

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

—Job 25.8

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. 11.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Students' Reunion on March 20th

In Washington Irving Auditorium

Our Students' Council is now completing arrangements for the reunion of students, instructors, officers and friends of our International Union, which will take place in the dining room of Washington Irving High School, on Saturday evening, March 20th, at 7 P. M.

There will be music, dancing, refreshments, discussions and good cheer. This is the annual event of L. L. G. W. U. students, when they get together with their friends, instructors and review the activities of the season.

Admission is 25 cents. Reservations must be made in advance as the space is limited and we expect a great demand for tickets. Those who receive reservation cards can exchange them for tickets at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or at Washington Irving High School on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday mornings. Make your reservations now.

Important Dress Conference In Philadelphia This Friday

Dress Association and Union Will Meet With Judge Stern in Effort to Reach Common Ground.—Union Continues Steady Organizing Drive.

This Friday afternoon, March 12, the representatives of the Joint Board of the Philadelphia Dressmakers' Union, Local 56, headed by President Morris Sigman and Vice-President Elias Reisberg, and accompanied by Morris Hillquit, counsel for the L. L. G. W. U., will meet for the second time with a committee of the Philadelphia Dress Manufacturers' Association in an attempt to secure a mutual understanding with regard to a collective agreement in the local dress industry.

The meeting, arranged through the mediatory efforts of Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, at whose offices it will be held, will discuss the proposals made by the workers to the dress employers and the counter-proposals submitted by the manufacturers. On the basis of this exchange of requests, an endeavor will be made to secure a middle ground which might serve as a nucleus for the proposed collective pact in the industry. The first meeting between the two conflicting sides, held last week, it will be recalled, resulted only in a preliminary discussion of the issues in controversy without any concrete proposals submitted or decided upon.

Union's Campaign Vigorously Pushed Simultaneously with these discussions, the organizing committees of Local 56 are carrying on with relentless energy the drive among the unorganized workers started several months ago, which resulted in a substantial increase in the active membership of the dressmakers' organization and in mobilizing the local's fighting power for the conflict with the employers, should peace negotiations fail. The big meeting last week in the

Cloak Hearings End; All Parties Heard

Union, Manufacturers, Jobbers, Sub-Manufacturers Restate Cases At Four Long Hearings.—Workers' Case Presented by Morris Hillquit, President Sigman and Manager Hyman of the Joint Board.—Commission Now Expected to Issue Final Recommendation in Near Future.

The final hearings before the Governor's Mediation Commission in the cloak and suit industry of New York, which began on Saturday afternoon, March 6th, came to a conclusion on Monday, March 8th, after four long sessions. The meetings were attended by all the parties directly concerned with the negotiations, pending before the mediators, namely, the Union, the jobbers, the "inside" manufacturers' group, and the sub-manufacturers' association.

The first session on Saturday afternoon was given over to the spokesmen of the Industrial Council; the Sunday morning and part of the Sunday afternoon session was occupied by the

representatives of the Union, and the remainder of the afternoon, by the attorney for the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the jobbers. The last session, on Monday afternoon, was consumed by arguments for the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the sub-manufacturers, and by some rebuttal on the part of representatives of the "inside" employers, the Industrial Council.

Industrial Council Stresses Right to "Reorganize" Shops

The Industrial Council, speaking through its officers, Henry H. Finder and Jacob Rappoport, and its attorney William Klein, expressed the opposition of the "insiders" to assuming any additional obligations with regard to the workers and labor conditions in the shops and demanded "relief" from some of their present obligations under its agreement with the Union. It reiterated its old demand, brought out at all the previous hearings before the Commission, for the complete right of the employers to "reorganize" the shops at given periods, which means, in somewhat different language, the right to discharge employers without having to give reasons for it at certain periods of the year. The Council flatly opposed all of the measures proposed by the Union as a means for stabilizing work conditions in the industry and asserted that even

Labor Institute Hall proved beyond a vestige of doubt that the Philadelphia dressmakers have retained their old fighting spirit and that they would be found, all without exception, in the front line of battle when called upon to defend their organization.

Boston Cloak and Dress Strikers Win Clean Cut Victory

Agreement With All Employers' Groups in Cloak and Dress Trades Signed.—Workers Return to Shops in Jubilant Mood.—Remaining Non-Union Shops Are Vigorously Picketed.

After a strike which lasted less than two weeks, the overwhelming majority of the cloak and dressmakers of Boston ratified the collective agreement signed between the general strike committee of the Boston Joint Board late last Saturday night, March 6th, and the strike then came to an end.

As reported in "Justice" last week, the first break in the lines of the employers came a few days after the strike was declared, when Vice-pres-

ident Julius Hochman secured a settlement with a group of dress manufacturers, known as the New England Dress Manufacturers' Association. Most of the cloak firms have also signed union agreements, and since then the fight turned largely against the dress jobbers upon whom the Union has sought to place the responsibility for work conditions in the shops of the contractors employed by them.

Last Saturday night the agreement

with the Boston dress jobbers was finally reached, after a seven-hour conference between contractors, jobbers and the leaders of the strike. While the conference was in progress, the strikers, numbering more than a thousand, were gathered in the Franklin Union Hall, waiting patiently three long, weary hours for a report from their officers. It was nearly midnight when Vice-president Hochman, accompanied by the members of the settlement committee, reached the strike headquarters with the tentative agreement in his hands, ready to be presented for final discussion and sanction by the workers. The reading of the agreement was greeted by an enthusiastic outburst of applause by the strikers, and the contract was adopted after a short discussion by a viva voce vote.

All Employers' Groups Included in Agreements

The agreement which marked the return of the Boston women's garment industry to a peaceful basis, covers the New England Dress Manufacturers' Association, the Boston Cloak Manufacturers' Association, the Bos-

Label Director Asks District Managers to Enforce Label

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Label Director, sent the following letter to the district managers in the dress and cloak industries asking them to bring pressure to bear upon the business agents and the shop chairmen in the shops in their districts for one hundred per cent enforcement of the "Prosanis" Label:

"I am writing you to ask for your personal cooperation in the enforcement of the 'Prosanis' Label

provision of the contract among the firms having contractual relations with the Union in your district.

