

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII. No. 9.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Collective Cloak Contract Signed In Los Angeles

Wage Schedules Raised

The negotiations for a collective agreement in the local cloak industry, carried on for several weeks between the cloakmakers' organization of Los Angeles, Cal. and the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Association, resulted in the signing of a two-year contract on February 24th.

The conference committee of Local 52 of Los Angeles was headed by its manager, Abraham Plotkin and Louis Gold, the chairman of the local. The agreement in substance is a renewal of the old pact which was concluded between the local and the association in 1919 and was later renewed in 1922. For the past year and a half, the relations between Local 52 and the manufacturers' group were severed. The new agreement contains a new schedule of wage scales for all the crafts, which measures up fairly well to wage standards in other markets.

Joint Board To Place Original Demands Before Mediators

Meetings of Local Managers and Board of Directors Act Upon Invitation of Cloak Mediators to Appear at March Hearings.—Some New Demands to Be Presented.

Following the receipt of a letter by Morris Hillquit, attorney for the International Union, from the Special Commission in the Cloak and Suit Industry of New York, inviting the New York Joint Board to take part in a series of supplementary hearings to be conducted by this Commission before it would render a final award on the requests of all the parties concerned in its work, the local managers of the Joint Board and later its Board of Directors, met and decided to present to the Commission a full restatement of the Union's demands at present pending before that body.

Controversy With Dress Association Settled

Justice Proskauer, Acting As Mediator, Succeeds in Averting Conflict.—Injunction Application Sidetracked.—Permanent Impartial Chairman Agreed Upon.

The sharp controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York and the Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors, which led last week to the suspension of the collective agreement between these two bodies and the application of the contractors' association for an injunction against the Union, was settled this Tuesday afternoon, February 23rd, through the mediatory efforts of Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer.

The application for a permanent injunction was to have been heard by Justice Proskauer last Friday, February 19th, but the hearing was laid over until this Tuesday, after Judge Proskauer had offered to attempt to straighten out the difficulties of the two organizations in his chambers. He conditioned his offer on the willingness of both sides to preserve status quo and not to take any aggressive moves in the interim.

Permanent Impartial Chairman To Settle Deadlocks

Justice Proskauer met the representatives of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Joint Board at the appointed hour last Tuesday and at the end of a four hours' conference both sides signed several stipulations, as a supplement to the existing agreement, which are designed to meet situations of the kind that resulted in the present dispute.

The new agreement provides for the immediate appointment of an impartial chairman to settle disputes which cannot be settled by direct negotiation. If an impartial chairman is not chosen by March 2nd, Justice Proskauer will appoint one.

Philadelphia Dress and Waist Makers Prepare For Big Conflict

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Reisberg Address 1,500 Workers in Labor Institute—Judge Horace Stern in Earnest Effort to Mediate Between Union and Employers.—President Sigman Again in Philadelphia.

The situation in the dress trade in Philadelphia continues unchanged. The agreement in the industry still remains unratified, while the workers' organization is making all preparations for a general walkout.

The mass meeting last Thursday evening in the big hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute was an unprecedented success. More than 1,500 workers who filled the place to overcrowding, received the speeches of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Vice-president Elias Reisberg, the manager of Local 56, with great enthusiasm. Representatives of the Philadelphia Central Labor Council and of the American Federation of Labor were also on the platform.

The meeting adopted a resolution empowering the officers of the International and of Local 56 to proceed with the negotiations with the employers. In the event of failure to reach a peaceful agreement with the employers' association, the meeting voted that a general strike in the entire trade be ordered.

Efforts to Mediate Controversy Begun An attempt to avert a clash that (Continued on Page 2)

Cloak and Dress General Strike In Boston

Great Outpouring of Workers From All Dress and Cloak Shops. — Non-Union Strongholds Obey Strike Call of Union.—President William Green of A. F. of L. Addresses Final Meeting of Workers—Vice-President Julius Hochman in Charge.

The expected general walkout in the Boston ladies' garment industry finally occurred. Immediately following a great mass meeting on Wednesday night, February 24, at the Seaside Auditorium, the cloakmakers and dressmakers of Boston, at the order given by the strike committee of the Boston Joint Board, left their shops at 8 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, February 25th.

The mass meeting of the strikers on Thursday morning in Franklin Union hall, where the strike headquarters are located, was addressed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who was in Boston. President Green was given a tremendous ovation, and the speeches of Vice-president Julius Hochman, the leader of the strike, and of the other

speakers were received with outbursts of enthusiasm.

As we go to press, we receive the information by telephone from Boston that the walkout of the dressmakers and of the cloakmakers is an unprecedented success. Not only is the cloak trade at a standstill and all the union dress shops empty, but practically all the non-union dress shops, controlled by the jobbers, are closed down. Five hundred workers are on the picket line, and the strike is attracting a great deal of interest in the general press.

Investigation Reveals Sweat Shop Conditions

The offices of the Boston Joint Board, and of all its affiliated locals, are being visited by feverish activity. Organization committees, shop committees, and individual members crowd

the headquarters from morning until night, reporting, seeking instructions and getting advice. It is the stir of a general walkout in the trade, and this (Continued on Page 2)

Concert In Harlem Tomorrow Night

Mme. Dora Boshever, Soprano; Helen Jeffries, Violinist; N. L. Saslavsky, Baritone.

An evening of music has been arranged for I. L. G. W. U. members and their families by the Educational Department to-morrow, Saturday, February 27th, at 7:30 P. M. in the auditorium of P. S. 171, 163rd St. between Madison and Fifth avenues.

The artists taking part in the concert are Mme. Dora Boshever, soprano, Helen Jeffries, violinist, and N. L. Saslavsky, baritone, who will lead the

singing in which the audience will participate. After the concert there will be social dancing in the gymnasium under the direction of Mildred Fox.

Admission is free to members and their families on presentation of a card issued by the Educational Department. After 7:20, members showing a Union card will also be admitted.

General Strike Starts In Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

is reflected in the heightened atmosphere in all union circles.

Vice-president Julius Hochman is in charge of the Boston situation and is the head of the conference committee with the employers' groups in both local trades. Under his direction, the Joint Board has appointed two weeks ago an expert investigator of shop conditions, and after an exhaustive survey of 25 local cloak and dress establishments made by this investigator, vice-president Hochman issued a statement, fortified by sworn affidavits, that these "factories," which are, by the way, quite typical of the regular small cloak or dress shop in the city of Boston, are veritable "sweat" shops and shoddyshops devoid of most elementary requirements of cleanliness, safety and sanitation. It was further brought out that these past holes are as a rule making the work of such jobbers as now refuse to deal with the union and who decline to enter with it into a collective agreement for the purpose of placing the Boston ladies' garment industry on a more wholesome and rational basis.

Big Meetings Endorse Strike

At two big meetings, one held on Thursday, February 13, and the other on Wednesday, February 24, at the Seaside Auditorium, the cloak and dressmakers of Boston authorized the Joint Board's conference committee to proceed with plans for a general strike in the trade, should the negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors fail to bring about peace.

Both meetings were unusually well attended and many late arrivals had to be turned away at the doors. Vice-president Julius Hochman rendered a detailed report of the results of the negotiations with the employers' organizations and declared that while he succeeded in reaching some general understanding on the main demands of the Union with the dress manufacturers' association, the principal fight would have to be directed against the jobbers who, in Boston, like everywhere else, are the chief

key to the situation. A novel and interesting feature at these meetings was a series of stereoscopic pictures from the stage depicting the growth of our international, its most important institutions, the homes of its biggest locals in New York, the main office of the I. L. G. W. U., the Union Health Center, the International Bank, the Unity House, etc.

