

"My righteous-
ness 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. 23.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925.

Price 2 Cents.

Payment of Unemployment Benefit Begins Next Monday, June 8th

Governor Alfred E. Smith Will Pay Out First Check—Chairman Battle and Members of Advisory Commission to Be Present—President Sigman Will Attend.

On Monday next, in the presence of the leaders of the Union and of the members of the Special Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York, headed by Chairman George Gordon Battle, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York will pay out the first unemployment insurance check to a registered cloakmaker, member of the Union, who, under the provision of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, in operation in this industry since last August, becomes entitled to pay for unemployment for any weeks of enforced illness during the so-called legitimate season weeks of the year.

The ceremony, which will inaugurate the operation of the Unemployment Fund, will take place in the registration office of the Fund at 6 East Twenty-ninth street, Manager Corcoran of the Fund announced. Payments will continue all day Monday and the next days until the lists for the week are exhausted. The registration, which has given the managers of the Fund some difficulties at the beginning, has now been completed and the individual earnings of each worker-applicant filled out and checked up from shop records.

Present at the ceremonies on behalf of the Union will be President Morris Sigman, Secretary Abraham Baroff, Vice President Israel Feinberg and Meyer Perlestein, and all the leading officers of the New York Joint Board.

Governor Smith Endorses "Prosanis" Label.

In a letter to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Director of the Label Division of the

Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Governor Smith urged the support of the consuming public in cooperating with

(Continued on Page 2)

General Executive Board Busy at Meeting in Chicago

Sessions Begin on Tuesday, June 2nd at Morrison Hotel—President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, Vice-presidents Perlestein, Halperin, Seidman, Lefkowitz, Cohn, Feinberg and Amdur Render Reports—New York Cloak and Dress Situations Debated—Meeting Will Adjourn Saturday, June 6.

The Fourth Quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. began its sessions, as scheduled, on Tuesday morning, at the New Morrison Hotel in Chicago, with President Morris Sigman in the chair.

The Board expects to hold no less than nine sessions, until Saturday afternoon, June 6th. It has a big order of the day ahead of it to debate and reach decisions upon during these sessions, as momentous an agenda as ever confronted the G. E. B. Among these questions are the cloak and dress situations in New York City, the organizing problem in the miscellaneous trades of New York, the affairs of the Union in the two Canadian cities, Montreal and Toronto, the consolidation of the trade organizations of the I. L. G. W. U. in Philadelphia, and a number of special prob-

lems affecting internal organizational matters.

The first two days of the quarterly meeting were largely devoted to the reading and the discussing of the reports rendered by President Morris Sigman and Secretary Baroff, which in substance touched upon every important question affecting the I. L. G. W. U. in every part of the country. Reports were also made by Vice-presidents Perlestein and Feinberg on the New York situation, by Lefkowitz on the miscellaneous trades in New York, by Seidman on the state of affairs in Boston, by Halperin on the out-of-town organizing activities of the Union and by Fannia M. Cohn on the

Inspection of Toronto Cloak Shops Started

Miss Pauline M. Newman, representative of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, New York, has begun her inspection of the Toronto cloak and suit manufacturers' establishments, following the reaching of an understanding between the cloak manufacturers of that city and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of Toronto.

When her inspection is completed, she will present a report to the local joint board of sanitary control, of which Prof. J. A. Dale, of the University of Toronto, is the impartial chairman. Sol. Polakoff represents the workers on the board, and R. Satin, of Sutlin, Ltd., represents the manufacturers.

Miss Newman states that she has met with no obstruction on the part of the employers in carrying out her task, and the Ontario Fire Marshal's Department has furnished her with an assistant for the purpose of checking up on the fire protection appliances.

educational work of the I. L. G. W. U. during the just closed season of 1924—1925.

Next week's issue of Justice will contain a complete account of the meeting and a statement covering the debates and decisions reached with regard to each of the major questions dealt with by the G. E. B.

Health Center Dental Clinic Will Move to Larger Quarters

Big Loft Hired to House Increased Facilities—Will Move in Sept.

By the first of September the whole of the Union Health Center building will be turned over to the Medical Department and a bigger and better Dental Department will have been established on the sixth floor of 222 Fourth avenue (the corner of Eighteenth street).

In the new quarters the whole of a big light floor with 35 windows will be at the disposal of the Dental Clinic of the International Ladies'

Garment Workers' Union. There will be, in these new quarters, more room and more light, which is so essential to the work of dentistry. The Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, together with its chairman, Harry Wander, and under the leadership of Dr. George M. Price, have searched far and wide for a suitable place that would take care of the ever increasing number of patients.

(Continued on Page 2)

United States Senators Endorse "Prosanis" Label

Copeland and Wadsworth of New York Favor Union's Badge of Health and Fairness on Garments

The efforts of the Joint Board of control in the Cloak and Dress Industries of New York City, to secure through a consumers demand of garments carrying the "Prosanis" Label the cooperation of the purchasing public to protect them from wearing garments manufactured in disease-breeding sweatshops, and to encourage the organized workers and employers of those industries to maintain decent labor conditions, have received the endorsement of the United States Senators James W. Wadsworth and Royal S. Copeland.

In a letter to the Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Senator Wadsworth said:

"My knowledge of the conditions in the garment industry is not intimate but I have known for some time of the efforts to improve them. The 'Prosanis' Health Label strikes me as a device well calculated to educate the public to the necessity of sanitary conditions in the industry and to encourage the employer and the employee to cooperate in maintaining them. Vital human problems of this sort can best be solved by education

of the public. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control should be commended for its efforts."

Senator Copeland's endorsement of (Continued on Page 2)

Forest Park Unity House Will Have Grand Opening on Friday, June 12th

Opening Night on Friday, June 12—Special Train to Take Guests to Forest Park in the Afternoon—Heavy Registration Reported.

President Green of the A. F. of L. To Attend Opening

All is set for the formal opening of the Forest Park on Friday night, June 12.

A special train will carry the host of invited guests from New York to Stroudsburg, and from there to Bushkill and Forest Park. The train leaves the Lackawanna R. R. station at 3:20—daylight time—and the delegates from the locals in New York and vicinity are requested to be on time.

Among those who will positively attend the opening of the Unity House are President William Green

of the American Federation of Labor who in a letter responding to an invitation by Secretary Baroff promises definitely to participate in the opening of the 1925 Unity season on Saturday, June 13. President Morris Sigman, Secretary Baroff and nearly the entire personnel of the G. E. B. will be in attendance.

Most of the locals in New York City and in all nearby cities have elected delegations to go to Forest Park on the opening day, and a crowd of several hundred are expected to be on hand when Secretary Baroff, the

chairman of the International Unity House Committee, throws open the doors of the House to the assembled guests.

The main event of the opening affair, which will signalize the taking over of Unity House by the International for the benefit of all its locals, will take place on the evening of Saturday, June 13, when the concert arranged by the Unity House Committee will be performed, and speeches delivered by President Green of the A. F. of L., President Morris Sigman, (Continued on Page 2)

Payment of Unemployment Benefit Begins Next Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

the organized workers and employers of the garment working industry to support them in maintaining modern sanitary conditions in their factories, and fair conditions of labor for the workers.

In the letter, he says:

"I am glad to learn that the 'Prosanis' Label has been introduced in the Cloak Industry through the initiative of the Advisory Commission which I appointed last summer, and which succeeded in negotiating the peaceful agreement between all the parties in this industry. That the Label is now being widely used, not only in the Cloak Industry, but also

In the Dress Industry of New York City is a source of gratification to me. In the struggle to maintain fair conditions for the workers and their employers, the public should cooperate. "The responsibility is a three-fold one. I am sure that the consumer is greatly interested in having the sanitary conditions in the shops in this industry clean and safe for the workers. The Label is a device by which the public can cooperate throughout the year with all the parties in the industry, the organized workers as well as the employers, to maintain just and peaceful industrial relations. I sincerely hope that the women of the State of New York will buy garments which carry the 'Prosanis' Label."

U. S. Senators Endorse "Prosanis" Label

(Continued from Page 1)

the "Prosanis" Label was given in the following communication:

"I have been greatly interested in your campaign of education to demonstrate to the public its responsibility in maintaining civilized standards in industry.

"I am only too happy to endorse your project. One of the greatest evidences of progress in civilization is the changed situation in the field

of industry. The sweat shop was a disgrace. It reflected almost as much upon the public as upon the wicked men who exploited it. I am glad the world has moved.

"I feel that the use of the 'Prosanis' Health Label is another evidence of progress. I applaud you for the idea, and pray that the use of the Label may promote the welfare of the workers and the morals of a community assisting in this noble enterprise."

Dental Clinic Will Move In September

(Continued from Page 1)

These new quarters promise to have room for at least twenty chairs, so that no one patient will have to wait days, often weeks, for an appointment. There will be ample provision for X-ray work, adequate space for waiting room and every arrangement that can insure the best results for our patients.

The "family" of patients of the dental department of the Union Health Center has outgrown its present quarters. It finds them too crowded. It wants more space. Above all, it wants more dentist chairs to sit in, and more dentists to take care of its increased numbers. They will find all this in the new quarters.

Seven years ago, Dr. Price had the vision and the courage to venture into a new field. The medical department, the present Union Health Center, has succeeded, why not have a dental department as well? To go to a competent dentist is an expensive

proposition for the average person. Why cannot the dental department of the Union Health Center give excellent service to the members of the I. L. G. W. U. and charge them only for material and labor?

And so the dental department began with two chairs at the office of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. It outgrew those quarters. It moved into a whole floor of the Union Health Center. It outgrew its present quarters. And who knows but that within the next seven years it will outgrow these new and larger quarters? Because, when the family increases—what else is there to do but move into still larger quarters? Watch for further announcements.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

302 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5635-5634

M. K. MACKOFF

BUSINESS BROKER

225 Fifth Avenue, Room 1101 Tel. Madison Sq. 0941

Stationery, Fountains, Hunts Point Station long established.
Receipts over \$600 weekly. Trial granted, Reasonable rent,
Lease Cash \$5000.

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

HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE

2118 Second Avenue Cor. 109th Street New York

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

ALL BANKING
TRANSACTIONS
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney of Bank

Forest Park Unity House Opens Next Friday, June 12th

(Continued from Page 1)

and several other well-known figures in the Labor movement.

Fine Concert Program Arranged

The Unity House Committee had announced the list of performers who will take part in the concert on Saturday evening, June 13, in the big Unity House auditorium in the main building. It follows: "Cello solo, by J. Chernavsky—(a) Kol Nidrei, (b) Jewish Dance, (c) Elegie, (d) Serenade Espagnole; soprano, Miss D. Roscher—(a) Aria from Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame," (b) The Golden Ring, Russian folk song; (c) Gypsy Love Song, (d) Ucar Kupeti, Russian Folk Song; violinist, Saul Baroff—(a) Du Wings of Song, (b) Polonaise Brilliant.

The registration of prospective vacationists in the office of the International at 3 West State street

meanwhile continues with encouraging results, under the direction of Miss Ada Rosenfeld. Several hundred names have already been placed on the roster and from all signs the real rush will begin in a few days when, as a result of the first real heat wave of the coming summer, our workers will begin to yearn for a little rest in their great summer home in the cool blue Ridge hills of Pennsylvania.

Labor Men and Educators Confer

The annual meeting of the Manumit Association, the group of educators and representative labor men and women who are maintaining the Manumit School at Pawling, N. Y., will be held at Pawling this year on Saturday and Sunday, June 13th and 14th.

The opening last fall of the Manumit School—first resident boarding school primarily for the children of the Labor movement—brought together over seventy prominent Labor men and women and educators who organized themselves into the Manumit Association, the group which is responsible for the maintenance and control of the school.