"While the obligation to enforce the 'Prosanis' label provision of the contract is mutual upon employer and Union, and while I am exerting pressure upon the associations to carry it out, I realize that the Union must be my strong arm of enforcement. If the shop chair-

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

Boston Strike Ends In Victory

(Continued from Page 1)
 The Wholesale Garment Association, representing cloak and some dress jobbers, and the newly formed Boston Wholesale Dress Association, representing those members of the Wholesale Garment Association who were released by the association in order to break the deadlock existing over the question of one agreement for both cloak and dress jobbers, and who formed a separate association in order to do so.

New Association Created

This latter association is a direct outcome of the strike, as the new policy effected by the agreement reached Saturday night permits the union to examine the books of jobbers and manufacturers in order to make certain that work is placed with union shops, and also adopts the sanitary control board, and the "Prosanis" label.

Another rule included in the pact refers to case of any shop not observing the regulation governing the placement of work in union shops and provides for the payment of a fine representing the difference in cost of making the garments in union and non-union shops for a first offence, and expulsion from the association in the case of a second offence.

The Final Settlement

An interesting aftermath of the strike will be the meticulous check-up of all the points agreed upon by employers and the Union, and the continuance of activities on non-union shops, in an endeavor to unionize the industry in a thorough manner.

At a special meeting held by the general strike committee, on the morning following the settlement of the strike, plans were formulated for a concentrated movement to cover all of the non-union shops here by means of picketing, as well as detailed plans to check up the actual observance of every condition agreed upon by employers.

The Boston General Strike Committee
 The following members were on the general committee which was in charge of the Boston strike:
 Chairman—Julius Hochman.
 Secretary—Wolf Weiner.

Organization Committee—Morris Shapiro, chairman; William Tetelbaum, secretary; Frederico Barso, J. Di Rigalo, S. Brochman, J. Friedman.
Picket Committee—B. Kurand, chairman; J. Widrow, J. Morabito, Philip Kramer, Sam. Miller, B. Levisse, Jack Garvin.

Settlement Committee—I. Posen, chairman; Alex. Flinkelstein, Mary Tetelbaum, Fanny Fishman, J. Costello.

Law Committee—Sam. Spiegel, chairman; J. Costello, M. Mitcello.
Hall Committee—J. Schneider, chairman; Helen Dome, Max Osovsky, Morris Dressner.

Finance Committee—David Godes, B. Kurand, Wm. Weiner, Jon. Wetner, Mr. Tetelbaum, Sarah Hurwitz.

Out-Of-Town Committee—H. Tochman, chairman; A. Kushner, Harry Raymond, Meyer Frank.

Information Committee—Dora Brown, Ethel Pollock, Sam. Braverman, H. Pirigolio.

Commission's Report Soon Expected

Dr. Hladsky Rogers, chairman of the research sub-committee of the Commission made an announcement during the hearings that further reports prepared under his supervision will be available during the current week.

Dr. Rogers' statement was as follows:

"In addition to certain semi-private memoranda which have not been printed (the principal one of these was a careful report on the payment of unemployment insurance) the bureau has completed one study, and has several others in progress. The study completed is:

"(1) Wages and Wage Scales in 1925. This given detailed figures on the minimum scales, the workers in each craft below, and above the scales, and segregates these workers by affiliation—that is, Council, and Independent shops, and New York and out of town shops.

"The study has been prepared with reference to the union request for an increase in wages, and has been ready for some days. It has not been distributed for the reason that its circulation among the parties in interest might serve to concentrate attention on the question of wages to the subordination of other issues which the parties (in accordance with your letter announcing the hearings) desire to present or to reargue before the commission. The study will, however, be distributed to the parties in ample time for it to serve as the basis for later argument to the commission. The other studies now under way are the following:

"(2) The Course of Unemployment in 1925. This compares the unemployment in 1925 with the unemployment for the previous year as shown in the report of the special investigation completed last Spring. Similarly a study of

"(3) Jobbing-Sub-Manufacturing Relations in 1925 carries on the material in the last report and on the basis of the records of the Unemployment Insurance Fund sets forth the number of jobbers for whom the sub-manufacturers whom the jobbers for whom the jobber employs, with classifica-

tions of the various arrangements into different groups.

This study will contain a discussion of

"(3) A. The turnover of Sub-manufacturers. This subject was barely mentioned in the report of the special investigation, but now—also on the basis of the fund records—the problem will be adequately dealt with. The information in this study will throw light on the question of what restrictions may properly be placed upon new sub-manufacturers coming into the industry. Finally, the bureau has in preparation some data on

"(4) Stoppages in the Cloak and Suit Industry. Of the studies mentioned above, the one on Wages is, as I have said, published and will be distributed as soon as the hearings are over. The one on unemployment will go to press this week. The others will be completed without delay, and will be in the hands of the parties in interest within the month. The preparation of this material has proceeded as rapidly as possible, but delay has been necessary until the records of the Unemployment Insurance Fund were available for a period that would be comparable to that covered in the last report.

"It may be added that the material in these studies has not been secured by a sampling process but from the records of substantially all the shops that filed complete series of payrolls with the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Since the method of sampling was used for the report of the special investigation, the studies now in progress will be of particular interest, based as they are on full records."

BILL TO PROTECT FREE LABOR AGAINST PRISON LABOR IN CONGRESS

A bill to protect free labor in those States where the state-own system for the employment of convicts has been established was recently introduced in Congress by Representative Cooper. When adopted, the new law would prevent convict-made products from other States being shipped into States where the products of the convicts are used exclusively by the states for the requirements of their political divisions, departments and institutions.

A public hearing on this bill, which is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, was held on March 5th. The A. F. of L. also has prepared a bill to be introduced in the various state legislatures providing that the convicts shall not be used except to manufacture products for the use of the state for its political subdivisions, departments and institutions.

