

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII. No. 10.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Boston Raincoat Makers Rejoin I. L. G. W. U.

Re-chartered As Local 24

The Boston raincoat workers, formerly Local 7, who for over a year dropped out of the I. L. G. W. U., when the raincoat trade disappeared from the local market, were reinstated into the fold of the International Union last week as Local 24.

The question of reuniting the Boston raincoatmakers into the I. L. G. W. U. family came up two months ago at the Philadelphia convention, when it was pointed out that the raincoat trade was again revived in Boston and that the workers clamored again for membership in our Union.

The G. E. B., at its last meeting in January, appointed a committee to investigate this request, and this committee, which was greatly assisted by Vice-president David Ginzold, the manager of Local 29 of New York, now reported that the demand of the Boston raincoatmakers was legitimate and that they were entitled to a charter. Thereupon the General Office issued them a new affiliation.

Pres. Sigman at Conference With Dress Jobbers' Ass'n

Joint Board Officers Attend Meeting With Dress Jobbers.—Decision Reached That Investigators Examine Books of Jobbers to Ascertain That No Work Is Sent to Non-Union Shops.—Committee Appointed to Select Impartial Chairman To Pass on Disputes With Dress Contractors' Association.

Representatives of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York met last Tuesday afternoon, March 2nd, with representatives of the dress jobbers' association to discuss means of stricter enforcement of the agreement between the two organizations. The Union was represented at this conference by President Morris Sigman, Vice-president Julius Portnoy and C. S. Zimmerman, the manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board.

The principal point discussed at this conference was the continued violation by members of the jobbers' association of the clause of the agreement which forbids the sending out of work to non-union dress shops. President Sigman in a brief talk told the representatives of the jobbers very definitely that the Union is in no mood to further tolerate these repeated violations of the contract.

The conference agreed toward its close to appoint four investigators, two from each side, who would at once begin to investigate the books of such jobbers against whom complaints of such violations are preferred by the Union and that in the event such charges are found to be true, the work is to be immediately withdrawn.

Seeking an Impartial Chairman

Last Monday evening, March 1st, the officials of the Joint Board again conferred with representatives of the Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors, to choose a suitable person to act as impartial chairman for the trade. The conference decided to

Commission's Hearings Start This Saturday

Will Be Held in Bar Association Building—Hearings to Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday

The hearings before the Special Mediation Commission in the New York Cloak and Suit Industry, ordered by chairman George Gordon Battle, will start next Saturday, March 6, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Bar Association Building on West 44th St., New York City, and will continue until Monday evening, March 8.

Appearing before the Commission, as parties directly concerned in the proceedings, will be: the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions of New York and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing the workers in the cloak industry, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, representing the organized cloak jobbers, the Industrial Council of the former Protective Association, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the latter rep-

resenting the organized cloak sub-manufacturers.

The workers will be represented at the hearings by President Sigman, Vice-president Louis Hyman, the general manager of the Joint Board, Joseph Flah, the secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, and Morris Hillquit, as counsel.

A meeting of all local managers of the Joint Board will take place this Friday afternoon, at the Council Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, to consider final moves in the Union's appearance before the Commission. With President Morris Sigman and Morris Hillquit in attendance.

Negotiations Continue With Philadelphia Dress Association

Several Conferences Held With Group Representing Employers.—Judge Horace Stern in Role of Mediator.—Workers to Consider Proposals at Meeting This Thursday.

The negotiations begun last week in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry, between the Union and the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the group of employers which has since 1922 maintained an attitude of antagonism towards Local 59, the workers' organization in their industry, are still continuing. Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, who has undertaken to use

his influence as mediator in an effort to avert a strike in the industry, is still endeavoring to bring both sides together on the basis of a collective understanding.

At the conferences with the employers and with Judge Stern, the Union is represented by President Morris Sigman, Vice-president Kolberg and a few executive board members of Local 59. President Sigman has spent nearly the entire week in Philadelphia, meeting with the employers and with the executive board of the dressmakers' organization in an effort to clear up the situation and to find out if a basis for a peaceful solution of the fundamental differences between the position of the workers and of the employers is possible.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia dress makers, while watchfully waiting the outcome of these negotiations, are not allowing the conferences to interfere with their extensive preparatory work for whatever emergency they might be called upon to face in a few days. The organizing work in the trade and the wide contact with all the shops, union and non-union, is kept up uninterrupted and the entire organization appears ready to move in a instant, as soon as the signal is given.

Chicago Joint Board To Renew Drive

Plan to Form Committee of Five Hundred to Organize Non-Union Dress and Cloak Shops.

The new Joint Board of Chicago is embarking on a extensive campaign to organize the non-union cloak and suit shops in that city.

At its last meeting, a few days ago, according to the information contained in a message received from I. L. Davidson, the new secretary of the Chicago Joint Board, it was decided to form a committee of five hundred workers which would have charge of this drive on the remaining unorganized, strongholds in the ladies' garment trades of Chicago. A temporary organization

committee consisting of Joint Board delegates was at once appointed and instructed, among other things, to call a series of shop meetings to select volunteer representatives from these shops to work on the big organization committee.

As known, the Chicago cloak trade has suffered during the past year from, an unprecedented depression, the effects of which were widespread unemployment and a considerable lowering of work standards in most of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Half of Boston Strikers Return To Settled Shops

Settlement With New England Manufacturers' Association and Large Number of Individual Cloak and Dress Firms Returns 2,000 Strikers to Shops.—Vice-President Hochman Directs Fight on Dress Jobbers in Order to Unionize Whole Industry.

The general strike of the Boston cloak and dress makers, now one week old, promise to come to end shortly in a sweeping victory for the workers.