The meeting on June 13th and 14th will combine the first annual meeting of the Manumit Association with a two day conference on the general subject of "Interpreting the significance to Labor and other groups of the Manumit type of education." Saturday evening will be given over to the psychological and environmental aspects of the problem and the discussion will be led by Harry A. Overstreet, Professor of Philosophy of the College of the City of New York and Horace Kallen, lecturer at the New School for Social Research.

Sunday the Labor side of the question "Can Modern Education of the

Child Help Labor to Solve Its Problems of Organizing the Workers" will be discussed by James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, A. J. Muste, Dean of the Faculty of Brookwood Labor College.

Some of the other prominent Labor people and educators who are members of the Manumit Association and who expect to take part in the conference are: Charles Kutz of the International Association of Machinists, Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, Thomas Curtis of the Compensation Department of the Building Trades Union, Professor William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, Fannie Cohn, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Alexis Form of the Modern School, Stetson, N. J., and Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union.

Buy -
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

Tel. Bell Harbor 1722

Rebecca Silver & Sara Camen, Props.

THE SEAGULL

A Minute's Walk from Seashore Rooms With All Modern Improvements
HUNGARIAN KITCHEN
181 Beach 113th Street, Rockaway Beach, Long Island

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 Ladies' Fur Garments

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

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate Position—Bigger Pay.

DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL

15 West 27th Street New York City

See schedule—

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN—EASY TO LEARN

Individual Instruction, Day and Evening Classes.

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

Enrolling Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Mitchell Designing School

Phone FIFTH 1674
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS



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 22, 1925 at Local No. 9, 67 Lexington Avenue.

The minutes of the Joint Board of May 15th are read and approved.

The report of the Board of Directors of May 20th is adopted as read with the exception of Brother Feinberg's recommendation that Brother Miller be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Brother Rubin's resignation.

A discussion takes place. Some of the delegates of Local No. 2 object to this procedure on the part of the General Manager, contending that in similar instances the General Manager sent a communication to the Local, in which he submitted several names for the approval of the Executive Board. They are of the opinion that it is unfair on the part of the General Manager to change this procedure now. Others contend that it is not so, that the local executive boards do not pass upon the candidacy of this or other individuals.

Upon a vote the recommendation of the General Manager is sustained.

Committees:

Brother Nosch (Portny), the representative of the *Folk's Zeitung* in Poland, greets the Joint Board, in a brief address in the name of the Jewish workers of Poland. He pictures to the delegates the hardships endured by the Jewish workers in that country at the present time, and states that the Polish Government, whose tendencies are rather anti-semitic, maneuvers so that no work should reach firms that employ Jewish workers, thereby making the position of the workers so much more critical. The Textile Trade, which was a thriving industry in Poland, is in such a deplorable condition that the workers find very little employment. Brother Nosch informs the delegates that the *Folk's Zeitung* is the only Jewish Labor publication in Poland and the difficulties it is confronted with can be depicted by the fact that in order to pay for its subscription, which is approximately less than one dollar a month, groups of two and three have to subscribe for same, as individually they are unable to meet the price of the subscription. He therefore appeals in behalf of this newspaper, as well as the entire Jewish movement of Poland, for assistance to the workers across the sea.

Brother Nosch's address is greeted enthusiastically by the delegates and a donation of \$500 is granted the *Folk's Zeitung*.

Communications:

Local No. 2 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of May 15th excepting the following:

1. The approval of the Joint Board of the Majority Report in the case of Business Agent Gold.

2. The Joint Board's refusal to participate in the banquet tendered to Dr. Libor.

Local No. 19 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8th and the report of the Board of Directors of May 6th. Local No. 21 notifies the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of May 15th.

Local No. 22 informs the Board that they have adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8th and 15th and the reports of the Board of Directors of April 29th, May 6th and 13th.

The same Local protests against a letter given by General Manager Fein-

berg to the appellant in the case of Miss Ray Haupt, a member of Local No. 22.

The communication is tabled.

Local No. 39 advises the Board that they have approved the report of the Board of Directors of May 15th, and the minutes of the Joint Board of May 15th. The Local regrets the insistence of Brother Rubin that his resignation be accepted.

Special Committee Reports:

The Committee on Charges, appointed at the last meeting of the Joint Board, reports and recommends:

1. That the charges filed against Brother Kolikish are warranted and that he is therefore ineligible to serve as delegate of the Joint Board.

The recommendation is approved.

2. The committee further recommends, in the case of Business Agent Gold against Brother Steiner, that members be warned against interfering with a Business Agent when he is performing his official duties.

The recommendation is approved.

3. The committee also recommends, in the case of Brother Himmelbarb, that he be unseated as a delegate of the Joint Board.

Same is approved.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Sholem Aleichem Folks Institute be granted \$25.00 and the Jewish Hospital for Children \$15.00.

They also report that an invitation was received from the Unity House, requesting that the Joint Board be represented at its opening, which will take place June 12th.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee are concurred in.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, May 20, 1925, at the Council Room of Local No. 43, 231 East Fourteenth street.

Chairman—Brother Weissman.

Managers' Reports:

Brother Perlestein, Manager of the Protective Division, Office No. 1, reports that the matter of T. Kilpatrick has been settled and the entire shop is to remain in operation, but due to the fact that Mr. Kilpatrick is changing his work to a better line, this will necessitate a change of several workers in this shop.

He also reports that he has received a check of \$4,500 from R. Sadowsky as liquidated damages and back pay.

Brother Perlestein also reports on the following cases:

The firm:

Mintz, Rosenfeld & Roller, 241 West Thirty-seventh street.

P. Plitzer, 252 West Thirty-seventh street.

Libow & Bloom, 33 West Thirty-second street.

J. Wintsky, 248 West Thirty-sixth street.

Shlonsky, Diamond & Silversman, 328 Seventh Avenue.

Gilman, Naddorf & Wolf, 5 West Thirty-first street.

J. Rappaport & Co., 495 Seventh Avenue—

have discharged workers. The office succeeded in reinstating all of them.

The firm of L. Leibowitz & Co., 225 West Thirty-fifth street, discharged fustler Grossman. The case was withdrawn by the complainant.

H. Schorr, 237 West Thirty-third street.—This firm notified the Union that it was going out of business, when in reality it moved from 302 West Twenty-third street to the mentioned address. The firm, upon being visited by one of the business agents,

Among the Ladies Tailors

By BORIS DRASIN, Secretary-Organizer.

The ladies tailoring season has now come to a close. By this time a shortage of work is already felt in our trade. The work that there is in the shops is being divided amongst all the workers in the individual shops. There are, however, a few exceptions. In some small shops, the employers, with the help of some greedy and selfish workers, are acting contrary to the long established rule of our union and depriving the others in the shop from getting their share of work.

Fortunately, such cases are rare in our shops, and wherever they take place the office succeeds in enforcing the rule of equal division of work. This rule is an important part of our agreement. It helps keep a brotherly spirit between the membership. It makes the individual member come closer to the Union and helps the cause to which labor is dedicated. Our members are therefore asked not to fail to report to the office cases where work is not being divided properly. The office will be glad to enforce the union rules.

The past season proved to be quite a good one in almost all the shops. Few workers remained without a definite job on hand. The few unfortunate ones are the victims of the practice of some of our employers—the misuse of the trial period—granted them under our agreement. They frequently change the new workers engaged at the height of the season and remain with the smallest staff possible for the dull season. This practice on the part of some employers deprives some workers from earning some kind of a livelihood during the slack season. It is well known that even the best qualified worker cannot possibly obtain a job when the rush is over, as no employer would think of enlarging his

staff at that time. This evil is still a grave problem. There are, however, some remedies, but about this some other time.

There is something else I want to mention here. That is about an event, the importance of which will no doubt be recognized by every member of our organization. A great change is taking place in our Union, and we believe and hope it is going to be for the best.

I am speaking of the amalgamation with the Custom Dressmakers' Union. Local No. 99, decided at the last general member meeting held on May 25th at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center. In the opinion of those who stand close to the organization, it was expected that the big hall hired for the meeting would be too small for the crowd. For a local union such a question is more important than, let us say, the question of raising the weekly dues, the salary of an officer, or of a tax to be levied on the organization. It seems it is harder to understand the psychology of a mass, that what we had ever supposed.

More than a thousand letters were sent to our members calling them to this meeting, but a comparatively small number came. However, conditions were such that the question had to be decided at this time without any further delay. About 70 to 80 members were present at this meeting, and they decided to dispose of the matter right then and there. After a lengthy discussion, the members decided in favor of amalgamation.

This was already decided by the members of Local No. 99, the question is now being laid before the quarterly meeting of the G. E. B., meeting at Chicago for final sanction. There is no doubt that such sanction

(Continued on page 8)

stated that they refuse to have any further dealings with the Union, whereupon a strike was declared against them. The case was referred to the Organization Department.

D. & S. Coat Company, 7 West Thirty-first street—This firm was recently settled by the Organization Department depositing a security of \$500, and promising to employ a new set of workers sent up by the office. However, when the workers were sent up the firm refused to employ them.

A strike was therefore declared against them and referred to the Organization Department.

The strike against the Globe Coat House, 254 West Thirty-fifth street, was also referred to the Organization Department. This firm was suspected of doing its own cutting. An investigation disclosed that the designer also did the cutting. The firm refused to adjust this matter.

Liebeskind & Berman, 39 West Thirty-second street—This firm failed to pay its workers the wages due them. The office succeeded in securing these wages through the Jobbers

Department and was turned over to the workers.

Sherman & Gottesman, 45 West Thirty-fifth street, went out of business. The office informed the American Association to withhold the security deposited by this firm so as to enable the Union to cover the amount due to the Insurance Fund.

His office collected \$2,282.61 during the last two weeks from firms for the Insurance Fund.

Brother Perlestein's report is approved.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Feinberg reports that Brother Roser will replace Brother Rubin as Manager of the Harlem Office; that Harry Levine was appointed as Organizer of the Cloak Organization Department and that Brother Miller, ex-Joint Board member, will fill the quota of Local No. 2, caused by the resignation of Brother Rubin.

Brother Feinberg's report is approved.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Office, 3 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 1145

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFFSKY, 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. 23. Friday, June 5, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 23, 1924.

Would Wages for the Unemployed "Demoralize"?

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

Part II.

Debate Gymnastics No Substitute for Fact.

Some opposition to paying wages to the unemployed must be expected. In some circles it is still uncommon to advocate that those who direct the nation's industries should be required to pay a part of labor's overhead burden when it is forced to idle during plant shutdown periods. Economic interest impels opposition regardless of the benefits to the nation. But the argument that recites "demoralization" is fiction or fancy. What about the demoralizing effects of unemployment itself? Evidence as to the deterioration and distress that has been experienced by individuals and families and whole communities in the United States and Canada as a result of enforced unemployment may be found in numbers of official documents.

Amongst these may be mentioned such careful studies as the U. S. Department of Labor Report on Unemployment and Child Welfare, the Report of the Committee on Business Cycles and Unemployment to President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, which states that nothing is more demoralizing for wage earners than the feeling of insecurity of employment, and that unemployment and the fear of unemployment are basic causes of disorder and industrial unrest. They further state that the establishment of out-of-work funds "may well be extended in America." In Canada similar studies of the Mathers Commission on Industrial Unrest; the "National Industrial Conference" and the Ontario Commission on Unemployment" corroborate these conclusions.

Impartial Studies Favor Wages for Idle.

Objectors to unemployment insurance legislation have seized the extraordinarily severe depression in England after the war (and the exaggerated accounts of it) as material for the argument that unemployment insurance has failed, and that such legislation would be demoralizing to wage-earners in this country. It is enlightening to note that no government administration in England since 1911 has demanded the repeal of the National Insurance Act, and that the British National Confederation of Employers' Organizations endorses it. Mr. R. Seebohm Rowntree says,

"I have met in America a curious objection to unemployment insurance. It is due partly to grossly exaggerated accounts of abuse which have attended its introduction in England. Of course, when, by the stroke of the pen, six or eight million workers are insured against unemployment, just at the beginning of the worst trade depression from which the world has ever suffered, some abuse is sure to occur.

