded a splendid proof of the solidarity prevailing within the ranks of the Socialist Labor movement.

—International Federation of Trade Unions.

# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The beginning of the third week of the organization campaign inaugurated by the Joint Board in the cloak and suit industry sees a gradual diminishing of the number of cutters who are out on strike. According to the statement issued by Brother Samuel Perlmutter, chairman of Arlington Hall, 800 working cards were issued in the first week following the walkout. The first week of the organization campaign was given over completely to registration and to checking up the shops.

Figures for the number of men who returned to work were not available. Owing to the unprecedented importance of the work of the Organization Committee, Manager Dubinsky has been unable to give much time to the cutters in Arlington Hall except for occasional visits. However, he is in close contact with Perlmutter and does not allow a single shop to be settled unless at least one cutter is employed. The manager states that the bulk of the large shops have been practically settled. A number of those which are unsettled have not been O. K'd for settlement, owing to the fact that they either conduct non-union shops out of town or have not facilities for the required number of fourteen operators.

**Real Purpose of Strike Begins**  
Manager Dubinsky said that since a large portion of the big shops have been sent back to work the General Strike Committee will concentrate its efforts toward unionizing these other shops. A large measure of this work will be to the lot of the Out-of-Town Department. However, the main work of the strike, according to the manager, is about to begin.

The union set out in the present campaign to eliminate that condition in the industry which made for anarchy, and which deprived many workers of making a decent livelihood. Intensive investigations of jobs and of manufacturers are being conducted by the Organization Committee under the chairmanship of Brother Dubinsky. No shop having less than fourteen operators or not having the required number of workers in every branch, such as cutters, etc., will be O. K'd for settlement.

**Promise to Eradicate Evil**  
The importance of Manager Dubinsky's leading the Organization Committee cannot be overemphasized in the present strike. One of the main problems with which he has concerned himself in normal times was the alleviation, if not complete elimination, of the bones doing their own cutting. At the time the last agreement was renewed with the contractors' association, the manager succeeded in having a rider attached to the agreement penalizing employers found doing their own cutting to the extent of a week's wages. The same stipulation was made in the agreement with the dress association. This acted as a check. Many fines were collected which reverted to cutters who were deprived of work.

At the Boston convention Dubinsky urged the adoption by the convention of a resolution which tended to cope with this problem. The resolution was referred to the new General Executive Board with instructions to take up the question in conference in the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement.

However, when the International proposed its program for reconstructing the industry, the manager was hopeful that at last an opportunity was afforded for the eradication of this evil in the clause which called for the maintenance by union shops of at least fourteen operators. He expressed this belief to the members at their meeting at which he read to

them the recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Commission. He said then that there was no doubt in his mind but that each shop having fourteen operators would necessarily need two cutters. It was without question that at least one cutter will be employed.

**Force Employment of Cutters**  
That the fourteen-operators clause is a decided gain for the cutters has already been amply demonstrated in a few concrete instances. Dubinsky does not pass on a single application for settlement unless the agreement is fully complied with. His investigators must first report to him as to whether the required number of operators and the necessary number of workers needed in other crafts were employed.

Upon the investigators' favorable report the shop is recommended for settlement. But, according to Perlmutter, the union does not stop here. Dubinsky is convinced that one cutter is not able to supply sufficient work to fourteen operators. After settlement of a shop, therefore, investigators are sent out and a thorough examination is made for the purpose of determining as to whether an additional cutter is needed. If stock, that is regular orders, is cut, the union insists that the employer hire one more cutter. If the employer, on the other hand, shows decidedly that he has not sufficient work for two cutters, that he is merely engaged in the cutting of samples or duplicates, the firm is permitted to work with the one cutter. Perlmutter sends an additional man to every settled shop where only one cutter is employed. In the event that he is not placed the investigation mentioned here is made and action is taken accordingly. A few shops have already been called out on strike for this reason, that is, for the reason that the employer had sufficient work for two men but attempted in some way to get along with one only.

**Attempt to Violate Agreement**  
Other strikes, too, have already occurred against shops which violated some of the terms of the new agreement. One of the shops with which the union had settled and in which a large number of cutters are employed was declared on strike for violation of the clause requiring fourteen operators.

**Demand for Cautious**  
Whether it is due to the interruption of work or whether the season is a promising one, is a matter of conjecture. At any rate, the cutters for one or the other reason seem to see an improvement in the condition for securing a decent wage during the period in which work will be offered them.

The men do not know how long the season will last nor how plentiful work will be. However, since during the past season the average wage was \$55 a week, they feel confident that they can command the same wage now too. Hence, when jobs are offered them they refuse to accept them below this wage.

