

"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. VII, No. 22.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925.

Price 2 Cents.

Fourth Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board Starts on June 2nd

To Meet in Chicago at Hotel Morrison—Will Take Inventory of Trade Situation in All Women's Wear Markets—To Review Results of Organizing Activity and Plan New Work.

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the fourth since the Boston convention, will begin its sessions in Chicago on Tuesday, June 2,

at the Hotel Morrison. The meeting will have to tackle a number of very important problems facing at this moment the I. L. G. W. U. Chicago has been picked as the

Phila. Dress and Cloak Locals United in One Joint Board

Vice-President Reisberg to be Manager of Consolidated Board—Vice-President Amdur Leaves for Montreal to Assume Charge of Local Cloak Union—President Sigman Wires Messages to New Joint Board

The long-deferred merger of the two joint boards in the ladies' garment trades of Philadelphia, the waist and dressmakers and the cloak-makers, has now finally become a fact. On Wednesday evening, May 27, both organizations have been consolidated in the presence of a committee of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. and formally placed under unified leadership.

The consolidation of the two Philadelphia joint boards was sanctioned

by the Boston convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in 1924, which instructed the incoming G. E. B. to carry this measure out. It was motivated by the desire of the Philadelphia locals to bring greater efficiency and economy in the management of their organization and to exercise better control over both trades. A lot of obstacles, however, have made impossible to enact this reform for some time, until a readjustment in local organizations! (Continued on Page 2)

Chicago I. L. G. W. Unions Show Encouraging Progress

Vice-President Halperin After Visit Finds I. L. S. W. U. Locals in Western City Recording Steady Gains—Morale Greatly Improved—Mollie Friedman Doing Effective Work Among Dressmakers

After a stay of two weeks in Chicago, where he went at the request of President Sigman to look over the local situation and to make possible better co-ordination and more effective team work within the locals themselves and between the locals affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board, Vice President Jacob Halperin returned last Monday, May 25, to New York. While in Chicago, Brother Halperin met with the Joint Board, attended executive-board meetings of locals 59 and 100 and took part in a number meeting of Local 5, the operators.

Brother Halperin, in a report which he had submitted to President Sigman, finds that, on the whole, the condition of our Chicago locals is quite satisfactory. The Cloakmakers' Union of that city is an effective trade union; there have been personal clashes occurring within that body which have hurt the union in the past, but these the Chicago cloak-makers are now determined to weed out, and there is every reason to expect that within a short time individual disagreements and the trouble they necessarily create will become a matter of the past there, making way for a militant morale among all the active members of the Union.

In the dress trade conditions are showing a wholesome improvement over the past. General Organizer Mollie Friedman has imbued the active workers of Local 100 with a fine fighting spirit, and the effect of

her leadership is shown in the steady elimination of the influence of outside demagogues which only not so long ago has seriously hampered the progress. (Continued on Page 2)

Delegations From All New York, Philadelphia and Boston Locals Will Attend Opening of Unity House on June 12th

Forest Park House to Usher in 1925 Season, with Grand Concert on Saturday Evening, June 13—Registration Work in Full Swing

The opening ceremonies attending the beginning of the 1925 season at the Workers' Unity House at Forest Park, Pa., will begin on Friday night, June 12, when the International Unity House Committee will throw open the doors of the House to a large gathering of I. L. G. W. U. members and invited guests.

place for the meeting in view of the general interest which the steady campaign that is being conducted in the dress industry of that city is arousing in leading circles of our Union. Among the major questions to be discussed at the meeting will be the situation in the New York cloak and suit market and the pending negotiations between the Union and the employers' associations in the industry and the hearings before Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission.

The results of the campaign in Toronto and Montreal, the condition in Philadelphia, the outcome of the drive in the miscellaneous trades in New York City, the condition in the coat industry in Connecticut, and the many other activities of the International, such as the planned construction of cooperative apartments in New York in conjunction with other friendly labor bodies, will be reviewed in detail by the members of the G. E. B.

Individual members, as well as locals, who desire to communicate with the G. E. B. or present any special matter, grievance or request, may write concerning it to General Secretary Baroff, prior to the meeting to the General Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

Toronto Firm Locks Out Workers

Union Declares Strike—One Hundred Workers Involved in Fight

The Royal and Continental Cloak Company, of 460 Richmond West, Toronto, broke last week its agreement with the Toronto Cloak Joint Board and locked out its one hundred workers.

The Royal firm was a member of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' As-

Colchester Cloak Firm Returns \$650 As Back Pay

Additional proof that the Out-of-Town organizing department of the I. L. G. W. U. is keeping close guard over conditions in the cloak shops within the New York out-of-town zone, was offered last week when Organizer Bernard Shub, after a short strike, compelled the Colchester Cloak Company, of Colchester, Conn., to return to its twenty workers \$650 in back pay and unemployment premiums.

This firm, which is making work for a New York jobbing house, has been secretly forcing its workers, during the last few weeks, to work 50 hours a week for 44 hours' pay. When the matter finally leaked out, Brother Shub demanded that the firm pay back the wage deduction to the workers, which the proprietor of the shop refused. The workers thereupon walked out of the shop.

The stoppage lasted a few days during which the New York jobbing house which supplies the Colchester shop with work brought pressure upon its owner to settle with the workers. The result was a check for \$650, of which \$500 went to the workers as back pay and \$150 was forwarded to the Unemployment Fund in New York as the premium due for unemployment insurance for this shop.

sociation which only a few months ago had signed an agreement with the Union. This firm, however, has been hankering for the days when it used to run its factory on the "open-shop" basis and has continually violated its pact with the workers' organization. (Continued on Page 2)

Dressmakers, Attention!

Saturday, May 30, 1925 is a legal holiday in the dress industry.

Week workers, working a full week beginning Monday, May 25th and ending Friday, May 29th, are entitled to be paid for four hours extra, that is for 44 hours. Week workers, working only part time during this week are entitled to be paid at the rate of a 36 hour week.

Fraternally,
JOINT BOARD, CLOAK, SKIRT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNIONS,
JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

Local 50 Jubilee Celebrated In A Blaze of Glory

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and the G. E. B. Greet the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers—New York and Boston Locals Send Delegations—G. E. B. Presented a Beautiful Testimonial By Local 50

The twentieth anniversary of Local 50, the waist and dress organization of Philadelphia, was solemnly celebrated last Sunday, May 24, with the participation of the whole Labor movement of that city.

In the afternoon, a splendid musical program, under the leadership of J. Kasse, was enacted by 25 members of the renowned Philadelphia Orchestra. The concert included soprano solo renditions by Helena Buchanan Hittner and 'cello selections by H. Gaskoff. The spacious Arch Street Theatre was crowded to capacity by an enthusiastic audience of ladies' garment workers who awarded the artists with generous applause and received in return numerous encores in addition to the announced program. The stage of the old playhouse was literally covered with floral pieces sent by groups of workers from union waist and dress shops in Philadelphia.

The chairman of the day, Vice President Elias Reiberg, manager of Local 50, opened the meeting-concert by giving a brief review of the career of the local, its fighting idealism and unconquerable spirit, and expressed the gratitude of Local 50 to the International Union for the cordwain aid which it always had given to the Philadelphia waist and dressmakers in time of stress. The speakers that followed him, Vice President Max Amdur of Philadelphia, Abraham Baroff, Secretary of the International, Abraham Rosenberg, ex-president of the L. G. W. U., and S. Yanovsky, editor of "Gewerkschaft," all spoke in a similar vein.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was President Morris Sigman, who, in his address, stressed the hardships and trials that crowd the existence of a fighting trade union organization, pointing with pride to the great record of the Philadelphia girl workers and calling upon them to continue fighting for the cause they are enlisted in until their goal is finally achieved. Both President Sigman and Secretary Baroff were presented baskets of flowers as they appeared upon the stage of the theater by the arrangement committee of the festival.

Congratulatory messages were received from Local 62, the White Goods Workers' Union of New York, and the Philadelphia District Committee of the Workmen's Circle. A special delegation from the Boston Joint Board, consisting of Vice Presidents Seidman and Monoson, and from the New Jersey District Council also attended the celebration. The G. E. B., besides President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, was represented by Vice Presidents Feinberg, Lefkowitz, Breslaw and Miss Cohn.

The Banquet in the Evening
In the evening, not less than 400 of the most active workers of the local, including all the invited guests and visitors from out of town, attended an excellent dinner at Stanton Hall, Snyder avenue and South Fourth street. The dinner was followed by a dance, for which an orchestra supplied lively music. Brother Reiberg

acted as toastmaster at the banquet, and among those who responded to his call were Luigi Antonini, on behalf of the Italian Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 59, of New York; Jos. Braginski, for the United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia; Harry Berger, for the Philadelphia Forward; Pauline Morgenstern, for the Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 22; Vice President Feinberg, for the G. E. B.

A very impressive moment was created when Postmaster Reiberg had read to the gathering a beautiful testimonial embossed on parchment presented to the General Executive Board of the International by Local 50, in which the abiding devotion and the loyalty of the members of the Philadelphia organization to their international is expressed in touching terms. This was followed by a brief talk by President Sigman in which he expressed the hope that the Philadelphia dressmakers would continue undaunted and without faltering to

organize the non-Union workers in the trade and bring the latter under the protective wing of their organization.

The arrangement committee had presented to each of the shop chairmen and chairladies in the trade, on the occasion of the jubilee, gold fountain pens and pencils in recognition of their excellent work in the past. In the course of the dinner the arrangement committee also announced that it had decided to present Vice President Reiberg, as a token of their appreciation of his indefatigable work as manager of Local 50, a bookcase filled with a choice selection of literary masterpieces. Reiberg, evidently, touched very deeply by the pleasant surprise, thanked the committee in a few stirring remarks, saying that to him the fact that the local is beginning to express its gratitude in such a gracious and affable manner is a sign that it is forging its way fast ahead as an influential factor in the industry.

Philadelphia Locals In One Joint Board

(Continued from Page 1)
matters has made the merger now timely and practical.

The consolidation was carried out officially by Vice-Presidents Salvatore Ninfo and Jacob Halperin on behalf of the G. E. B. Vice-President Wander, also a member of the committee appointed to carry through this merger, could not attend owing to his absence in Europe. The united joint board will be under the management of Vice-President Elias Reiberg, for the past four years manager of the Philadelphia waist and dress organization. Brother Max Amdur, who for nearly twenty years has been identified with the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union in the capacity of founder, organizer and manager, has been commissioned by the International Union to assume management of the Montreal Cloakmakers' Joint Board, for which city he will depart in a few days.

President Sigman Sends Message
President Morris Sigman was scheduled originally to preside at the consolidation meeting of the new Philadelphia Joint Board last Wednesday, but owing to pressure of business and the urgent necessity for his leaving for the West on that same day, had to content himself with forwarding the following message to the meeting:

May 27, 1925.
Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers Union,
232 North Ninth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

I regret very much I cannot be present on this great occasion when the solidification of all the forces of our international union in Philadelphia into one Joint Board takes place. As you all know, the task was not an easy one but industrial developments and fundamental trade union principles made it absolutely im-

perative. It is my sincere hope that the consolidation of our forces in Philadelphia will lead to greater progress and accomplishment in the aspirations of our Philadelphia workers toward a fuller and happier life. Please accept my heartiest congratulations and best wishes on this historic occasion which I confidently trust will be a source of new inspiration in the task that confronts you in the near future of organizing completely the Ladies Garment Workers in your city under the able leadership of Vice President Reiberg and your other officers.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Chicago Locals

(Continued from Page 1)

rears of organizing work in the Chicago dress industry. The workers in the local have realized that as a trade union they have a great program before them to break through the "open-shop" wall which the group of Union-hating employers have erected around their factories in Chicago and to lift the workers in these shops from the desperately low level of unorganized labor to the higher plane of Union standards of work. The dressmakers' organization is also moving closer to the general Labor movement in Chicago and is steadily gaining prestige and friendship among its sister organizations in that city.