Dr. Moskowitz Asks Label Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)
 men and the workers in the shops in your district are made to realize the importance of the label in preventing the flow of garments into non-union sweatshops, they will see to it that no garments produced in their factories will be shipped without a "Prosanis" Label. Will you therefore impress the business agents under you with the importance of making every shop chairman in your district insist that no garment be shipped from his factory that does not carry a "Prosanis" Label.

"Non-enforcement of the 'Prosanis' Label provision of the contract constitutes a serious viola-

tion, and should immediately be acted upon in the case of association houses under the machinery provided by the agreement. In the case of independent shops, prompt action by the Union and the workers in the shops will soon bring the employer to terms.

"I am making this personal appeal to you because there are many shops in the cloak, and especially, the dress industry which are not enforcing the 'Prosanis' Label provision of the contract. Energetic action on your part will have a very salutary effect in bringing about a general enforcement of the 'Prosanis' Label agreement by the firms in your district."

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Cloak Hearings End; Union's Case Ably Defended

(Continued from Page 1)
employment during the year for all the workers employed in the sub-manufacturing shops, which they supply with work. The apparent attitude of the jobbers, as expressed in the argument of their representative at the hearings, was wholly negative, including the suggestion advanced by them that the "failure of the Union to control properly the independent manufacturers" is at the root of the trouble. The jobbers, too, agreed with the Industrial Council that the "inside" manufacturers be granted more extensive "reorganization" right. This special plea of the jobbers, in view of their profession that they are not "employers of labor," sounded quite strange, as from all their former allegations one would not have expected that they would be concerned with special

rights to be granted to a group of "inside" employers.

Sub-Manufacturers Offer New Suggestions

At the last session of the hearings, on Monday, March 8th, the representatives of the American Association, the sub-manufacturers, Harry Uffler and Morris Solomon, suggested for the mediators' consideration several new features, which, in their opinion, would ameliorate many of the ills of the cloak trade, and would standardize conditions for the sub-manufacturers, for the workers, and for the industry as a whole. Among these suggestions were a "Joint Board of Non-Union Control, concentration of production and distribution among those belonging to organizations, and regulation of newcomers in industry.

unionization of examiners; it wants misunderstandings abolished in the sample making and finishing crafts, as far as wages are concerned, he declared.

The union does not want to unionize personal representatives of employers, generally called foremen. Mr. Hillquit stated. The union wants a "labor bureau" established as a means of offsetting non-union production, he said.

The union is against "reorganization of factories," proposed by the Industrial Council, Mr. Hillquit stated. He said that it is easy enough now for employers to get rid of workers. He ridiculed figures presented by employers tending to show that "too few" workers may be discharged under the existing contract.

Mr. Hillquit presented other figures to show that a much larger number of discharges than admitted by the employers have taken place. Over 500 workers have been discharged, by one method or another, by Industrial Council members, he stated.

He said it seemed poor grace on the part of Jacob Rapoport, of the employers, to find fault with the union agreement, when his concern has been allowed to reorganize its factory by discharging 22 employees. The impartial chairman has not strangled "inside employers"; he has not forced the employers to keep discharged workers except in three cases, he pointed out.

He poked fun at the suggestion of employers that they would not have to use the right of discharge if granted them.

General Manager Hyman Speaks

After Morris Hillquit concluded his speech, which lasted nearly two hours, general manager Louis Hyman of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, was granted the floor and spoke for an hour on the general demands presented by the workers. Brother Hyman stated that it would be well for "social workers" to take hold of the deplorable situation among the employers, as portrayed by the employers. He accused the employers of putting on "Sunday manners" but using "weekday" tricks. He accused the manufacturers of a "holier than thou" attitude. He said that over 50 per cent of the Industrial Council members do not live up to the 14-machine rule.

He called the Industrial Council members "60 per cent jobbers"; he said it was foolhardy to be "looking down" on the jobbers for violating standards. He accused the Industrial Council members of sending work to non-union shops.

He attacked the reorganization of shop principle by pointing out that it operates against the old worker. He said this was illustrated by the reorganization at Jacob Rapoport & Co. He said there are ways aplenty for discharging workers now.

Mr. Hyman found fault with the assertion of employers that workers do not produce enough. Every worker in the cloak industry works harder than

workers in any other industry, he stated.

He said that the employers should not ask for "piece work" and other reforms at the same time. He said the union was opposed to lowering standards in the inside shops, but was interested in bringing standards in outside shops up to the inside shops. He ridiculed "idealism" in the cloak industry; there is no pride in the work, he said.

President Sigman on the Right to "Reorganize"

President Morris Sigman then took up the special plea of the "inside" manufacturers for the unabridged right to "reorganize" their shops as a method for bringing a better arrangement of industrial conditions. He said that the right of discharge as demanded by the Industrial Council also the right on the part of the workers to unbridled striking, and retrained the manufacturers of a similar arrangement effected in the industry in 1916, which was later, however, changed to the present relations; after the manufacturers had found out that this privilege of indiscriminate discharge is a double-edged weapon. President Sigman stated further that the industry is totally disorganized because too many in the industry fail to accept their responsibilities, he said.

Jobbers are "free lances," he asserted, who must accept labor standards and live up to them. The jobber should be made to line up to standards observed by manufacturers. "Limitation of contractors" will solve many of the industry's ills, he pointed out.

Too many styles are brought into the industry by the inside manufacturers, and this is a problem they will have to face sooner or later, Bro. Sigman stated.

He illustrated in several ways how the manufacturers should expose the union program as a means of regulating the jobbers. He stressed the time period of employment particularly. This remedy, he said, would tend to overcome the non-union shop evil.

"We have had two years of study in this industry and we think that something must be done to make conditions more healthy; the irresponsibility in the industry demands correction," he declared. "The jobber must be called into account," he insisted. "No measure can be too stringent that will bring this industry back to where it should be," he concluded.

He put in the added thought that if the jobbers will not accept their responsibility, there remains "only warfare."

Designers' Issue Postponed for Special Short Hearing

The question of the unionization of the designers in all manufacturers' shops, which was to have come up during these hearings, was postponed by agreement of all parties for a special short session that is to take place at the call of the chairman in the near future, prior to the rendering of the final recommendations by the Commission.