The February 13th meeting was also addressed by Joseph Bearack, the attorney for the Union in Boston and by Joseph Morabito, the Italian organizer, who spoke in Italian.

Dress Dispute Settled by Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

skauer will meet again with the counsel for both sides and arrange for the selection of a chairman.

Contractors to Enlarge Staff of Visiting Clerks

The stipulations signed last Tuesday say that the Union shall not call out strikes against the members of the Associated Dress Manufacturers, and that this association shall furnish a sufficient number of men to go with the union representatives to the shops where disputes may arise.

The stipulations, in substance, follow:

1. There shall be no suspension of the adjustment machinery before the Conference Board shall meet to consider any claim or grievance. The union shall call no stoppages or strikes, except as expressly provided in the agreement, and neither side shall violate any of the provisions of the agreement with respect to the adjustment machinery or any other matter.
2. The association shall furnish a sufficient number of clerks to accompany the union clerks in accordance with Subdivision (b) of Paragraph Third for the investigation of shops of the employers for the purpose of ascertaining names of jobbers for whom manufacturers work and whether the provision of Paragraph Fifteenth are complied with.
3. In the event that a dispute

Big Task Facing Chicago Cloak Locals

Joint Board Installs New Officers—New Manager to Be Elected.—
Brother Philip Davis Released From Prison.

The locals affiliated with the Chicago Cloak and Dress Joint Board held, in the past few weeks, elections for local officers for the current year and also elected new delegations to the Joint Board. These new officers were already inducted into office and are now beginning to face their new tasks.

There is no gainsaying the fact—the cloak situation in Chicago at present is honeycombed with difficulties and the trade is a very bad shape.

The work seasons in the past two years were indescribably bad and compelled several firms to close down, forcing a considerable number of cloakmakers to seek employment at other trades. In the shops where there is some work, the scales have been forced down shamefully, and the spirit among the workers is depressed. The new administration of the Joint Board and of the locals will have to meet these huge obstacles and find ways and means of remedying the present intolerable trade and work conditions.

New Manager To Be Elected

The Chicago Joint Board will shortly elect a new manager in place of Brother Morris Bialis who declined a re-nomination. Four candidates are in the field—H. Zell, R. Glassman, R. Solt and J. Lewin.

Last Thursday, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. received a message from Chicago that Bro. Philip Davis, one of the victims of the "contempt of court" epidemic which followed the bitter strike of the Chicago dressmakers of 1924, was released from the Cook County House of Correction after he had served a three months' sentence for disobeying a Judge's order restraining the members of the Union from picketing during that strike. Brother Davis is a veteran in the ladies' garment workers' organization of Chicago and is one of its most beloved and respected members.

Phila. Dressmakers Prepare For Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

might dislocate the entire dress industry, was started right after the meeting of last Thursday by several well-known Philadelphia citizens, among them Judge Horace Stern and Mr. William Ginsburg, publisher of the Philadelphia Jewish World.

Judge Stern invited a committee of the Union and of the employers' association to come to his office last Monday, February 22. The conference was attended on behalf of the Union by President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Morris Hillquit, attorney of the International. The employers were represented by a committee of three accompanied by an attorney. The first conference, however, brought little results so far, and a second conference is planned for this Friday, February 26, where a final effort, it is expected, will be made to reach an understanding, if at all possible. Local 50, in the meantime, is making all preparations to put the organization into fighting shape. A general strike committee has been appointed to take charge of the walk-out, when ordered, and the organizing committee of the Union is making last-hour efforts to get in touch with as many of the non-union element as possible.

Union Will Press Original Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

before the Commission at the coming hearings on March 6th, 7th, and 8th:

1. A labor bureau to be controlled and managed by the Union.
2. The scales of the fishers to be adjusted.
3. The scales of the sample-makers and piece tailors to be adjusted.
4. The wages of the workers who

receive above the scale to be protected when going from one shop to another.

Among the original demands of the Union which have not been settled yet are the demand for the limitation of the steady number of contractors to be employed by each employer, a demand for a guaranteed period of employment for cloakmakers, a raise in the minimum wage scales and a 40-hour work-week.

MORRIS ROTHENBERG,

Attorney for International Ladies' Garment Workers and Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Dress and Reecer Makers' Union.

CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN, Manager Dress Division of the Joint Board.

ISIDORE A. AGREE,

President Association of Dress Manufacturers.

LEON M. PRICE,

of Counsel for Association of Dress Manufacturers.

Those present in Justice Proskauer's chambers were Morris Sigman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Charles Zimmerman, Louis Hyman, General Manager of the Joint Board of Cloak, Reecer, Skirt, Suit and Dress Makers' Unions; Julius Portnoy, Acting Manager of the Dress Division; A. J. Portner, Mediator for the State Labor Department; Hyman Press, manager of the Employers' Association, and I. A. Agree.

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"Prosanis" Label Talks

By DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ

II.

Members of the Union will be interested to learn that the Consumers' "Prosanis" Label Committee has organized a permanent Committee on Retailers who are going from store to store to inquire about "Prosanis" Label Garments. These women have vowed not to buy coats or dresses that do not carry the Label. What are you, the working men and women, doing? Are you showing the same interest as consumers in justice to yourselves as producers?

You are now fighting a great many non-Union sweatshops. Girls are standing on the picket-line, leaving arrest, to unionize the shops. But, when the shops are unionized, what are you doing to make civilized conditions, for which you are fighting, profitable to yourselves and to your employers?

Strikes are sometimes unavoidable, but they are costly. They mean loss of wages and suffering to the workers' families. Think of what you can do with your large number of family strengthens the civilized conditions you are fighting for by using your purchasing power in the stores where you buy your coats and dresses to encourage the sale of the garments you make.

If you organized yourselves into an army of consumers supplementing the battles you are waging through your Union as producers, you cannot be vanquished. You can effect a revolution without the use of force. If hundreds of middle-class women come from store to store looking for "Prosanis" Label Garments which they want to buy in order to improve your conditions, why should not thousands of workers do the same thing? Their interests are directly involved.

I shall never forget an interesting play which I saw, called "Style". It pictures a beautiful showroom filled like the luxurious showrooms of Fifth Avenue where women gather to see models wear the most exclusive gowns and cloaks. Then, the scene changes, and the audience looks into a dirty bowl where these very beautiful gowns and cloaks are made; where the girls work under foul conditions far into the night, and are paid wages unworthy of human beings, and the author brings home the truth that a beautiful garment may sometimes be the product of human exploitation. He makes a strong appeal for a combination of beauty and justice.

Such a combination is found in "Prosanis" label garments, for the Label attests that the beautiful gown or cloak worn by the consumer is made under conditions which are just to the workers; where the factories are well-lighted and under modern sanitary conditions; and where the workers are enjoying labor standards which somewhat approximate justice to the producer. The "Prosanis" Label appeals to the conscience of the consumer, and if you neglect to ask for, or insist upon, "Prosanis" Label Garments in the stores which retail the products of your hands, you are untrue, not only to your own interests, but a slacker in the Union army.

We must fight the exploitive sweat shop producers from all fronts, not only on the picket-line, but in the shops which sell such garments. By so doing, you are encouraging the employers who are in contractual relations with you, and making the industrial decency, for which the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and your Union stands, good business.

"LET THE 'PROSANIS' LABEL GUIDE YOUR BUYING."

Designers Ready To Fight For Rights

The designers in the ladies' wear industry of New York, Local 45, held another meeting last Saturday afternoon in the Pennsylvania Hotel, which proved to be one of the best gatherings this group has held in a long time.