TORONTO CLOAK FIRM LOCKS OUT WORKERS; UNION DECLARES STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization. Finally, it broke away completely from the association and locked out its workers. The Union forthwith replied with a strike. Brother Sol Polachoff, International Organizer in Toronto, arrived this week in New York to consult President Sigman on this matter and left again for Toronto. It goes without saying that the Union will carry on the fight against this union until it is brought to full responsibility for its breach of agreement with the workers. The Royal firm was formerly an influential member in the local manufacturer's association and one of its members has even served as officer of the employers' organization.

Toronto Shops Are Being Inspected
Miss Pauline M. Newman, for many years past on the staff of the New York Joint Board of Sanitary Control left for Toronto a few days ago, at the request of the Toronto Joint Sanitary Board, to make a sanitation and fire safety inspection of all local cloak and suit shops. Shops found deficient in proper fire or sanitation standards will not be certified as fair, unless such shortcomings as may be disclosed by the inspection will be corrected in a given number of time and made to correspond with the regulations adopted by the Toronto Sanitary Board.

NOTED LAWYERS TO DEFEND TEACHER ACCUSED UNDER NEW TENNESSEE EVOLUTION LAW

Neal, Darrow and Malone to Fight Scopes' Case.

Accepting the challenge of the announcement that William Jennings Bryan will handle the case against J. T. Scopes of Dayton, Tenn., charged with teaching evolution in violation of the Tennessee law, the American Civil Liberties Union announces that Dr. John R. Neal, former Dean of the Law School of the University of Tennessee, who was recently dismissed from that institution because of his views on evolution, had agreed to act as senior counsel for the defense.

Dr. Neal, who will argue the Scopes case when it comes to trial in indictment by the Grand Jury in August, was candidate for nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket in opposition to Gov. Peay, who defeated him purely on the issue of evolution. Dr. Neal is considered an authority on constitutional law.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Dudley Field Malone of New York have volunteered their legal services to the defense, and have been accepted by Dr. Neal.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

Take a Course of Instruction in

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

Of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel

and Laundry for Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, for garments and men's garments.

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate position—higher pay.

DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.

15 West 37th Street, New York City

Has no other—

Has a GOOD PROFESSOR FOR MEN AND WOMEN

EASY TO LEARN

Individual instruction. Day and Evening Sessions.

Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Teaching Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Mitchell Designing School

Phone FIVE 1414

ESTABLISHED OVER 10 YEARS

HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE

2118 Second Avenue

Cor. 169th Street

New York

F. M. FERRARI, President
F. X. MANCUSO, Chairman of the Board
H. W. HUBBARD, Vice President
F. FERRARI, Vice President
H. LAZZARI, Vice President
ANTHONY DI PAOLA, Cashier

ALL BANKING
TRANSACTIONS
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS

PIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney of Bank



With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, May 15, 1925, at Local No. 9, 67 Lexington avenue.

Chairman—Brother Ansel.

Communications

Local No. 2 registers its disapproval of the action taken by the Board of Directors regarding their communication, which referred to the statement, in a letter sent out to shop chairmen by a district manager, that a fine will be imposed should they fail to attend the meetings. Their Executive Board favors disciplinary action against those who ignore the orders of the Union only when it is approved by an authorized body.

Local No. 9 disapproves of the action of the General Manager in appointing Brother Shapiro as Business Agent without consulting Local No. 22 and which is contrary to the desire of this Local.

The same Local calls the attention of the Board to the situation in the shop of T. Kilpatrick. Their Executive Board is of the opinion that this firm's demand for a reorganization is unjustified and that under no circumstances should the Union permit it to reduce his inside force.

Local No. 23 informs the Board that they have adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8 and the report of the Board of Directors of April 29.

The same Local notifies the Board that Brother Louis Reiss has been elected to the Joint Board to replace Sam Goldberg, who resigned. Brother Reiss is seated.

Local No. 48 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8.

Local No. 89 notifies the Board that their new Executive Board has reconfirmed the same delegation representing them at the Joint Board up to the end of the present Joint Board term.

The same Local informs that they have approved the reports of the Board of Directors of April 29 and May 6, and the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8.

The following communication was received from J. Rubin, Manager of the Harlem Office:

"May 15, 1925.

Mr. I. Feinberg, Gen. Mgr.
130 East 25th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

When I was transferred to the Harlem Office as manager, I was doubtful whether I would be able to take care of the work this office requires. In the few weeks I have been there, I realized this fact.

I am therefore hereby submitting to you my resignation which will take place Monday, May 18, 1925.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. RUBIN,
Manager, Harlem Office.

The resignation is rejected.

Brother Rubin, however, states that

he cannot serve the Joint Board any longer.

The matter is referred to General Manager Feinberg, who in turn informs the Board that a new man will take charge of the Harlem Office on Monday morning.

The Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers requests the Joint Board to send a delegation of two to represent our organization at a conference to be held on May 23 at 2 P. M.

The invitation is accepted and Brothers Pankin and Wise are delegated to attend.

The Brookwood Labor College invites the Joint Board to be present at the commencement exercise of its third class to be held on Friday, May 29, at Katonah, N. Y.

The invitation is accepted and Brothers Feinberg, Ansel and Hochman are delegated to attend.

Special Committee Report

The committee, which was appointed to investigate the charges filed against Business Agent Gold by a member of Local No. 9, reports that there is a majority and minority report. Brother Weisman, of the Majority Committee, recommends that the case be dismissed. Brother Cooper, Local No. 2, of the Minority Committee, recommends that the statement made by Business Agent Gold that this member has worked below the scale should be withdrawn by him at a shop meeting of the workers of the shop concerned.

The recommendation of the Majority Committee is concurred with.

The Minority Committee further recommends that the charge filed against the same Business Agent by Brother Steinsor be dismissed. Brother Cooper, of the Minority, recommends that the Business Agent be instructed not to act in such a manner in the future.

The recommendation of the Majority Committee is approved.

Finance Committee Report

The Finance Committee reports that a communication was received from the James H. Maurer Banquet Committee, requesting the Joint Board to attend this celebration. The Committee recommends that the Joint Board should purchase five tickets.

The Finance Committee also reports that a committee appeared, requesting the organization to participate in a banquet given in honor of Dr. Ben Lieber.

The Finance Committee recommends the rejection of this invitation.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, May 13, 1925, at the Council Room of Local No. 48, 231 East Fourteenth street.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

The following delegates are pres-

ent: Steinsor, Wertheimer, Herman, Steller, Kosny, Ambrosial, Rich, Roshinsky and Milazzo.

Committees

Mrs. Warren, chairlady of the Cloak Dress, appears in behalf of the committee which was left to conduct the strike against the mentioned shop. She informs the Board that this strike has been going on for the past four and a half months. The committee has recently been informed by the Organizer, Brother Farber, that it is about to be discontinued and that they are therefore to look for other jobs. It is their contention that it is unfair to release them from the strike at the present time and therefore request that the strike be prolonged.

The request is referred to the office.

Communications

Local No. 22 informs the Board that at its 22nd meetings of the Board Executive Board they have discussed the present situation in the dress industry and find that although the new agreements, which have recently been signed with the manufacturers and jobbers, contain very good clauses, nevertheless the jobbers continually violate them. They further contend that a majority of the jobbers send out a large percentage of their work to be made up in non-union shops, which makes it practically impossible to enforce the new agreements. The local also states that while the organization campaign was being carried on, no constructive work has been accomplished and that the few hundred shops which have been unionized are only an incident, due to the lack of cooperation given them by the Joint Board. The local therefore calls the attention of the Joint Board to this evil and emphasizes the fact that this condition must be remedied. They recommend that the jobbing department be established on a much larger scale than it is at present.

The Executive Board of Local No. 22, taking all this into consideration, requests either a reorganization of the jobbing department or that the department be created upon a basis and of a size equal to the needs of an organization that finds its very existence menaced by the utter lack of control of the most important factor of the industry; also that an efficient investigation department be created and that the Investigation, Organization and Jobbing Departments be combined, as this is very essential if the Union intends to face the problem completely.

Brother Feinberg reiterates the position of the Joint Board, stating that whatever the Joint Board will be in a position to do for the Dress Industry will be done, but that the time is at present inopportune to take the situation in hand.

The case is referred to the General Manager.

Managers' Reports

Brother Perlestein, manager of the Uptown Division, Office No. 1, reports on the following for the past week:

The firms of Edelman & Son, 213 West Thirty-fifth street; A. Gross, 22 West Thirty-second street, and Ex-

pert Cloak Company, 252 Seventh avenue, discharged workers and in all these cases the workers were reinstated. In one case the reinstated member was paid for lost time.

J. Malta, 327 West Thirty-sixth street, the firm insulted and afterwards discharged finisher Wertzel. After a strike which lasted one day it was agreed with the American Association that the Brother be reinstated. He received \$75 for two weeks lost time and left the shop.

R. Sadowsky, 1372 Broadway—The impartial Chairman's decision in this case instructed the firm to pay to the Union \$2,500 as a fine and \$2,250, which was paid to the workers as back pay for the unequal distribution of work. In addition to this the firm is to reopen the closed units and is to place the workers in them, as well as give these workers an opportunity to make up the time they lost until July 1. Should the firm fail to do so, the impartial Chairman will again issue a decision on July 1.

L. Friedman & Co., 118 West Twenty-second street—This firm notified its workers that it intends to discontinue manufacturing. The office, suspecting this not to be true, appointed a committee of three to watch the shop for further developments.

T. Kilpatrick, 1372 Broadway—Brother Perlestein reports that Brother Feinberg and he visited this firm twice and no settlement has been reached as the firm insists upon reducing the workers in its inside shop, and which they believe is absolutely unreasonable. This matter will be taken up with the Local Managers at an early date.

Max Levine, 216 West Thirty-eighth street—This firm has been sending work outside while the inside workers were idle. The office therefore declared the shop on strike.

J. Rapaport, J. Rapaport & Co., 457 Seventh avenue—Richard Hickson has opened a factory on the premises of J. Rapaport, in which the latter is interested. This department has not as yet been unionized. The matter was taken up with J. Rapaport and it was agreed that within the next week the department will be completely unionized.

Brother Perlestein's report is approved.

Brother Moser, Manager of the Organization Cloak Department, submits a report of the activities of his department for the last few weeks.

The following shops have been settled and have deposited securities with the Union:

Buchman Cloak Company, 463 Seventh avenue.

Hers & Goldberg, 24 West Twenty-seventh street.

Freedman Storage Company, 156 West Thirty-fourth street.

Strikes against the following firms have been given up for the reason that they have settled as jobbers:

Bodenstein Brothers, 246 West Thirty-eighth street.

The firms, Max Levine, 246 West Thirty-eighth street, and Appel & Rosenthal, 323 Seventh avenue, are being struck.

Brother Moser's report is approved.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS HIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

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

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. VII, No. 22. Friday, May 29, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 427,000, authorized on August 24, 1922.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1925.

M. K. MACKOFF

BUSINESS BROKER

225 Fifth Avenue, Room 1101

Tel. Madison Sq. 0941

Stationery, Fountain, Hunts Point Station long established.

Receipts over 500 weekly. Trial granted. Reasonable rent.

Lease Cash \$5000.

Also other business propositions in real estate, cafeterias and first class furnished room houses.

The Black Couch

By BEN HECHT

Mr. Barlow indicated the two thousand items which crowd the floors of Williams, Baker & Severn—nucleonets and second-hand furniture dealers—with a shrug. Chinese cabinets, Dutch chests, Elizabethan chairs, Dresden crockery, Louis XVI beds, grandfather clocks and Colonial tables, statues, paintings, Russian brass ware—

"There isn't a type of furniture or furnishing that hasn't sat on this floor," said Mr. Barlow. "Things have been coming in here for years—things worth a dollar, and things worth ten thousand dollars. But that's not the story. The story is that I have never come into the place without feeling a queer mystery. They're other people's things, you see. They all belonged to somebody else and were part of homes and most of them were what people call treasures.

"I don't mean the expensive things—but the odd things that people pick up and stick in their houses and sort of identify themselves with. Things that become part of their lives and personalities. And when I look at them I think of homes that got lost in the shuffle and of the strange characters that once owned this odd looking bed, for instance, or this curious looking cabinet.