The strike involves the whole women's wear industry of Boston. Last Thursday morning, when the strike call reached the workers, not only the cloak and dressmakers in the union shops but practically every man

and woman employed at cloak or dressmaking in Boston, irrespective whether they were employed by contractors, sub-manufacturers, or 'maide' manufacturers quit their machines and marched to the Franklin Union Hall, where the strikers' main headquarters are located. The total of the strikers, in the estimate of the leaders of the Boston Joint Board, was nearly 4,000.

Settlements Follow Quickly

The first applications for a settlement with the Union began to come on the first day of the strike. First to settle with the workers' organization were a number of individual cloak manufacturers and contractors, who signed the new agreements which embodied the demands of the Union.

(Continued on Page 2)

Half of Boston Strikers Back In Settled Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-president Hochman, the leader of the Boston strike, next reported a settlement with the New England Manufacturers' Association, a group of dress employers, three days after the workers had been called out. This brought up the total of the workers who returned to work under union conditions to nearly 2,600 before the end of the first week of the strike.

The Boston general strike committee is now concentrating all its efforts on the dress jobbers in the Boston market who control a number of non-union shops in Boston and vicinity and who are still holding out against the strikers, obviously in the hope of obtaining some special concessions. The strikers, however, are determined not to return to work until a uniform system of work standards is introduced in all the Boston

dress shops and their demands, which include a union shop, a raise in wages, an organized machinery for the adjustment of disputes, a sanitary union label and an unemployment insurance fund are granted by all employers—jobbers, manufacturers and sub-manufacturers alike.

The picket line around the strike-bound shops hold firmly, and as traditional in Boston strikers, no scabbing or breach of faith on the part of the strikers is reported. The police have, in many instances, displayed brutality towards the pickets and have arrested, without cause, several peaceably promoting strikers in front of the strike-bound shops. This, however, has not daunted the strikers and picketing continues uninterrupted and with telling effect. Vice-president Hochman has protested against the actions of police discrimination in the public press and to the authorities.

Chicago Joint Board To Renew Big Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

shops. A large number of cloakmakers had been, as a matter of fact forced out from the trade entirely, and still many others suffered want and privation while remaining in the trade. The coming organization drive, it is expected, will serve to raise the depressed spirits in the ranks of the

cloakmakers, will weed out a number of non-union and sub-standard shops that have multiplied in the trade since the depression had set in, and will help materially in strengthening the dressmakers' organization, which has done some effective organizing work, with the aid of the Joint Board, all during last year.

Friends Celebrate 50th Anniversary of Bro. Sol Polakoff

Bro. Sol Polakoff, a veteran member and officer of the I. L. G. W. U., at one time first vice-president of the organization, and now international representative in Toronto and manager of the Toronto Joint Board, celebrated in a circle of friends and co-workers in the labor movement his fiftieth anniversary last Sunday afternoon, February 28th, in the "Russian Village", Second Avenue and 9th St., New York City.

Among those present were Mrs. Morris Sigman and President Sigman. Mrs. Hedy Moskowitz and Dr. Moskowitz, Meyer London, Vice-president Mollie Friedman, Dudinsky, Halperin, Reiser and Greenberg, Leo Finkelstein, Max D. Dausht, Max Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, Abraham Rosenberg, ex-presi-

dent of the I. L. G. W. U. and many other friends of Bro. Polakoff.

Messages were received from Vice-president Luigi Antonio, the Toronto Joint Board, Herman Grossman and from many others.

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Label Sales Unsatisfactory This Season

The following is a record of the sales in the cloak and suit industry for the months of February, 1925, and February, 1926.

	February 1925	February 1926
Silk	123,550	84,600
Cotton	561,500	635,500
Skirt	25,300	17,000
Total	1,065,350	737,100

It will be noted that there is a falling off in the sales of February, 1926, compared with the same month in 1925. There is a difference of 267,900 labels. In other words, we have sold 267,900 less labels in the month of February, 1926, than in February, 1925, in the cloak and suit industry. Whatever may be the reasons, it is clear that instead of increasing the sales, they have decreased.

We have sold during the month of February, 1926, 4,200 silk labels and 132,650 cotton labels in the dress industry. We are unable to make any comparison of sales in this industry for the month of February, 1925, as the label was not introduced in the industry until April, 1925. But, we

are convinced that the support in the dress industry is less effective than in the cloak and suit industry. Our sales in the cloak and suit industry far exceed those in the dress industry despite the fact that many more dresses are manufactured than cloaks.

The enforcement of the "Trosanis" Label Provision is a mutual obligation upon the manufacturers and the Union. I have taken measures to call attention to the situation in the dress industry, both among the manufacturers and the Union. But, I must, rely, in large measure, upon the interest of the Union officials, the business agents—and especially the shop chairmen and the workers in the various factories—for the enforcement of the Label Provision.

In the measure that the shop chairmen and the workers are interested, if that degree, will the label be effectively enforced. The figures of sales clearly indicate that we require stronger support among both the manufacturers and the Union—especially the rank and file—for the effective enforcement of the "Trosanis" Label.

DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ.

Garment Workers Suffer from Various Occupational Ailments

A recent report of the Union Health Center gives vital information as to the kind of diseases which have been treated at the Medical Department of the Union Health Center, during the year 1925. It is generally supposed that garment workers are not disposed to dangerous occupational diseases because of the nature of the industry. Painters, lead workers, quarry workers, fur workers, are all subject to health dangers inherent in their occupations. Garment workers, however, have generally suffered from diseases developing as a result of the environment in which they are compelled to work—lack of ventilation, bad sanitary conditions, poor posture, etc.

Of the 5259 patients coming to the Health Center for treatment during the year 1925, 377 were treated for bronchitis, 46 from pleurisy, 38 from influenza, and 35 from pneumonia. These figures mark a considerable increase in the number of workers suffering from chest and lung disorders, over the year 1924.