The spirit of the meeting was best characterized in the resolution adopted at its close which summoned all the designers in the industry "to recognize the high necessity for uniting into one powerful organization for the protection of their mutual interests and to empower the existing organization of the designers, Local 45, to immediately undertake such steps as they deem best for lining up all the designers into it and to work out all necessary plans of action for the restoration of the former prestige and position of the designers in the industry."

Among those who addressed the meeting were Brothers Blum, Fisher, Rosenfeld, Einweiner, Goldman, Markus, Scheck and Mr. Green, the well-known creator of "American Styles for American Women," who was present as guest at the gathering. Mr. Fisher, a well-known designer in the trade, summed up the consensus of opinion of the assembly in saying: "We refuse to subsist on art-only and live and die in poverty as some heroic artists in the past are reputed to

have done. Things are constantly undergoing radical changes, some class are sink lower while other rise higher. While we sink lower and lower, the cutters, the operators and the pressers, who learned the lesson of organization, rose higher. The products of our art fill the country and embellish the decrepit figures of countless bootleggers' families. Theirs and the manufacturers' children roll in luxury, while the economic standing of the designer is being constantly reduced."

Mr. Green stated that although he once abhorred the idea of a union for designers, who are and must remain artists, he sees now clearly the necessity of a strong organization that shall comprise all the designers and he will be glad to help in this immensely important work.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, February 19, 1936 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Committees:

A committee of the Textile Workers of Passaic, T. J., and vicinity, requests the Joint Board to assist them in their strike, which has lasted already four weeks and which involves ten thousand textile workers, who demand a 10 per cent increase and a 44 hour week.

The Joint Board decides to contribute \$1,000 towards the textile strike.

A credential is presented by a committee of Local No. 51, Children's Dress Makers' Union, who ask that the Joint Board reject the request of Manager Portnoy of the Dress Department, that the Proper Dress Co., which is at present under their control, should be transferred to the Joint Board. The Committee explains that the workers in this shop work by week and receive a fair wage. When the shop will be controlled by the Joint Board they will be compelled to work by piece and will, as a result, earn much less.

They appeal to the Joint Board not to concur in Brother Portnoy's request.

Brother Antonial, Manager of Local No. 80, states that the Proper Dress Co., manufacturers of women's dresses and should be under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board.

Brother Portnoy is of the opinion that this shop should be transferred to the Joint Board for the reason that women's dresses are being made there, and that it therefore rightfully should be controlled by the Joint Board.

Brother Weissberg proposes that action in this matter should be postponed until an investigation is made of other shops controlled by Local 91 and which also manufacture the same line of garments.

The proposition is accepted.

Communications:

The Russian-Polish Branch expresses its dissatisfaction with the decision of the Joint Board in granting them one fraternal delegate in the Board of Directors and one in the Grievance Committee.

The communication is tabled.

Secretary Saulitch, of the Russian-Polish Branch, informs the Board that the Branch refuses to be represented in the standing committees by fraternal delegates.

The Union Health Center submits a resolution, adopted by representatives of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 22 and 35, which urges all other locals which have not as yet adopted the system of physical examination, to do so and thereby safeguard the health of all the workers in our industry. The resolution is adopted.

A committee for the Protection of

Foreign Born Workers invites the Joint Board to participate in a conference on February 21st at the Central Opera House at which ways and means will be formulated to prevent the passage of the bill in Congress, which proposes to register foreign born workers of the United States and which, they believe, aims to enslave the foreign born workers.

Sister Mania Perlman and Brother Landsberg are delegated to attend this conference.

The following are appointed as trustees of the \$20 Assessment Fund: General Manager Hyman, Secretary-Treasurer Fish, I. Steins, Local 2, J. Portnoy, Local 22, J. Goretzky, Local 35; Salvatore Nino, Local 45; I. Antonial, Local 80.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Joint Board accept two tickets from the United Hebrew Trades for the reception tendered the delegates of the Pilgrims of Palestine Workers.

The recommendation is approved and Brothers Berlin and Kritzer are appointed to attend.

The Finance Committee also favors the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a monthly contribution of \$50 for one year's time be given the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The recommendation is approved.

The Finance Committee also submits a majority and minority report on the acceptance of tickets to the Forward Ball. The majority recommends that \$25 worth of tickets be accepted. The minority recommends the rejection of the request.

After a lengthy discussion, the Joint Board decides to concur in the recommendation of the minority report.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that a special session of the Board of Directors was held this afternoon to discuss a letter sent by the Commission to Morris Hillquit. Before this meeting of the Board of Directors the local managers met and Brother Sigman stated that since the present administration always was, and still is, against the Commission, they now have an opportunity to refuse to appear at its coming hearing. Brother Hyman expresses his opinion that it would not be advisable at present to sever our relations with the Commission and that the Union should appear before them to argue its demands. He also reports that the Board of Directors approved the decision of the General Executive Board that the Union should reiterate the demands which it formulated when the Commission began to function.

Brother Hyman's report is approved.

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EDITORIALS

DRESS CONTRACTORS IN ROLE OF INJUNCTION BOSSES

We don't quite know whether it is the example of the gigantic Steel Trust or of the powerful coal barons that the New York dress contractors wished to emulate when last week they rushed pell-mell into the Supreme Court to obtain an injunction against the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union,—but we do know perfectly well that by this crude and awkward act they had made themselves the laughing stock of the entire industry.

And we know another thing: If by this melodramatic stunt, the contractors association had planned to terrify the Joint Board, their pains had been wholly in vain. This injunction game of the dress contractors will not deter our Union from going ahead with its legitimate and regular work of organizing the dress industry on a hundred per cent basis and of establishing real union conditions in all dress shops, whether they belong to members of the contractors' association or not.

The Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors' organization, last week openly and defiantly abrogated its agreement with the Union. For weeks the Union has demanded from this association that it increase its staff of clerks so that the business agents of the Joint Board might be able to exert better and stricter control over the contractor shops. The association persistently ignored this demand, and in the last few weeks, when the organizing drive of the Union assumed wide proportions and hundreds of new contractor shops became unionized, this shortage of clerks became acute and a positive obstacle to the work of the Union. Nevertheless, the contractors' association continued to hinder the Union and to make its present task of organizing the industry as hard as it only lay in its power.

This policy of sabotage adopted by the contractors showed itself convincingly clear when, about two weeks ago, the drive of the joint Board in the dress industry had been diverted for a time from the contractors to the jobbers, and the Union began to compel these jobbers to live up strictly to union conditions in the shops controlled by them and to withhold from sending work into non-union shops. Of a sudden, the contractors' association forwarded a demand to the Union stipulating that it be notified 24 hours in advance concerning each jobber the Union intended to strike. The Union, as it should have been expected, replied that it could not "oblige" the contractors, as such notice would, naturally, nullify in advance the effectiveness of its move against the jobbers in question. The association, however, felt bitterly aggrieved by the Union's reply, but, instead of settling this controversy in a regular manner, as the agreement between it and the Union prescribes, the association took the law into its own hands and ordered its clerks to stop accompanying the Union's business agents on visits to shops and thus suspended the entire machinery of the agreement.

The consequences of this startling move had been quite natural. The Union strongly protested against this agreement-breaking policy of the contractors' association, and had meanwhile instructed its business agents to visit the contractors' shops without the association's clerks. At the same time, the Union called upon the association to meet with it in conference and to settle the dispute before the breach assumes the dimensions of a real conflict. But instead of appearing at a conference, as requested, the contractors' association put forth a new obstructionist demand, namely, that the Union first send back to work the "thousands" of workers whom, it alleged, the former had taken down on strike from shops belonging to its members.

The Joint Board thereupon allowed several days to pass by, in the hope that the contractors' association would come to its senses and would appear at the conference, but after its ultimatum to that effect had failed, forwarded notice to all dress jobbers with whom it has agreements, to stop sending work to members of the contractors' association as the latter had broken its agreement with the Union, and also sent letters to the members of the contractors' association calling upon them to sign individual agreements with the Union if they still wished to retain union shops.