THE UNION'S POSITION OUTLINED AND RESTATED

The representatives of the Union began their argument at the beginning of the Sunday morning session. Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International, drew a word picture of the ever-changing problems of the cloak and suit industry. He did this to offset the assertions of employers that the union is ever introducing "new-fangled" ideas. He said it would be well for the employers to take cognizance of changing conditions, as does the union. He said the union wishes to stand by the attitude it has always taken before the present commission.

The union recognizes, he said, that the work of the industry has shifted from the inside shops to sub-manufacturing establishments.

The jobber is the intangible or the invisible employer, he insists. He said the sub-manufacturer of himself is in no position to assure standards to the workers.

"Our cardinal concern," he said, "is the equalization of all available work among our members." He said that while the distribution of work is rather satisfactory in the inside shops, it is not satisfactory in the jobber-submanufacturing system. He said that the suggestions of the union have for their object the better distribution of work throughout of the industry.

We must "locate" our employer, and fasten responsibility upon him. We must find a method of getting an approximately equal amount of work for every worker in the industry, he stated.

He has submitted a plan of equal distribution of work, he declared. All criticism of the plan has been negative; no substitute plan has been suggested; no constructive plans have come from the employers, he stated.

He said it was ridiculous to blame conditions in the industry on the workers. He declared the workers were not managing anything in the industry. He said that the workers should not be blamed for the demise of the ensemble suit.

He criticized the theory that the union is to blame for the growth of the jobber system. "Not all the good men are among the inside manufacturers, and not all the bad men are among the jobbers," he said. He urged the manufacturers not to feel that they are the only "good" factors in the industry. He said that the suggestions of the inside manufacturers

would not bring back jobbers into manufacturing.

He said the union will listen to any plan under which jobbers will promise to open factories. He called the jobbing system an "economic development"; he stated that a certain portion of the industry will remain in the inside shops.

He said that the union still wants to secure "limitation of contractors," and "guarantees of work," as a means of equalizing work.

The union is opposed, he declared, to allowing employers to hire workers for "peak periods." Workers have to eat 52 weeks a year, he pointed out, and the union recognizes no such thing as "a casual worker." He declared that when there is no work in the cloak trade, there is no work in the kindred industry.

He said the union might be willing to see that there are not too many workers in the industry if the employers would work out a system of employing any stipulated number.

The "guarantee of employment" will mean nothing in the sub-manufacturing shops unless guaranteed by the jobbers, he declared. It would have to be linked up with "limitation of shops working for the jobbers," he stated.

He denied that a large amount of work in the industry is done on a "piece work" basis. He said the union appreciates, however, that non-union, or piece-work, production in the market hampers the inside manufacturing shops.

He said that non-union work arises out of the violations of agreements employers have with the union. He said that the union is handicapped in enforcing the rule that all production should be confined to union shops because it has no access to the jobbers' books.

"Assuming there is a surplus of workers, the limitation of contractors and the guarantee of employment would reduce the number of workers," he declared, in answer to queries by the mediators.

For a Shorter Work-Week

He renewed the plea for a 40-hour week, on the suggestion that it would lengthen the period of employment. He also urged an adequate upward revision of the minimum wage scales. He said that the union is very earnest about this request. "Wages today are insufficient considering the periods of employment," he stated. "The workers do not make a living, they have to come around to the insurance fund for \$10 dollars," he declared. "The minimum wage scale is antiquated," he insisted.

The union wants the "label" used in all allied trades; it wants the unionization of designers; it wants the

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JUSTICE

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Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2145

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE UNION'S CASE STANDS ADMITTED

The sum total of the three days' debating before the Governor's Mediation Commission may be reduced to the following few lines: The employers in the cloak industry of New York—manufacturers, jobbers and sub-manufacturers alike—essentially admit that the Union's diagnosis of the state of affairs in this industry is a correct one, and that the facts on the strength of which it is advancing its program of action are unassailable.

True, our employers still deny that they are responsible for the chaotic condition in the cloak industry or, as the more prudent among them state it, that they could not be blamed as the sole cause of the disordered situation in which the manufacture of cloaks and suits finds itself today. The employers desired strongly to create the impression at the hearings that the Union is just as responsible for the demoralization that holds the cloak trade in its grip, that has split its producing units into tiny bits, and has swamped the market with hordes of fly-by-night contractors. This attempt, however, proved a failure, and after the Union's spokesmen had closed their arguments, after a day of convincing speeches by Morris Hillquit, President Sigman and Vice-President Hyman, even the attorney for the jobbers' association, was forced to admit that his clients were by no means a group of innocent lambs and that the cloak industry of New York, indeed, is in a bad way today.

The attorney for the jobbers' group was also forced to admit that his clients, the jobbers, had no remedies to offer for the difficult industrial condition and no constructive reforms to suggest for extricating the cloak industry from the unfortunate muddle in which it finds itself. The jobbers' spokesman complained, were too busy chasing after the dollar to spare any time for trade negotiations or industrial problems. The Union, and for that matter the labor movement as a whole, Mr. Blumberg elaborated his point, is better adapted for grappling with such matters. The leaders of the workers have the greater patience and the broader viewpoint to dabble in such subjects as general problems of industry; his clients, the jobbers, are too worldly, too much engrossed in their own individual affairs to think of industrial improvements, or to offer practical solutions for the ills of the cloak trade as a whole.

Nevertheless, when confronted, in the course of his argument, with the only positive remedial proposals made at these hearings, the constructive program advanced by the Union, Mr. Blumberg burst forth with the unexpected into a tirade reciting the wonderful advantages that would accrue to the cloak trade if the "inside" manufacturers were to have acquired the right to "re-organize" the shops—a point which, as a matter of fact, had nothing whatever to do with his own association, the jobbers. Obviously, perplexed by the fact that he had nothing substantial to say on behalf of his own clients, Mr. Blumberg mounted the ancient wooden steed of the former "protective" group—now the Industrial Council—in the hope that together they might somehow reach some point of landing somewhere.