Heart or Cardiac Cases

105 patients were found to be suffering from heart or cardiac diseases. While it is difficult to trace the cause of these diseases, nevertheless, it is interesting to note that there has been a slight decrease in the number of cardiac cases treated at the Health Center this year in comparison with last year.

Stomach Diseases

However, as far as stomach, gastric disorders, and diabetes are concerned, the number of patients coming to the Health Center for treatment of these diseases have increased. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases suffering from cancer and kidney disorders.

Nervous Diseases

There has been a tremendous increase in the number of patients suffering from nervous diseases. The increase in the number of patients suffering from neuritis and neuritis are indicative of this marked increase.

Newark's Labor Bank

Newark, the big industrial metropolis of New Jersey, got a little more than six months ago in line with a labor bank of its own, the Labor Cooperative National Bank of Newark, N. J. During this brief space of time this bank succeeded in securing a really excellent record.

In the course of a half year, the newest labor bank in the East, which began with a modest capital of \$375,000, has grown to over \$1,600,000, and its deposits and resources are steadily mounting. Among its directors are the veteran secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Henry F. Hiffers, its president is Arthur A. Quinn, the president of the State Labor body, and a group of the best-known men in the Jersey labor movement.

The Newark labor bank is located at 3-11 Franklin street. We heartily recommend it to our Newark members and friends.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

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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 26, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International, 2 West 16th Street.

Brother Zimmerman, in a communication, requests the privilege of submitting a report of the receipts and disbursements of the former Joint Committee of Action.

This privilege is granted him, and Brother Portney, in the absence of Brother Zimmerman, reads the report prepared by J. B. Collings Woods, chartered accountant.

It is decided that all vouchers and expenditures of the Joint Committee of Action should be referred to the Finance Committee of the Joint Board.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that Brother Cooper has resigned as business agent of the Joint Board and that Brother Goldberg, Local No. 9, has been placed to fill this vacancy; also that Brother Platt, business agent of Local No. 25, has been placed in the office of the Local and that Brother Kradin has been appointed to take his place.

Brother Hyman's report is approved.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Joint Committee of Action, Locals 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U.

June 24 to November 30, 1925

RECEIPTS:			"Exhibit A"
Income:			
Defense Fund Contributions		\$27,250.97	
Less—Refunded	\$ 5.00		
Check uncollected, returned by bank ..	709.00	705.00	\$26,544.97
Loans Payable:			
Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.		10,000.00	
Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. (incl. \$20,000 realized on second mortgage of 67-69 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)		20,885.00	
Local 22, I. L. G. W. U. (incl. \$10,000 realized on second mortgage of Workers' Unity House, New York, N. Y.)	62,862.13		
Less—Repaid	2,000.00	59,862.13	
Joint Board, Furriers' Union of New York		10,000.00	
Less—Repaid	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Loans—Exchanges: Various	28,516.82		
Less—Repaid	28,516.82		95,748.19
TOTAL RECEIPTS (Net)			\$122,562.16

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Expenses:			
Meetings—General: Hall Rentals, etc.			5,692.56
Mass Meeting—Yankee Stadium:			
Rental of Stadium	\$ 3,000.00		
Rental of Public Address System	2,200.00		
Platform for speakers and press	425.00		
Gatemans, Electricians, Laborers, Specialists, etc.	498.00		
Insurance—Liability and Property Damage	700.00		
Circulars, Throwaways, Posters, etc.	1,201.50	8,125.20	

Printing—General:			
Circulars, Throwaways, Leaflets, Shop Cards, Circular Letters, Notices, etc.	7,692.75		
Contribution Books, Receipts, Vouchers, etc.	677.00		
Envelopes and letterheads	358.50	8,728.25	
Advertising in Newspapers	1,373.03		
Signs, Banners, Flags, Banners and Trucking	345.00		
Press Clippings, Newspapers, etc.	262.25		
Holmes' Protection Service	1,283.59		
Legal and Court Expenses:			
Legal Fees—General	26,250.00		
Legal Disbursements and Expenses—General	15,697.63		
Court Fines	769.00		
Premium on Hall Bonds	720.00		
Court Expenses—Miscellaneous	51.50		
Legal Fees and Disbursements and Expenses in connection with second mortgage on 67-69 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	3,882.00		
Legal Fees and Disbursements and Expenses in connection with second mortgage on Workers' Unity House, New York, N. Y.	3,000.00	\$40,469.83	

Salaries—staff	11,214.00		
Salaries—Janitor and Cleaning Services	1,040.00		
Extra Help	504.00		
Addressing Services	138.25		
Postages	1,128.51		
Telephone and Telegrams	395.67		
Messenger Services	177.46		
Light and Light Expense	669.47		
Building Expense: Repairs, Supplies, etc.	263.50		
Towel and Toilet Supplies	164.88		
Ice, Water, Cigs, etc.	232.50		
Office Stationery, Supplies, Books and Miscellaneous Office Expenses	225.95		

Bank Collection Charges		10.95	
Committee Expenses—General:			
Fares	588.32		
Food	412.26	1,000.21	
Organization Committee Expenses:			
Salaries	765.00		
Headquarters Rental	275.00		
Lost Time, General: Organization Expense, Fares, Telephone, Telegrams, Food, etc.	4,390.22	6,670.22	

Out of Town Committee Expenses:			
Railroad Fares, etc.	1,286.17		
Meeting Expenses—Rentals, Advertising, etc.	678.21		
Lost Time paid	621.00	2,685.45	

Impartial Shop Chairmen Committee Expenses:			
Part paid by Joint Committee of Action		950.60	
Trial Expenses of Trial of Executive Boards and Officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22, by Joint Board of I. L. G. W. U.			
Stenographic Report of Trial, etc.	2,367.20		
Election Expenses of Locals 2, 9 and 22 Elections:			
Erection of Booths, Trucking, Rent, etc.	1,167.20		
Defense Fund Conferences	67.95		
Strike Expenses:			
Lost Time paid	\$1,828.50		
Medical, Optical and Hospital Treatment, etc.	273.64		
Various	196.00	\$ 2,298.14	