Brother Perlmutter very plainly tells them that the minimum has not been increased and that the union is not in a position to force high wages. The men realize this but say that they would sooner be idle for another week than not be able to earn a sufficient amount to tide them over the slack months.

In spite of the fact that men are not easily available, some employers seek to discharge the cutters who worked for them the past season. In ordinary times the union insists upon the reinstatement of men where the discharge is not justified. And in times of strike it is a long-established principle that the workers who quit be-

cause of a strike cannot be discharged but must be reemployed at all costs. Brother Perlmutter is not concerned over the fact that he can easily place the discharged men on other jobs, now that there seems to be a promise of work. He is determined and has succeeded in every such case in reinstating men in the shops out of which they walked in this present campaign.

## Establish New Record for Registration

Mention was made in these columns in the last issue of the splendid response by the cutters in the present walkout. The response was immediately and accompanied with the usual order with which the members of Local 10 are wont to conduct their affairs.

The second week of the campaign was practically without registration, nearly all of the men having registered within the first few days. Those men who failed to register gave an account of their absence. Perlmutter is daily in receipt of letters sent by members of the union from summer resorts, in which the men report their whereabouts and their readiness to respond to any call.

## Applications for Settlement Continue

Great batches of applications for settlements are received daily by Dubinsky. In ordinary strikes the tie-up would have terminated by this time and the union would have prepared itself for normal control and adjustment of complaints.

Due, however, to the very important clauses in the agreement, and according to the program of the International, settlements are slower this time, because of the entailment of careful and searching investigations. For this reason the campaign will continue for a number of weeks. Every shop which in any measure falls below the required standards is not settled.

The strike committee does not stop with this. Investigation and control must continue in order that these shops may not secure work from jobbers. This condition, together with the shops already settled, gives the union a great deal more to do than it ever had before.

The Joint Board has placed a number of additional men to work temporarily. These men will be required to investigate, control, and attend to complaints of the settled shops.

## No Meetings Scheduled

Meetings of the organization or of the Executive Board have not taken place since the calling of the strike. For the present it cannot be said when meetings will be held. Very few officers are available, owing to their duties on the various committees.

Manager Dubinsky, for one, is sel-

dom found free. Brother Perlmutter is compelled to stay rather late in Arlington Hall for the purpose of attending to certain necessary routine matters that cannot be attended to during the day owing to the constant demand by the men for information and filing of complaints. The other officers and executive board members also are taken up with important duties.

Brother Maurice Jacobs is considerably occupied with his duties on the Instructions Committee. It is he who is to see to it that no shop is returned to work without a cutter. Business Agent Isidore Nagler is in daily attendance in connection with his duties on the Picket Committee. Business Agent Benjamin Sachs is kept going on the Settlement Committee, and so on. Every officer has his work cut out and finds little time for normal activities.

## Dress Trade Inactive

There is little activity going on in the dress trade. It had seemed for a time that the season was about to begin. However, little seems to have set in action.

The larger shops, however, fared better. The old men have been called back to work. The writer, who is in charge of the office, has held a number of shop meetings with these shops and has experienced considerable difficulty because of certain violations. He held a shop meeting with one of the large dress houses located on Madison avenue, during the course of which it was reported to him that a wage reduction had taken place in the case of one man and that two other men were not receiving the scale of wages. Following a visit to the shop his pay was collected and the undersized man was raised to the proper scale. Some discharges and unequal division of work cases also occurred, which were promptly attended to.

A lively meeting of the Miscellaneous cutters took place on Monday, July 21, in Arlington Hall. As usual, a speaker was scheduled to address the cutters, but due to a last-minute change he was unable to do so.

As a result of this, advantage of the strike time was taken by the members and they launched into a discussion of the conditions in the trade. The men were also informed of the resignation of Brother Morris Alovis as business agent of this division, following which a motion was carried that he be thanked for his services. Alovis also took part in a discussion, during the course of which he reported to the men on the campaign that is to be waged for the organizing of unorganized shops in these trades, when the time is ripe; that is, when work is more plentiful.

## CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

ALL CUTTERS IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE during the present organization strike must register and report daily to Hall Chairman Samuel Perlmutter in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place. All complaints are accepted there and working cards issued.

No cutter should absent himself from the hall without permission of the hall chairman.

Upon the settlement of a shop, no member is permitted to go back to work without first securing a working card in Arlington Hall.

DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS must renew their working cards beginning now. All cutters found working on the old card are liable to a fine.

## NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Announcement of next regular meeting will be posted here.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place