And so on, and so forth. The spokesmen for the "inside" manufacturers once again had their innings with the hoary charge of "soldiering on the job"; they harped for the 'nth time, largely as a matter of habit, we believe, about "greater productivity", and repeated the old sermon that "the Union is responsible for all the ills the trade is suffering from"—all this because the "inside" manufacturer is deprived of the unbridled right to discharge his workers—with or without cause—whenever he might please; that he is not permitted to lord it over his employees as a one-hundred-per-cent boss should; and that he, the "inside" manufacturer, is therefore compelled to give up his shop and to become a jobber. Not a new word, not a new thought, not a single constructive suggestion did the leaders of the Industrial Council have to offer that would incline one to suspect that they have learned, in the last few years, something of the trend of development in their own industry, or that they have come to understand the meaning of the changes that have taken place in it. The only thing one could infer from their arguments is—that they are intensely eager to turn back the wheel of history, and that they are pining for the return of the "good old" days, when the will and caprice of the employer had been the sole dominating voice in the factory, and when the whip of summary discharge could be wielded against each and every worker—the whip which they would now sneak back into the industry as the sugar-coated pill of "reorganization".

In contrast to these planless, time-worn and backward-looking lamentations of the employers and their pleaders, the consistent and truly logical program of our Union again stood out as the only constructive set of measures for organizing the cloak industry of today on a rational and workable basis. The idea that each worker who belongs to the cloak industry must be secured with an equal and equitable share of labor throughout the work season—a share of labor that would afford him an opportunity to earn a living for himself and his dependents all year around—this thought, like a red thread, runs through the entire program of the Union's demands and lights up each word and every argument presented by its spokesmen in defense of this program.

The final debate is now at an end. The next word now belongs to the Governor's mediators. It will, probably, take several weeks before the Commission will be ready with its recommendations. In the meantime our Union, and our entire membership, will await calmly the outcome of the mediatory efforts of the Commission, in the full confidence that their fair and rational demands will be granted and that the rich and powerful cloak industry will soon rid itself of its present chaos and maladjustment, which literally make it impossible for our workers to earn a living in the cloak shops.

Doubtless, we are on the threshold of important events in the cloak industry of New York, and the trend of these events will, beyond doubt, be influenced by the recommendations which the Governor's Commission will make in the near future. One thing is, nevertheless, clear to every observer of conditions in the New York cloak trade that it cannot continue to run in the same hit-or-miss manner as in the past, if it is to survive, and that the final word, the decisive word, no matter what happens, will belong to our great membership in the cloak industry and to their Union.

THE BOSTON VICTORY

That the general strike in Boston would be a successful undertaking has been a foregone conclusion from the first hour the workers in the cloak and dress trades of that city left their shops on the morning of February 25th. Nevertheless, the victorious ending of this walkout, only ten days after it had been called out, is a joyful surprise that will thrill our entire membership, from one end of the country to the other.

The settlement which the Boston general strike committee, with Vice-president Julius Hochman at the head, had signed last Saturday with the Boston dress jobbers will, let us hope, place the local dress trade, as well as the cloak industry, on a true one-hundred per cent union basis. The new agreement places on the jobbers in these trades in Boston unqualified responsibility for the earnings of the workers and for work-conditions in the shops of their contractors, and firmly guarantees the making of all garments controlled by these jobbers in union shops only. The introduction of a joint board of sanitary control and of "bread" union label on all garments manufactured in the Boston market, will surely help in obliterating from that city the filthy, unsanitary "kitchen" shops which our organization had undertaken to drive out of Boston.

The very satisfactory ending of the Boston strike contains, in addition to its local value, a significant importance for our International Union as a whole, especially at this hour. Our national organization is conducting at this moment very important negotiations with a large group of dress manufacturers in Philadelphia about a collective agreement for the establishing of union conditions in the Philadelphia dress industry. The International is also on the eve of a new big campaign in the Chicago dress industry, where our Union has, in the past decade, done such splendid, courageous fighting against an obdurate clique of hard-boiled anti-union employers; and the International is planning to start in the near future an organization drive in the Middle West where a considerable women's garment industry has grown up in the last few years.

The speedy, decisive victory of our Boston workers will send forth a message of cheer and encouragement to our workers everywhere, and will, no doubt, have a marked psychological influence on the employers in the smaller markets as well, who at this moment may be hesitating as to whether they should provoke a fight with the international, or grant the terms of the workers and conclude peace.

The gains of the Boston workers will mark the first page of substantial achievement scored by our Union since the close of the Philadelphia convention. It is the first swallow heralding our 1926 spring. Let us hope that our organizations in the other cities that are planning improvements in local work conditions, will soon be able to claim gains similar to those achieved by their Boston fellow workers—whether through peaceful negotiations or through means of open fighting.

We congratulate the Boston strikers and their leaders—Vice-presidents Julius Hochman and David Godes—upon this clear-cut victory and upon the praiseworthy and impressive way in which this strike had been conducted. The outcome of this strike proves beyond peradventure that our Boston workers are current and loyal union men and women; and this victory simultaneously contains a fair promise that the Boston cloakmakers and dressmakers will not fritter away their gains, but will, on the other hand, always be found ready and willing to protect their Union against any assault and against any menace in the future.

The Praying Miners of Oklahoma

By AGNES BURNS WIECK

The unionized miners of the bituminous coal field are working under an agreement that does not expire until March, 1927, this being the much talked of Jacksonville agreement. The agreement was not long in effect when the operators began clamoring for a revision of the wage scale. President Lewis on behalf of the miners has steadfastly declared that "there would be no backward step." In the central coal states the operators, despite their propaganda for a reduction in wages, are unwilling to fight a battle with the union, but in less strongly organized sections, particularly on the outskirts of unionized territory, the agreement has been treated as a scrap of paper.

It was in West Virginia that the Jacksonville agreement was first flouted. Certain operators there who had been forced through hard-fought strikes to deal with the union suddenly grew bold, announced that they would not abide by the agreement and sought to restore the feudalism that still reigned in most of that region. They were effectively aided in their attack on the union by civil authorities who countenanced their abuse of civil rights. It would appear that when a man joins the United Mine Workers in West Virginia he automatically loses his citizenship.