It takes time to build up the machinery to check it; but to say that the Unemployment Insurance Act in England is a failure is to betray ignorance of the facts. Nothing has occurred to justify it. Given a well thought-out scheme, with proper safeguards, there is no fear of abuse on a serious scale. At any rate, it is certain that any danger there may be from this source is insignificant compared with the danger of inaction." (Atlantic Monthly, April, 1923, p. 479.)

Remembering that unemployment in England since the war has been unparalleled in volume in the history of the country, let us consider how the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts has affected the situation. Has the distress of the late depression been in proportion to that of previous depressions, or has an unemployment insurance been effective in alleviating the suffering that would normally be expected at such a time? Ordinarily times of depression are accompanied by considerable physical misery. In fact, its presence has been accepted by students of the unemployment problem as a matter of course. But in regard to this greatest of all known periods of depression, Sir William H. Beveridge, British economist, says:

"The British National Unemployment Insurance law represents the greatest single measure taken in any country for dealing with distress due to unemployment. When it was introduced here, there was no precedent for it in any other country. It was freely described as impracticable. The success and survival of the system under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty are remarkable. The popular distaste—crystallized in the term 'dole' which is not used of precisely similar payments following accidents or illness—arises mainly from ignorance of the problem." (Insurance for All and Everything, p. 13.)

In the Third Winter of Unemployment, I a report of extensive observations carried on in England in the autumn of 1922, we read:

(Footnote) A report of investigations which were conducted in nine selected localities. They were undertaken by a group of Englishmen of "diverse economic experience and different political opinions," for the purpose of assisting to a fuller realization of the significance of the abnormal unemployment situation in the private and public life of England. The group was headed by Major Lord J. J. Astor, and included A. J. Bowley, statistician; Henry Clay, economist; Lieutenant Colonel George Schuster, B. Seebohm Rowntree, a well known employer of over 7,500 workers; Robert Grant, W. T. Layman, P. J. Fykes, and P. D. Stuart. Their reports seemed of such interest that it was decided to print them as a "contribution to an understanding of the present emergency." A large part of the study deals with the effect upon the workers themselves of unemployment and of the measures taken to relieve it.

"Before the war, the great mass of low-paid, unskilled and irregularly employed laborers and their families were quickly affected by any falling off in trade, and suffered privation and actual physical distress. This privation was soon reflected in mental distress, demoralization and the physical condition of the children. In the past two winters, with unemployment far more extensive and severe than in any ante-war depression, this physical distress is not noticeable. There is a great deal of evidence that health has been maintained and unimpaired.

The testimony of the Medical Officer of Birmingham, from whom no one speaks from greater experience or with more authority, that the health of Birmingham is better after two years of trade depression than it has ever been before, is supported by similar evidence from the other towns investigated. Even where the

The World We Must Have

By JOHN M. WORK

A magazine asks the question, "What is your idea of the world as it will be tomorrow?"

It is a large and rosy question. I should not want to undertake to answer it in detail—without writing a book, a la Edward Bellamy or William Morris.

But I can easily sketch a few broad outlines of the world as I think it ought to be tomorrow.

First—there should be no poverty. Everybody should have plenty. I am not an advocate of luxury. It is possible to have too much. The capitalistic parasites have too much now. It is a detriment to them. The golden mean is the best. Neither luxury nor poverty, but plenty for all.

Second—employment should be guaranteed. No more worry lest there should be no job next week or next year, but the certainty of having an opportunity to earn a living.

Third—men and women should do the kind of work they are fitted for—the kind they like—the kind that is fun to them. No more round pegs in square holes and vice versa.

Fourth—the places where people live and work should be attractive.

adults are showing the strain, the children's health seems to be maintained.

The reason everywhere given is the same. Health is better than in ante-war depressions, because the anti-war starvation is prevented. Unemployment insurance has relieved many who would have endured months of privation before resort to the Poor Law." (pp. 65-69)

Dodge Real Issue by Begging the Question.

These investigators agree in the opinion that England, far from having a demoralizing effect, has been the chief means of averting the extreme of distress and demoralization, and probable political revolution; for when a man who has been for years a steady, skilled craftsman—the type regarded as moderate, sane, dependable—suddenly suffers this tremendous blow through no fault of his own, he turns with ill-will toward the industrial system in which such injustice is possible, and "becomes very suitable material for the operations of the extremists." (p. 173)

In the words of Mr. T. W. Phillips, Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labor,

"It is hardly open to doubt that the provision of (unemployment insurance) benefit has saved this country from an upheaval, the consequence of which might easily have been disastrous."

Since, as these investigations show, the worst effects of unemployment in the way of privation and physical deterioration have been prevented, it is possible that the nation has lost on the whole, as some suggest, by demoralization of the workers due to receiving relief and insurance benefit while unemployed? Of particular in-

terest to students of unemployment compensation legislation for America are the conclusions of these representative Englishmen on this much-discussed question:

"The crude idea that the relief is the demoralizing influence in unemployment receives no support from our industry. What is demoralizing in unemployment—the enforced idleness, the loss of occupation and the denial of the opportunity of useful work—is having its influence, and these effects—the self-protection worker resents and fears. The longer a man is out of work, the greater the danger that he may lose the habit of self-dependence; but up to the present the greater provision of relief has acted rather as a support to self-respect and a safeguard against demoralization.

Maintenance without employment may be demoralizing, but unemployment without maintenance is much more certain in its demoralizing effect." (P. 11)

In answer to criticisms they further assert:

"If we discard the vague and question-begging term 'demoralization' and turn to more specific questions, we may be able to assess the mental and spiritual effects of the depression and relief measures more precisely.

Is there a growing inclination to depend on public relief, a growing reluctance to work? The anxiety of the individual to get back to work, attested by employers, Employment Exchange Officials, trade union secretaries, and the individual workmen whom our investigators interviewed, that flocking after the bare report of a job of which they discovered many instances, the application of the men on relief to what they were seeking unasked, are all evidence to the contrary." (pp. 12-13)

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

The Struggle in West Virginia

By NORMAN THOMAS

In West Virginia a grim conflict is being waged of which the rest of the country hears only an occasional echo. Yet on the results of that conflict may hang two issues of enormous importance to us all. First, if the union is defeated, and its morale is broken, the United Mine Workers generally will be set on the defensive. More and more will the non-union mines be able to handle the demand for soft coal. Such a blow to the United Mine Workers would affect the whole labor movement. Second, if the present methods of the operators in fighting the strike are sustained, a way will have been found whereby aggressive employers can make illegal even peaceful methods of organizing workers.

The first of these points requires no special explanation. One can only record the fact that the rank-and-file unionists are making a gallant struggle for the preservation of collective bargaining and the union scale at a time when economic conditions are adverse. Even so, the operators are so afraid of them that they have unscrupulously employed all the usual tactics of mine guards, machine guns and searchlights. They have also brought into play the injunction power of the courts. That is where the second vital issue in this struggle comes in.

It will be remembered that some years ago in the famous Hitchen case the Federal Supreme Court by a majority decision seemed to hold that wherever miners had signed contracts promising not to join the union, the attempt to organize them could be enjoined and organizers who persisted in trying to unionize the men could be imprisoned for disobeying the injunction. Of course no man signs a contract promising not to join the union except under duress of unemployment or hunger. Such agreements are well called "yellow dog" contracts.

When this year's attempt to organize non-union mines was begun, lawyers for the miners thought that despite the Hitchen decision there were legal ways of organizing non-union men "by peaceful persuasion" and by the use of pickets, so long as the pickets abstained from all violence. At first Judge Baker seemed to sustain this position and great was the rejoicing in union circles. Later, however, when the matter was put before him in a somewhat different way and certain technical points had been met by the operators, Judge Baker held that under the Hitchen case and other precedents he must enjoin even peaceful picketing. It is this issue which now must be fought out in the Supreme Court and it is rumored that Charles Evans Hughes will appear for the union. It is quite obvious that if the present injunctions issued on application of the operators are sustained it will be possible by imposing "yellow dog" contracts and otherwise to make every effective form of organizing the workers illegal. The Hitchen case may then come to rank with the Dred Scott Decision and like it, it may prove a prelude to a more violent means of struggling for freedom.

Meanwhile, the time of union leaders is tied up in costly legal proceedings. The jail in all the strike districts are crowded with miners. Even their wives are under injunction. In Fairmont the operators went so far as to bring about the arrest of the attorney for the miners and McAllister Coleman, a New York newspaperman, on false charges of picketing.

Their cases come before the Grand Jury the first week in June. The story of this momentous struggle will be continued with the development of events.

Good Luck to Prof. Scopes

Some day the whole world will laugh at the Tennessee Legislature which tried to refute evolution by law much as we now laugh at the old ecclesiastics and public officials who tried by fiat and persecution to prove that the world was flat and stationary in space. Indeed most of the intelligent part of the world is already laughing at Tennessee, and wishing every success to Mr. Scopes, the quiet, young high school teacher who is testing the law in the interest of truth. After all, what is at stake is not the truth or falsity of evolution, but the integrity of those intellectual processes and that freedom of thought and expression upon which all human progress depends.

There are some questions which cannot be decided by the ignorance of the majority. Democracy makes itself ridiculous when it passes anti-evolution laws. Moreover, the good people who support such legislation are helping to force chains on their own intellectual and economic freedom. Today sincere but mistaken bigots use popular ignorance and prejudice to legislate against the teaching of scientific theory in the interest, as they think, of religion. Tomorrow the less sincere champions of orthodox economics will use the same methods to prevent the teaching of economic freedom in the interests of their own profit.

Why a "Defense Day"—and When National Defense Day is to be July 4, and not Armistice Day. Furthermore, President Coolidge wants the Secretary of War to make it plain to the Governors of the states that "their

Pennsylvania Labor Plans for Its Children

Charging that anti-labor interests are trying to influence the minds of workers' children and develop in them an anti-labor, anti-social attitude by establishing Junior Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations, and declaring that they want their children to grow up with an understanding of social forces and a spirit of readiness to be of service in the movement for social advancement, the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, held last week at Harrisburg, with 200 delegates, representing 400,000 trade union members, endorsed Pioneer Youth of America, stating that this new labor youth organization is conducting its children's clubs and summer camps in a manner that is educationally sound and in line with the social aims of the labor movement.

The children of the workers, the Federation's resolution stated, have few opportunities for recreation under wholesome auspices, and are growing up without any real knowledge of the problems of life, especially as they affect the workers. The Federation recommended that all of its affiliated bodies cooperate with the support the Pioneer Youth movement and that they establish branches in their sections and form Pioneer Youth clubs and summer camps for the workers' children in their communities.

The Pioneer Youth movement was also endorsed by the convention of the Pennsylvania Labor Federation on the same day, and some of the delegates to both conventions met immediately to consider the possibility of establishing clubs and camps immediately. The miners in District 5 and Sub-District 5 and of Six-Mile Run in District 2, and delegates from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Canonsville and Warren County were anxious that the work get under way in their communities very soon. The delegates were most enthusiastic about the prospects for the work, and declared their determination to beat the record of New York State, in which Pioneer Youth started a year ago, and which now has 21 children's recreational and educational clubs and a camp at Pawling, where more than 200 children enjoy a healthy, happy outing during the summer.

CO-OPERATIVE TEA UNTOUCHED BY PROFIT SYSTEM

The Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society is now importing and distributing to co-operation in Illinois and adjoining states a brand of tea that cannot be procured anywhere else in the United States. It is the famous Co-operative tea grown on the estates of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale in Ceylon, packed by co-operative employees, transported in co-operative ships to England, handled through the Co-operative Wholesale warehouse in Manchester, and then shipped to New York and Illinois.