It is on the basis of these facts that our valiant dress contractors undertook and obtained a temporary writ which forbids the Union to "call out in strike the shops of its members," until this entire controversy would be fought out in court. The audacity of this move of the contractors can be gauged best as we bear in mind that the contractors' association obtained this temporary re-

straining order from a judge on the ground that it has an agreement with the Union which still has a year to run—after it had so flagrantly and brutally itself abrogated this agreement despite all protests from the Union.

Small wonder that Justice Proskauer, before whom this application for a permanent injunction was heard last Friday, remarked that he "has never seen a labor dispute which seemed so needless as the one now before him."

There seems but little doubt that this "injunction" will be thrown out of court and that its effect upon the realities of the situation in the dress industry will amount to nil. The wild and ill-conceived move of the contractors' association, who, instead of conferring with the Union in a civilized manner, of a sudden ran off to get an injunction against it, will, however, not so soon be forgotten by the organized workers in the dress trade. The spectacle of the dress contractors playing the game of injunction bosses at a time when their Union was making a determined effort to place the dress trade of New York on a permanent union basis, will linger long in their memory, and their attitude and action towards this association in the future will be materially influenced by this remarkable and illuminating incident.

WAR OR PEACE IN PHILADELPHIA?

The next few days will tell whether in the Philadelphia dress and waist industry there shall be peace or war. The deciding vote for either a constructive understanding that will bring concord and equitable uniform work standards in the entire local industry or for a struggle that will dislocate and throw out of gear the manufacture of dress and waists in Philadelphia for months to come, will have to be cast by the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

The Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union is making an earnest effort to avoid a clash in the local industry. It has conducted an organizing campaign in the unorganized dress and waist shops during the past six months with fine results, having succeeded in enrolling a large number of new members and in establishing union work conditions in many new shops. Its appeal for organization has found also a very warm response in the cutting rooms of many non-union shops, where the men joined the organization in a body.

The dressmakers' organization in Philadelphia, compact, well-organized and as loyal a trade union group as the I. L. G. W. U. may boast of having anywhere in the country, is, nevertheless, seeking to achieve its purpose, the establishing of decent and equal labor conditions in all the shops of their city, not by means of warfare but through channels of peace. Only an obdurate and an unyielding stand by the employers that would close to it all avenues of a peaceful understanding, may force the Union to resort to arms and to fight for its just and humane program as fight it can when driven to.

We should like to hope that the dress employers' association in Philadelphia, which has maintained some years ago peaceful contractual relations with the Union, will not court a repetition of the brutal struggle which has marked the abrogation of the collective agreement in the winter of 1922. It was a costly experience for the Philadelphia dress and waist industry, the effects of which had been felt for years afterwards by every group and factor in it. If the employers would read back some of the pages of that disastrous conflict, they might realize that to force another such clash would be blind policy the rewards of which are chaos and industrial disintegration.

Informal negotiations between the Union and the manufacturers' association have now begun, and before this week is over the Philadelphia dress industry will learn what it has to expect in the immediate days to come. The Union is facing the future with calmness and readiness, serenely conscious of the fact that it has done, and will do everything within honor, to reach a collective agreement and stability in the trade.

LEWIS THANKS THE I. L. G. W. U.

In a letter appearing elsewhere in this issue, addressed to President Sigman, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, conveys his thanks, and the appreciation of the coal miners to the members of our Union, in the following terms:

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid interest in our welfare taken by the officers and members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union? The assessment levied upon yourselves will now no longer be necessary, nevertheless your action demonstrated a splendid spirit of co-operation and intense sympathy for the cause of the Mine Workers."

This message of warm comradeship will, no doubt, be received with genuine satisfaction throughout the ranks of our organization. The members of the I. L. G. W. U. true enough, require no thanks for the hour's work which they planned to give last Thursday, February 18th, for the cause of the striking miners, and which was called off at the last hour owing to the settlement of the strike.

The ladies' garment workers, nevertheless, feel that the bond of sincere friendship which they always have felt for the great masses of coal diggers of America and for their fighting organization, is only made stronger and closer by President Lewis' fine message.

New York Garments Retail High In the Far West

Talks With Western Retailers Who Buy in the New York
Cloak and Dress Market

By HARRY LANG

I spoke in a former letter of the jumpy state of mind of the retailers of women's garments in the Far West, as the direct result of the perennial uncertainty prevailing in the Eastern garment producing markets, and stressed especially the present baffling and ambiguous situation in New York.

It might not be wholly amiss for me to return to this subject in some greater detail now. Readers of "Justice" might learn with some advantage to themselves, and to their organization, that aside from their own problems, the purely labor problems of the industry, it has many other drawbacks which affect it very seriously, and that these influences are not so distantly removed from the interests of the workers themselves as some of them might be inclined to believe. It is one knotty cluster of cross-currents, no intelligent with one angle or side of it but with each and every thread that makes up this tangled and bewildering skein.

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A retailer from Sacramento, Cal., propounded this question to me:

"I wonder if you people in New York know some of our problems?"

By our problems he, of course, meant the problems of the retailer who is situated a great distance from the producing markets in the East. I was asked a similar question by a retailer of Los Vegas, Nevada, and such queries are constantly being put to traveling Easterners by buyers and salesmen on me in the "smokers" or "trans-continental" trains. The net sum and total of these discussions amounts approximately to the following:

The various groups which stand close to the producing markets, so it is assumed, know each other's needs very well, and know, perhaps, how to coordinate them. The New York jobbers, manufacturers, sub-manufacturers, department store owners, smaller retailers, and even the workers—appear to be familiar with their varied and mutual problems and are at least making an effort to consider them jointly. But all these dominant groups in the producing markets seem to be totally ignorant of business conditions in the retailing areas of the Far West, their needs, troubles and problems—and this indifference is even more amazing in view of the fact that these conditions are bound, in the long run, to exercise a decided influence in the merchandising of garments.

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One of my informants put this subject to me by way of illustrating it in figures and, pointing to cloaks and suits on the racks in his own store, said:

"You get this selfsame dress in a New York retail store for anywhere from ten to twenty dollars cheaper than I can afford to sell it."

Quite an impressive difference, even when one considers shipping costs and the outlay of a buyer's traveling expenses! And the selling price of such a garment would not, as a rule, vary even if purchased by our retailer in the Far West from a jobber in a nearby center—Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., or Salt Lake City, Utah. The Western jobber who buys his merchandise in New York is bound to pass part of his overhead to the retailer, and the retailer in the smaller community, where the consuming power of the population is extremely uneven and irregular, is forced to charge "all the local traffic could bear," on the first run of garments he is able to sell, lest he remain with a stock of out-fashioned and out-dated coats and dresses on his racks.

A retailer in such a town is therefore quite likely to reap a harvest in one "lucky" season, but he is just as likely to "get stuck with a big stock that he could not dispose of even at a loss at a "sale." The new season,

and the new fashions are handicaps in the garment retailing business that he simply cannot overcome.

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"Our chief problem," another retailer from Cheyenne, Wyo., tells me, is, of course, the general conditions of the surrounding territory. Cheyenne and the smaller towns in our zone in Wyoming depend chiefly on farming and cattle raising. And before each new season, before ordering any new-style garments, I am bound, first, to make sure how the crops are behaving and what the reports are from the ranches. Then, I act accordingly."

A retailer from Ogden, Utah, informs me that before ordering his new stock of garments, he picks up the latest news on mine prospecting. Whenever new metal mines are struck it is safe to calculate that there is to be revived activity in the adjacent mining towns, and then he, too, is reasonably sure that his new stock of garments would move quickly.