Some of the stuff dates back to other days. Oh yes, the place is full of antiques. We have most of them valued at a decent honest price. But we get fooled. Not in buying them. But take a man like Max Kramm, for example. I almost hate to see him come in. There are a lot like him. They make you nervous, prowling around like a pack of get-rich-quick parties in the Klondike. And waiting off with a twenty cent vase, or a five dollar chair. Whenever I sell anything to these birds I always figure I've lost anywhere between ten and five hundred dollars. They're the antique specialists, you know. And it's impossible keeping up with them.

"I got fooled once in a funny way," Mr. Barlow continued. "It was a black couch. One of the men brought it in with a lot of household goods and we put toward the back. I didn't pay much attention to it. Just a curious looking black couch I figured was an American piece around 1850 or so.

"Well, one day a man comes in, a rather queer looking duck, and noses around a little. I paid no attention to him until he asked me how much the black couch was. I told him the price, \$40 I think. And he nodded his head and went out. The next day he shows up again and heads for the couch and sits down on it. I looked at him more closely and couldn't figure out whether he was a poor man or an eccentric—an artist perhaps. You can't tell about these wise gentlemen. Some of the richest antique collectors I know look like a cross between a wagon driver and a starving painter.

"About the fourth time this man came in I began to suspect something. I'd watch him head for the couch each time and sit down. He bought a few trinkets for a dollar or so. But I saw through that. He was just stalling, spending a little money to throw us off the scent. This fellow, thinks I, knows what the thing is worth and is going to make a few hundred dollars off it. So I begin investigation about the couch and find out that it's not an American piece but a French piece.

"It was after he'd been in a few dozen times, always sitting on the

couch, that he made his bid. \$200. Twenty dollars, says he. I told him forty was the price and he shrugged his shoulders. Twenty dollars, says he, was all he had in the world. Well, after he left Mr. Kramm came in and I told Max about this strange couch and Max gets excited and figures out the couch is worth at least \$200 and must be a special period piece and all that. And ends up by putting a deposit of \$20 down on the thing before this other buyer can get it. And in the meantime he will investigate and find out exactly what couch it is and how much he can sell it for.

"I hated to do it, feeling that I might as well make the profit as Max, but the thing was for sale, so I agreed. Well, this other man didn't come in for about a month. And then one day he arrived all spruced up and asked for the couch.

"Here's your forty," says he, and I told him it was sold. I thought he'd have a fit. But when he saw it was still in its place he brightened up. 'I'll give you eighty for it,' says he. I tried to get Max on the phone but he found out he was out of the city. So I had to tell the man I couldn't sell it.

"Well, the poor fellow came in almost every day and kept increasing his offer until he had run it up to five hundred dollars. And still no Max. The last time the man was in he pleaded desperately and I was almost as desperate and promised him faithfully that its owner would be back in a few days and explained to him I had given my word to keep it until its owner himself disposed of it. Well, Max finally came back and dropped in and I told him the story.

"You can imagine how jubilant he was. These antique fans always feel as if they'd discovered America every time they pick up something like this. 'I told you it was worth five hundred,' says Max. 'And when he comes in you sell it to him and I'll give you a few dollars commission.' And he laughs sarcastically at me, advising me to learn my business before selling any more black couches for a song.

"That's the end of the story," sighed Mr. Barlow. "Our mysterious friend never returned. Max brought some furniture experts over and they examined the couch and said it was a good buy for \$40 and that it was worth that much easy and that if he wanted to sell it they would give him the forty.

"And so after about another month of investigation Max came to the conclusion that the mysterious couch lover was a nut and let me sell the thing for him for what he paid for it. And it was last month we got the letter from Count Vladimir Vashneko. The count identified himself as the man who had been trying to buy the couch and explained that it was a piece of furniture that had been in his mother's home in Petrograd when he was a boy and that the sight of it while he was a poverty stricken exile in Chicago had almost unnerved him. And he ended up by asking me to cable him if I would accept \$1,000 for the black couch and ship it to him in Paris.

"Max hasn't given up. He never passes a second-hand store with a black couch in it but what he rushes in to make inquiries. And he's dragged me over to a dozen places to help him identify our original. It's gone, however, and that's one of the thrills of being in the antique business."

President Von Hindenburg

By NORMAN THOMAS

Von Hindenburg is president of Germany and the Republic still stands. His inauguration was the occasion of a pledge of loyalty to the Republic and of a eulogy not of the Kaiser but his predecessor, the Socialist savior, Ebert. And that is good. But the correspondents describe also "a backward look" toward "the old Germany". And that is not so good, though it is what we might expect. Especially in the retrospect, the days before the war must seem to the German people like a golden age. Under the Kaiser the people were more prosperous than they have been under a president. That is argument enough for the average voter in any land. Yet the intelligent German must realize that his sorrows are the result not of republicanism but the imperialism of those seemingly glorious days. It was not an imperialism confined to Germany. It was and is rampant in other lands. The hope for Germany is not a return to it in answer to allied oppression. That way lies death. The hope for Germany and mankind is only in a forward look toward international and democratic cooperation in the ordering of our common life.

Will the Little Nations Lead the Way?

First the Danish and now the Dutch Social Democrats (Socialists) have introduced bills in their respective parliaments providing for almost total disarmament. The proposal is sound sense. Neither Denmark nor Holland could defend itself against its powerful neighbors. Both must trust to the decency of the English and French people (their only probable enemies) to defend them from oppression. An army and navy are only expensive provocations. Belgium ought to be next in line. Before many years disarmament ought to pass from proposals to fact in all the smaller nations of Western Europe. And when the big nations see the advantages of getting rid of the material and spiritual burdens of armament they may find a way to get rid of the jealous nationalism which makes armament for them almost inevitable.

Outstanding Facts in the Bulgarian Terror

Out of the red mists of terrorism and revolt in Bulgaria certain facts emerge. The first is that whatever violence Communists or others may have planned and committed the principal responsibility for Bulgaria's suffering and shame lies with the existing government which was imposed by force and lives by terrorism.

The second is that this relapse of Bulgaria—once perhaps the most promising nation in the Balkans—into a

chaos of assassination, revolt, terrorism and wholesale vengeance is in part a natural consequence of the war and peace. The peace imposed unjust boundaries and heavy financial burdens. It left Bulgaria without an outlet to the sea and with unredempted populations. These are conditions that make for restless populations and internal violence. The prisoners and the slain of Bulgaria are victims not of their own country's folly but of mankind's.

"English Conservatives Are Different"

Shortly after the British election which returned a Tory government to power Norman Angell made the interesting prophecy in a public speech that these conservatives would be obliged to propose social legislation which in America at least would be regarded as socialist. His prophecy has been promptly fulfilled by the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, that the government contemplates a plan for wholesale old age insurance for all whose earnings fall below a certain specified amount. Just how he will finance this proposal and at the same time a la Coolidge and Mellon reduce the super taxes on the rich, remains to be seen. In no case is old age insurance a fundamental reform of our present system, but it is a recognition of human rights and a palliative for human suffering, which is immensely valuable. America may be more prosperous than England but old age insurance would lighten many a burden in this country. Here, however, it would be denounced by our conservatives probably with more vehemence than anything in the La Follette platform. English conservatives are different.

Of that difference Prime Minister Baldwin has given conspicuous proof. He is no orator, but not long ago he was universally described as a great speech he pleaded successfully with members of his own party not to take action which would make it more difficult for trade unions to maintain the Labor Party. On top of this comes a story by Mr. Wickham Steed to the effect that in 1915 Mr. Baldwin gave one-fifth of his income to the government. He was then financial secretary to the Treasury and not over his own name but over the initials F. S. T. he suggested that other rich men follow his example. The suggestion was not generally followed. To an American this is not so surprising as that any man should have made such a proposal and acted on it. But what is most surprising of all is that a politician should have done it without, so far as we are aware, trying to capitalize his good deeds for political purposes in an election.

CUTTERS AND OPERATORS

Take a course in Designing, Patternmaking, Grading and Sketching by Rosenfeld's personal instruction.

BEST IDEAS AND BEST RESULTS guaranteed.

EASY TO LEARN — EASY TO PAY

ROSENFELD'S LEADING COLLEGE
OF DESIGNING AND PATTERNMAKING

222 EAST 14th STREET. Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. NEW YORK CITY

Tel. Bell Harbor 1722 Rebecca Silver & Sara Camen, Props.

START YOUR SUMMER VACATION ON DECORATION DAY AT

THE SEA GULL

A Minute's Walk from Seashore Rooms With All Modern Improvements

181 Beach 113th Street, HUNGARIAN KITCHEN Rockaway Beach, Long Island

ONLY \$4 PER DAY FOR DECORATION DAY WEEK-END

Would Wages for the Unemployed "Demoralize"?

By TOM MOORE, President,
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Part I.

The vigor of the nation lies in its people—their industry, thrift and morale. In strengthening the nation's morale, the encouragement of self-dependence, initiative and individual thrift, and the suppression of tendencies that undermine social fabric, are of the greatest importance. Thoughtful citizens should carefully examine all measures for social legislation and the conditions which their sponsors propose to remedy. Any measure which affects the fundamentals of human life should be judged in the light of its effect upon the welfare of man, society and the nation, and according to this judgment should the public pledge its support or opposition.

Trade Unionism Vital Concerned Here.

In considering social legislation, there should be complete discussion of all phases of the question with the sincere purpose of arriving at conclusions based upon the truth. All possible objections should be given the consideration they deserve. Remembering, however, as Samuel Johnson so truly said, that "if all possible objections must first be overcome, there can be no progress." Economic interests, native prejudices and misunderstandings must be allowed for.

In the present controversy over proposed legislation for unemployment insurance, the question of demoralization is of primary importance. The opposition argues that to receive compensation when out of work will demoralize the worker and destroy his self-reliance. The proponents, however, believe that this danger is insignificant in comparison with the demoralizing effects of involuntary unemployment.

Charges Based on False Theories

Those who know the history of the struggles of labor for protection against modern industrial risks are familiar with the argument—that "if the risks are removed, the working-man will degenerate, for his incentive to thrift and maximum production will be gone." This is the theory that has always been advanced by those who object to social legislation. Unfortunately, such an objection diverts attention from the main purpose of properly conceived unemployment compensation legislation—prevention of the risks. Furthermore, it centers public attention on the victims, the unemployed, as though they were responsible for unemployment, instead of on those who control industry.

This argument was advanced years ago against accident compensation. It appears plausible to some, especially to those who do not know the risks of modern industrial life and their deadening effect on the life of the worker. But the fact that accident compensation laws were enacted in Germany (1885), in France (1896), in England (1897), in the United States and Canada beginning about 1910, and in twenty-five other countries, proves that the majority considered the argument based on false theory. It is significant that after these laws became effective, agitation against them on the grounds of demoralization soon subsided.

Objectors' Motives Observed

Similar agitation was started in England, and recently in America,

against unemployment insurance legislation. Some illogically used the unprecedented 1921-1922 volume of unemployment in England as an argument against unemployment insurance, as though the British National Insurance Acts were responsible for the amount of unemployment; would it be any more illogical to urge that the extreme amount of unemployment existing in Canada and the United States during the same period was due to the lack of an unemployment insurance act? Unemployment in America far exceeded that of Great Britain, both relatively and absolutely. Still, those who oppose attempts to remedy unemployment by legislation continue the cry, "If the worker is assured compensation when unemployed, he will be demoralized."

The relative importance of this argument may be judged somewhat by the sources from which it comes. We hear it from those who have failed to distinguish the Unemployment Insurance Act from the various emergency relief measures and from the various government aids given war workers and soldiers (but often administered by the same government offices as unemployment insurance). We hear it from some returned tourists who, after spending a short time abroad, feel qualified to give "interviews" on economic and social questions, usually basing their judgments on rumors and isolated cases. We hear it from well-meaning but misinformed or sentimentally biased people, and we read it in the literature, or hear it from the counselors, of commercial insurance companies who fear that a uniform unemployment compensation act may exclude them from this lucrative, though yet uncultivated, field for profitable insurance business.