The Illinois co-operators not only sell to co-operative stores and union locals, but to individuals as well, via parcel post, from East St. Louis.

response to the proposed test plans is purely voluntary". Thereby hangs a tale and maybe the tale has a moral. Our zealous army officers it appears overreached themselves. The plan of the Army General Staff for dedicating Armistice Day to prepar-

ing for more wars was published in a bulletin of the Reserve Officers Association before it had been seen by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. This was a little too much militarism for Mr. Coolidge. Besides, he is a good enough politician to remember that Defense Day last year was not exactly popular in the United States. To associate it with Armistice Day would outrage too many solemn memories. It would violate the hopes of too many of those who have been accustomed to associate the end of the Great War with the end of all war. We have no enthusiasm for any Defense Day of the sort the Army wants and see no reason why our national holiday should be given this military cast. But we anticipate with some amusement the groans of those patriots who have been accustomed to spending July 4th as a great outdoor holiday. They will have no stomach at all for marches and drills. No wonder the President wanted the voluntary character of the day to be emphasized. Of course we expect Judge Gary and his friends to volunteer. You will remember that he is head of the industrial preparedness part of the day. He will not have to drill or be drilled, but only plan to muster dollars with the same joy that he and the Steel Trust showed during the last war and during those continuing preparations for war which profit them so greatly. Between those capitalists of industry and captains of soldiers we'll have some kind of a "Defense Day", never mind if the rest of the world doesn't think it shows our love of peace.

"We Get Another Crack at Him in Washington, Albert"



CUTTERS—ATTENTION!

I will teach you enough PATTERN-MAKING in ten lessons, Days or Evenings to hold a one-man job.

JOSEPH R. SCHEFFEL

Room 1205, 151 W. 26th St., N. Y.

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. R. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.
MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor
Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VII. No. 23.

Friday, June 5, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

We have in mind the final statement submitted by the Union two weeks ago to the Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York, which we printed in substance in the news columns of our journal.

In this memorandum the Union restates its demands with added clarity, reiterates the reasons for their enactment, and refutes the "complaints" and counter-proposals submitted by the employers' organizations, exposing their total unwarrantedness either in logic or in the light of uncontradictable industrial facts.

Our members are quite familiar with the first two demands of the Union—a minimum guarantee of 32 weeks of work annually and the limitation of contractors to be employed by jobbers. It is hardly necessary to repeat here the facts which make the legislation of these two proposals into the life of the industry so vital—if the existing chaos in the cloak industry is to give way to orderliness and a greater measure of industrial justice to the workers engaged therein. The statement emphasizes the point that the introduction of a guaranteed minimum of work in the cloak industry by no means implies increased costs of garments to the consumer. It is true that many shops, of the picky-vue variety, where the workers are forced to work less than 32 weeks annually, will probably have to close down, after the minimum period of 32 weeks becomes the law in the trade. But it is equally true that there will be few who will shed tears after their departure, and the sooner such parasite "shops" are gone from the industry the better for all hands around.

The memorandum settles definitely the point that the granting of a minimum guarantee of 32 weeks of labor will not prove an undue burden upon the trade and the employers. But even if we admitted that the guaranteed minimum would add a little to the operating costs, we fail to see how the employers can make a sound case against such a moderate request. Is not the readiness of the workers to endure 20 weeks of idleness in the year in itself sufficient evidence of the fairness of their request of this minimum work guarantee?

Consider too that, in the light of the report submitted by the Commission's investigators, the labor costs in the cloak industry, for 1919, amounted only to 15 per cent of the total cost of the product while the profits of the employers and jobbers amounted to more than 30 per cent. And as there is no doubt whatever that the jobbers and the manufacturers had reaped greater profits in 1924 than in 1919 and that the earnings of the workers had been smaller last year than five years ago, we are simply left to admire the hardihood of our employers in opposing such a fair and moderate demand as the Union's request for 32 weeks of employment during the year!

It would not be amiss to say a word or two concerning the demand for "limitation of contractors," as it is formulated in the final memorandum of the Union. Literally, this demand would carry the faulty implication that the jobber is not to be permitted to give out work except to a fixed number of contractors. This however, might be construed to mean that the Union purports to put a limitation upon the jobber's output, something which the employers' organizations, of course, never has had in mind. The memorandum elucidates this point in the following words: "What the Union is primarily concerned with is not a limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers with whom a jobber may deal but a designation by the jobbers of a specified minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers with respect to whom they are to assume definite obligations. Having done so, they may distribute the surplus of their work to any number of sub-manufacturers towards whom they have assumed no obligations."

This clear formulation of the Union's demand for the limitation of contractors does away effectively with the argument of the jobbers that the Union proposes to bind them hand and foot and would not permit them freely to engage in their business. The fact is that they will remain free agents in every respect, save that they will have to assume an obligation towards their steady sub-manufacturers not to withdraw work from them during the season. And this the Union insists upon not because of its particular love for the sub-manufacturers but, primarily, in order to protect its own members. It is quite evident that the discharge of a "steady" sub-manufacturer by his jobber during the height of the season is equivalent to and works about the same mischief as the direct discharge of the workers employed in the shop of this sub-manufacturer.

The next two demands of the Union relate to a raise in wages and to a reduction of hours of labor. The report of the investigators submitted to the Advisory Committee presents, we believe, a very sound argument in favor of these demands. It is palpable that the average earnings of \$1,760 per year, or less than \$34 a week, are insufficient for a worker and his family to live on in a city like New York where the cost of rent and of living necessities is so high. The cloak trade is not a pauper industry, and there is no valid reason under the sun why the workers engaged in it, the principal producers in the industry, should not be entitled to a living wage, something which their present wage is decidedly not.

The same is true with regard to the demand for a reduction of work hours. The long "slack" periods in our industry offer eloquent proof that the work hours in it are too long and must be curtailed, and the cloak trade can well afford it. For, granted that the wage increase and the reduction of hours would raise somewhat the earnings of the cloakmakers, we say that such an increase is only just and fair and that we would rather see it take place even at the risk of a loss of a small fraction of profits to our employers. The fact is that one of our main trades, the dress industry, already introduced the 40-hour week over two years ago, and we still have to hear an authentic report that it has suffered to any extent from this reduction of work hours.

We are confident that a similar reduction of hours in the cloak industry will not injure it in the least. It is quite possible that such a reduction of hours will be a step in the direction of making the cloak industry less of a seasonal trade than heretofore, one that would provide work for the men and women engaged in it all year around—a state of affairs which should prove as desirable for the employers as it would be to the workers.

The Union also demands that the examiners employed by members of the employers' associations be Union workers and that the members of the Protective Association shall use strictly Union made embroideries, tucking and hemstitching and celluloid buttons. Any one familiar with the cloak trade knows quite well that the examiners are regular workers and not foremen, as some of the employers are extravagantly claiming now, and that as such they are entitled to the same protection as other classes of workers. What concerns the demand for Union made accessories to be used in the making of cloaks, it is obvious that the Union can not and will not permit that the article produced by its members be in part Union made and part made in non-Union shops. It is a duty which the Union must not shirk, even if we leave out entirely the consideration that the embroidery workers, the button makers, the pleaters and the hemstitchers are members of our International Union who are entitled to our protection and assistance at all times.

That much for the Union's demands. But the memorandum also recites at considerable detail the complaints and counter-demands of the jobbers' association and of the Industrial Council of the Protective Association. In brief these complaints are as follows: The workers do not produce enough, they cause too many shop strikes, and the Union is remiss in its efforts to unionize the industry. They would remedy these defects by obtaining for the employer the right "to select his workers and to decrease his force at the end of the season" without the reciprocal right of review on the part of the Union; by allowing the employer to revert back to the piece work system in case he so desires; and by granting the members of the employers' associations certain advantages over employers not belonging to trade associations, the so-called "independents."

The Union's memorandum gives a lucid and unequivocal answer to all these demands. This reply leaves nothing to be amplified or extended, save that it leaves us wondering how the employers and their spokesmen could have ever brought forth such an antiquated set of demands at this stage of development of the cloak industry of New York. We cannot therefore escape the obvious inference that our employers still consider that the industry exists for them and for them alone and that the workers in the industry should be contented with occasional crumbs thrown to them from the surplus bounty of the employers. The workers are not "independent" in the ancient and just as impossible of realization. In a word these "practical" suggestions amount to a proposal to dissolve the Union and to return to the "good old" days of twenty years ago, when everything was sunshine and bloom . . . for the employers.

In their arguments before the Governor's Commission our employers have made use of the following pathetic appeal: "We have come into the situation at the request of the Commission, and have accepted additional burdens believing that when we were heard we would be granted relief. We have nothing further to give. Everything has been taken away and we now demand. Under the present contract and under the present recommendations we cannot exist and we cannot give in to them. It is impossible."

"Pity our poor employers! It is difficult, very difficult for one who is not a cloak manufacturer or a jobber to believe that such is their plight. But if we were to assume that they themselves actually believe that they are so 'badly off', we should like to say that such a state of mind on their part is wholly the immediate product of their faulty philosophy and faith that the cloak industry is here for the single purpose of making profits for the employers, and not primarily to meet definite and highly important social and communal needs. The Union intends to do its best to disabuse their minds of these ancient and, on the whole, false prejudices.

"Bill" Green Is On The Job

The press has carried in recent months comparatively little news concerning the general activity of the American Federation of Labor. If one, however, should hastily infer from this scarcity of headlines that the Labor movement of the country is at a standstill, one is likely to find himself very much in error.

The absence of extensive A. F. of L. publicity is due to the fact that there are no great things at present afoot in the country. American today, as a rule, is "keeping cool with Coolidge," and interest in domestic political and industrial affairs is at a very low ebb. The industrial life of the country, as a whole, goes on, though at a much lessened tempo. The "country" obviously is beginning to realize that its customers abroad are poor, Europe cannot as yet pay its old debts, and it would be sheer folly, of course, to extend further credits to what in all appearances looks like a defaulting debtor. Industry therefore is in a mood of retrenchment, and this mood necessarily reflects itself in the Labor movement.

The characteristic feature of the American movement in the past always has been not to jump over the head of industrial trends in the country. The trade unions have always to a great extent reflected the general state of activity in the industries, and the present lull in industry naturally mirrors itself quite faithfully in the feeling of restraint which affects the trade unions.

The "New" A. F. of L. President

That much by way of a foreword to the subject of this article—What is the new president of the American Federation of Labor doing?

It may occur to some that the designation "new president" is by this time somewhat shopworn. "Bill" Green is not a new man in high A. F. of L. circles, and the spirit and atmosphere around the presidency of the A. F. of L. must be admitted, is not a new spirit either. "Bill" Green is following in the footsteps of Samuel Gompers, and a wise pupil and an honest person need not shy a feeling of either reverence or pride of his teacher. Just the same he is a new president—William Green is.

What Is the New President of the A. F. of L. Doing?

Impressions and Observations

By HARRY LANG

William Green is a new leader because, while continuing the work of his predecessor and while modelling his own leadership of the Labor movement along the lines Gompers would have liked to see, it directed, he is none the less aware that with the death of Gompers there have passed away in the A. F. of L. several specific Gompersian traditions. The disappearance of a dominant personality necessarily removes along with it the specific influence and individual force which this personality has exercised over the sphere of its activity. It leaves a vacuum which can be filled with new influences and the expression of a new personality. Green knows this, and he is already beginning to bring this new influence and new tone into the sphere that heretofore was exclusively Gompersian.