Of course, all this is hardly news even to New Yorkers. We are living in an industrially highly developed country, where one trade is inseparably bound up with the other and where each industry depends for its progress on the prosperity of the other industries. So much the more reason, therefore, for keeping in mind constantly such widely scattered and distant economic factors when discussing rights and duties in an industry which touches us first and foremost.

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My attention has, for instance, been drawn to the following situation by a storekeeper in Phoenix, Arizona.

Civilization, at least in its apparel-wearing manifestations, is today spreading rapidly to the farthest uplands and corners of the country. The farmers even from the most backward sections are sending their daughters to the state colleges in ever increasing numbers, and no matter how small the college town is, you may rest assured that the women folk in them are doing their hardest to dress in big-city fashion. These girls, upon their return to the far-away small towns, bring back with them a legitimate desire to dress stylishly and even infect their mothers with a similar craving. The women in the small towns that used to be honest-to-goodness provincials only a few years ago, are no more. They are dressed as the East is dressed, and it is no unusual sight to observe in a small Western city a pair from some distant ranch, of whom the male part is fitted out in true cowboy style while the wife is attired like a Broadway flapper.

There is abroad in the land a great and growing demand for fine clothing, and this demand is bound to result in greater prosperity for the women's wear making industry. But

there is another angle to this increased demand, for up-to-date flattery and modern comforts in the outlying communities and the distant nooks and corners of the land. There is, namely, an increased demand not merely for nice clothing but for the better things in life in general—for modern homes, for pretty furniture, for more automobiles. All through the West there have grown up in recent years various "home builders' associations," big installment combinations and other installments for homes, furniture and tin-lizies are frequently upsetting very seriously our garment-retailers' prospects and plans for busy selling seasons.

And, my storekeeper again asks me:

"Isn't it reasonable to ask you people out East to take these factors into consideration when you come to probe and investigate production problems in the women's garment trade?"

His argument runs along these lines:

It is an accepted fact that each disturbance in the production market results in the raising of prices of garments by the jobbers. This in turn means that we, the retailers, in order to keep our own heads above the water line, and considering the hazards of our own individual markets, must keep up retail prices at a minimum of fifteen or twenty dollars above the price one may buy the same garment in New York or Chicago. Which puts even more uncertainty and hazard on the already fickle and speculative purchasing power of our communities and this naturally reflects badly upon all the factors in your producing market—the manufacturer, the jobber and the worker.

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And what is the moral from all this?

The retailer in the Far West is coming around to the firm belief that when the producers—all factors—in the East are asked to modify or reorganize conditions of employment, they must also keep in mind the conditions and the problems of the selling market not only in the big cities but in the smaller towns as well, where women's garments cost a great deal more owing to conditions recited above.

And here is a point worth noting. This Far Western retailer fully adopts the viewpoint of the union that the jobber is the manufacturer in the trade. These retailers remember that only a short few years ago they had been dealing with these selfsame jobbers as with "manufacturers." Today these producers are "jobbers," but to the retailer they are the old-time manufacturers, slightly revamped. These retailers know, too, that between them and the contractors the road is long and full of obstacles. The retailer, like the union, is, therefore, sincerely interested in the return of the big shop, when the task of stabilizing labor and other conditions in this industry would become less complex, many of the uncertainties attending present production would disappear, and the marketing price of the garment would become materially lower and more accessible to the local consumer.

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This uncertainty, above all, appears to be the spectre in the background which is disturbing every group, factor and element in the ladies' garment industry. I expect to return to a discussion of this question, in connection with its retailing end, at an early opportunity.

Pres. William Green on Our Relations With Mexico

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement today in which he said he hoped "that in all dealings of our government with Mexico they shall be based on fairness and justice."

"Instead of hampering," he said, "the United States should encourage the economic advancement of the 15,000,000 people of that country."

The statement follows:

"From information just given me I wish to reiterate the public declaration I made in June that nothing Mexico had done should be the cause for unfriendly feeling between that government and ours."

"Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-speaking Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, was sent by me to Mexico City to investigate rumors and charges that have been circulated throughout the United States. I find that Mexico has done nothing more than what our own government has done. It claims the right, as the United States claims the right, to handle its own domestic affairs."

"Certain states of our union have alien land laws and in some non-resident aliens are even forbidden to inherit land. The United States refuses citizenship to certain nationals and in some states they are forbidden to own land. The immigration question is strictly a domestic affair."

"For more than ten years the American Federation of Labor and Mexican Federation of Labor have enjoyed close relations. Each year those relations have become more friendly until now both respect each other and feel that through them a better feeling can be maintained and advanced between the two governments. Mexico is simmering in the melting pot and its government is endeavoring through education to raise the standard of life in that country."

"Mexico's problems are great. In order to advance the interests of its people it is necessary for its government to enact laws that will protect them. Mexico is a sovereign state and is the sole judge of its domestic affairs."

"It is to be hoped that in all dealings of our government with Mexico they shall be based on fairness and justice. Instead of hampering the United States should encourage the economic advancement of the 15,000,000 people of that country. I am convinced that the following of such a policy by our government will be not only to the benefit of Mexico but to the United States as well."

THE LABEL IN NEW YORK SHOPS

The number of shops entitled to use Labels in the Dress Industry are Nine Hundred and Forty (940). The number of shops in the Coat Industry entitled to use Labels are One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty-eight (1,468).

The Label Division has sold, during the past Season, 248,550 Silk Cloak Labels; 1,430,150 Cotton Cloak Labels; 11,450 Skirt Labels; 15,000 Silk Dress Labels; and 844,200 Cotton Dress Labels.

These figures indicate very clearly that employers have not bought all the labels that they should have purchased. For, without making an investigation, it is absurd to conclude that so many shops entitled to buy the labels have produced only 1,675,700 Coats and Suits, 11,450 Skirts and only 59,200 Dresses, or a total of 2,049,550 garments representing the total of labels sold in both industries.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

What To Eat and How

By DR. ZACHARY SAGAL,
Stomach Specialist, Union Health Center

We eat to live, but we also, as the saying goes, dig our graves with our teeth. It is mainly a question of what, how and when we eat. Why should it matter? It is claimed that our ancestors did not bother much with rules of hygiene and were strong and healthy. Why must we be careful with ourselves in our efforts to keep well? Why not leave it all to nature?

The food we eat and drink serves several purposes. In the first place, there is a certain amount of wear and tear that normally is taking place in every organism. There is a certain amount of destruction of tissues that is continually going on in our body and a constant building up of new cells replacing the worn out and broken down cells. The food we take in must supply the material for that purpose. This is particularly important in the young growing individual, and in one recovering from a serious illness when many new cells must be formed. It is of vital importance that the foods we eat contain the necessary elements from which the organism can build tissue.

Secondly, we are using up a considerable amount of energy all the time. Our body maintains a constant even temperature, which is twenty to thirty and in winter even more degrees above the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding us. We are, figuratively speaking, walking radiators. In order to maintain this temperature we are using up energy (heat) and this must be supplied by the food we eat. We are also using up large amounts of energy in exercise, work and play. This also must be supplied by food.

Thirdly, we are eliminating from our organism in the various excreta a certain amount of salts and we must replenish those, as it is essential that we keep the proportion and concentration of the various salts in the organism as constant as possible.

Fourthly, our foods must contain a sufficient amount of vitamins. These comparatively recently discovered ingredients are very easily destroyed by improper preparation of food and it is very important that the diet contains a plentiful supply of these also various derangements of health are likely to take place. Lastly, we must drink a sufficient quantity of water. The exhaled air, the perspiration, which must be replaced.