Down in the southwest, in the union district comprising Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, the coal operators who would last fall to put an end to the union agreement in their mines and since then a strike has been in progress there. This strike has had little publicity, even by the press of the southwest, but in the matter of strike "technique" it is without a precedent in the annals of labor conflicts.

In the region where internal dissension had left old scores, the operators imagined they could soon bring the men to their terms, but when their propaganda of "reduced wages will bring steadier work" failed, they imported workmen, Mexican and other nationalities, employed armed guards and blew their mine whistles with greater frequency than in a long time. But production records did not show up well, notwithstanding the noise of the whistles and the boasts of the operators, and the slump was reflected in the accounts of local merchants. These gentlemen really wanted the old wage restored—it would bring more trade to them and more regularity in payments from their old customers. But they were compelled, by the combination of bankers and coal operators, to bring their influence to bear upon the men who looked to them for credit. They, too, played upon the feeling of bitterness and disgust that lay in the wake of union "wrecking" in the southwest. Most of the strikers remained unmoved by threats or promises, but some broke ranks and returned to work.

There followed none of the strife that usually accompanies such strikes. There was no hurling of the epithet "scab." Carrying their Bibles and their hymn books, the strikers sat near the mine for prayer meeting. Every evening when the "unfaithful" came up from the pit, they would be greeted with singing and praying. While they were in the wash-house changing clothes and bathing, the words of the prayers would reach their ears:

"Oh, Lord, we want these brothers of ours to realize what they are doing, for they are taking the bread out of the mouths of little children; we realize, oh Lord, that God's people must stand together in resistance to the devil. We know, Heavenly Father,

that these men are not wicked at heart. They are misled. They are being deceived by evil men who for Mammon's sake would have them betray their brothers."

And then the plaintive notes of a hymn.

And then the ordeal of passing the line of praying pickets and hearing the entreaties on behalf of certain individuals.

"God bless your soul, Jim Hedgepehl!"

"May the Lord have mercy upon you, Bill Simmons!"

"God forgive you, Tony Maroni!"

The next morning the evangelists would be on hand again, this time to pray that no harm should come to these men while down in the depths of the earth.

"Oh, Lord, hold back the rock that hangs over their heads! Spare these men, we pray. Thee, until this awful sin is washed away. Be, in their hearts today, Oh Lord, and reveal to them the light. Guide them in the path of righteousness!"

Men and women, whites and negroes, Italians and "Hunkies", all joined in the services. The Catholic strikers call it Protestant Mass!

It was too much for many of these God-fearing Americans and they began coming back to the fold. This coal in Oklahoma were desperate. The union companies. They turned to Governor Trapp, always ready to cooperate where business interests are at stake. They would ask the governor for troops to quell—to quell what? All was peaceful. But they would ask for troops anyway. Troops would awe these fanatics.

The coming of the troops was greeted with appropriate songs and prayer. It became quite a nuisance for the soldiers to be continually removing their hats in salute to the "Star Spangled Banner."

When the praying pickets were unawed by the State's display of force, the best minds of the coal companies again took counsel to seek some other redress against this outrage. To think of bringing religion into an industrial conflict!

They applied for an injunction. An injunction against praying! After much legal battling on both sides the judge gave his decision, supported by Bible quotation. He reduced the num-

ber of pickets to four, one man and three women, but he did not enjoin the praying—he stipulated that the prayers were to be specifically directed toward the companies' employees! As one of the strikers remarked, "We have got to pray for them now. The judge ordered it."

All this was happening in the fall. With winter came a bigger demand for coal, a demand greater than the supply produced by men working at reduced wages. Certain companies decided to renew the union agreement, and at present several mines are working on a union basis. Some companies have mines operating in other fields and appear willing to run their southwestern mines at a loss in order to break up the union. Just how long they will be able to do this is a question. But the belief in prayer in Oklahoma has been greatly strengthened by this strike.

But there are no praying pickets in West Virginia. Any praying that is done in a non-union coal camp of West Virginia is done through the grace of the coal company that builds the church and school as well as the houses of the community. There are no arguments between union men and scabs. When you take issue with the coal company, you get out and stay out. Rather, you are put out, not only from the house you have been renting but from the community where you perhaps were born.

And yet men risk rebellion against the tyranny of employers with the odds so greatly against them. With their families thousands of these men are being cared for by the United Mine Workers. In the beginning tents were used to provide shelter, but when it was evident that the coal companies were prepared to wage industrial warfare ruthlessly and indefinitely, the union decided to buy land and lumber and have the strikers build their own shelter. Of course, these houses are not the comfortable bungalows one sees in the union coal towns of Illinois where men are free to determine their own lives. These strikers' quarters are barracks, but here there is no terror. Their food comes from the union commissary and their clothes from any sympathizer who thinks to send them.—Life and Labor.

What Did Anti-Unionism Gain on the Railroads?

Before the shop strike of 1922 the railroad executives complained loudly of union rules, and a "research report" of the National Industrial Conference Board—submitted to the Railway Labor Board in behalf of "the public"—charged that the carriers were losing huge sums as a result of "labor inefficiency," attributed to the activities of the unions. Failure to settle the shop strike on the part of numerous roads was explained as an effort to get rid of the burden of union domination. It was stated that great savings would eventually result from the temporary sacrifice incurred by a bitter-end fight against the shop organization. Soon after the strike the Labor Bureau, Inc., and others gathered figures which showed that the settled roads were getting better results than those which did not settle, and that the anti-union policy was a costly one.

We have been waiting for the Railway Age or some other spokesman of management to compare the results on the basis of labor experience, but in vain. Apparently the subject has been conveniently forgotten. We have therefore made a general comparison

of the results of the first six months of 1925 with the first six of 1922—the period immediately preceding the strike. The roads compared consist of two groups of ten roads each—one group which settled and one which did not. Each group contains important systems with a fairly wide geographical distribution. Their significance as a sample is indicated by the fact that the twenty roads had an aggregate operating revenue of \$11,550,000,000 for the first half of 1925, which is about 46 per cent of the \$25,935,000,000 received in operating revenue by all Class I roads in the United States. The two groups are, moreover, of about equal importance, the total operating revenue of the settled roads for the above period being \$664,000,000 and that of the non-settled being \$487,000,000.