Is it the opinion of unbiased leaders in industry, of employers of large numbers of workmen, of economists, of those best qualified by years of study and experience to understand the situation, that unemployment compensation would demoralize the unemployed? This objection is seldom made by those who deal with labor in industry. Unlike many who have not made a study of the workingman and the industrial hazards under which he toils—spokesmen of labor, enlightened employers, successful labor managers, church and civic leaders and statesmen, generally agree with Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, who says, in his report to President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, that though it is not the common opinion, the facts clearly show that "the strains of booms and the sufferings of depressions impair efficiency more than uncertainty stimulates it."

Some Common-Sense in Industry

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

(1)—What quality of goods should be produced?

Goods of excellent quality. Nothing can be too good for those who work, or for the sick, the crippled. The young and the aged. Only the silly vicious propose (and the weakly meek blindly accept) second, third, fourth and fifth rate as "good enough for the working people."

(2)—How much should be produced?

Pleenty for all who are able and willing to work, and for the young, the old, the sick, and the crippled; but none whatever for others.

(3)—What should be done with those who are "too good," too proud, or too lazy to work?

Nothing. Merely let them die—for lack of food, clothing and shelter. Those who are willing to produce nothing should live on nothing.

(4)—How many hours should constitute a work-day?

The average required work-day should be as short as possible but as long as necessary (with the best tools, machinery, methods and scientific knowledge) to produce abundance of good quality, whether that requires 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 hours, or less. Those who think that "work is all of life," that we are "born to work and work only," should not object to 14 to 16 hours a day and they should stay away from art galleries, libraries and theatres, and should carefully close their deadened, sodden souls to poetry and music.

(5)—What should the workers do with their spare time?

They should do as they please;—just as the "uppath classes" now do as they please. When ALL must work, and living (not toll) becomes the purpose of life, living will increasingly become a fine art, and leisure will be used with ever greater intelligence, decency and delight.

(6)—What is the first thing necessary in arranging for such common-sense conduct of our nation's industry?

The social ownership and management of industry, with social service (instead of private profits) as the dominant purpose of industry; that is, Socialism.

(7)—But if the mills, mines, factories, railways and so forth were made public property, wouldn't the present capitalist class get these things right back into their hands? No. Don't worry. No danger of that.

(8)—Why should they not get these things back into their hands?

Because they will not be for sale; just as the public library, the park, the fire-fighting equipment, the post office and the state university are now not for sale.

(9)—Why don't the working people strive for this common-sense arrangement in the nation's industries?

Because they are misinformed, extremely timid—and cheaply humble. But they will get over that. The whole live labor movement of the world is steadily moving toward this common-sense arrangement.

efficiency more than uncertainty stimulates it."

Divert Attention from Real Issue

Unfortunately, demoralization is one of the many more or less vague and flexible terms which may sometimes be adapted to suit one's purpose. In definite terms, it means to undermine in moral principles, to weaken in discipline, efficiency, or spirit, and to disorder or disorganize. In the light of this definition, let us compare the demoralizing effects of receiving compensation during periods of enforced idleness to the demoralized effects of the enforced idleness itself.

The objectors to unemployment insurance urge that as far as compensation is provided to the worker, his spirit of self-dependence and self-respect and his incentive to thrift will be destroyed. If it were true that every person not employed could simply draw compensation sufficient for complete maintenance from the insurance fund (as many who oppose unemployment compensation seem conscientiously to think), there might

be some ground for this objection.

In the British Act and in measures proposed so far on this Continent, as well as in schemes in actual operation by trades unions and in some industries, numerous provisions are inserted which deter workers from depending upon income from insurance compensation when suitable work can be obtained. Compensation is not paid when unemployment is caused by voluntarily quitting work, discharge for proven misconduct or when on strike or locked out.

"No Work" is Real Demolizer

Such provisions make it very clear that compensation is not to be paid indiscriminately to any one who happens to be unemployed, and that in any case the amount of compensation will not be sufficient to destroy initiative and the incentive to thrift. It is absurd to suppose that a man would willingly be out of work, when even if qualified to receive compensation he would be losing a considerable portion of his income. Those who have drafted such legislation have been cautious to draw it in such a way that the undeserving, the vagrant, would be excluded from its benefits. Moreover, the primary purpose of such legislation is to create conditions which will induce stabilization of industry, and thereby decrease the volume of unemployment. Its chief aim is not relief, but prevention.

(To be Continued)



Buy

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. VII, No. 22.

Friday, May 29, 1925

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1917.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

DEMACOGUES OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The blatant shout for strikes for the sake of striking, in and out of season, is, as a rule, a measly-minded individual, unworthy of any regard on the part of wage earners. In most cases, he is only a provocateur of the common garden variety, a Judas who, for a piece of silver, would betray the workers to their worst enemies. The history of the Labor movement, both in Europe and America, is dotted with examples of such slick, bombastic phrase-mongers, doing their "bit" in the hire of unscrupulous employers or in the service of high and mighty rulers. The Socialist, anarchist and trade union movements have recorded enough tales of depredations committed by such snakes within the bosom of the workers' organizations.

We shall not waste much space on the activities of these dealers in venom and destruction. We believe that the great majority of our members, such as have had some experience in the workers' movement, will not be misled by these "revolutionists", no matter under what mask they may try to disguise themselves this day or the next. There are, however, in our own organization, as well as in other unions, a number of younger workers, particularly women, who, it would so seem, are made to order for these unconscionable demagogues. These become easily intoxicated by the very sound of such words as "fight", "strike", "the class struggle",—and these frequently fall easy prey to the vapors of our present-day demagogues, the kind that adorn themselves in the feathers of Communism. To these of our workers we should like to address a few words, in the anticipation that it might aid in removing the myopia that is sadly affecting some of them at this moment.

We take it that their revelling in "revolutionary" phraseology is not caused by natural pugnacity, by love of fighting for the mere sake of fighting. If there are in our unions such persons, they surely are in a tiny, insignificant minority and are not at all representative of the normal majority. To a normal person, fighting is only a means for achieving certain aims and ends; a normal individual will fight only for a great deserving cause, and, as a rule, only when other avenues of accomplishment are exhausted or closed; normal individuals capable of some sustained thinking do not become wild even when a red rag is flouted in their faces.

The executive board of Local 2 have, at a recent meeting, adopted and put forth the slogan that they "would have no truck with the Special Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Suit industry, these representatives of Wall Street, but would insist on the one and only measure for the Union to take, namely, on a general strike in the industry." The "executives" of Local 2 would not wait until the Commission had made known its stand with regard to the Union's demands. They would not wait with their new slogans until either the Commission had decided to recommend the rejection of the Union's program or the manufacturers and jobbers had refused to abide by the Commission's recommendations. These "executives", of course, know very well that in the event of a real emergency, our Union would not hesitate an hour to defend the demands which it considers vital for the welfare of our workers. To be sure, the leaders of our Union have never during this entire period failed to emphasize the point that the whole strength of the organization stands ready to fight for the introduction of these vital changes to the last drop of blood, should all peaceful efforts for their achievement fail.

But these "revolutionary" executive boards are little if at all concerned about the actual winning of these all-important demands. They seem to be primarily interested in a "general strike"; they would at once break with the Governor's Commission and start an all-around melee. Can a more bewildering, a more insane course be imagined?

Let us assume, for a moment, that the Union had adopted their "plan" and had declared that "we refuse to deal with the representatives of Wall Street and we are calling a general strike," and that such a strike had actually been declared. What a ludicrous, what an indefensible position such a course would have placed us in before the eyes of the whole world! What else but sheer insanity, indeed, could provoke any human being to fight for anything that he might achieve without a struggle? Any dispassionate observer would have been fully justified in inferring from such an act that the cloakmakers are not in the least interested in winning their major demands but that, on the contrary, they are deliberately playing into the hands of their enemies and are actually aiding the jobbers and the manufacturers in the cloak industry to keep up the present deplorable state of affairs in the industry.

Grotesque as such an inference might sound, we must admit the decision of the executive board of Local 2 makes it quite logical if not inescapable.

Of course, no such a thing will ever happen to pass in our Union; the great majority of our cloakmakers are normal human beings, and they will not wander off into a wilderness while a straight road lies open before them. The majority of the cloakmakers are not strike-fanatics, but like other normal men and women they prefer the course of least resistance and of the least danger and sacrifice. There really exists no danger whatever that the clatter and the fake thunder of the executive boards of a couple of misled locals might have any effect upon the development of the Union's course in fighting for the enactment of its program. In emphasizing this aberration, we only desired to call the attention of our readers to the possible consequences the adoption of their "plan" might entail for our organization.

A strike is a very keen weapon in the workers' struggle for their rights, and because of that, extreme care must be taken that it be applied only when its objective is sufficiently commanding and when no peaceful method for achieving this objective remains open. It is a weapon that should not be used upon every provocation, lest its very usefulness and effectiveness become impaired. The weapon of the strike, if misused, may, indeed, become more dangerous for such as use it than for those against whom it is intended.

A reminder from comparatively recent history is in place here. Some nine years ago, in August, 1916, when the cloak and suit protocol was abrogated and the employers had obtained the right of "hire and fire" in return for which the workers had regained the right of striking without restraint, a great many of the best friends of the cloakmakers' organization began earnestly to fear for the Union's existence. They were basing their apprehensions on the possibility of the misuse of this unrestrained right to strike which might lead the Union straight toward demoralization and destruction.

These fears were by no means groundless. Nothing could have played better into the hands of the employers of the cloak industry at that time than frequent strikes. Frequent strikes might have ruined a few employers on occasion, but they would have surely destroyed the Union in short order. They would have exhausted it financially, they would have turned the workers away from it in disgust, and the already powerful organization of the cloakmakers in 1916, would, by this time probably have been but a sad memory.

To be sure, this possibility of frequent strike outbreaks had been the principal motive which prompted the leaders of the cloak employers at that time to abrogate the protocol with the Union. But the cloakmakers have fooled them. They knew what the employers wanted, and they refused to strike, except for a real and a big cause. As a result, the few years after 1916 have been the most peaceful in the history of the cloakmakers' organization, and simultaneously, the years of its greatest growth.

Is it possible that after an experience of nine long years the cloakmakers would in 1925 fail to remember what they had grasped so well in 1916? Is it likely that the clamor of a few unconscionable demagogues would blind their vision and befog their sense, though this clamor is shrewdly served up to our workers on a platter of the class struggle, a term deservedly popular among our workers?

And now a few words concerning this class struggle, so willfully and sadly misunderstood and misapplied by our generous "revolutionists".

We declare it as our faithful conviction that in no strike, no matter of what dimensions, could the class struggle have been better and more clearly demonstrated than by the representatives of our International Union at the hearings before the Governor's Commission. The arguments of the manufacturers and of the jobbers are replete with the clamor of their class demands, and the sharp, pithy and incontrovertible arguments of the Union represent the expression of the workers' class struggle in its keenest and finest form.

Only an ignoramus, or a person interested in misleading the workers, could delude himself or others that the strike is the only form of class struggle. It is a falsehood, plain and simple. Those who know what a strike often turns out to be and such as are familiar with all its ugly sides and shades, often find very little of class-consciousness or of the class struggle in it. It is enough to mention that one of the principal functions in our strikes has been and still is the struggle against our own "brothers", the strike-breakers. The worker in the shop, the actual striker, knows enough of these strike by-products which detract so much from the glamor and the sacredness of the strike weapon!

It is neither true nor sensible to assert therefore that the strike is the only expression of the class struggle. We reiterate: We have found a great deal more of the class struggle in these momentous discussions and the exchange of arguments around the conference table before the Advisory Commission than in a strike that requires a lot of explanations if not apologies.

Time was when we too had seen in the strike the only expression of the workers' class-consciousness and of the class struggle. We had viewed at that time the strike as the only means for developing the revolutionary spirit and energy of the workers. But at that time we had been frank enough to admit that we cared mighty little for the actual results of a strike and worried little whether the worker would gain or lose anything by it. Quite the contrary, we would rather see them lose than win, as we were afraid lest the gaining of an additional rest hour and the accretion of another dollar to his wage might dampen his revolutionary ardor and blunt his fervor for the social revolution.

Bootlegging Children In New Jersey

By GILBERT E. HYATT

"THE states can solve the child labor problem and there is no need of a constitutional amendment. Look at our state. We have good laws, well enforced," says some of the complacent opponents of Federal regulation.