Strike Benefits	7,793.00		
Donations and Relief	1,528.00		
Payments to Discharged Workers	475.00		
Payment to Injured Worker	150.00		
Funeral Expenses (Mrs. Rubin)	95.00		
Payment to "Freiheit"—Collections after Peace Settlement—(Per meeting of Membership—Sept. 28, 1925)	1,500.00		
Premium on Indemnity Bond—(Covering securities, etc., at bank from July 2, 1925, to July 2, 1926)	850.60		
Fire Insurance Premiums:			
On Buildings of Locals 9 and 22	214.71		
Auditing and Accounting Services	387.50		

TOTAL EXPENSES			\$121,082.21
Loans Receivable—Various			469.95
Deposits for Bail:			
Deposits paid	\$400.00		
Less—Refunded	150.00	250.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (less refunds)			\$122,262.51
BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1925:			
Cash in Bank (Chas. S. Zimmerman)			41.45
TOTAL			\$122,302.14

BALANCE SHEET

As at November 30, 1925.

Joint Committee of Action, Locals 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U.

		"Exhibit B"
Cash in Bank (Chas. S. Zimmerman, Treasurer).....		\$ 41.45
Defense Fund Contribution Receivable:		
For Check returned by bank uncollected, considered collectible.....		700.00
Deposits for Bail Refundable (Court Cases dismissed)...		250.00
Loans Receivable—Various.....	4	469.95
TOTAL ASSETS.....		1,461.45
NET DEFICIT.....		94,891.05
TOTAL.....		\$96,352.51

LIABILITIES

Loans Payable:			
Local 2, I. L. G. W. U.		10,000.00	
Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.		20,885.00	
Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.	\$62,862.19		
Less—Repaid	2,000.00	59,862.19	
Joint Board, Furriers' Union of New York	10,000.00		
Less—Repaid	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total Loans Payable			\$95,748.19
Account Payable:			
Legal Disbursements and Expenses			463.52
TOTAL			\$96,211.71

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2145

MOORE SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor

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

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EDITORIALS

OUR ORIGINAL DEMANDS BEFORE THE COMMISSION

The final hearings before the special mediators in the cloak and suit industry of New York—popularly known as the Governor's Commission—will start next Saturday. For three days the eyes of the industry, and of our workers in particular, will be riveted on the dramatic proceedings before it and on the final arguments to be presented in defense of their respective demands by the various participating groups.

We should like to, in speaking of these hearings, to emphasize the word final as strongly as we know how. The Union's demands have been before the Governor's Commission for nearly two years now, and by this time the conviction is ripe in every quarter of this big industry that it is high time that they be completely and unequivocally answered. Certainly our members, the New York cloakmakers, feel that further delays and postponements would play havoc with the already chaotic work conditions in the shops and would aggravate the ills from which they are suffering and from which they so ardently are seeking relief.

It is, perhaps, quite timely now to refresh in the minds of our readers the most important points of the Union's program that will, no doubt, form the principal topic of discussion at the impending hearings before the mediators.

The Union's program of demands, the so-called "ten commandments," it will be recalled, were originated at the now historic meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. in October, 1923, in Chicago. With slight variations, it is this same group of industrial reforms that the Union is now pressing for adoption in the cloak and suit industry of New York, with the exception of two demands,—the sanitary union label and the unemployment insurance fund,—which have already been accepted and put into operation. The four major demands of this group may be summed up as follows:

1. A minimum guaranteed period of employment for all workers in the inside shops and in the sub-manufacturing establishments.
2. The designation of a minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers by each jobber with definite obligations on the part of the jobber towards such steady sub-manufacturers, including the obligation to furnish them with work to enable them to give their workers the minimum period of employment.
3. An increase in the minimum scales of wages.
4. A reduction of working hours from 44 to 40 hours per week.

The first two demands, a guaranteed minimum period of employment and the designation of a minimum number of sub-manufacturers by each jobber, are inseparably linked together and form, what has been characterized, a twin demand. The second demand of the Union is referred to as the limitation of sub-manufacturers, but, in point of fact, 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 jobber of a specified minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers with respect to whom they are to assume definite obligations.

The majority of the cloakmakers in the sub-manufacturers' shops, as has been made clear by the report of the investigators employed last year by the Governor's Commission, are limited in time and earnings to periods ranging between fifteen and twenty-six weeks in the year and condemned to idleness and productivity during the remainder of the year. These workers, it must be borne in mind, are not "casual" or "surplus" workers, but a legitimate and integral part of the producing forces of the cloak and suit industry. And the Union therefore maintains that the industry of which they are an essential part and which depends upon their work to a large extent assumes no responsibility whatever towards them. It is a crying injustice, and this injustice can only be wiped out by the adoption of a guaranteed period of employment, that will at once give the employers an incentive for stabilizing and regulating their work and spreading it over longer periods and will, at the same time, eliminate the sub-standard and inferior sub-manufacturing shops, which are the direct product of the irresponsibility and the cut-throat competition which is fostered in the trade by the prevailing methods of the jobbers.

What is most important, the adoption of the limitation of sub-manufacturers and of a guaranteed period of employment in the cloak and suit industry, will not only technically but actually shift the burden of responsibility for labor standards in it where it

today properly belongs—to the real employers in the industry, the jobbers who employ, through the sub-manufacturers whom they control, three-fourths of the workers in it, namely, about 32,000 of the 43,000 engaged in making cloaks in the New York market. The limitation of the sub-manufacturers, coupled with a guaranteed period of employment, will achieve not merely a great object of industrial justice, but will, in addition, introduce stability and orderliness in an industry that is so badly in need of stability, and will readjust the relations between the workers and the employers in it to meet the fundamental operating changes which have taken place in it in the last few years.