How is one to arrange his diet in such a way as to meet all these demands?

It is not as difficult as it might seem. The average sensible diet is self-sufficient for a normal individual there are only few rules to observe. These have to do with the kind of food one should eat—the quantity, number of meals during the day, preparation and preservation of food.

Kind of Food

The more varied one's diet is the more likely it is to contain all the essential elements of food without overloading the digestive organs. Thus, the vegetarian must eat large quantities of food in order to get the necessary nutritive substances out of his diet. Roughly we may divide all foods into two large groups: one, the bland foods, which are easy of digestion, such as milk, well-cooked cereals, chopped meat, eggs, well-cooked fish, purées, mashed potatoes, toast, soda crackers, plain puddings, junkets. To the other large group belong substances which are more difficult of digestion. They stay in the stomach longer and are somewhat irritating in nature. Such are spicy and very sour foods, coarse vegetables (as cucumbers, cabbage, etc.), tough meats, fried and fatty foods, gravies, pickled foods, radishes, etc. The former foods are more adopted for people with delicate digestion, while the latter are as a rule suitable for those who are apt to be constipated.

Quantity of Food and Number of Meals
Most people eat too much. Some err in the other direction. It is a common mistake to cut down on one's diet when subject to constipation—this only makes it worse. Eat less in summer or when under mental strain. Manual workers require more food than brain workers. Gauge your food intake also by your weight. If overweight eat more of vegetables and fruit. If underweight eat more fatty and starchy food, provided it agrees with your digestion. Eat only three meals a day and drink plenty of water between meals. It is particularly beneficial to drink water every morning on arising.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS TO PERFORM FRIDAY, MARCH 5

At the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street, New York City.

The Brookwood Players will give their first New York performance of three one-act plays on Friday, March 5 at 8:30 P. M. in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street.

The three plays to be presented are "A Dollar" by David Pinski, "Peggy" by Harold Wildman and "The People" by Simon Glagell.

We expect many of our members to come to this performance, as it will be most inspiring to see what well-trained actors these workers-students are. Among the players will be members of the I. L. G. W. U.

As the capacity of the hall is limited, we advise our members to get their tickets in advance at our Educational Department, 3 West 16th St., on Sunday morning and Saturday af-

ternoon at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School.

RE-UNION OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS OF I. L. G. W. U. CLASSES

The annual re-union of students and instructors of our various classes will take place this year on Saturday evening, March 29 in the dining room and gymnasium of Washington Irving High School.

This is the occasion when past and present students, teachers, members, officers and friends of our International Union, get together and have a jolly, social time. There will be music, dancing, and delicious eats.

Reservations can already be made at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, February 27

1:20 P. M. R. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature—Somerset Maugham—D. H. Lawrence.

Sunday, February 28

11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun—The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization.

Tuesday, March 2

P. 5, 40, 320 E. 20th Street

6:15 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16th STREET

Wednesday, March 3

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, February 28

10:20 A. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, March 6

4 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry.

P. S. 171, 103rd St. Between Madison and Fifth Aves.

8 P. M.—Concert and Group Singing—Prominent Artists will participate. Dancing after the concert.

Bora Boshever, Soprano; Helen Jeffries, Violinist; N. L. Saslavsky, Baritone.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25 225 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 103rd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 155th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61 Croton Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.

P. S. 150 Christopher Ave. and Sacamun St., Brooklyn.

COURSE ON THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

Wednesdays 6:30 P. M. in I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street.

Mr. Alexander Fichandler will give the first of four lessons on the "Economic Basis of Modern Civilization" this Wednesday, March 3 in the I. L. G. W. U. class room, 3 West 16th St. at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. Fichandler will discuss the natural resources of the United States, and how this distinguishes it from other countries. He will also discuss the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effect on the social, economic and political life of the people and their relation to the Labor Movement.

The lesson lasts one hour only, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. which allows our members to keep their evening engagements.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND DANCING TUESDAYS 6:15 P. M. IN P. S. 40

Our Educational Department is conducting a physical training class in P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street, between First and Second avenues. The class is under the direction of Mildred Fox, who is well known to our members.

The hour and a half is divided into three periods, one for physical exercises, one for basketball, and one for social dancing. We urge our members who sit all day at their work to come and take advantage of this

opportunity for bodily development and recreation.

P. S. 40 is centrally located and easily accessible to our members by "L" or subway.

Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

DR. CALHOUN'S COURSE ON "THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION"

Workers' University, Sunday, February 28, 11 A. M., Washington Irving High School.

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun will follow up A. J. Muste's course on "History and the Workers" with a course of five lessons on "The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization".

Dr. Calhoun will show the situation in which the workers have been placed by the course of economic and social development. Attention will be given to the position of workers as Producers, as Consumers, as Citizens, as Climbers, and as an Insurgent Class. Stress will be placed on the factor that has kept the workers in a position of subordination and on the influences that are tending to develop the independence and self-assertiveness of the working class in the direction of a new industrial and social system free from the standpoint of psychology, economics, sociology, and politics and is designed to aid in a realistic grappling with the problems confronting the individual worker and the trade union movement today.

It is important that those who attended A. J. Muste's class should come to Dr. Calhoun's five lessons, as they are a continuation of the course on "The Place of Workers in History."

The first lesson will be this Sunday, February 28th, 11 A. M. in Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

Mercy For Millionaires

By NOMAN THOMAS

Once more the Democrats in the Senate have shown that they don't know an issue when they see one and that they, scarcely less than the Republicans, have been fooled. If the millionaires, who are the beneficiaries of the Mellon bill, are to be protected, the principle of taxation itself is being destroyed. The principle of the Mellon bill is simply this: Taxes on the very rich must be reduced, even if it means lengthening the period for paying off the war debt or increasing the proportionate burden upon the small taxpayers, or both.

In theory these multi-millionaires whose taxes are to be reduced will then put their money into productive enterprise instead of tax-exempt security and all will be prosperous. It is a preposterous theory. The very rich have escaped part of the burden of taxation not primarily by investing in tax exempt securities, but by a dozen dodges sanctioned by law or by the procedure of the Treasury Department. This has been proved statistically. America is not crying out for more investment capital. On the contrary we are lending investment capital to foreign countries at a prodigious rate. America does not need more production power but more consumption power. Let the lumber mills and automobile factories and soft coal mines and the rest which we now have were to be operated at full capacity for one year, we should be buried by the product. Yet the very rich will get their reduction.

A reduction which cannot be made except by making the rest of us pay more than otherwise we should, either in direct taxes or in indirect taxes through the tariff. Why Mr. Mellon and the big newspaper owners like this form of taxation. It is easy to see why the Democratic Party should fall for it is harder to understand. Perhaps they need campaign funds.

The Senate and the Estate Tax

Just about the fairest tax a government can levy is upon inheritances. There may be special cases in an argument — though an argument worked overtime — for letting a Henry Ford or some other organizer of economic processes pile up riches as his reward. There is no argument at all for letting him use those riches to found an economic dynasty to which thousands of workers in future generations shall be subject. One way to prevent this or at least to put limits upon inherited wealth and power is through a tax on estates. It can be graduated so as to give special consideration to those who may have special need or special claims — to support from the husband and father of a family.

An inheritance tax tends to correct social injustice without working privation. It is comparatively simple to collect. It ought to be used more and not less to lighten the burdens of indirect taxation upon the poor. Therefore, for the Republican-Democratic coalition in the Senate to vote the abolition of the estate tax was an outrage. It is nonsense to say that the Senators merely left inheritance taxes to the states. A lot of states have no

inheritance tax or very low taxes. It is sound theory to provide for a certain per cent of estate in the Federal tax on inheritances which are also taxed by the states.