Very well. How about the padrones system under which the Italian children of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania has a good child-labor law—*are shipped, like chickens packed in a coop, to work from early spring to midwinter in the cranberry bogs, berry fields and truck gardens of southern New Jersey.*

These children are beyond the reach of the authorities of their home state and the New Jersey officials assume no responsibility; the children do not belong to them, they say. "The children suffer while the 'buck-passing' process continues.

Right now the padrones are making their preparations and, during the month of May, Italian families will commence to drift away from their Pennsylvania homes, taking their children out of school and they will be gone for months.

The situation as I found it is as follows:

Intensive farming prevailing in southern New Jersey requires large numbers of workers at certain seasons of the year.

To supply this demand a system has grown up whereby padrones contract with the farmers to furnish their "labor-force." They then engage whole families, usually charging them a fee of \$2 for an adult and \$1 for each child.

Work Through Crop Seasons

In addition to receiving payment from both ends of the transaction, the padrones compel the workers to buy their provisions from them. According to investigators, excessive prices are charged.

The work continues through the various crop operations from dropping seeds in the early spring to picking up potatoes in December.

Many attempts to end this system or to mitigate its effects on the children have been made, but the only result has been to drive it a little further underground.

Conditions under which the work is performed are deplorable.

According to the findings of a

survey made by the Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Association, the hours are usually from about 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., but Mr. James J. Moran of the Pennsylvania Public Employment Service stated that the young workers toiled from early morning until it was no longer possible to see.

His description of the work agrees with that contained in the reports of the Public Education and Child Labor Association and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

In the Cranberry Bogs

The following concerning "cranberry picking" is typical:

"The cranberry vines run along the ground and the berries grow from about 6 to 8 inches from the ground," said Miss Janet S. McKay, who investigated the cranberry bogs in 1923. "The handpickers travel forward (occasionally backward) on their knees in a bending position, scooping the berries with their hands.

"Where scoops (boxlike arrangements with eight or ten iron prongs) are used the work is done standing. Scooping is heavy work and usually done by men. But, on some of the bogs, boys of 14 were doing this work. On one bog we saw 12 and 14 year old girls scooping. They said, 'We take the scoop when our mothers are tired!'

"Before picking, the ditches are drained. In spite of this draining some of the bogs are wet, particularly in the morning and is cloudy weather.

"We saw two children standing in the ditch in water up to their knees, picking along the edge of the bog."

The report of the United States Children's Bureau says:

"As the season advances the workers complain of cold and when frost threatens the bogs are flooded every night to protect the berries, and are still damp when the pickers begin work the next morning. At such times they come off the bog with their clothes wet to the knees."

"A bad feature of the picking is the thorns," said Miss McKay.

"Some of the older girls wear stockings over their arms for protection, but the younger children are not so far-sighted and their arms and legs show the results of contact with the vines."

Owing to the fact that cranberry picking is a rush job, in order to get

the crop in before frost, driving the workers is practiced.

Mr. Moran says: "Discipline is exacted by the padrones, through the parents. If a child is found lagging the attention of the parent is immediately called to the fact and a faster pace demanded."

The living conditions are very bad.

"Although migrant families are known to have a low standard of living, one is scarcely prepared for the manner in which these people are permitted to live while working in the bogs," says Miss McKay.

"You would treat a horse better than these farmers treat their transient help," says Mr. Moran. "They actually lie right on the floor of barns and similar structures without comforts of any description."

The investigation, made by the Public Education and Child Labor Association discloses the following conditions:

"Wooden shacks, unplastered and many in bad condition.

"Three, four and five children to a large bunk seemed to be the rule and, as far as we could learn, this was the condition on all the bogs.

"One family of six had two rooms. The children's room was just large enough to hold the bunk; the window was nailed tight and the shutter closed.

"One woman with two rooms and twelve in her family said, 'That is all they gave me!'

"Privacy is unknown in a picker's life.

"On a few of the bogs provision was made for removing and burning garbage, but on the majority, it was left where it falls, or is thrown out in front of the building, with the result that the premises are in a filthy condition, with slops of all kinds scattered around."

It would appear that the only safeguard from disease is the outdoor life and the natural robustness of the workers.

The lack of proper medical facilities was one of the things of which Mr. Moran spoke with indignation.

Hoping for a Doctor

From the report of the Public Education and Child Labor Association the following examples illustrate the situation:

"As we drove up to one of —'s bogs, an eight-year-old girl asked, 'Are you the doctor?' Her hands

were badly swollen with ivy poison, aggravated by the scratches from the cranberry vines. She said, 'Please get me something for them, they hurt.' No one had thought of bringing first-aid supplies, and no medical attention was available. On this bog a twelve-year-old boy had broken his arm and the padrone had him taken to the village, five miles away, to have it reset.

"We noticed many little children with large sores around their mouths.

"At —'s a mother had gone home with her two-year-old child, who was very sick. She left an eight-month-old baby and three other children with a seventeen-year-old girl. This older girl's condition was filthy, even her eyelids being caked with dirt, which did not promise well for the care of the young children.

On —'s bog a small child of seven was picking with one hand and shading her eyes with the other. Her eyes were, badly inflamed and the eyelids granulated. The mother said, 'She can't go to school because she has sore eyes.'

Kids Kept Out of School

About half the children, according to the investigators, came to New Jersey in April or May and did not return until October. Of course, the effect on education is extremely bad.

Miss Janet S. McKay found 1,331 absentees from the public and parochial schools of Philadelphia. She gave a list of thirty-nine public and eight parochial schools from which children were absent and working in the cranberry bogs.

"One school had 23 per cent of its pupils absent, thirty-nine out of one class. Another school had 350 absent pupils."

A survey of 268 pupils showed 75 per cent retarded from one to seven years.

Even if the New Jersey authorities assumed responsibility, which Pennsylvania officials state they do not, the problem of providing facilities for this influx of migrant children would be a serious one.

A solution is made additionally difficult by the fact that it is to profit by the labor of children that the whole system is established. If the children could not work their parents would not migrate.

If the children are to be protected the law must do it. State officials have fallen down on the job. They are handicapped by state laws.

Only the Federal government can insist effectively and the Federal authorities are not set until the child labor amendment is made part of the Constitution.

Thus we believed, and we were honest and frank enough in our belief to state it in the open. But our present-day apostles of the "class struggle" have not the courage to be open-minded. They would make the workers believe that they are concerned about their winning work and living improvements, but they are disingenuous enough to advocate for them such demands as obviously can never be won. They are doing it not for the purpose of revolutionizing the workers—for all their silly antics they are not idiotic enough for that—but with the purely demagogic intention of discrediting the leaders of the workers who are straining all efforts to win for them all that is possible at the present moment. They would make the workers believe that, with them as leaders, they could bring the millennium on earth before the next dawn.

Such is the kind of contemptible demagoguery, shrouded in the cloak of class struggle, that is being practiced by the executive boards of two or three of our locals. We do not know whether they are mere tools in the hands of a clique of charlatans or downright snakes in our own grass. For the moment this is of no importance. We know, however, one thing: Our Union would be in a very serious plight if it ever found itself in the hands of such persons. An end must be brought to this demagoguery—the sooner the better for the entire membership of our Union.

THE JUBILEE OF LOCAL 50 IN PHILADELPHIA

We do not know whether any waist or dress manufacturer has attended last Sunday afternoon the twentieth-anniversary celebra-

tion of the Philadelphia dress and waist makers' organization in Arch Street Theatre. But if any of that die-hard group of local employers which is still waging a fight against the union in this industry had been present there, he must have left the meeting in a very much depressed spirit. For, he could not have helped making the discovery that the workers' organization in the dress and waist trade of Philadelphia which he and his fellow employers have so ardently sought to destroy, is hale and hearty and that, sooner or later, the Union will again come back insisting upon its rights and will not rest contented until it had gained them.

And if any one of the Union-hating employers would have put in an appearance on the evening of that same day at the banquet hall and had listened to the speeches and congratulatory messages forwarded to the waist and dressmakers of Philadelphia by their sister unions and by their International Union, who were all represented there, he might have perceived that his obdurate opposition to the union of the workers in the Philadelphia waist and dress trade will eventually be overcome, not only by Local 50, but literally by the whole I. L. G. W. U. which is fast determined not to leave the field until the industry is completely organized.

Last Sunday, indeed, was a great holiday among our workers in Philadelphia, shared with them by thousands of her workers in the local labor movement. It was a demonstration of true labor solidarity, undisturbed, unmarred and unsoftened. The Philadelphia workers and all their friends and comrades who had celebrated this momentous occasion with them will surely not forget this great working-class holiday for many days to come.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



"The Dressmakers' Iliad"

Review of "The Women's Garment Workers", in The Nation of May 27, 1925

By BENJAMIN STOLBERG

OF all the arts the most difficult is creative research. Unless its imagination is technical it is the work of a tyro. And unless its technique is imaginative it is the work of a pundit. Mr. Levine's tale, of the dressmakers is distinctly a creative achievement. He managed to identify himself sympathetically with the movement and then wrote its biography—blending the facts with such imaginative skill that instinctively they arranged themselves into a cause.

The patron of the history was the union itself, which of course means its general executive board. A labor union is primarily a fighting organization and the motive of its research is necessarily more propagandist than "pure." Most union autobiographies are as unctuous as "The Americanization" of Edward Bok. Almost invariably they are the apologetics of the administration in power, which often has much to apologize for and which treats the past as a series of trials and errors leading to its present ineffable leadership. The best of these histories are meretriciously censored. To my knowledge this union is the first to look frankly into the mirror of its own past. And behold, the reward of such courage is an epic of social adventure.

Whence such courage? The answer begins to shape itself after one emerges from Mr. Levine's study. These workers, mostly immigrants and graduates of sweat-shops, have the most truly proletarian tradition to be found in any American craft, not excluding even the miners. Their epic began and wound its tragic way through three inchoate decades of the last century amidst primitive socialist, syndicalist, anarchist, and other impossible schemes. Such an environment prevented their inoculation by the middle-class outlook of our more indigenous craft separatism. And for a labor union such a tradition is a heroic background. Unlike our English-speaking unions, whose radicals were fighting as dualists on the periphery, the women's garment workers were actually led—though confusedly for a long time—by their early class crusaders. Some of these crusaders are still leading. The rest are their spiritual descendants. The labor movement to them is a way of life rather than a method of making a living—for labor leaders. A half century has made them a good deal more practical as industrial statesmen than they were. Now the garment workers are in the vanguard of American labor in improvements for the rank and file—in sanitation and health, in benefits and insurance of all kinds, and finally in education and recreation. This union has done for itself what the liberal reform movement has had to do for a considerable portion of our other wage-earners.

But of course the main job of a union is in the economic field. And doctrinaire passions kept the dressmakers from making strides commensurate with those of the opportunistic Coppers unions before the turn of the century. For three long decades their amorphous organization rose and fell from inner distraction. Finally some sort of order began to emerge from the chaos of doctrines

The leaders learned self-discipline and cooperation, and slowly they carried the mass with them. The gradual paralysis of the handicrafts by machinery, the seasonal regularity of fashions, the slow displacement of the sweat-shop by the large factory, the heightening pressure of industrial America helped to teach coordination. In 1900 the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was founded. It affiliated with the A. F. of L. Gradually its reach became longer. It stopped sprawling wildly and it learned how to strike effectively. It forced more and more Queensberry rules into its catch-as-catch-can industry. The reefer-makers' strike in 1907 prepared the way for the far more effective waist-makers' strike in 1909, and both were packed behind the "Great Revolt" of the cloak-makers in 1910. This series of victories led to the famous Protocol of Peace of 1916, the first attempt to extend collective bargaining between capital and labor, a collective control of industry by both—excepting, of course, the profits.

The Protocol had an enormous educational influence on the workers, the employers, and the public. Their manufacturers and the operators came to know each other better. But by 1914 and 1915 it became obvious that the Protocol of Peace was only an armistice, and in 1916 it was called off. Nevertheless, this industrial armistice, and then the World War, strengthened the union so that it could weather the most powerful attacks of the post-war industrial depression and the open-shop drives. From an organization whose unpaid secretary-treasurer used in January, 1901, "four cents for stationery" and in January, 1902, "total carfare five cents," and whose clerical expending for the whole fiscal year of 1902-1903 was ninety dollars, the International grew to an organization which was able in 1922 to spend \$1,046,521 on one strike alone.