The other two demands of the Union, for an increase in the minimum wage scales and for a reduction of the work-week from 44 to 40 hours, need no special introduction to any one familiar with work conditions in the cloak industry, and to our own workers in particular. The investigation conducted by the Commission's investigators last year has proved, beyond all doubt, that the periods of unemployment or partial employment in the New York cloak industry are so abnormally long as to justify any fair and proper demand to cut the work-hours down in order to mitigate this chronic and devastating evil.

On the other hand, the earnings of our workers, particularly the earnings of the above-the-minimum scale cloakmakers, have been so greatly and generally reduced in all the shops since the scales had been introduced in 1919, that only a uniform upward revision of the minimum scales, based upon an equitable estimate of a minimum budget of a working class family, may repair the damage and afford our men and women in the cloak trade an opportunity to make ends meet and to provide minimum necessities for themselves and their families throughout the year.

It is in defense of these demands that the Union will now make its final arguments through its spokesmen before the mediators. It is, from beginning to end, a constructive program, well adapted to the present actual state of the industry, and one that will organize the relations between all principal factors in it on the basis of existing conditions. And our Union, supported by the unanimous opinion of all its members, is determined to fight to the end until these vital changes are made a living part of the cloak and suit industry of New York.

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON

The general walkout in the Boston cloak and dress trades, in force since last Thursday morning, is an event of which not only our Boston workers but the membership of the whole International Union may well be proud of.

The strike of the several thousand men and women has been featured from the first hour it occurred by a remarkable display of unanimity, wholehearted response, and a sense of true trade-union discipline and grasp of duty, that has rarely been equal in our fights with organized employers. And the leadership of the strike, in the hands of Vice-president Julius Hochman and his associates from the Boston Joint Board and the Boston locals, is daily proving to be sound, alert and fully equipped to meet the difficulties involved in leading a movement of this size.

The dressmakers and the cloakmakers of Boston are fighting in this strike in their market, against the same evils and ills that are affecting our industry in every other market in the country—the inferior petty non-union shop, a breeding nest for misery and degraded work conditions, on the one hand, and the irresponsibility of the jobber who is responsible for the substandard contractor shop, on the other. The Boston workers are fighting for decency and cleanliness in their shops, besides, against the "kitchen" shop and all that it implies.

At the hour of this writing, nearly half of the Boston strikers have returned back to the shops to work under the new agreement, which contains guarantees of a better deal for themselves and for a cleaner and a more humanely ordered industry. The weight of the strike will from now be centered against such of the jobbers, largely in the dress trade, as still fail to realize the thorough justice and fairness of the demands of their workers. We have every reason to hope that the efforts of the Boston general strike committee will prove equally successful in this direction, and that before long the entire Boston market will be placed under collective contractual relations with the Union.

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Last Monday evening, March 1st, a large and representative gathering celebrated in the ball room of the Manhattan Opera House the completion of forty years of public life of Joseph Baroness, one of the best known and best liked Jewish leaders in America.

To cloakmakers, especially to the oldest among them who still remember the pioneer days of their organization, the name of Joseph Baroness is a household word. Baroness began his first public activity as leader and organizer of the cloakmakers' union was later founded. And Baroness, notwithstanding the fact that his direct connections with the labor movement had ceased long ago, still remains a warm friend of the cloakmakers' organization, a friend that could always be relied upon for aid in time of need.

Our International was represented at the Baroness banquet by Secretary Baroff, and President Sigman, who was unable to attend, sent a telegram in which he expressed to him the "sincere wish for many more years of fruitful and immensely useful activity in every field of communal and social endeavor."

Life Insurance—A New Field For Labor

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

2.

The subject of cooperative life insurance had already elicited considerable interest on the floor of the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. in 1924, but the final decision to form such an enterprise for the organized workers of this country was not adopted until 1925, at the Atlantic City convention of the Federation.

The "Union Labor Life Insurance Company" was incorporated in Maryland, and has its main office in Washington, D. C. Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union and a vice-president of the A. F. of L., is the chairman of the board of directors of this company. The other fifteen directors, among whom is also Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., are all prominent leaders in the American Labor movement and heads of some of the most important national bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L.

First Organization of Its Kind

This labor life insurance company is the first of its kind to enter the workers' insurance field on a national scale that includes all trades and occupations. In this sense this life insurance company resembles the labor banks which similarly draw no line between workers and are ready to serve the organized labor movement as a whole. The organizational structure of this company vests its control permanently in the hands of the organized workers, as represented by the American Federation of Labor. Its charter stipulates that the stock of this company is to be owned by trade unions and by trade unionists only; three-fourths of its directors, or more, are to consist of representatives of trade unions affiliated with the Federation. A special advisory committee of union representatives is to meet at least once a year, according to the by-laws of the company, not only to discuss the progress of the enterprise but to find ways and means how to coordinate the insurance activity of the company with the aims and purposes of the Federation in general.

The Underlying Purposes

What were the chief motives which led the central body of American labor to embark upon this plan of cooperative life insurance? Many, probably, would be inclined to think that, like in labor banking, the principal consideration in this instance has been to utilize labor funds for labor interests. This, however, as we shall see further, was not by far the main reason. There were other, more compelling causes which spurred on the leaders of the movement to attempt to invade, on behalf of this enterprise, a new important branch of the country's business.