I have followed Green's speeches from the day he was installed as president of the A. F. of L. as closely as I could from the reports in the press. I read diligently the editorials in the "Federationist," the official monthly journal of the A. F. of L., of which Green is editor. In all this material I have discovered one very characteristic feature: Green, to my mind, is a doubter, he likes to dig deeply into things, he is not at peace with his ideas or his mind. Green constantly delves into his own conscience; he asks himself questions, and then dies right on this. Way or that—will this be the better course for the future development of the Labor movement in America, or perhaps the other?.....

This extremely mild mannered and quiet looking man is, in fact, spiritually a very much disturbed man. Most all of his speeches and articles end with a gesture in the air, as if they actually were left unfinished, and they create the impression as if Bill Green were eager that his thoughts be thought over by his readers and lis-

teners, that they be delved into deeper and deeper, so that the final truth may in the end be reached....

Of this tempered thoughtfulness nothing but good may come to the American Labor movement. In this connection we should like to refer the reader to one of Green's editorials in the "Federationist" for May—is it Well With Our Movement?—as remarkable a sample of self-criticism as an American Labor leader ever had penned within the experience of this writer.

Is It Well With Our Movement?

Is it well with our movement?—is a question which every one who thinks intelligently about its events and occurrences asks himself. Most of us ask ourselves this question in the quiet recesses of our own minds. Green asks this question loudly, for Green obviously has reached the conclusion that silence in such matters means dissolution and the gradual undermining by the covert and articulate enemy forces of the vitals of the movement.

Green is a new man, and his newness, it is fairly certain already, is of the kind that brings a fresher viewpoint and outlook.

The other day I discussed Green with a prominent American labor leader, a person very close to William Green. I said to him:

"Green seems to be rather too quiet."

And that is what I got in reply:

"A father, who had gained renown in the business world has died. He left a son behind him at the helm of his establishment. Now, if this son is a small person, you may expect him to broadcast forthwith to the world that from now on the 'old man' is a forgotten post, that he himself is the 'whole works' and that he would turn everything upside down. If, however, he is a decent chap, he will not blow his own horn too shrilly, and in every real innovation, of method and substance, will honor in a modest and effective way the memory of the 'old man.' Well, Bill Green is of the second, decent type."

Green On The Job

A few lines concerning Green's activities.

Green is bringing to a head the

work begun by Gompers to bind together the Labor movements of the United States and Mexico. He is in constant touch with President Calles of Mexico and has aided him in introducing the feature of "labor attaches" with Mexican diplomatic missions abroad; he is bringing pressure to bear that Cautia Vargas, the Spanish language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, become such a Mexican Labor Attaché in Washington. He had organized a commission to study economic conditions in Mexico in the light of industrial development in the United States, and visa versa. Green is in steady communication with the Mexican Federation of Labor and with Luis Morones, the Secretary of Labor in Calles' cabinet, with regard to labor conditions in South American countries and the effect of the infiltration of American capital upon living conditions there.

His international activities extend beyond this continent. He still maintains the contact established by Gompers with the International Labor Office in Geneva, though officially the American Labor movement is not connected with this Office as it is an agency of the League of Nations. Upon his initiative, this Labor Office has recently compiled and tabulated conditions of Labor prevailing in seventeen European, one Asiatic and three South American countries with regard to their compliance with the eight-hour regulations adopted by these countries at the International Labor Conference in Washington some three years ago. Green also has obtained very valuable information, by correspondence with the representative labor movements in the most important industrial countries in Europe, concerning unemployment in these lands and their efforts to ameliorate it.

He has aided the textile workers by conducting an investigation into the competing textile markets of the United States and Brazil. He has helped to bring his own union, the miners, into closer touch with the miners' organizations in England, France and Germany, with the object in view of making miners' troubles and their clashes with the employing interests in the mining industry matters of international concern to all workers' organizations, and to have these organizations exchange information. (Continued on Page 11)

IS THE DRESS AGREEMENT A DEAD LETTER—AND WHY?

It was to discuss this subject that Local 22, the Dressmakers' Union of New York, had ostensibly called together its members last week to a meeting at Cooper Union.

From reports which have reached us since, we are inclined to believe that the members of Local 22 who came to that meeting are not better informed today regarding this question than what they were before the Cooper Union meeting took place. The reason for this is that the leaders of Local 22, instead of attempting to clear up this matter for themselves and for their members, have indulged largely in making charges against the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board and in trying to make the audience believe that this Joint Board was responsible for the fact that the recently concluded agreement with the employers in the dress industry is not being properly observed. It stands to reason that a meeting conducted in such a spirit and with such aims in view, could lead to no better results.

Just the same, the subject supposed to have been discussed at the meeting is a very important one—if it actually is a fact. If the dress agreement is not being carried out, the reason for this failure must be discovered. Before attempting to answer this question, however, it is well that we disabuse our minds of the silly notion that the officers of the Joint Board would not have the dress agreement enforced. Any person with a grain of logic and common sense could easily perceive that the proper carrying out of the dress agreement involving thousands of workers in one of our principal trades, would add greatly to the prestige and the achievements of the Joint Board, a matter which none of its officers could possibly be inclined to minimize.

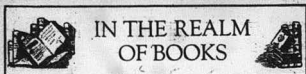
There must be other reasons which stand in the way of a proper enforcement of the agreement, were we to assume that such is the case, an assumption which, by the way, we are, for lack of substantial proof, as yet unwilling to grant. We have

stated more than once in these columns and we say it now again, that the best agreement is but a piece of worthless paper if the workers in the shops fail to understand it fully and are not resolved to fight for its observance. Moreover, if the workers in the shops are negligent and indifferent to the provisions of a trade agreement, the best efforts of a trade union to enforce it will prove of no avail.

The indifference of workers in the shops to an agreement may be the result of one of the following two causes. They may be sceptical or doubtful with regard to it from the very outset, and it must be admitted that in our own movement there are at this moment enough dark forces at work undermining and minimizing every effort of the Union to achieve anything constructive for the workers. And once the workers get to thinking that the agreement only "take" and "bluff", they clearly become incapable of guarding against its violations, which in the end offers them but additional "confirmation" that the agreement is but a sham and a snare.

Another cause for this indifference may be found in the fact that, while a considerable part of the dress industry is still operating on a non-Union basis, the workers in the organized shops, consciously or unconsciously hesitate to insist upon carrying out every letter of their agreement. They feel that under the circumstances, it might be best not to tighten the strings too much.

We shall not, at this moment, undertake to discuss whether such an attitude is right or wrong and will leave it for another time when we shall give this matter the detailed consideration it deserves. There are other deeper causes in connection with the present state of affairs in the dress industry which we shall then take up. One thing, however, is clear: It is silly beyond words to throw the onus on the officers of the Joint Board and charge them with a lack of a desire to carry out the agreement in the dress industry. No worker who makes any use of his or her brains, will be impressed by any such twaddle.



More Summer Fare

MISS BRACEGIRDLE AND OTHERS

By Stacy Aumonier, Garden City and New York: Doubleday, Page and Co., 1916, 1921, 1922, 1923.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

In the dog days of a too early summer, a reader's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of slighther fare. For heavy winter are the ponderous philosophies and the tangled skeins of economics, science, and social programs. As June leads to July the perennial search for adventure tales and popular novels and short stories begins. The descendants of Sherlock Holmes replace Thurston Vector, the guide books to "interesting walks about New York country" supplant guides to Darwin and the brief story takes important place in whatever reading time is left after the demands of out-of-doors have been met.

I am not recommending Aumonier as a temptation to keep you from the field and country. Personally I am heartily in favor of all the out-door jams for which you can find time, and certainly those of us fortunate enough to live in New York need suffer no lack of opportunity for such jaunts. No, I am suggesting Aumonier for the days you may want "to take something with you to the country," or for the idle moments which you must spend in the city. You will find his splendid summer fare.

And yet, there may be paradox in this estimate. For Stacy Aumonier is no weaver of flimsy stuff. His tales are heavy with the futilities of life, with the baffling puzzles of wasted promise that is so much of humanity. There are in his tales no weighted pursuits of happy endings, no elegantly unreal men and women, no hidden crimes and criminals for clever detectives to unearth. His pages, instead, are the very weave of life, the pattern of its blindness and the stuff of its fascination. Yet there is that in their brevity, in their terse unwinding and their lack of comment that makes this volume of his tales real summer fare.

For, after all, even the heat is no reason for the complete exile of thought. An exile like Stacy Aumonier, who can make his readers ponder the puzzle of living without too much ado about it, who can insinuate into an interestingly told tale a lingering undertone of deeper wonder, who can make the sordid lives of London's mass an calm unspoken indictment of London's social structure, such an author, perhaps, belongs more specifically to the summer reading of serious workers than a Canon Doyle. By all means read Stacy Aumonier this summer.

For a brief moment his tales may prove deceiving. Slowly Stacy Aumonier has won his way to fame. His stories now are reproduced in the annual "Best Stories" selections that have become a regular part of the yearly flood of books. The cognate discerns him and generally his volumes seem to sell with respectable moderation. For admittedly there is no excitement in his tales, at least none of the excitement that belongs to artificially high-pitched emotion. Instead his art unveils what he has to tell with cool evenness, bearing the reader along to a conclusion which he suddenly realizes is fraught with the whole question of man's living. Mr. Aumonier knows how to smile. He smiles slyly, sadly, thoughtfully, but he never laughs.

For the comedy of life is too heavy with tears for him to find laughter in it. And then after reading several of his tales easily, and perhaps even, doubtfully, revelation suddenly finds you. You have been watching the fates weave on the very web of life.

This volume of stories is an adequate representative of Stacy Aumonier's art upon which to begin. A collection of stories written between 1916 and 1923, and printed in various magazines from time to time, they are gathered together in more permanent form through this American edition published by Doubleday Page. And undoubtedly there is in them more permanence than belongs to the ever new monthly magazine. For these are pre-eminent stories of people caught in the web of life. We watch the fates play with them almost as a spider plays with a fly and yet it is the people of them that remain at the end of the tale. Even though man may not conquer life, his fighting is memorable and lovable and sometimes hateful. In a final analysis questions lie in the process of living rather than in its results and it is crucial that Mr. Aumonier gives us. Men may come and men may go, but people go on forever. In this lies the permanence of Mr. Aumonier's tales.

Consider the gallery of men and women in these thirteen tales. There is little Miss Bracegirdle in whom were concentrated all the virtues and ideals of Easingbrooke. Harmless little Miss Bracegirdle, for whose life has been a level plain, who never knew a great emotion or a holy discontent and who would not know what to do with them if they came to her. Yet this little Miss Bracegirdle finds herself suddenly locked in a man's room in the French hotel at which she is staying. As she ponders that Easingbrooke will say when they find out, she begins to question all the church dogmas so unquestioningly a part of her thinking until then. For obviously things could just happen to the people. . . . Then she discovers the man is dead. Fighting for her peace and her release from the annoyance of grand jury examinations Miss Bracegirdle becomes as adept in subterfuge and strategy as the most practiced criminal. Little Miss Bracegirdle from Easingbrooke, sister of Dr. Bracegirdle, the pastor, mald you.

Then there is "Face." Heavy, stupid, instinctive Caleb Fryatt with his great strength and his homely face and his lumbering mind. Face's life unfolds itself before us with all the unreasoned blindness that is the essence of so many life. In a moment of great protective passion, and all accidentally, Face kills his brutal father for beating his mother once too often. The mother turned against the young son who had underestimated his strength in protecting her and Caleb is sent to a "Home" for two years. He comes to freedom, he wanders about, he works, he marries a lumbering, good woman like himself, they have one child who dies. Caleb comes into a sudden inheritance, he plans an elopement with a pretty young worker in the village, the elopement fails and Caleb returns to his wife and happiness. That is all. Yet could there be any more? And think of Wyck Street? An

The Labor Temple

The corner-stone of the New Labor Temple Building, 14th Street and Second Avenue, New York City, was laid April 4 with appropriate ceremonies. This marks a new stage in the development of this unique attempt of the church to make vital contact with the industrial workers and their organizations. Founded about fifteen years ago when the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church took over the old 14th Street Presbyterian Church building, Labor Temple has become widely known for its pioneering attempt to help the church and labor to understand each other.