The contemporary tendency in writing social history is to minimize the influence of leaders—a natural reaction against the old view that social movements are spotlights for heroes. Yet until we know a great deal more than we do about social psychology, leaders are the only articulate expression of the rank and file; and historically sound is in distinguishing the social significance of a given leader from his mere idiosyncrasies. This Mr. Levine manages to perfection. He traversed the history in order to talk with old-timers—headliners as well as minor figures—and their present successors. He has no stars; only dramatic personae. Stealthily the leaders, old and new, assume life against the background of the movement. We meet Joseph Barondess, whose daring outreached his actual courage in the nineties and broke his bold; Abraham Hosenberg, president of the International from 1904 to 1914, and now one of its organizers—as shrewd and human a "rascaler" in union triad-comedy as there is; John Dyche, secretary-treasurer during the most formative years of the International—canny, conservative, incorruptibly underhanded for the right as he saw it; Schlesinger, president from 1903 to 1904 and then again from 1914 to 1923—to use his monumental egoism as a battery for his cause; Sigman, the present head of the Interna-

Gilbert & Sullivan on Broadway

The Messrs. Shubert present "The Mikado" by Arthur Sullivan, with English Text by W. S. Gilbert. Entire production staged by Milton Ahern. With an all-star cast featuring Namara, William Danforth, Tom Burke and Lupino Lane. At the 44th Street Theatre.

Laurence J. Anholt presents Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "Princess Ida". Settings by John Wegger. Featuring Tessa Kosta and a cast including Bertram Peacock, Sudworth Frazer and others. At the Shubert Theatre, 44th Street.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Nanki-Poo again loves Yum-Yum, while Ko-Ko prepares to marry her. Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner of Titipu, would never have accepted his position if he did not believe it a purely honorary one, but Pooch Bah, Lord High Everything Else in Titipu, you understand, accepts all positions with no qualms whatsoever. The Mikado of Japan almost contrives the execution of his son Nanki-Poo, disguised as a wandering minstrel, in his royal order to "make the punishment fit the crime." And Katsisha, that most unattractive old thing, tra-la, with a caricature of a face from whom Uink-Poo is hiding, finally marries Ko-Ko while Yum-Yum happily weds the young Mikado.

If this delightful tomfoolery seems utter nonsense to you, go to the 44th Street Theatre and learn how nonsense becomes art. If you can subsequently go to the theatre across the way where Nanki-Poo tries to keep her loyalty and learned young ladies with a mission from the wicked world and its "men even to the extent of organizing a female army which refuses to fight, you will have made part of yourself the eternal delight of Gilbert and Sullivan. It was rare good fortune that gave to Broadway these two lovely revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan in one season after Broadway's dramatic critics had been crying vainly for Gilbert and Sullivan through the years.

As the waning theatrical season slips languidly into the "dog" months of summer, workers should make it their business wherever possible to see these two plays. There is in the lightness of them a refreshing coolness that can conquer even the torpor of New York summer. There is in the never-ending wisdom of them, in their constant sly insight and gay foolery an artistic experience which no worker should miss. Once Gilbert and Sullivan have become part of his memory the fortunate possessor has obtained a source of never-failing delight.

In the gallery of Gilbert and Sullivan characters—among the Pirates of Penzance and the sailors of the Pinafore and the inmates of Rudigore and all the rest, there are nowhere more enjoyable people than these of Titipu and Princess Ida's castle yards. Funny little Ko-Ko, with his wistful consciousness of what is expected of him and his gay understanding of his limitations in face of these expectations. Ardent Nanki-Poo and lovely Yum-Yum, who knows how beautiful Nature has made her and gives tribute to the artist for the creation. Katsisha, determinedly seeking a mate on the strength of her exceptional shoulder blade. Royal Princess Ida and her poor father, kept as hostage, who is terribly punished because the enemy refuses to admit what everybody knows—Everybody thinks I'm such a disagreeable man.

And the sheer joy in hearing all traditional—old I. W. W., whose rebellious spirit mellowed and grew strong to master new conditions. All of these and many other serve here to express the ambition of the workers to mold their own industrial destiny; and their campaigns are inevitably woven into the intricate patterns of the first Dressed Woman in the World.

the old Gilbert & Sullivan favorites again. Perhaps the Mikado was foiled in his determination to make the punishment fit the crime, but certainly these two artists have made the music fit the words and the words fit the music. Such lilting, rollicking (sunny-tune music can be heard nowhere else. Such polyphonic nonsense, such elaborate mock seriousness as Gilbert's has not been written. The songs linger in your ears long after the last curtain, the words repeat themselves day after the play for you is over. Try them yourself: The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra, la. Have nothing to do with the case. For I have to take under my wing, tra, la.

A most unattractive old thing, tra, la! With a caricature of a face. "The Mikado." Or "Herbert's a Pretty Mess" and "Three Little Maids from School" and "A Wandering Minstrel I" and "He's Going to Marry Yum-Yum, yum yum," and so on through the line.

If Gilbert and Sullivan had set out to caricature the pretentiousness of the musical light opera stage with its expensive nothingness and its hollow travesty of art they failed. Because they were men of pre-eminent talent they did much more. They created a form of entertainment that is peculiarly their own. The vehicles they satirized fade into utter oblivion even under their sly digs at them, while something far more important emerges. It is not comic opera; it is not, as assuredly grand opera; it is not what we call musical comedy; it is just—Gilbert and Sullivan. The unique is hard to classify and certainly this gay melodious tomfoolery is unique. In musical drama Gilbert and Sullivan, through the unfolding years, will remain Gilbert & Sullivan—44th Street.

It was promising to find our most successful producers of musical comedy, "of whirly and girls" and frocks and box-office receipts undertaking the presentation of a Gilbert and Sullivan. On the whole the results were most satisfactory. Gilbert and Sullivan were blazoned forth with all the splendor usually reserved for Revues and Follies. Fine singing, boisterous comedy, lovely ensembles almost made these two players pretentious. Only the eternal grace of the comedies themselves saved them from that untoward fate. And yet there was much to be said for the productions given them. They had movement, color, beauty, craftsmanship, expertise. Tessa Kosta and Marguerite Namara both possess lovely singing voices; Lupino Lane was a delight from start to finish, the choruses were in both cases quite fascinating. The actors seemed, on the whole, to take all the things that were happening to them with just the proper mixture of high seriousness and winking understanding.

In both instances the plays stood forth the masterpieces that they are. And perhaps that is all the most capacious should ask. Surely I, for one, am most grateful for what these producers have given us. If I nevertheless found some ingredient missing, some almost indefinable lack, it may be that the fault is really mine. (Continued on Page 9)

In the Cooperative World

DANES FIRST IN FARMERS' BANKS

While America is teaching the world the power and usefulness of cooperative Labor banks, through the examples of the Locomotive Engineers' eleven banking houses stretching from coast to coast, Denmark is fulfilling a similar role in agricultural banking. If there should arise along Manhattan's great skyline a great bank building rubbing shoulders with the Equitable and Bankers' Trust buildings, but dedicated to the advancement of the farmers' interests and not to the service of predatory wealthy, you would have a good picture, declares the All-American Cooperative Commission, of the commanding strength of the Danish Cooperative Bank.

Started in the provincial town of Aarhus in 1914, the Dansk Andelsbank now has headquarters in Copenhagen with 47 branches and 59 offices scattered throughout the kingdom. The various small co-ops subscribed the capital for the venture, which now has capital stock of \$3,200,000 held by 1,700 societies and 23,000 individuals. Among the stockholders are 400 creameries, 24 bacon factories, 30 large central associations and 751 consumers' stores.

From a business of \$200,000 in 1915, the bank's operations have leaped forward to \$1,000,000 in 1918 and nearly \$4,000,000 in 1922.

ITALIAN PEOPLE'S BANKS PROSPER DESPITE FASCISTI

Not even the hostility of the Fascisti dictators of Italy toward the cooperative movement and their ruthless plundering of cooperative stores has

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN ON BROADWAY

(Continued From Page 3)

Yet my first experience of Gilbert and Sullivan came when I was at college—the year that the Park Theatre at Columbus Circle offered Ruddigore. On the night I saw that play the heroine was suffering from a terrible cold that made her songs a hoarse whisper. Yet I shall never forget the complete satisfaction of that evening. I learned that "this particularly rapid, most unintelligible chatter isn't generally heard. If it is, it doesn't matter; if it isn't, it doesn't matter, matter, matter," and that the villain by his own confession was a most abominable person who lied and stole and murdered his wives—not because he wanted to (perish the thought!)—but because of the curse of Ruddigore. It is difficult to say what this production had that was missing in the other. Perhaps the secret lies in what it hadn't. It was far less professional; far less self-conscious. It went in for grand scale, for no pretentiousness. Somehow the actors in it seemed to be having so much more of a bully time than do most of the casts in the present revivals. There was a solace there that could never let you suspect even for a moment that you might have gotten into a Broadway musical comedy by some inexplicable mistake.

But never mind. Even New Yorkers can't have everything. And two expert producers are offering us magnificent revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan's loveliest. Let me urge you to show your gratitude. See these two plays and win for yourself a new source of joy. Gilbert and Sullivan are yours for the taking.

being able to prevent the prosperous growth of people's banks in the Black Shirt Kingdom. Reports received by the All-American Cooperative Commission show that there are 2,948 cooperative people's banks and branch banks in Italy supported by half a million working people, with approximately four billion lire of deposits in the city and small-town banks and another billion lire in the rural credit unions.

The people's banks of Italy were founded by Luigi Luzzatti in 1882, and have been operated so efficiently that up to the outbreak of the World War their losses were actually less than one lira in a million. Yet these people's banks require no other security for the large majority of their loans than the honesty and integrity of the individual borrower, vouched for by three of his friends. The funds of these banks are largely used to finance cooperative enterprises, both in the cities and the country, and have made possible the very rapid development of producers' cooperation in Italian industry.

In addition to the 2,000 people's banks, there are 2,400 rural banks or credit unions modeled on the plan of the successful Raiffeisen banks in Central Europe. These banks have total deposits of more than a billion lire, and an annual turnover of about three billion lire. They supply small loans to farmers and to rural cooperative societies. They also act as purchasing and marketing agents for these societies, buying anything from a steam tractor to a new shirt for their members at actual cost.

A third class of cooperative finance organization in Italy is the National Cooperative Credit Institute, created in 1913 with a capital of 7,750,000 lire, which has increased by the first of the year to 220,560,000, with 5,255,000 lire in reserve. It has taken an active

part in the financing of agricultural cooperatives to develop waste land, and has aided Labor unions in handling large contracts for cooperative production. The institute now has seventeen branches and seven agencies covering the whole country, in addition to its headquarters in Milan. Its business reached nearly a billion lire with producers' and Labor cooperatives in 1922, and 205,000,000 lire with consumers' cooperatives. Because of the open warfare of the Fascisti on cooperative societies the operations of the credit institute for the past year declined to 674,000,000 lire with producers' cooperative and 122,000,000 lire with consumers' societies.

Despite the remarkable growth of Labor cooperative banks in America, we still have a long way to go before we surpass the Italian workers and farmers in the cooperative control of credit and finance.

ISLAND BOOMS THROUGH COOPERATION

Co-operation is usually regarded as benefiting co-operators only, but the All-American Cooperative Commission contends the beneficent effects of mutual aid cannot be confined, but extend throughout all society, raising standards of living and standards of honest dealing. Consider, for example, what happened when the huge Co-operative Wholesale Society of England began buying potatoes from the island of Jersey, lying in the English Channel between Britain and France.

Jersey enjoys far warmer climate than London or Manchester, and so the potato crop is ready for the market weeks before the English crop, assuring a dependable market. But a dependable price was by no means assured until co-operation stepped in. Cut out the middleman's tribute from grower and consumer, and put the farmers of Jersey "in velvet".