As we pointed out already in our first article, the American wage earners are paying out annually to the big privately-owned and controlled life insurance companies hundreds of millions of dollars in premiums. A large number of the leading life insurance companies have "industrial" departments which cater exclusively to workers' families, having organized this branch of their business on the basis of small weekly payments. This installment method, as we stated, involves a high overhead expense for collection costs, which, in turn, makes this "cheap" form of insurance very costly to the poor masses which must use it. How large these expenses for agents and collectors are may be seen from the following fact. The number of "industrial" insurance agents and collectors in England before the last war was estimated at \$5,500, of which the London "Prudential" alone employed 16,500. The costs for the maintenance of these agents are naturally paid for fully by the small policy holders, as

pecially from the immense profits derived from the insurance of children and minors of working class families.

It may also be observed that there are various privileges and rights which the holders of "ordinary" life insurance policies usually enjoy that are absent from the policies of this "popular" life insurance. And, as we bear in mind that 90 per cent of these "industrial" premium payers are wage earners and that a majority of these are either directly or indirectly connected with trade unions, we may readily visualize what a vast field of activity a cooperative life insurance organization for workers and by workers may find in this great mass of prospective insurance material.

Labor life insurance has proved a success in other countries and there is no reason why it should not prove an equal success in America. It is the only kind of organization that may successfully compete with the capitalist-controlled companies, the only kind that may give the workers an equal opportunity and an equal chance to enjoy the full benefits of life insurance, at least to such an extent as offered by the private companies to middle-class or wealthy policy holders.

Special Problems of Labor Life Insurance

The principal difficulty that will confront this labor life insurance company will, of course, be the organization of a wide network of agencies, while at the same time keeping the premium rates as low as possible. As the experience of Germany and of

England has shown, however, the labor companies can easily compete with the capitalist companies by utilizing the union unit or the cooperative group as a collective agency and thus saving a large and permanent administrative expense.

Not over-cager to mass huge profits, a labor life insurance company will, no doubt, be able to eliminate for its policy holders such losses as are caused by cancellation as a result of difficult economic conditions, like unemployment, strikes, etc. The capitalist companies maintain that they benefit little from these cancellations owing to the fact that these policies, whether active or not, involve the usual amount of administrative expenses. This explanation, however, is hardly plausible. These companies, in addition, impose upon their policy holders such hardships as an unduly long "waiting period", both in the event of death of the insured, and in the case of the dropping out of an insured after a substantial amount had been paid in by him in the course of a specified number of years.

In England, where "industrial" insurance was first organized, it is calculated that while "ordinary" policy holders receive back nearly four pounds sterling (\$20) in various forms of reimbursement for every seven pounds (\$35) paid in by them to the insurance companies, the poorer classes get back only one pound (\$5) out of every three pounds (\$15) paid in by them. If the "industrial" policy holders of England were to have received in return as much as the "ordinary" policy holders get, they would have got back annually not 6½ million pounds sterling, as they used to receive in the years before the war, but at least 10 million pounds. It would appear, therefore, that the poorer poli-

cy holders of England had been forced to pay over annually 3½ million pounds in premiums to keep up a big army of collectors for these companies. Needless to say, that approximately the same conditions prevail also in the United States and that these conditions can be materially ameliorated with the entrance of organized labor into the business of life insurance for workers alone.

Other Indirect Benefits

The other indirect benefits from cooperative labor life insurance to the labor movement would be the general strengthening of the position of the workers in the national economy of the country. It is an important object which should not be overlooked as we discuss the possibilities of this new venture of organized labor in America. That these big insurance companies are also powerful financial and money-lending institutions, whose investments in recent years, owing to the phenomenal increase in the volume of life insurance, have been especially great. It stands to reason, that many of these investments are frequently being utilized directly to the detriment of the workers, serving the "open" shop movement, promoting socially useless industry, etc. The advent of labor life insurance will open up a great avenue for massed labor funds to be invested in such useful cooperative enterprises as homes for workers in the form of first mortgages on such property, the safest form of investment and socially, in this instance, the most useful.

With the founding of the "Union Labor Life Insurance Company", organized labor in America is entering a new phase of economic self-determination, which, it is hoped, will also add strength and stability to the trade unions as the workers' natural agency for every expression of their social and economic functions.

Italian Chamber of Labor Convention

The Italian Chamber of labor, with headquarters at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, New York City, has sent an invitation to all labor unions and labor bodies in New York City and vicinity asking them to send a delegate to its annual convention to be held during the month of April.

A special invitation was sent to all unions and labor organizations having Italian members for a delegate to the Central Council of the Italian Chamber of Labor, which meets every first Monday evening each month at the above address.

Among the present activities of the Chamber, which were planned at the last meeting of its Executive Board, an organization campaign involving the cabinet makers, the embroidery workers, the Italian butchers, the candy makers, the laundry workers, the smoking pipe makers, the bushmen of the large clothing stores and others was decided upon.

Leonardo Frisina, General Organizer, was placed in charge of this campaign.

Meetings for these workers are being arranged in various parts of the city.

The Executive Board of the Italian Chamber of Labor authorized Arturo Giovannitti, General Secretary, to start an extensive speaking tour throughout the country. He is now speaking up-state and will then go further west as far as California.

Unions and Labor organizations wishing to have Giovannitti's lectures on Fascism or other topics are requested to communicate with the Italian Chamber of Labor—231 East 14th Street, New York City.



WEALTH AND WANT—THE SIMULTANEOUS DANCERS.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Reunion of I. L. G. W. U. Students and Instructors Saturday, March 20th

At Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place

At the last meeting of the Students' Council a sub-committee of seven was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to make our annual reunion a success. This gathering of students, teachers, officers and friends of our Union will take place in the dining room and gymnasium of Washington Irving High School, on Saturday, March 20, at 7 p. m.

An elaborate program is being prepared which will be announced later. In order to defray some of the ex-

penses involved it was decided to charge 25 cents admission. Reservations must be made in advance either at the Education Department, 3 West 16th Street, or at Washington Irving High School, Room 530, on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, where a committee of the Students' Council will be present.