We hope that in conference at least as high a tax on estates as that fixed by the House bill will be reimposed. The rate ought to be higher. The House was lenient to our millionaires. The Democratic-Republican coalition in the Senate went to almost unbelievable lengths to prove that it believes in government of the country, by politicians, for millionaires.

We happen to have old fashioned notions. Episodes such as that pulled off by Lord Craven and Lady (if we have their titles right) don't appeal to us, whether the actors in them are countesses or crooks. But it isn't the business of the United States government to enforce domestic morality upon titled or untitled foreigners. It might begin at home. Obviously it is grossly unfair to admit the man and exclude the lady in the case — a case which is now ended anyway, so far as any affection between them is concerned.

A Few Facts About the Coolidge Administration

Here are a few facts about the Administration of that great, good, and wise product of the Vermont soil and Massachusetts politics — President Calvin Coolidge.

His Department of Justice, at the people's expense, set out on a ruthless persecution of Senator Wheeler in revenge for his part in showing up the oil scandals. This persecution broke down pitifully in the courts.

The same Department of Justice whitewashed the Aluminum Trust largely owned by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the Senatorial inquiry on the subject Coolidge's Attorney General showed an almost unbelievable ignorance of the work of his own department.

President Coolidge himself has packed the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Trade Commission and the Tariff Board with friends of his business, using methods of doubtful political morality to attain that end. He tried both bribes and threats on Mr. Culbertson of the Tariff Commission to get him to hold up the report on sugar. Failing that, the President piteously-bolstered the report and finally packed Mr. Culbertson off as Minister to Rumania.

Finally, Coolidge as usual waited for Lady Luck to save him and us in the coal strike. He took no kind in bringing about the present compromise and will take no lead in dealing with the whole coal situation which, emphatically, this compromise does not settle.

Yet in spite of these facts and others that might be listed, Mr. Coolidge's popularity and the myth of his greatness continue almost unabated. Such is the power of newspaper propaganda. Such is the result of our relative degree of prosperity in justifying the political conscience and intelligence of the people.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Что происходит в индустрии.

В производстве женской одежды происходит скачка борьбы между фабрикантами и организованной рабочей силой. Организаторы-толовы в итоге заставили до того ослепших, что начали вести борьбу против рабочих с целью создать древие сплетные работы.

Ист возможности оказать поддержку все то, что предпринимает толера. Но постарались вразумить просматривать, что предпринимать напав эксплуататоры, и будем готовы стать в защиту интересов рабочего класса и дать надлежащий отпор напавшим врагам. Толера угадали, что новая администрация индустрии предпринимает меры для того, чтобы все мастера в производстве были хорошо организованы. Для этой цели был создан Л. В. Организациям Толерам против и противники в работе. Начав оставившая работу как в женщинах, так и в тех женщинах мастериц, в которых не выполнялись условия договора, заключенного между индустрией и толерами.

Хотелось бы не поворачивать и они решили начать борьбу против индустрии. Эта работа явно обнаружилась со стороны Ассоциации Дресс Контракторов. Они потребовали от индустрии Дресс Контрактеры остановить такую работу и настойчиво требовали, чтобы индустрия не будет предпринимать меры против какой-либо фабрики, которая, впрочем, не была в 24 часа работы, а была в 24 часа работы. Это означало, что индустрия должна 24 часа сидеть и смотреть свою работу и выносить рабочих на улицу. На это индустрия не соглашалась, так как в договоре с Дресс Ассоциацией было оговорено, что работа должна быть только у контракторов в тот же момент, когда индустрия найдет эту мастерскую не-маленькой или нарушающей договор с индустрией.

Ассоциация фабрикантов начала саботировать работу тех, что представляли от толера отказывались пойти с представителями от индустрии в мастерские для расследования жалоб, в то время когда требовалось немедленного действия.

Индустрия начала толкать индустрию в направлении, что они нарушают договор. Присутствие толера в ассоциации отменяла, что они тут же были выключены с индустрией за нарушение этого вопроса, но в индустрии было все согласие. Но в индустрии дель представители от ассоциации толера не удалось на конференцию и стали подготавливаться в борьбе с индустрией. Индустрия была вторично писана с заявлениям о том, что она охотно выполняла договор и не отказывалась на деле, индустрия начала действовать с каждым членом ассоциации в отдельности, и индустрия с каждым из них подписать отдельный договор, так как ассоциация нарушила коллективный договор.

Действуя самостоятельно, представители индустрии нашли один из мастериц, без представителей толера ассоциация.

Ассоциация фабрикантов не только нарушила договор с индустрией, но она писала дальше: потеряв всякую человеческую совесть (возможно, что у них ее и не было), они обратились в индустрию и просили выдать приказ (индустрия), чтобы индустрия не была права вести забастовку против толера.

18-го февраля дело случилось в суде. Индустрия стала представлять новую администрацию индустрии в таком странном виде караванов, как если Америка не была. Индустрия с своей стороны заявила, что индустрия должна была в чрезвычайных, что судья отложил дело на вторник 23-го февраля в то же время было решено этот вопрос.

Клион решил индустрии и индустрии индустрии и индустрии индустрии. В четверг 18-го февраля состоялось заседание индустрии, на котором единогласно решили принять индустрию и ответить забастовке. 23-го февраля для этой цели был создан массовый индустрии всех рабочих на дресс-мастерских, чтобы вынести предложение в индустрию и принять обязательные меры против напавших со стороны фабрикантов.

Минут был многолюдный и впрямь делалось ощущение в смысле появления рабочих тех вопросов, которые представляли им решить.

Тол. Индустрия открыла индустрию и в то же время открыла индустрию и в то же время открыла индустрию, чтобы получить в Высшем Суде право на моральное работы.

Тол. Второго, индустрия заявила 22 и временный управитель Дресс-индустрии, который призывал все дело старому и отдал для и вестер своего времени для того, чтобы индустрия могла победить от индустрии толера, оказался скандалом толерами, все же принимал рабочих не только выслушивать по вопросу решения Высшего Суда, но также индустрия оспаривала решение. Индустрия Л. В. Индустрия так выслушал свое мнение по поводу индустрии решения суда.

Выступил целый ряд ораторов из рабочих мастериц и высказались свое мнение в том смысле, что хотя рабочие и не получали того, что они должны были бы получить, но считали с обстоятельствами, принимали решение победить над толерами и предлагали принять доклад о результатах соглашения между сторонами.

Последним выступил администратор-Роберт, который индустрия, заключивший рабочий от толера в Высшем Суде. Он провозгласил совершеннолетнюю и уличил рети. Их его доклад выслушали, что судья Проксмер отказал фабрикантам в их просьбе и на скандале индустрии оказался скандал толерами. (Взаимно правильное действие новой администрации). Судья Проксмер настаивал, что обе стороны обязаны строго выполнять все, что сказано в договоре и когда толера будут нарушать договор, то индустрия не должна выводить забастовку; установленные законом рабочие договоры должны полностью выполняться законными рабочими на протяжении времени толера должны индустрии немедленно; индустрия-индустрия толера должны немедленно выслушать для расследования жалоб; все спорные вопросы, которые не могут уладить обе стороны, должны решаться безупречным председателем, руководящим всеми правилами толера, а если же председатель узнается от толера договора, тогда сам судья Проксмер решает вопрос, как сказано в договоре.

Доклад индустрии был принят индустрией. Индустрия не будет обжалована в дресс-индустрию толера, а так как индустрия индустрии поражение в суде.

Собрание Отдела.

В понедельник 1-го марта, в Народном Доме, 315 Пст 10-й ул., Н. П., состоялось очередное собрание Дресс и Кюрийейерс Р.П. Отдела. Названо было в 8 часов вечера. Присутствие всех членов отбавлено.