As a result the two co-operative ships which ply between Manchester and Jersey have brought a high stan-

dard of existence to the farmers there, banishing poverty and enabling 50,000 people to obtain a living from an island 12 miles long and four wide. And to the 20,000,000 British people who are traders at C. W. S. stores, co-operation has brought a staple food from which profit has been wrung and in which quality has been guaranteed.

WHEN A FELLER IS OUT OF A JOB

By S. E. KISER

All Nature is sick from the heels to her hair,
She is all out of kelter and out of repair,

When a feller is out of a job,
Hain't no juice in the earth, no salt in the sea;
Hain't no ginger in life in this land of the free.

And the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be

When a feller is out of a job.

What's the good of blue skies and of blossom'n' trees
When your boy has large patches on both of his knees,

An' a feller is out of a job?
Then patches, I say, look so big to your eye
That they shut out the landscape and cover the sky,

That the sun can't shine through them the best it can try,

When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work of the earth
He feels the whole blunderin' mistake of his birth,

When a feller is out of a job,
He feels he has no share in the whole of the plan.

That he's got the mitten from Nature's own han',
That he's a rejected and left-over man.

When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your bolt with the rest of the crowd,
And you feel like a dead man without any shroud,

When a feller is out of a job,
You are crawlin' around, but you're out of the game

Yes, dead with no tombstone to put up your name;
You may hustle about, but you're dead just the same,

When a feller is out of a job.

Every man that's a man wants to help push the world,
But he's left out behind, on the shelf he is curled,

When a feller is out of a job,
Hain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea;

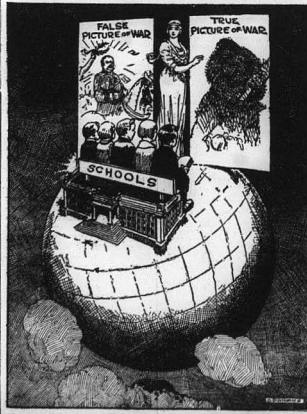
Hain't no ginger in life in the land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be,

When a feller is out of a job.

Rosmersholm

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members can obtain half price tickets to see Ibsen's ROSMERSHOLM at the Fifty-second Street Theater. Cards entitling you to the reduced rates can be had from our Educational Department, 3 West Sixteenth street. Those of our members who wish to see this play should do so at once, as it will not run for a long period.

WHERE TO BEGIN TO PREVENT WAR



—Milton Miller



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Workers' Education In Mining Industry

By PAUL W. FULLER,

Director Workers' Education District
Number Two, United Mine Workers
of America.

The real miners, not the miners of fiction, but those big strong men who are old in years before their time, who spend their lives down in the bowels of the earth in order that the progress of the world may continue, receive in return just enough to give them physical existence. These miners are trying to get a square deal for the services they are rendering humanity. Workers' Education will be their salvation.

It has always been my theory that it is not lack of brains that forces men into servitude, but a lack of opportunity to use their brains, and after three months trial as Director of Workers' Education in District No. 2, I believe that my theory is logical. Many of the miners, when the idea of Workers' Education was taken up, agreed that it was something they needed; that it was going to be beneficial to them and enable them to understand and change their intolerable conditions. But they wanted it at once. They seemed to think that all they had to do was to enroll in a class and sign something and the education was theirs—that it could be given out like a can of beans over a counter to a customer without much effort.

We decided to begin our educational program in the Broad Top, a section of District No. 2 known as Territory No. 4, where the miners, numbering about 3,500, had been on strike since April 1. The strike gave them the time and the sufferings and miseries of the people gave the provocation for thought. For this reason we considered it should prove an excellent field in which to commence the work.

I first visited local unions and presented the project to them; they seemed interested but very little response resulted. I then made a lecture tour of these communities, opening each night on the "Need and Unlimited Possibilities of Workers' Education" if properly directed. I explained the idea and purpose of this work, but the people as a whole were not interested when they saw it required time and effort on their part to produce results. Most of them lost hope and assumed the attitude of "Oh, what's the use!" Such helplessness is hard to overcome. But covering the territory on another lecture tour I found a handful in almost every community who were awake to the possibilities of Workers' Education and anxious to better conditions for themselves and their children. These small groups I organized into classes and arranged to meet them at regular intervals in their Local Union Halls.

The Broad Top is an isolated part of the county, most of the towns being without any passenger train service. Workers' Education, once started, seemed to interest these people who were shut off from the rest of the world. At the present time we have succeeded in organizing and starting seven classes in as many communities with a combined membership of about 150. The success of the classes and the interest

shown led to the idea of securing outside educators and speakers into this section to complement the class work. Accordingly, a Labor Chautauque would be unusual and instructive and give them some ideas of labor problems from various angles.

The Chautauque opened in Washington Park, Six Mile Run, on August 12 and concluded August 17. The first session was opened by James Mark, Vice-President of District No. 2, who gave a very interesting lecture on his personal experience in the Labor Movement. The attendance was very gratifying. The second evening was featured by Dr. Harry W. Laidler of New York City, Director of the League for Industrial Democracy. He spoke on "The Rise of British Labor." As a great portion of the population of the Broad Top are of English and Welsh descent, an unusually large crowd attended in spite of the fact that a thunder storm came up just at the hour for the opening of the evening session. The audience was intensely interested in Dr. Laidler's presentation of Labor's growing power in Great Britain. At the conclusion of Dr. Laidler's address the meeting was thrown into an open forum and an hour was spent asking questions. One question, for example, was: Has the British Labor Party nationalized the mines yet? The result of Dr. Laidler's address was newly developed interest in workers' classes and new members were enrolled.

The third day's session featured Dr. Richard W. Hogue, Director of Workers' Education, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who talked on "Crime and Criminals." Dr. Hogue proved himself an able speaker, thoroughly familiar with his subject and possessing a humor that held his audience spellbound. At the conclusion of this address an open forum was given and by that medium a great number of instructive features were developed.

Friday evening the session was addressed by Mabel W. Cheel of California, who represented the Co-Operative League of America with headquarters in New York City. Mrs. Cheel gave an instructive and interesting talk, and, as a result, it is reported a greater interest was created in the local co-operative store, especially among the women.

Saturday evening I spoke, using as my subject "Labor and Success." The attendance was unusually large in spite of a drizzling rain and we had an interesting discussion at the end of the address.

Sunday, the last day of our Chautauque, President Brophy spoke in the afternoon on "Trade Unionism in the Mining Industry." In the evening he took as his subject, "Cool, a Mismanaged Industry." Both meetings were well attended and he handled both subjects in an interesting manner. At both meetings an open forum was made possible, but the audience did not take the fullest advantage of the opportunity, due perhaps to the fact that they realized that the President is somewhat of an expert on coal problems and they felt rather embarrassed asking him questions; however, a few interesting questions were asked and discussed at the evening session.

The results of this Chautauque

"Clear Voices In English Literature"

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course given at the Workers' University of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION
Season 1924-25

(Continued from last week)

Lesson 2. "Fair Play—Beowulf, Wiclif, Piers Plowman."

England—Like that of every country, the literature of England is merely the mirror of English life, in letters. To grasp its meaning one must know something of the influences which shaped both life and letters.

The Place—A group of sea-islands, developing independence, love of the sea, fatalism and pluck.

The Race—A mixture of five, the result of conquest: Britons, Saxons, Romans, Danes, and French, with the qualities of each: imagination, respect for women, respect for law, respect for class.

The Language—Also a mixture due to conquest: resulting in an extraordinarily strong, beautiful and pliant instrument of thought.

Earliest Forms—Poetry, not prose, with very little rhyme, and much alliteration. Since it was meant to be sung or chanted, it was full of the best of rhythm.

Earliest Content—Violence, bitterness, praise of strength and generosity.

Beowulf—An epic. The first great English masterpiece, author unknown. Its two parts: the first, of daring death for the joy of adventure; the second, of daring and winning death while striking a blow for others' freedom.

Wiclif—The champion of freedom of thought in religion. Translator of the first complete English Bible, which has been for more than five hundred years the basis of all later forms.

Piers Plowman—The first English cry for justice for common men. Written in the form of a vision by William Langland, against selfishness, hypocrisy, and corruption among the rulers of church and state, and pleading with equal strength for honesty in labor itself.

were beyond expectations, not only from the standpoint of attendance but from actual educational results. The membership of the various classes increased threefold. An outgrowth of the Chautauque is a band of over thirty members, consisting of young boys and girls. They raised money to secure some instruments and have been meeting regularly each week since August practicing on their instruments and are now about ready to make a public appearance. This band is named the "Workers' Education Band" and after it has been developed will be used in various social activities in connection with Workers' Education, and other occasions.

After the conclusion of this Chautauque I was very busy in various communities of the Broad Top, lecturing and attending and teaching classes, appointing teachers, assigning books, etc. I discovered that the result of the first Chautauque was a desire on the part of some people on the other side of the Broad Top mountain for a Labor Chautauque to be held in Dudley.

At the conclusion of these two Chautauques the women of Six Mile Run organized, naming their organization the Women Workers' Education League. Local committees were elected and arrangements made for a study class for women. Their purpose is to develop community work in the way of socials, musicals, plays, sports, lectures and study classes. These women are very enthusiastic and have been meeting regularly every week and at each meeting they report new members enrolled in the work.

"Workers' Education"

Ibsen's Rosmersholm At 52nd St. Theatre

Members Can Obtain Tickets at Reduced Rates Through Our Educational Department

Our Educational Department has made arrangements with the management of the 52nd Street Theatre, whereby our members can get tickets to see Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" at less than half price. On presentation of cards which can be obtained at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, you can get a \$2.75 seat for \$1.10.

Ibsen's plays need no introduction. "Rosmersholm" is artistically performed, and we are glad to note that many of our members are availing themselves of the opportunity offered them by our Educational Department to see this play. Tickets can be obtained for all performances including Saturdays.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

G. MAURO

SINGING TEACHER

1783 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 110 & 111th Streets)
Phone, University 1539

Artists Furnished for Concerts



РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В мире труда.

Англия.

Консервативный из Британских министров лорд Черчилль, министр финансов, представил на утверждение парламента новый закон о страховании всех рабочих Британской Империи на случай безработицы, потери трудоспособности, старости, смерти кормящих семей. Представленный Черчиллем закон очень существенно отличается от всех старых английских законов, потому нет сомнения, что он будет утвержден парламентом.

Со вступлением этого закона в силу каждый английский рабочий 1) будет получать пособие, на которое он сможет существовать во время безработицы, 2) получать трудоспособности будет назначаться пособие в размере нужном для существования, 3) рабочий, достигший шестидесятилетнего возраста, будет получать пособие за жизнь без работы, и 4) семья потерявшая кормящего, будет получать от правительства средства к существованию.

На проведение этих мер английский народ должен будет затратить три миллиарда долларов.

В связи с изданием о страховании на старость старости очень интересно отметить один факт, при иллюстрирующей черту англо-капиталистического характера и его отношение к какому бы то ни было пособию. В английской колонии Австралия страхование на случай старости существует уже больше пятидесяти лет. За все это время пособие никогда, не только около 30 процентов стариков не могли получать пособие по случаю старости, Австралия не предоставляла перевод на более легкие работы.

Еще один факт.

Известно в Англии умер лорд Дэвенхэм, король мила. Этот замечательный человек вышел из рабочего класса и претра обывочника не забыл об этом до конца своей жизни.

Начал он свою сознательную жизнь ударником мила, получил — своим богатим мило-заводчиком в мире.

На свои фабрики он взял несчастных рабочих день без уплаты милой заработной платы.

Кроме того он выстроил для своих рабочих целый город особняков с отдельными бассейнами, театрами с уличными театрами, город этот он назвал "Портсмут Салемских Лудей". Но замечательное всего является факт, что артельная плата за такой домик была всего 24 доллара в год.

В Канаде.

В последнем меморандуме королю на имя Губернаторской Комиссии очень обстоятельно описаны все замечания королю о слабой производительности минеральных работ, о безразличии забастовки в мастерских, юные также подтверждает все требования, касающиеся во время официального слушания дела.