Those who receive communications with reservation cards enclosed can exchange them for admission tickets on payment of 25 cents.

COURSE IN THE HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. U. WILL BE GIVEN BY DR. HARRY J. CARMAN

Tuesday, March 16th
P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St.

The first lesson of Dr. Carman's course on the "History of the I. L. G. W. U." will be given on Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 8 o'clock in P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street.

This course, based on Dr. Levine's "Women's Garment Workers", after briefly contrasting industrial America of 1900 with that of today, will stress the outstanding features of the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The major topics for the four lessons of the course will be:

"The Background and the Beginnings

of the American Clothing Industry". "Darkness and Revolt". "The Promise of Peace and Progress."

"Recent Changes and the Problems Ahead."

It is for some time that we have been eager to have this course given by a historian in sympathy with the aims of our members, and who, therefore, has a sympathetic approach, and one who also understands their psychology. We could not have selected a better man than Dr. Carman, who has been connected with our faculty for several years and is well known to our members.

H. ROGOFF WILL GIVE 3 LESSONS IN HARLEM

This Sunday, March 7, at 11 A. M., the Clockmakers Center, 73 East 104th Street, H. Rogoff will start his course of three lessons on "The Economic and Political Development of the United States."

To understand the development of the civilization of a country, we must have some knowledge of the growth and development of its industries, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

HALF PRICE TICKETS FOR "THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN"

By special arrangement with our Educational Department our members may see Louis K. Anspacher's comedy "The Unchastened Woman," at the Princess Theatre, 33rd Street, east of Broadway, at half price.

This is an American play dealing among other things with child labor and factory conditions which should be of great interest to our members. Passes entitling our members to tickets at half price can be obtained from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

This offer is good for the next two weeks only.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS PERFORM TONIGHT. FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue

Brookwood Labor College Players will present three one-act plays tonight, Friday, March 5, at 8:30 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. They will give "A

Dollar" by David Pinski; "Percy" by Harold Williamson; "The People" by Susan Glaspell.

The Brookwood players have been coached by a prominent dramatic instructor, and their acting has already been acclaimed as excellent.

Since the seating capacity of the Labor Temple is limited we advise those who wish to see these plays to come early.

Tickets may be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or at the door.

CONSUMERS' PROSANS LABEL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

Representatives of women's civic and social organizations met yesterday and organized the Consumer's Prosans Label Committee for the purpose of furthering the campaign to protect consumers against sweatshop manufacture in the garment industry by the use of the Prosans Label. The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Edith King; Women's City Club; Secretary, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Consumers' League of New York.

The Prosans labels are issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to manufacturers where shops meet the sanitary requirements established by the Board.

An intensive educational campaign was outlined and committees of consumers, retailers and speakers were appointed. The following organizations were represented at the meeting:

Women's City Club of New York, Consumers' League of New York, United Neighborhood Houses, Inc., New York League of Girls' Clubs, Carroll Club, Girls' Friendly Society, New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, Vocational Service for Juniors, Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, Young Women's Christian Association, Civic Club, National League of Girls' Clubs.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, March 6

1:30 P. M. H. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature—G. K. Chesterton

Sunday, March 7

11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun—"The Place of Worker in a Modern Civilization."

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

Tuesday, March 9

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

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

Wednesday, March 10

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

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1561 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, March 7

10:30 A. M. Max Levine—"The Legal Status of Organized Labor."

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, March 6

1 P. M. Max Levine—"Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry."

CLOCKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Sunday, March 7

10:45 A. M. H. Rogoff—"Economic and Political Development of the U. S."

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

16 St. and Irving Place

Saturday, March 20

7:30 P. M. RE-UNION OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Make your reservations now.

P. S. 61, BRONX

Charlotte St. and Crotona Pk. E.

Saturday, April 3

7:30 P. M. CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING—Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after the concert. Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

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 162nd St. between Madison and Fifth Ave.

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx.

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

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

OUR PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS A GREAT SUCCESS

Meets Every Tuesday at 6:30 P. M. in P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street.

The Class in Physical Training organized by our Educational Department is most successful. Every Tuesday evening at 6:30 p. m. a group of men and women members of our International assembly in P. S. 40 and spend an hour in physical exercise under the direction of Mildred Fox. They are given instruction not only in how to keep their bodies well, how

to play basketball and other games, but also in social dancing.

The sound of laughter in the Gymnasium is the expression of joy that comes with play. We are gratified to note how our members more and more are beginning to appreciate the importance of taking care of their health, realizing that a healthy spirit depends upon a healthy body.

MOSLEYS WILL SPEAK IN COOPER UNION

Workers in New York City and vicinity will at last have an opportunity to see and hear the two famous recent converts to Socialism when Lady Cynthia and Oswald Mosley speak in Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, Monday evening, March 8th, at 8:30.

The meeting, which will take the form of a reception to the two British Socialists, followed by messages of greeting from them, has been arranged by the City Committee of the Socialist Party.

Tickets selling at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 may be obtained at the City Committee, 7 East 15th Street, in Room 401. An excellent musical program has been arranged.

CONCERT IN THE BRONX SATURDAY, APRIL 8

P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East

A program consisting of Yiddish, English, Russian and Italian folk songs, instrumental selections, group singing and dancing will be given by our Educational Department, on Saturday, April 8, 8 p. m. in the auditorium of P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park, East, Bronx. The program will be rendered by prominent artists whose names will be announced later. The group singing will be led by N. I. Sadlavsky.

We invite our members with their families who reside in the Bronx to attend this affair.

Admission will be by tickets which will be distributed free.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Relations with the Association of Dress Manufacturers were resumed following the appearance by representatives of that body and the Union before Justice Probauer on Tuesday, February 23rd, before whom the employers were to argue their application for an injunction. The suggestion was accepted by both sides that the justice act as mediator in an effort to straighten out the tangle.