The total maintenance expenses for the ten non-settled roads increased from \$125,384,297 in the first half of 1922 to \$245,515,146 in the first half of 1925; or 8.9 per cent. The total maintenance expenses of the settled roads increased from \$121,711,812 in the first half of 1922 to \$235,245,947 in the first half of 1925, or 10.6 per cent. At first this looks like a slight advantage for the non-union roads. But maintenance expenses must be considered together with the business handled, because naturally there is more repair work to do as business increases. Comparison of total operating revenues shows that the non-settled roads increased their business from \$657,214,022 to \$687,550,294 between the two periods, or 3.7 per cent, while the settled roads increased their business from \$598,224,914 to \$664,047,176 or 12.5 per cent. This significant advantage for the union roads may be due at least partly to better service offered to shippers.

If we take the percentage of maintenance expense to operating revenue, which tells the story in one figure, we find that it decreased from 35.3 to 35.7 for the non-settled roads, and from 26.0 to 25.4 for the settled. For their heroic battle, and the losses which they incurred during it, on the pretext that ability to dictate conditions of employment would save them millions, the anti-union carriers have not thus gained one cent. Instead of doing better than the union roads, they appear to be doing not quite so well.



THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW IN PASSAGE

Courtesy N. Y. Morning World



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Bronx Concert on Saturday, April 3rd

In P. S. 61, Charlotte St. and Crotona Park East

The Concert for our members and their families in the Bronx which is arranged by our Educational Department will take place on Saturday evening, April 5, in the auditorium of P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East.

The musical program will be rendered by Mme. Dora Boshover, the well-known soprano, who will sing Yiddish, Russian, Italian and English

folk songs and opera airs. David Segal, a violinist of exceptional promise, will play familiar selections, and N. L. Saslavsky, baritone, will lead the group singing in which the audience will take part. After the concert there will be social dancing in the gymnasium.

No effort is being spared to make this affair an artistic and social success.

Admission will be by tickets which will be distributed free. Keep this date open.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. S.

Course of Three Lessons by H. Rogoff in Cloakmaker Center, 73 E. 104th St., Sunday 11 A. M.

H. Rogoff is giving a course of three lessons in Yiddish on the "Economic and Political Development of the U. S." in the Cloakmakers' Center, 73 East 104th St., beginning Sunday, March 14th, 11 A. M.

The course will deal with the European in America, The Economic and Political Development and the Cultural Development of the U. S.

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

The course is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH

Join the Physical Training Class in P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, Tuesday 6:30 P. M.

You can still join our Gymnasium Class which meets every Tuesday 6:30 P. M. in P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St. between First and Second Aves.

If you spend eight hours a day sitting down or working at a machine, you need regular physical exercise to keep you in good health. The class is directed by Mildred Fox who gives instruction in physical exercises, basketball and other games and social dancing. Our members derive a great deal of fun and benefit from this class. You should take part in this activity also. A physician from the Union Health Center will examine you to determine how much physical exertion you can stand.

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

DR. CARMAN'S COURSE POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT MONTH

Dr. Carman's course on the "History of the I. L. G. W. U." which was scheduled to start on March 16th, has been postponed until some time in April, upon the request of the students who registered for this course. The day, time and place when the course will be given will be announced later.

In the meantime we advise those of our members who wish to attend this course to make an effort to read Dr. Louis Levine's "Women's Garment Workers," the History of the I. L. G. W. U., as the course will be based on this book.

The price of the book is \$5.00, but our members can get it for \$2.50 thru the Educational Department.

ECONOMICS OF LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

By Max Levine, Tuesday, March 16th, in P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th St.

On Tuesday, March 16, 8 P. M. in P. S. 40, Room 402, 320 E. 20th St., Max Levine will start a course of four lessons on the "Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry."

In this course Mr. Levine will give an analysis of the present organization of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions.

This course has been specially prepared for the members of our Union, as we understand how important it is for them to know the history of their own organization and the economics of their own industry.

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

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES FOR WIVES OF I. L. G. W. U. MEMBERS

Our Educational Department realizes the need of arranging activities for the wives of our members to meet their special requirements. We know that due to pressure of home duties and conditions beyond their control they have been unable to secure the knowledge and information which would help them to understand more clearly the conditions under which they live.

Our Educational Department is, therefore, planning a series of lectures and discussions which will be given at a time and place most convenient to the group and in the language best understood by them. These will start after the Easter holidays. The exact time and place will be announced later.

HARLEM CONCERT A GREAT SUCCESS

Hundreds of our members with their families attended the concert and group singing which was arranged by our Educational Department in P. S. 171, on Saturday, February 27th.

The artists of the evening were Mme. Dora Boshover, soprano, Helen Jeffries, violinist, and N. L. Saslavsky, baritone and leader of the group singing. They rendered an inspiring program of Yiddish, English and Russian folk songs and familiar violin selections, and were most enthusiastically received by the audience. Most interesting was the group singing under Mr. Saslavsky's leadership. The whole audience, including the children, joined in, and became not just passive listeners, but active participants.

The only disappointment of the evening was the fact that Brother Sigman, who has been scheduled to

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 10th Street, Room 530

Saturday, March 13

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

Sunday, March 14

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

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

Tuesday, March 16

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

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 10th STREET

Wednesday, March 17

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

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

Tuesday, March 16

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

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, March 6

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

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Sunday, March 14

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. REUNION 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.

Are Lives of Workers Also Getting Longer?

By DR. THERESA WOLFSON

Recently the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company issued a full page advertisement in the daily newspapers declaring that some seven years had been added to the life of the average person. Those years mean saved thru the modern health and sanitation movements.

How much of this gift of longer life is given to the workers, to the men and women engaged in industry and subject to all the problems of our economic system? Figures from the United States Census indicate that the death rate among workers in 149 industrial occupations was 43.75. On the other hand the death rate among

men engaged in 21 professional occupations was almost one half that of the rate of industrial workers. It was found to be 24.75.