The program has been unconventional and at times even daring. For years an open forum has been maintained where all shades of religious, political and social opinion have had a fair hearing. Those responsible for the Temple have believed in and championed the principle of freedom of expression. The labor leader, the religious agnostic, the I. W. W. spokesman, the socialist, even the atheist and the anarchist have had their chance. A labor speaker recently bore this testimony: "You union men know that when you really want to have your say you have to come to this Labor Temple to have it." By

according such liberty to all points of view Labor Temple has earned and has been accorded the opportunity of a fair hearing for religion and the

The whole enterprise has now become so large and effective, and has so gained the good will of the community that a new building has become necessary. A \$700,000 structure is now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy in September. Funds to build have been realized by an advantageous business arrangement by which all space not used for the work has been leased for stores and offices.

The future policy of the Temple was indicated in the remarks of the Director, the Rev. Edmund C. Chaffee, on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone.

"Labor Temple intends no change of policy. . . . In the old building we preached the gospel of good will proclaimed by Jesus and the prophets. You will hear the same in the new. The privileges of the old building were open to all on equal terms; race made no difference; political belief made no difference; religious belief made no difference. The new building will be open on the same terms."

argument begins in a public house: Where was Wyck Street? So violent are the contrary opinions that a fight starts among the young criminals drawn into the argument. Men are killed, the leaders of the gang are driven to the hangout on Astor Street, where after a siege of three days and four nights by the police they are found dead amid the ruins of the house they burn to the ground. All the inquiry that follows the brilliant young barrister, Mr. Loves-Parby, distinguishes himself. Yet in the course of the examination the Judge who Mr. Loves-Parby had thoughtlessly drawn into the violent discussion as to the exact location of Wyck Street. Before the argument, carried to the drawing room of Lord Vermeer, had drawn to its conclusion, Loves-Parby found himself without the promise of that brilliant career in politics which had seemed so surely his and without the fiancée that had also seemed his. Where was Wyck Street?

Think, too, of all the lives compressed into the Octave of Jealousy. A tramp passing a village road envies Martin Crosby, the laborer. Martin Crosby, the laborer, coming home to a slatternly wife, envies Ambrose Baines a fellow-worker with his wonderfully able and efficient wife. Ambrose Baines envies who could offer his own wife and their children the comfort and money belonging to the life of store-keeper, Sam Meads and his family. They in turn long for the social climbing possible to the James Mouthheads, who yearn to be admitted into the circle of the Lewins Wagnetics, who seek the St. John Burnabys, who look up to Sir Septimus Lettler. And then the millionaire, glistening from his window and passing the tramp who began the octave on the road before his home cries for the freedom and carefree life of the "Lucky Devil! . . . Luck devil!"

And so on through all the rest. The Professional Punny Man's Day is the revelation of a man and a life. "Old Flaps" lights up three other lives and the various circles that revolve about them from the dimness of his own. The Brown Wallows breaks and then makes a man; Mrs. Beelbrow's lions drag their sorry way her poor hunted life. And Mr. Aumonier tells also of the accident of crime, of the angel of accomplishment, of a man of letters, of the heap-

tiful, merciless lady and of a few others. In all his tales of his the same unpretentious searching for an understanding into that greatest of problems to which there is no answer. Life lies in these pages and the men with whom it plays. Now is a good season to become acquainted with the drama as Mr. Aumonier sees it.

Ladies Tailors

(Continued from page 3)

will be given by the G. E. R. and so we can practically consider ourselves as being one local union representing these two closely related branches of one and the same trade.

We expect that those who failed to participate in the discussion or such as were "even for some reason or other against the merger, will undoubtedly help to make this amalgamation a success. Only with complete cooperation and best on the part of every member can the purpose of this amalgamation reach its goal.

The goal we speak of is nothing less than the enlargement and strengthening of these two inseparable branches of the same trade. We must keep in view the spreading influence of the organized element among the unorganized and less protected workers in the trade in order to be able, these and conditions permitting, to get better conditions for those who toil most and benefit least in a trade which can and should provide its workers with a more comfortable living.

It is for this that we unite all the organized forces at our command. We are happy at the fact that those present at the meeting acted as class-conscious workers by voting in favor of amalgamation.

The membership at that meeting also empowered the executive board to bring about this merger as soon as possible. The Executive Board will act in keeping with the trust and confidence placed in them.

This is an epoch in the history of our organization. Let us lend every effort to make this step a source of further solidification and centralization of the organized forces in our industry for the benefit of all concerned.



DOMESTIC ITEMS

Coal Miners Evade Injunction Trap

FEDERAL JUDGE BAKER of the West Virginia district has ruled that peaceful possession of miners to join the union is not a violation of an injunction issued by the late Federal Judge Dayton in 1912.

Recently Judge Baker continued this injunction, which applies to the Ohio river coal fields. The order was modified by the court of appeals to permit peaceful persuasion, after its issuance by Judge Dayton, and the miners insisted that this modification was effective.

Judge Baker stated that in the future, before a temporary restraining order is issued, the defendants will have the right to answer the complaint; that the plaintiffs will be required to file a bill of particulars and that the defendants will have the right to inspect and answer same.

Goods for State Use to Be Made in Prisons

THE state-use convict labor system as a remedy for the evils of contract convict labor, was endorsed by the A. F. of L. executive council, at its meeting at A. F. of L. headquarters.

The state-use system provides that all products made in state penal institutions shall be used exclusively by that state and its political subdivisions. None of these products can be placed on the market. A model bill for the general establishment of the system was approved by the council and will be sent to trade unions in the states affected.

The council reaffirmed numerous previous declarations that the competition of contract convict labor is unjust to wage earners and their employers. An extensive campaign will be launched to eliminate this evil. Congress will be urged to pass a law providing that products of convict labor transported from one state to another shall come under the laws of the former, as if the products had been manufactured therein. This will prevent products made by contract convict labor being sent into a state where the state-use system prevails.

Peonage in Florida: Negroes Are Flogged

CHARLES LAND and Maud B. Davis, Calhoun county turpentine operators, were found guilty of peonage in the Pensacola, Fla., district federal court. Three of their employees were declared guilty of aiding and abetting to hold others in a state of peonage.

Evidence by negro victims disclosed brutal treatment. Five of the negroes ceased their employment at the Land-Davis turpentine works. They said they were paid no money for their labor. They were overtaken on the public highway, 25 miles from the works, and brought back to the camp, where four of them were fearfully beaten. The other negro was compelled by threats to do the whipping.

One of the negroes testified that he was in the company camp but a short time and he became indebted to the company \$114.28. He said he did not know what it was for. When he was arrested, he was taken to the judge's office, where he was urged to plead guilty to the charge of stealing from the commissary.

Indictments are pending against Sheriff Clark, County Judge Chafin, Prosecutor McClelland and Gadi White, all of Calhoun county. They are charged with aiding Land and Davis in peonage practices.

These are the first peonage cases since the sensational death of Martin Tabert, North Dakota youth, who was arrested two years ago for riding on a freight train. He was sentenced to a turpentine camp and died as the result of floggings. Following wide publicity given the state, the legislature outlawed this brutality.

"Industrial Veggie" Control Food Supply

IN a speech that would discourage a soapboxer's conception of profiteers, President McLaughlin of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association referred to manufacturers and distributors as "industrial veggie."

He denounced the greed which is driving these business men into practices which, even two decades ago, "would have brought the blush of shame to the face of thoughtful, God-fearing, man-loving men."

"We speak glibly," he said, "of the rights of the manufacturer and, as wholesalers, talk smugly about the protection of our own interests, but I hear very little said concerning the welfare of the consumer for whom this food is produced and distributed."

The consumer, he continued, has been forgotten and the path from the factory to the market basket has been strewn with industrial veggie.

Three Federal Boards Torn by Dissension

FOLLOWING shake-ups and discord in the Federal Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Shipping Board is torn by dissension between its members. Recently one member of the Board journeyed to Detroit and urged Henry Ford to buy 400 government vessels. This action was repudiated by other members of the Board, who declared that the proposal was not submitted to them. Prior to this, the majority members of the Board voted to sell five ships to the Dollar Steamship Company for \$1,500,000 less than the Pacific Steamship Company's bid. The minority members of the Board attempted to block the transfer by court action.

Members of the Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission are airing their differences in the public press and the progressive members of Congress demand the abolition of these boards on the ground that they are "packed" in the interest of reaction. The spokesmen for reaction, singularly enough, are adding this movement by their opposition to "government interference with business," and it is possible that if the progressive view is carried into Congress, reaction may not oppose it.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

Rejection of 48-Hour Week Bill

A BILL, introduced by a Labor member to give legislative form to the draft convention of the International Labor Conference of Washington, 1919, was rejected in the British Parliament. Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, the Minister of Labor, declared that if the bill were ratified in Great Britain there was no reason to believe that this would "inure ratification by France, Germany and Belgium," and meanwhile they (the British Government) "could not lay additional burdens on British industry." He was "willing, if necessary, to have further consultation with the Government representatives of other countries."

In view of the fact that both the shipbuilding and engineering employers and the trade unions are urging the Government to use its influence in this direction, the "if necessary" rings a little strangely. The "Manchester Guardian" points out that the Minister of Labor, judging from his speech, seemed to "despair of or even ignore" the possibility of improving European conditions through the International Labor Organization.

FRANCE

Efforts to Achieve Unity

THE Executives of both wings of the French railwaymen's union of Orleans District have for some time past been endeavoring to achieve unity. At a recent joint meeting they adopted a resolution unanimously proposing that, as all previous efforts have failed, joint meetings of adherents of both wings should be held in every locality where these exist, in the honest endeavor to reach agreement.

Among the conditions under which these joint meetings are to be held, the most important are the following:

- (1) In the preliminary negotiations, no one may defend the action of either of the trade union centers at any given moment by using documents coming from political or foreign sources;
- (2) There must be rigid avoidance of all personal recriminations;
- (3) No accounts must be given of the historical origin of the split;
- (4) Both Communist and Socialist railwaymen must accept the principle that the introduction of political questions can only injure trade unions, and that everything must be done to prevent political parties from dominating trade unions, and

(5) Every trade unionist must have the right to be the member of a political party. It must not be forgotten, however, that the chief task of trade unions is to throw all the weight of their undivided strength behind their demands. For this reason each individual trade union must represent an undivided unity, and no member may help to form groups which will work either openly or secretly for "cell-building."

At a unity congress to be convened later, all the officials of the present unions and federations must hand in their resignations, and must on no account be re-elected. This is not intended as a slight upon the present leaders; it is considered advisable solely on account of the bitter antagonism between the officials of both sides, and because all past efforts towards unity have owed their failure chiefly to the undue intrusion of the personal element.

BELGIUM

Strikes and Lockouts in 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in 1924 were 186. These affected 88,445 workers, of whom 82,747 were directly involved, and 5,708 were out of work on account of the stoppage of work in some individual factory owing to a strike. Strikes broke out in 557 concerns altogether. Of the 186 strikes 45 (24 per cent), affecting 11,229 persons (14 per cent of the total number of strikers), were successful; 63 strikes ended in a compromise (34 per cent of the total number, involving 45,894 workers); 78 strikes ended in defeat, that is, 42 per cent of the total number, involving 25,444 workers, or 32 per cent of the total number of strikers. Most of the strikes were therefore unsuccessful, but the strikes which ended in a compromise involved the greatest number of the workers. In 1924, two lockouts were proclaimed, affecting about 1,700 workers in 53 concerns. Both ended in the conclusion of an agreement.