Union Wins Important Points

On the date set for the hearing, February 23rd, the representatives of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union entered with some big demands and insisted that only their granting could make possible peaceable relations.

It will be recalled that the break resulted through the association's withdrawal of its clerks, whom it refused to allow on cases unless certain shops were returned to work. This the Union refused to do on the ground that according to the agreement the association was pledged to wipe out violations on the part of jobbers who sent work to non-union shops.

When Justice Probauer offered to act as mediator and urged both sides to consider his offer rather than permit a general upheaval, the Union offered no objection as long as the association was willing to abide by the agreement.

One of the first demands that the union insisted upon was that "there shall be no suspension of the adjustment machinery before the conference shall meet to consider any claim or grievance." It was upon this that the break originally occurred. Instead of taking up the Union's claim before a board, the employers suspended the machinery of adjustment.

The only modification added to this was that "The union shall call no stoppages or strikes, except as expressly provided in the agreement." The modification is not important inasmuch as the union has always guided its action in accordance with the agreement.

What is more important, however, was the demand granted the union that "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 provisions of paragraph 15 are complied."

It was this point that the association violated when it refused to permit investigation of certain jobbers who were giving out work to non-union shops. In the union's organization work, the unionization of non-union shops, it was found that some shop jobbers gave work to non-union shops.

Permanent Impartial Chairman

Agreed To

Many of the cases disagreed on by the clerks held up the proper working of the machinery for the adjustment of disputes. The Union had demanded that such cases be immediately submitted to an arbitrator which could not be adjusted upon re-examination.

This point was won by the Union and was decided that "The existing disputes, in which the clerks of the parties have disagreed, shall forthwith, and within the next 48 hours be submitted for summary arbitration and decision to Morris Rubinger." Mr. Rubinger had previously sat as impartial chairman in many of the disputes between the Union and the association.

Much of the money that the clerks agreed was due workers was withheld

by the association for some technical reason. On the Union's demand in regard to this it was decided that "All money which the clerks have found due to workers shall be forthwith paid."

In order that in the future the machinery for the adjustment of disputes will not unreasonably be upheld it was decided that a permanent impartial chairman be appointed. A committee was appointed for the purpose of finding and agreeing on such a person.

As soon as the union agreed to accept these conclusions the workers who were ordered stopped as a result of the controversy were sent back to work and relations with the association were resumed.

Original Demands Made Before Commission

According to the letter which the Union received from Mr. George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Governor's special mediation commission in the cloak and suit industry, sessions will have started by the time the members receive this copy of "Justice".

The letter occasioned a special meeting of the Board of Directors and later approval by a meeting of the Joint Board of the decision to submit to the commission the original demands.

The union also availed itself of the opportunity to submit some additional demands. These are: A labor board to be controlled by the union; scales of finishers to be adjusted; scale of sample makers and piece tailors to be adjusted; the wages of the workers who receive above the scale to be protected when going from one shop to another.

Some of the original demands not yet settled include: Limitation of contractors; guaranteed period of employment; a raise in the minimum scales and a 40-hour week.

To Report at Member Meeting

March 8th

The hearings will begin on Saturday, March 6th and are to continue on Sunday and Monday. These are the final sessions of the Commission. At their conclusion the commission will then begin its work of making recommendations.

Owing to the resumption of the hearings by the Commission, the membership meet which takes place on Monday night, March 8th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, will be of special importance.

By the time the meeting will open the hearings of the commission will in all probability have been concluded.

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, 1936.

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

—Executive Board, Local 10.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Regular Meeting Monday, March 8th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1936 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.

Appoint Jubilee Committees

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board Manager Dublinsky called the attention of the members to the fact that this year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Local 10. He expressed the opinion that arrangements should be made for the purpose of suitable celebration.

Before appointing a committee which is to make arrangements for the Jubilee celebration it was thought advisable that a committee be appointed first which is to bring in a recommendation of the manner in which the event is to be celebrated. The committee charged with this work consists of Brothers Dubinsky, Ansel, Fish, Forer, Robbins, Nagler and Jacobs.

This committee held its meeting last Saturday, February 28th and will in all likelihood report to the meeting of the Executive Board in time for the purpose of reporting to the membership meeting of Monday, March 8th, so that steps towards arranging the celebration should be proceeded with.

The 15th anniversary of Local 10 was celebrated on October 1st, 1915, ten years ago. The contemplated event, as is obvious, exceeds in importance the event of ten years ago in that this year is the Jubilee year of the local.

Local 10 is the direct offspring of the United Cloak and Suit Cutters' Association, which was organized September 2nd, 1901. Five years later, to be exact, on January 22nd, 1906 the organization was re-chartered as the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association.

Staying in Shop After Regular Hours a Violation

Whenever members of Local 10 are summoned to the Executive Board on charges of having been found in their shops, especially in shops in which they are not employed, after regular hours of work, they cannot under-stand why, unless they call to learn the decision, they were fined.

It seldom happens that a member summoned on such a charge is dismissed with instructions. Members having important business in a shop after regular hours of work, should and do first notify the office that they are going up to a shop for private business.

In every case of this sort, which results in the imposition of a fine, and this invariably happens, the office receives information that a certain cutter is going up to work in a certain shop. For in a shop in which a cutter pays a visit work is not found out upon the following day or on Monday, if the visit takes place on a Saturday or Sunday.

The excuse given the Executive Board when a member is summoned on these charges is that he came up for his pay after five or on a Saturday if he is a dress cutter and on Saturday afternoon if he is a cloak cutter. As to Sundays, it is plain that no member has on that day business in his or some one else's shop. Other excuses that he came up to cut a dress for an operator or for himself are also lame.