В доказательство, что — клоникеры не зарабатывают достаточно для того, чтобы прожить в шт. Нью-Йорк, юные указал на сема бюджетов, выработанных городскими, штатскими и федеральными учреждениями. Самый малый из этих бюджетов для чернорабочих равен 2088 долларам, превышает средний заработок клоникера на 255 долларов в год. Показателем же мастерского в штате Нью-Йорк равенства 2941 долларам в год — превышает средний заработок клоникера на 1181 доллар в год.

Средним же заработком этих семи бюджетов является сумма 2390 долларов в год, таким образом клоникеры зарабатывают на 620 долларов менее, чем даже эта средняя потребность для жизни семьи.

Внимание клоникеров, не имеющих мастерских.

Клоникеры, не имеющие мастерских и желающие получать пособие из фонда для безработных, должны зарегистрироваться в специально для этого

Tel. Orchard 327

LANZA'S GIARDINO D'ITALIA

RESTAURANT

168 FIRST AVE. Near 10th St.

NEW YORK CITY

открытом Биро в доме № 26 Нет 9-ая улица.

Покупайте шляпы с минеральными значками.

Юные рабочих по выделке минеральных шляп просит членов нашего комитета покупать шляпы выделанные минеральными значками.

Внимание секретарей (дом. 2-го).

Исполнительный Комитет доказал 2-го постановкой, что начиная с 15-го июня которого не будет принимать анонимных членов с вознаграждением по 15 центов и выдачу членских карт вознаграждения до 31-го декабря 1924 года.

Внимание членов отдела.

Доносится до сведения всех членов отдела, что 30-го Мая, День Помощника убитых в трагическую войну солдат (Докреплен Дэй), является легальным праздником и никто не должен работать в этот день. Холм не должен уступить за этот день полностью.

Библиотека Отдела.

Как уже неоднократно доказывалось на собраниях и сообщалось в печати — библиотека нашего Отдела в настоящее время значительно увеличена, пополнена все новыми книгами, также куплено много новых. В числе новых книг в библиотеке является История Интернационального Юнона рабочих по производству женского белья, на английском языке, книгу эту прислал в нашу библиотеку секретарь Интернационального Юнона А. Барроу.

Книги можно получить от 9 час. утра до 6 час. вечера в кассе Отдела, в доме № 130 Нет 25-ая ул., в комнате 40, на 4-ом этаже.

Секретарь И. Шевченко.

Waldman & Lieberman
LAWYERS

302 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

MIKE LANZA, Prop.

PRESENT DAY-BOOKS ARE ABOLISHED

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day and receipt book which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue until now.

Secretaries are to print no more receipt or day books for their locals, as the combined book will soon be available and would have to be used by all the financial officers of all affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will after that be regarded as unofficial and not legitimate.

Fraternally,

ABRAHAM BAROFF.
General Secretary-Treasurer.
I. L. G. W. U.

THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT. I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit to it monthly, before the 15th of each month:

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U. may be fined for failure to supply the information requested above. We ask our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members on the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform officially this Department concerning any member that you may drop from your books, by transfer, for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with per capita taxes or any other assessment for members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrears due your local by any suspended member on the day of his or her suspension.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director.

OUT ALREADY

The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, \$2.50, from the General Office directly, at

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations — from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The report on the progress of the control of shops conducted by investigators for the cloak and dress division, the progress of the registration for unemployment insurance, and approval of the actions by the Executive Board in the cases that came before it during the two sessions just past, mainly constituted the business transacted at the membership meeting which was held last Monday night in Arlington Hall.

First Phase of Control Completed

The fact that reports brought in by investigators show a reduction in the number and character of violations of the agreement by employers does not mean that the houses have reformed. There is no doubt but that employers would far sooner violate certain phases of the agreement, such as by doing their own cutting, than pay union workers for this work.

What the reduced number of complaints is attributable to is the fact that the office has conducted within the past few weeks a rigid control of the cloak and dress shops. The constant watch, therefore, has kept before the employers the fact that they must observe the agreement or pay a penalty for failing to do so.

The controls of the two industries, the dress and the cloak, have already been completed. The completion of this work, however, is but one phase of the system in effect in the office in regard to the method of control. The investigators first complete their rounds. They submit to the office, that is, to Brother Nagler for the cloak division, and Brother Shenker for the dress division, their findings, who go through the reports.

Rigid Control Reduces Violations

The shops that are O.K.'d constitute the ones which employ cutters regularly. The second class consists of the legitimate shops which had no work at the time of the control, and the third class consists of the shops, one of the owners of which has been found to violate the agreement. If the first visit to a shop of this last class does not actually prove a violation but merely arouses suspicion, the shop is placed in the category requiring further investigation.

The first phase of the control of 661 Cloak shops, Brother Nagler reported to the members, showed that of this number, 400 were without work. Two hundred fifty-shops visited showed cutters at work. In the balance of the shops the controllers found the house at work. Complaints were immediately filed with instructions by the office that fines be imposed upon the employers thus found guilty.

Approximately a similar number of dress shops were controlled with the same proportion of results. From the reports submitted by the investigators, it may be assumed at first glance that very little cutting is done by the employers themselves.

In a sense, this is true. For, as was stated before, the control instituted manages to keep the shops well under the eyes of the union and prevents wholesale violations. After the first round of control is completed and after classifying the shops, those which need a more rigid control are followed up. This most naturally prevents a greater degree of violations than which was reported to the office. However, the fact that so few complaints have been filed to the effect that bosses are doing their own cutting is also due to the extreme dullness which exists in the trade at the present time.

Until work in the dress and cloak industries will be more plentiful, controlling will be kept up primarily for

the purpose of watching the shops, the owners of which are suspected of violating the rules which have been actually found violating the agreement.

Executive Board's Actions Approved

In the reports of the Executive Board for May 14th and 21st, which were read to the members at the meeting, there was contained a class of violations which deserves mention if for no other reason than to keep before the members the importance of keeping away from their shops after regular hours of work.

Brothers Henry Melzer, Max Mikunsky, Max Kikins, Harry Levine, W. Trefols and M. Gantz, were fined between \$15 and \$50 for having been found in their shops after regular hours of work.

The first was fined for having been seen coming out of his shop on a week night at eleven o'clock. The rest, among whom are both cloak and dress men, were fined for having been found in their shops on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings respectively.

Each of them abominably denied having been doing regular cutting. The excuse of one was that he came into the shop for the purpose of selling; another said he was in the shop waiting for his sister; a third claimed that he was having a coat made for his wife; a fourth, who is a dress man and was found in the shop at three o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, admitted he worked until twelve o'clock but gave a reason for staying in until three o'clock in the afternoon that he had nothing else to do and was simply hanging around.

Staying in After Regular Hours a Violation

The excuses given by the six men who were found in their shops after regular hours were seen by Executive Board members at once to be lame. However, the chairman of the Board, Brother Maurice W. Jacobs, makes it a practice not to argue the validity of such excuses. His instructions to men called before the Board or these charges are that members of the union must under no circumstances visit their shops after their week's work is finished or after the regular day's work, or in the busy season after such hours as allowed for overtime.

This rule was recognized by the Executive Board for the reason that scarcely any man has business to be in his shop after his day's or week's work is done. And in order not to give a violator the opportunity to present such an excuse the rule must rigidly be observed.

However, the officers who cause the summoning of members before the Executive Board on this charge have good reasons for so doing. The fact that a committee is sent to a particular shop in which a cutter is suspected of working does not come from the whim of the officer.

Very often a committee is sent to a shop, on a Saturday morning or afternoon, or on a Sunday or late in the evening, after a complaint is received to the effect that a cutter is working. Again, the office has classified practically every shop and knows at a glance at the record card whether or not the cutters of that particular shop are observing the rules of work. And only after there is little doubt in the mind of the manager as to the man's guilt is a committee sent to the shop.

Employers who are in collusion with their cutters as regards violating the hours of work are careful to watch the

doors. Hence, when a committee enters a shop the cutter is warned by somebody and, upon receiving the warning, attempts to hurry away from the cutting table.

If action happens, however, that a cutter working after regular hours, upon being warned of the approach of the committee, has sufficient time to slip on his hat and coat and stand around as though having nothing to do.

There have been cases in which cutters forgot their overcoats or their hats in the excitement of getting away from the cutting table. Others, again, have been found hiding under tables. Still others have been caught in the act of hurriedly dropping a ply which they were about to stretch.

It is hardly necessary to warn the members against coming to their shops during hours other than the regular hours of work and to add an additional warning that a violation of this sort will result in a fine. From the experiences of the office, a man desiring to observe the rules of the union is glad to take his rest and is not anxious to visit his shop during the period afforded workers for rest. Members who are thus found guilty receive a fine justly deserved.

Unemployment Registration Continued

The registration for unemployment insurance has been functioning in the store located at 6 East 29th Street since May 15th under the direction of James A. Corcoran.

This office was primarily opened for the purpose of registering workers not connected with shops. Those of the workers who are connected with shops are listed in the office by means of lists of individual shops on which the name of every worker is inscribed.

Whether the workers connected with the shops are also to be registered at this office is a point that is to be determined and which was discussed at a meeting between Director Corcoran and officers of the Joint Board. At the time of writing, this information was not available for publication. It may, however, be had of Brother Nagler at the office of Local 10 or of Brother Charles Jacobson, on the sixth floor of the Joint Board at 150 East 25th Street.

Await Commission's Recommendations

As this copy of "Justice" goes to press, no news, is had of the progress of the Governor's Commission as regards the requests of the union for stabilization of the industry.

The program which the union submitted to the associations and which is being studied by the Commission at the present time by no means consists of demands for an ordinary renewal of the agreement. What the union aims at in the present instance is to so re-construct the industry as will insure the worker such treatment and such earnings as go with minimum needs of a human being.

For this reason it will perhaps be some time before the Commission will make its findings public. In the meantime, the union is patiently waiting for this report.

The industry still at a standstill and hopes for the next season are increasing as the middle of June nears. The activities of the Joint Board, while waiting for the season to start and for the Commission's recommendations, are normal.

To Discuss Enforcement of Dress Agreement

In addition to the dullness which prevails in the dress industry there is another problem which the Joint Board, together with local managers, is discussing at the present time. That is the question of a stricter control of the dress jobbers.

Because of the constant springing up of shops among the dress contractors the control of the dress industry is difficult. The Joint Board, as a consequence of this, is compelled to maintain an organization department for its dress division at all times regardless as to whether a strike is in effect.

The union does not pin its hope for a better control of the dress industry on the organization of the small shop. What it aims at in this work is a better control of the jobbers, for it is they who make possible the growth of the contractor.

The question for the upkeep of the proper control of the industry is one which Israel Feinberg, Manager of the Joint Board, has under consideration. What his plan is and what he proposes to effect are something which has not yet been decided upon but is being considered.

Decoration Day Notice To Cloak and Dress Cutters

The attention of dress and cloak cutters is once more directed to the rules governing observance of Decoration Day, which falls on Saturday, May 30th. Instructions as regards this matter were contained in last week's issue of "Justice" on this page.

However, in spite of the publication of these instructions, many cutters have come down to the office for information. And because the rule which governs holidays falling on a Saturday, as it affects dress cutters, is a new one, it is not amiss to once more make known the manner of observing the holiday by the dress cutters.

The agreement with the Association of Dress Manufacturers contains the following clause: "Should a legal holiday fall on Saturday, the Association agrees that the workers shall be paid on a thirty-six hour week."

The Cloak cutters will work forty hours and be paid for a full week's work, or, if they work part of the week, they are to be paid on the basis of a forty-hour week.

Dress cutters, however, will work the full forty hours, which constitute a week's work for them, but will be paid at the thirty-six hour rate.

For instance, dress cutters receiving \$50 per week should be paid for this week at the rate of \$133.50 per hour. Cutters receiving \$55 per week should be paid for this week at the rate of \$152.75 per hour.

Any cutter failing to receive pay as specified should immediately report the shortage to the office, upon which the matter will be taken up with his employers for the collection of back pay.

CUTTERS-ATTENTION!

I will teach you enough PATTERN-MAKING in ten lessons. Days or Evenings to suit a tradesman job.

JOSEPH R. SCHEFFEL
Room 1205. 181 W. 26th St., N. Y.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, June 8th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.