INDIA

Indian Trade Union Congress

THE All-India Trade Union Congress recently held its fifth Congress at Bombay. F. J. Ginwalla, the Secretary, submitted a report on activities. Since the last meeting a strong Working Committee has done energetic propaganda work for the national trade union centre, with the result that some 29 unions have affiliated with the Centre, the chief trades represented being the chemical industry, engineering, the printing and paper trades, the textile industry and transport.

Among the activities of the Congress Executive during the year have been the starting of "The All-India Trade Union Congress Bulletin," the monthly organ of the centre. The rules of the organization have also been re-drafted, and were submitted to the Congress, which also passed resolutions in favor of the eight hours day, and in deprecation of "untouchability," recommending that "the workers in India should not treat any section of the population as untouchable, in as much as untouchability impedes solidarity of the working classes in the country." The Congress also authorized the Secretary to forward to the Government the Congress views on the Trade Unions Bill, urging it, that there must be no restriction on the power of the Trade Unions to dispose of their funds as they please (the present Bill limits such expenditure).



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Our Plans for Next Season

The Educational Department is now at work planning the curriculum and arranging all necessary details for the next season. The experience of the past year and the events that engrossed the attention of the Labor movement and of our own organization must be considered and will necessarily affect our plans, so as to make our educational activities of the next season as satisfactory as possible.

The work of the past year leads us to plan a repetition and intensification of many courses. Our members have shown great interest in Economics, History of the Labor Movement, Social History, Labor Problems, Social Psychology, Economic Geography, Economic Psychology and Literature. These are of inestimable value to those who wish to understand the great social and economic forces which mould our social development, and should therefore be continued in a Labor School.

But in addition we are planning a particularly intensive study of our own industry and organization, based on Dr. Levine's monumental History of Our Union. This book is not merely a history of the I. L. G. W. U. It is a history of the social, economic, industrial and political evolution of our people and of the American Labor movement. It throws light in so many directions that a study of the book must inevitably result in a clear and intelligent understanding of the problems of our organization.

But we realize that it is not easy for the busy worker or official to make a thorough study of the book. There is too much material. Too much time is needed for a serious study and reading alone is not sufficient. In addition, a proper interpretation of the material is essential. The unaided reader is not always in a position to make the proper and correct inferences.

Feeling as we do that the study and understanding of the book by our membership is of overwhelming importance, we are planning the following:

1. A brief and simple outline of our History, based on Dr. Levine's book, will be made for our department. For this purpose we shall secure the services of a skilled and

competent research worker in this field.

2. This outline will be given to severally specially selected teachers who, will make a special study of the book and the outline and will receive special assistance from this department in order to interpret the history correctly.

3. The special teachers and the outline will be used for three different groups of our members.

a. Special classes will be formed for union officers. These will make an intensive study of our industry and its history. We feel that of all the members of the I. L. G. W. U. its officers should be thoroughly familiar with its glorious history, its policies, aims and achievements.

b. Classes will be formed for other members of the International. These will also study our History on the basis of the outline. They will be encouraged to read the entire book. They will be the centers radiating the traditions and ideals of our Union to those with whom they come in contact.

c. Lectures, either single, or in series of two or three will be given at bi-weekly meetings of local unions. The aim will be to acquaint the great mass of our membership with the most important periods and events in our History.

d. Due to the response to the social activities for our members and their families, such as concerts with lectures, we are planning to increase these next season.

e. We are also planning to arrange lectures of a popular character for larger groups.

In all cases the work will be done in Yiddish or English according to the character of the group.

We are certain that this addition to our curriculum will be hailed with satisfaction by our members. There is no doubt that the study of our industry and history will promote an appreciation of the service which the International has rendered not only to the thousands of men and women who fought so bravely in the cause of social justice, but also to the Labor movement of the United States and of the whole world.

F. M. C.

New Literature on Workers' Education In England

We received a number of folders and pamphlets from the Workers' Education Association of Great Britain which deal with workers' education. We are reprinting one of them which deals with the working women of Great Britain and which will appear on this page.

To the Working Women of Great Britain

Women want education, because—

1. Every mother wants to help her own children to better opportunities, and a fuller life than she has had herself.

2. Every woman worker wants to help her fellow workers in the factory or workshop.

3. Every woman wants to help the whole of the working class to a better life.

What Women Want to Know

Women, just as much as men, want to know more about the world in which we live, and want to equip themselves better to serve their fellows.

But it often seems very difficult for a working woman to make use of "educational" opportunities. The housewife finds it impossible to leave her home in the evening, which is the time when the men folk go to their classes. The afternoon, therefore, is often the only time when she could be free for a class or lecture or meeting.

Again, women have not as a rule had the same experience of public work, or the same opportunities of common discussion as men; their membership of trade union and labor organizations is comparatively new,

"Clear Voices In English and American 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 3. "Utopia"—The Perfect Government.

The word itself. From the Greek word "to place"; that is, to put right; to arrange properly; or else, "a place" nowhere.

The meaning today. A well-ordered society animated by the spirit of justice and fair-play.

The origin. Invented by Sir Thomas More for the title of his book written in Latin in the year 1516.

Utopias before Sir Thomas More:

Religious. Hebrew Prophets. Amos. Utopia through religious education that will win justice from God.

Hosea. Utopia through religious education that will win love from God.

Isaiah. Utopia through confidence that will come from God.

Jeremiah. The first dream of an international Utopia, through God's pity.

Ezekiel. Utopia through improvement of the individual rather than of the Nation.

Jesus. Utopia through equality of class and property in the service of God through serving all men.

Augustine. Utopia through contempt of this world and its pleasures, eventually making a heaven on earth.

Savonarole. A Christine commune based on the Bible, with the Venetian Constitution as a model of government.

Plato's "Republic". A Utopia founded on distrust of the individual, and therefore, placing all power, life, property, marriage, etc., in full control of the state.

Sir Thomas More. Life. A student, statesman, lawyer, lecturer. Lord Chancellor of England under Henry VIII. Noted for fearless honesty even against the King himself. Put to death at the age of 57 in the year 1535 for refusing to accept the King of England instead of the Pope, as the head of the Church.

"Utopia" Written when More was 37. A young traveler, Raphael Hythlodas, discovers an island, Utopia, in which government is based on justice. The book is both a satire on the England of More's day, and a dream of future perfection. Utopia is founded on popular election; common property and tools; abolition of money; abolition of capital punishment; six-hour day; religious tolerance, etc.

and what social life there is in the factory ends for the majority of women at marriage.

Nobody wants to join a class where she will appear ill-prepared in comparison with the others. The result is that a woman is often shy of joining a mixed class where she thinks that many of the others will have more experience in speaking and writing than she has had; and where some of the members may have read a go deal in the leisure time that the woman workers nearly always have to give to household duties.

How the W. E. A. Can Help

The W. E. A. exists to meet these difficulties. It will provide classes for men and women classes for women only, classes in the afternoons as well as in the evenings. A group of women belonging to the same society, perhaps a Co-operative Guild, who already know one another, can have a class specially arranged for them if they like.

The W. E. A. will provide elementary classes where those who have had no opportunity of study since they left school can meet and talk over and read about the subjects that interest them, whatever these may

MANY OF OUR MEMBERS SEE ROSMERSHOLM

We are delighted to know that our members respond to plays of artistic value, as is the case in Rosmersholm. By special arrangement of our Educational Department with the management of the 52nd Street Theatre, our members were admitted to see the play at less than half price on presentation of a card which was issued by the Educational Department.

We hope in the future to be able to make arrangements with many more theatres so that our members can see good plays at a nominal price.

be, or the W. E. A. will arrange more advanced classes for those who have had greater opportunities.

But in all the atmosphere is the same—one of fellowship and mutual help. In which no one need feel awkward or out of place.

The difficulties which face the working woman may be greater than those of the working man, but education can mean just as much to her and her need for it is no less great.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

РАБОЧИЕ ЗАКОНЫ.

В список ежемесячных бюджетов Федерации Труда штата Нью-Йорк сообщают, что в следующем сезоне штатный парламент принял около двадцати законопроектов для рабочего класса закона, за проведение которых Федерация усиленно работает.

Наше правительство по их, которые уже подписаны губернатором А. Смитом и являются действующими законами:

- 1) Добавочная ассигновка \$1,000,000 долларов для штатного рабочего департамента на поддержку отчисл на компенсации рабочих.
- 2) Урегулирование способов работы в случаях на предмет доставки рабочей безопасности по время работы при сменном режиме.
- 3) Получение рабочим первого пособия на случайный день после получения травмы и что человек должен занять кредитно в течение 18 дней.
- 4) Добавка к закону о компенсации рабочих, по которой на покрытие расходов по поправке вставленных рабочих разрешается расходовать больше возможностей в настоящее время 10 долларов в неделю на человека.
- 5) Присутствие на учете вознаграждения должно приносить проценты через 30 дней после его окончательного утверждения.
- 6) Ликвидация закона права возобновления дела в течение одного года, если человек не заявил о своем намерении сделать это на первом слушании дела.
- 7) Конфискация предметов неправомерно полученных в жизни правонарушителя.
- 8) Воскресить мадамизм (до 16 лет) работать больше 8-ми часов в день.
- 9) Разрешить увеличивать до 100 долларов в месяц до конца подготовки молодых мужчин и женщин на знание учителя в ремесленных школах.
- 10) Поправка к закону о страховании жизни — Благодаря которой женщины могут страховаться с тех же условиями мужчин.
- 11) Ассигнование добавочных денег на постройку лучших школ для де-

тей девочек в ряде населенных местностях и на оплату школьных стипендий переноси детей в школу и по школам.

12) Увеличение числа учителей в школах и увеличение жалованья учителям.

13) Урегулирование пенсий для учителей, как стариков, так и вышедших определенное число лет.

14) Ассигнование одного миллиона долларов на реконструкцию школ для предотвращения пожаров в городских школах штата Нью-Йорк.

Кроме этих указаний Федерации Труда предпринято проведение закона об уничтожении космического рабочего дня на городских и промышленных работах в штате.

ЕЩЕ О СТРАХОВКЕ.

Среди членов нашего Отдела, как и среди всех членов коалиции вообще распространяется, дух о необходимости зарегистрироваться в бюро Безработного Фонда даже для тех, которые имеют мастерские и уже регистрировались в этих мастерских через посредство "мал черчан".

Ввиду торжества этого духа, и обратился за дополнительными объяснениями к заведующему отделом Безработного Фонда Н. Даклоубу и он категорически подчеркнул еще раз, что клониксерам, которые имеют мастерские и которые имеют клониксерам записывались на специальном листе мал черчаном, бизнес агитом был даже возмущен и отослал в миню, но в коем случае регистрироваться не нужно, так как это будет работа регистрации, которая не принесет им никакой пользы, а в то же время внесет много путаницы в работу бюро.

Правила Фонда.

- 1) Рабочий год состоит с 1-го февраля по 1-ю марта. Год разделяется на два сезона — весенний с 1-го февраля по 1-ю августа, и зимний — с 1-го августа по 1-ю февраля.
- 2) Каждый сезон разделяется на два периода: рабочий период 17 недель и "свободный" период 9 недель.
- 3) Пособие выдается только за безработицу до 17 недель времени, по

10 недель в неделю, не более как за 6 недель в каждом сезоне и за 12 недель в рабочий год.

4) Рабочий, проработавший между 1-м февраля и 1-м июня не больше 8 полных недель — получит первое пособие в первую неделю июня месяца. Рабочий, проработавший 9 полных недель в сезон, получит первое пособие во вторую неделю июня месяца. Проработавший 10 полных недель в сезоне получит первое пособие на третьей неделе июня месяца и так далее, пока рабочий, имея 16 недель работы, получит свое первое пособие на 1-ой неделе августа месяца.

Проработавшие 17 полных недель в сезоне, пособие не получат.