Лекция в Отделе.

В пятницу, 5-го марта, в Народном Доме, 315 Пст 10-й ул., состоялось лекция на тему: "Патристическое богатство Соединенных Штатов". Лектор Радзвинский.

Начиная с следующего М. "Джонс" заметки и собрания будут печататься и на польском языке.

Секретарь А. Сайрус.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The end of the first week of the break with the union by the association saw no change in the external aspect of the situation. Its one important phase lies in the fact that the association has not, as it so fondly hoped it would, secure an injunction against the union as yet.

Attempts to Straighten Up Dispute

When the union and the association's representatives appeared before Justice Proskauer in the matter of the association's application for an injunction, the justice said that he would "sit with you until dawn, Wednesday" in an effort to bring the parties together, after remarking to the effect that the controversy is a needless one.

The suggestion was accepted that representatives of the union and the association meet in the chambers of the Justice on Tuesday, February 23, where an effort would be made by him to bring the two sides to some understanding.

This was conditioned, however, on the willingness of both sides not to take any measures of aggressiveness. The union had proceeded with the calling of a meeting, where the question of action was to have been decided upon. After the action of the court, however, this meeting was postponed.

Refers to Failures of Association

The main argument put forth by the counsel for the union, Mr. Rothenberg, against the granting of the injunction was that the association had broken off the agreement and that it no longer existed.

He emphasized the failures on the part of the association to live up to important decisions of impartial chairmen. Pointing to the refusal by the association to hire a sufficient number of clerks for the purpose of taking up complaints and making investigations, the union's attorney said that this did not show a willingness on the part of the employers to abide by the agreement.

The present climax which brought the situation to a head was mainly caused by the interference on the part of the association in the union's strikes against jobbers who dealt with non-union shops. A glaring instance of this was with respect to the International Dress Company, which employed a number of non-union shops.

The association in this instance refused to send its representatives in company with the union's business agent on investigations necessary for the adjustment of this violation on the part of the jobber.

Situation Unchanged

When the union concluded that the association meant to break the agreement, it proceeded with making arrangements for the signing of independent agreements with the members of the association. No general strike was contemplated, however. The only action the union planned to take was against those of the contractors who refused to deal with the union.

The hearing in the court's chambers took place last Tuesday, February 23. No result could be known until the following day. If any important decision was arrived at before this issue of "Justice" goes to press, it will be found on the first page. This report must be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday night. At the time of writing no further important developments were known than those recorded here.

Joint Board Discusses Commission Hearings

At the last meeting of the Joint Board and at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held the latter part of last week, these bodies discussed the letter of Mr. George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission in the Cloak Industry.

In this letter the union is notified that the hearings had been set for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 6, 7 and 8. The union is further informed that "it is intended to give the full afternoon of Saturday to matters relating to effective management and, especially to the question of shop reorganization."

"All day Sunday will be set aside for consideration of the feasibility of establishing guaranteed periods of employment and of the proposed special registration of sub-manufacturers. On Monday the remaining subjects, such as wage scales, unionization of examiners, and minimum production costs for sub-manufacturers, will be taken up."

"In case any of the parties wish to bring up new subjects, the Commission should be informed as far in advance of the hearings as possible."

Among the important points discussed was the question touched upon in the last paragraph of the letter just quoted in part. Both the Board of Directors and the Joint Board decided that they would re-submit all of the demands previously submitted.

Of the several principal points of the original program of the union only two have so far been guaranteed by the mediators. These are the unemployment insurance fund and the sanitary label.

The other demands—limitation of contractors, guaranteed period of employment, a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, remain to be won.

Fined For Scabbing

Among the cases which the Executive Board had under consideration at its meeting on Thursday, February 18, was one which concerned two cutters of Bernstein & Greenholtz.

This shop was scabbing for quite a number of weeks for the firm of Louis Cohen, while the union conducted a strike against both firms. Recently, the shop was settled by the Joint Board.

After the settlement, the office learned that the cutters as well as the other workers of the shop who were scabbing during the entire period of the strike were not summoned before the Grievance Committee to account for their action.

At the February 18 meeting of the Executive Board the manager reported that the two cutters admitted their guilt, that of having worked for the striking firm during the strike together with the rest of the workers. Upon their plea for leniency and taking into consideration that out of the entire shop these two cutters will be the only ones to be disciplined, the

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1926 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

Executive Board decided to impose a fine of fifty dollars upon each of the men.

Miscellaneous Cutters Meet

The members of the Miscellaneous Division recently held an interesting meeting in Arlington Hall. Following the report by the office, a general discussion ensued, during the course of which the problems of the trade were considered.

Just now Local 21, the organization composed of the operators in the children's dress, both robe and wrapper and kimono lines, together with Local 19, is conducting the renewal of agreements which expired this month.

Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the local, together with Brother Philip Ansel, have been in conference with the individual employers. Since no other demands were considered except that of a raise in wages no unusual steps were taken with a view to the renewal of agreements.

As respects the white goods industry, that is, the shops manufacturing ladies' underwear, the usual activities prevail. The agreement in this trade has still another year to go. Hence, no steps will be taken for any kind of organization work until some months from now. In the meantime the office is faced with the ordinary, normal activities.

In spite of the fact that no organization work is being planned, the office does manage to secure increases for underwear cutters here and there. Some difficulty was experienced with two of the larger shops which employed non-union cutters. Some of these were either forced to quit their employment upon their failure to join the union and others joined.

Brother Fred Ratner, one of the members of the Miscellaneous Division on the Executive Board, discussed the report and expressed the opinion that some steps should be taken to prepare for the organization of the non-union shops. He also suggested that the underwear cutters should become more active and aid the office in unearthing violations the same as the active members in the cloak and dress divisions are doing.

Organization Work Continues

The work of organizing the unorganized shops in the dress industry continues in spite of a lull in the trade. During the past ten days or so the organization department has been mainly taken up with receiving the union shops called out on strike against some of the larger jobbers

whose union shops were stopped off owing to their working with non-union shops.

This quite naturally has retarded somewhat the union's main object, that of conducting the campaign against the open shops, due to the rift in the union's relations with the association.

How many of the open shops, and there are still quite a number of such shops—can be organized during the present lull in the trade is a matter of guess-work. The union, however, does not contemplate giving up its special organization department in Stuyvesant Casino.

At the time of writing no word had reached the union with regard to the application for an injunction by the striking firm of Maurice Reutner. Both sides had submitted their papers and presented their arguments and are now waiting for a decision by the court. Picketing goes on in accordance with the restrictions laid down by the temporary papers.

Report of Dress Complaints and Adjustments

(Continued from last week)

Expelled members working

In favor of union	3
Open shops	1
Out of business	3
Pending	1

TOTAL

Cutters are members of the firm

In favor of the union—TOTAL

Cutters are violating union rules

Unfounded

In favor of union

Firms paid fines for cutters' violations

Disproved—insufficient evidence

TOTAL

Firms refused to pay wages due cutters

In favor of union

Out of business—case referred to lawyer

Firms refused to pay agreed wages

In favor of union

Unfounded—no evidence

Open shop

Out of business

TOTAL

Firms refused to pay increases as per new agreement

In favor of union—TOTAL

Firms refused to pay for holiday

In favor of union—TOTAL

Cutters are not receiving an equal share of work

In favor of union

Open shop

TOTAL

Cutters removed; rejected by Examination Committee

In favor of union—TOTAL

Cutters removed by order of Executive Board

In favor of union—TOTAL

Cutters not living up to agreements

In favor of union—TOTAL

Cutters who failed to procure their union books

In favor of union—TOTAL

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.