Если рабочий, получивший первое пособие, начнет опять работать в проработавшую неделю или добывает недостающие часы до полной недели, то это время будет засчитано к числу ранее заработанных им недель.

Рабочий, не получивший полного шестинедельного пособия в первом сезоне года получит больше чем за шесть недель в следующем сезоне того же года,

если он не заработает указанного полного числа недель.

Таким образом, приращивание к новому не меньше одного года и проработавшие последний год на кам-мерском рынке, будут получать страховку.

Рабочие, не имеющие мастерских, должны регистрироваться индивидуально в Справочном Бюро, которое открыто в доме № 6 Ист 29-й ул.

Поправка.

В прошлом номере "Джентри" зарекались отсюда досадная ошибка, — вместо того, чтобы написать: клониксерам, не имеющие мастерских, должны регистрироваться в Бюро, открытое в доме № 6 Ист 29-й ул., было написано: в доме № 26 Ист 9-й ул.

ВНИМАНИЮ КЛОУКМЕНЕРОВ И АРДСМЕНЕРОВ.

В понедельник, 8-го июня в 7 ч. 20 м. вечера в помещении 315 Ист 10-й ул. состоится регулярное собрание членов Русско-Польского Отдела. В порядке для каждого верным. Присутствие по времени.

И. Шевченко, секретарь.

"Bill" Green Is On the Job

(Continued from Page 7)

and confer jointly from time to time. Green has made his voice heard in the great Scandinavian war struggles during recent months, and when the wage reductions had first taken place in Sweden and Denmark he communicated with the respective Labor central in these lands conveying to them the viewpoint of American organized Labor with respect to wage reductions in American industry. Green, in a word, had so placed the international affiliations of the American Federation as if it had become a world federation, an "international" of its own. This, we are inclined to believe, has added a great deal to the prestige and influence abroad of the American movement.

Green At Home

What concerns Green's initial work in the American movement, in the struggles, economic and legislative, of the organized State and national units,

it is beyond doubt already marked with the stamp of intelligent and consistent leadership.

He took over the leadership of the permanent conference against child labor; he effected conferences between the printing and metal trades' organizations to deal jointly against such corporations which recognize in their plants either one or the other organizations but not both; he had summoned to Washington all organizations of the A. F. of L. to plan a more energetic campaign for organizing the unorganized; he brought together the representatives of the needle and textile trades' unions to study labor costs and consumers' markets of textile products; he aided in preventing a scandal in the Virginia State Federation of Labor where some local politics threatened to ruin the central labor body of the State; he had laid his hand upon jurisdiction conflicts between the railway clerks and teamsters, street railway workers and teamsters, upholsterers and bill posters, street railway workers and machinists, aiding them in straightening out their differences. He had lent a helping hand in averting a clash between the Philadelphia building trades and the huge construction activities carried on by the builders of the Philadelphia Baseball Stadium.

Green has also completed during the comparatively short period of his incumbency of office several tours of the smaller industrial towns in the Middle West and the East. Green is even displaying an interest in the "communists" of New York's East Side. To familiarize himself with their activities he has recently conferred in New York with President Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. and with Morris Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, according to a report in the "Federationist".

In a word, "Bill" Green is on the job. The American working masses are fast being accorded the opportunity to recognize him as leader, as an industrious, likable and earnest chief of the organized forces of American Labor.

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.

G. MAURO

SINGING TEACHER
1783 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 118 & 119th Streets)
Phone, University 1519

Artists Furnished for Concerts

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The first week of the month of June saw no change as regards work in either the two industries, cloaks or dresses. In so far as the office is concerned, it is still taken up with ordinary slack-time problems, that of strictly enforcing equal division of work and investigation of shops with a view to determining as to whether some men could be placed to work for a little while.

New Problem for Office

There is one exception, however, to the routine work. And that is that the opening of the registration office for proper administration of unemployment insurance has given the office a new problem to contend with.

Every means has been taken by the administrators of the unemployment insurance fund to properly distribute unemployment insurance monies. The system adopted was intended to establish as to whether or not a worker is entitled to share in the fund and for how many weeks. There are, however, a large number of workers who are not connected with a particular shop. These sent through a season of working a week or two here and a week or two there.

Because of the constant migration by many cutters from one shop to another, it is difficult to tell in the end just how many weeks such cutters work in a season. These men are required to take out a working card for every shop in which they work. Sometimes a man forgets just how many days he worked in one shop and sometimes does not take out a working card until two or three days after he has secured employment.

Since the rules governing the administration of unemployment insurance require a shop chairman to submit a list of such workers only as are connected with a shop the class of cutters who frequently change shops are required to register as unemployed. Some of this type of cutters may not be entitled to the full measure of unemployment insurance because they may have worked almost entire season in this manner, that is, working for short periods of the time in a number of shops.

Office Must Determine Number of Weeks

Hence, when cutters not connected with the shop register, they are asked by the registration clerk to give in detail the shops they worked in and how long they worked in each shop. The cutters give this information based upon how well his memory serves him.

The registration clerk being doubtful as to the exact number of weeks a cutter registering as unemployed worked, refers the applicant together with the application to the office of the union. The application naturally comes into the hands of Brother Teddore Nagler, acting manager of the cloak division.

Nagler's method, naturally, of judging as to how many weeks' unemployment insurance an applicant is entitled to is from the working cards. Should a cutter have neglected to take out a working card at any time he may in all likelihood be deprived of one or two or more weeks of unemployment insurance, depending upon the accuracy of his working card record.

Only Cutters Without Shops Register

It was finally ruled that only those cutters who are not listed with any shop should register. Cloak cutters are no doubt by this time familiar with the fact that the shop chairman

of the shop in which they were employed for the past season submitted a complete list of the workers employed. This means that those of the workers who are connected with shops are practically registered.

The only type of cutters, therefore, who are required to register are those who are not connected with shops. The members of the cloak division of Local 10 are therefore warned against registering if they are connected with shops because their shop chairmen have already turned in their lists on which their names are included. Should a cutter who is thus listed register as unemployed, he will complicate matters and may either be deprived of unemployment insurance or so confuse matters as will cause the holding back of his unemployment insurance.

Those of the men who are listed with shops will be sent for in due course of time.

Observing Working Card Rules Helps

While the administration of unemployment insurance is in effect just now for workers in the cloak industry only, there is one phase of the operation of this fund which should be of interest to dress cutters as well who by next year will be called upon to share in the fund which is now being created for the dress industry.

At no time was the observance of the rules governing working cards so important as at the present time, that is, during the course of the administration of the unemployment insurance.

If a cutter fails to turn in his working card immediately upon his being laid off, the office assumes that he is still working and acts upon the application accordingly. Many cutters labor under the mistaken idea that they are not to turn in their working cards unless they completely give up their job. This is erroneous.

When a cutter turns in his working card upon his being laid off it merely signifies that there is no work in his shop. But in so far as his job is concerned, he is entitled to it if he worked in it for over a week or for over two weeks, depending, of course, upon whether the particular cutter is a cloak or a dress man.

When a cutter turns in his working card upon his being laid off for lack of work he is entitled to his working card at least and be ready to report to work as soon as work comes in. The office may through an error issue a working card to a new man for a particular shop. In such cases, if the cutter regularly employed in this shop has been laid off he should at once report to the office the employment of a new man and the office will take it up in the form of a discharge case.

Violation Brings Fines

During the past few seasons of the Executive Board a number of cutters were called on charges of failing to secure working cards upon securing jobs, or on the charge of failing to renew them at the beginning of a season.

Working cards are renewable during the months of January and July of every year and men who fail to renew them during these periods are disciplined.

Hour Work Brings Fines

Just as the office experiences problems peculiar to the slack season, so there arise violations on the part of cutters peculiar to the slack season too.

Men were called and are still being called before the Executive Board on charges of working hour work. It is an old-established precedent which became in the course of time traditional that cutters are not to work hour work. Investigation of the books of a number of shops revealed the fact that a few cutters would report to work on a morning and accept a lay-off at any hour of the day.

Members of Local 10, including the cloak and dress men, must at all times report to the office their being laid off at any time except at the end of the week. If men accepting a lay-off are in doubt they should at once report to the office for information.

Cloak Situation Unchanged

The one question right now for the workers in the cloak industry is the possibility of a renewal of the agreement without any disturbance. However, this is hard to determine, at least at the present time.

Everyone concerned is awaiting the report of the Governor's Commission. No inkling of the findings can be gleaned from any source. The activities of the cloak division of Local 10 and the cloak department of the Joint Board continue normal with very little work.

The controllers employed by the office went out Saturday and Sunday with a view to apprehending cutters who might be working during either of these days. The results, the controllers report, are nil. Some shops were found open, but without a wheel turning.

All that can be said at the present time of the coming season is that there are hopes of a good beginning. All that the union can do now is to await the outcome of the commission's report.

Just what the contributing factors are to the commissions failure to make known its findings at the present time are not exactly known.

May Submit Rebuttal Briefs

One reason for this may be that following the submission of briefs the cloak cutters groups were last week at work submitting briefs in rebuttal of the statements made in the first briefs submitted.

Another reason perhaps is that some of the members of the commission are abroad at the present time. According to one report, Colonel Lehman is in Europe at the time of writing and is expected to return some time next week. Commissioner Arthur D. Wolf is planning to depart for Europe about June 15th.

The briefs in rebuttal, according to the report of a trade paper, are being prepared by some of the employers' groups of the coat and suit industry. Taking all this into consideration, it may be perhaps more than two weeks before the commission will make public its conclusions.

Plan Campaign Against Dress Jobbers

Readers of this page will recall an item in last week's issue of "Justice" to the effect that the Joint Board was discussing the question of a better control of dress jobbers.

Because of the continuation of the slack season, definite plans of a campaign against dress jobbers have not been mapped out. One thing, however, has become more or less certain, and

that is, that there is need for a campaign, and that such a campaign will be instituted as soon as the fall season sets in.

One thing that may cause a change in the union's plans is a decided change in the present situation in the dress industry. There is, however, little likelihood for this to become a fact. Dress jobbers have almost since the signing of the present agreement wantonly disregarded some important clauses of the agreement, so much so, that the union has become convinced of the fact that the situation requires the adoption of drastic measures to compel the enforcement of the agreements in the dress industry.

No secret is made by the Joint Board of this problem in the dress industry. The one thing that has led the union to the conclusion that drastic measures are necessary is the failure by the jobbers to pay the scheduled prices for the manufacture of garments.

Another important clause of the agreement which is being violated is that which relates to the sending out of work to non-union shops by union jobbers.

Another compelling reason for the adoption by the Joint Board of a plan to better control the jobbers is the existence of a number of non-union shops which are supplied with work by non-union jobbers.

Just what the steps are that are being taken in this direction have not entirely been decided upon by the Joint Board. For the present, or at least for a few days more, this situation will rest. There are two reasons for this: one is that the dress trade is so very slow that any steps with regard to organization would be futile; the second is that most of the officers are in attendance this week at the fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago.

Miscellaneous Trades Slow Up

A survey of the Miscellaneous Shops in effect at the present time shows the different trades in which the members of the Miscellaneous Branch are employed to be slowing up. Already some shops have laid off their cutters. The office is taken up to some degree with complaints. But because of the slackness, adjustments are not made as rapidly as when the season is on.

There is an important object lesson in the alleged discharge a few weeks ago of a few cutters by the firm of D. E. Sicher, an open shop manufacturing underwear. The cutters of this firm had been employed by it for some years and attempts to organize the mislaid because of the refusal of the cutters to go down on strike. These men had an idea that because they helped their firm to maintain an open shop this would be appreciated and they would be treated accordingly.

According to reports, these men now realize that their salvation lies only in belonging to the union, and that were they members of it they would have had some recourse. According to the information that the office received from some cutters the men have determined to turn a new leaf.

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.