According to estimates issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the death rate among industrial workers was found to be three times as large as that of college graduates.

There is abundant proof that the death rate among workers from tuberculosis is much higher than in any other group. This of course is more true of some industries than of others. Thus marble and stone cutters, printers, and workers in the needle trades have a higher death rate from tuberculosis than chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, and miners.

There are certain occupational diseases which are fatal and which shorten the lives of workers. Anthrax among fur workers, wool workers and rag-sorters; glanders among handling feed, arsenic, and other poisonous substances, and many other types of diseases come under this category.

These are specific diseases which help shorten the lives of workers. We are unable to estimate the effect of unemployment, seasonal occupations, low wages, long hours, and fatigue, as factors which contribute their share in taking away from the years of a worker's life.

And yet there is no doubt that sanitation, more health education, better wages and working conditions have lengthened the worker's life so that he has a greater expectation for living along life today, than his grandfather had.

speaking, could not come in time to address the audience, due to another engagement.

Fannie M. Cohn in a short talk discussed the educational activities of our International and the importance of having such get-togethers as this, where men and women, young and old, members of our various localities with their families and spend a few hours in artistic and social enjoyment.

It is interesting to mention that at 7:40 the hall was already filled, and every available seat was taken, and by the time the concert began there were hundreds of people standing. In spite of the fact that there were so many children present, and hundreds of people standing, the audience conducted itself as nicely as one in the Metropolitan Opera House or Carnegie Hall.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Through its legal representative and its officers the union re-submitted its demands and argued in their favor before the Governor's Special Mediation Commission last Saturday, Sunday and Monday. These hearings before the Commission are practically the final phase of the program for re-constructing the industry that the union previously submitted. They are the final phase in the sense that after the conclusion of these hearings the Commission will make its recommendations at the expiration of the present agreement.

Wage Study Completed

Manager Dubinsky therefore could not make any final report at the last meeting of the membership, which was held on Monday night, March 5, in Arlington Hall. The hearings were merely a restatement of the union's demands. The study of certain points of the original demands was completed but their being made public was held in abeyance for fear that too much stress might be laid on this to the exclusion of other important points.

Employers Offer No Constructive Plan

According to the so-called "demands," submitted by the employers to the Commission nothing is contained towards eliminating the evils in the cloak and suit industry which made for the chaotic situation as brought about by the jobbing and contracting system.

Everything proposed by the employers towards remedying the union's demands contains nothing toward the wiping out of the standards which the union has thus far managed to establish. The employers' plan for re-organization, anxiety to return to the piece work system and their opposition to the forty-hour week, aim at causing more chaos.

Morris Hillquit, the union's legal representative, characterized this briefly when he said that "we have submitted a plan for equal distribution of work. All criticism of the plan has been negative; no substitute plan has been suggested; no constructive plans have come from the employers."

He said it is ridiculous to blame conditions in the industry on the workers. The workers, he declared, were not managing anything in the industry and criticized the theory that the union is to blame for the growth of the jobbing system.

Anything, he pointed out, that the inside manufacturer suggested would not bring back the jobbers into manufacturing. The union, its legal representative pointed out, will listen to any plan under which jobbers will promise to open factories. The only thing, it was pointed out, which would equalize work is the limitation of contractors and the guarantee of work.

Opposed To Casual Employment

The union, it was pointed out, is opposed to allowing employers to hire workers for "peak" periods. Workers have to eat fifty-two weeks a year and the union recognized no such thing as a casual worker.

The union was certain that the limitation of contractors and the guarantee of employment would do away with the evils under which a large number of workers are employed only at the height of a season.

Cloak Trade Act; Dress Trade Spotty

For the past few seasons, Manager Dubinsky stated, the office experienced a shortage of cloak cutters during the height of the season. However, he

stated, it was not until last week that this was the case during the present season.

The shortage, as compared with the previous seasons, is not of longer duration. During the present busy season men are laid off at the end of the week, but these are placed to work again in a very short time, as jobs come into the office during the course of the day on Monday. And Monday and Tuesday the men are again placed.

During the last week or two a shortage of men was experienced during the latter part of the week. Hence, if there are any cloak men who are out of work they should report to the office. Whether the present activity will continue is problematical for last week was the first week in which there were more jobs than idle men in the office.

With regard to the dress trade, however, it cannot be said that the same activity prevails. It has been years, or since practically the inception of the contracting system, that a shortage of dress cutters has been experienced. There are always more dress cutters than the trade requires.

Undecided on Permanent Dress Arbitrator

No permanent impartial chairman has yet been chosen by the Joint Board and the Association of Dress Manufacturers. It will be recalled that this was one of the decisions reached by the two sides before Justice Prokauer, who acted as mediator in the recent controversy between the union and the association.

Whether the latest phase of the present situation which has not yet made for the choosing of a permanent arbitrator is of recent occurrence is not important. It was learned that the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, the jobbers' organization in the dress trade, considered at one of their meetings recently as to whether they would combine with the dress contractors and the union on the acceptance of an impartial chairman.

Members Approve Jubilee Celebration

The members at their meeting last Monday unanimously approved of the plan to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Local 10. Members speaking on the plan said that it was a gratifying achievement for the local and that no effort should be spared in making the jubilee celebration a memorable one.

The Executive Board, at its meeting on March 4, had received a report by Manager Dubinsky, who reported for the committee that was appointed to recommend a preliminary plan. This plan, which was contained in the Executive Board's report, after the committee had submitted it, will be of a two-fold character.

One phase of the celebration will be in the form of a concert in an auditorium large enough to seat the membership of the local, their families and guests, and which will be addressed by prominent speakers in the labor movement. The second phase of it, 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.

committee recommended, should be a request for as many members as desired to participate. The Executive Board also suggested that a souvenir to commemorate the celebration and to familiarize the members with the complete history of the organization's activities in the past twenty-five years should be tendered the members in the form of a printed history of the local.

Following the approval of this plan President Ansel announced that he would appoint a committee to carry out these arrangements. This committee is to meet shortly and is to draw up detailed and definite plans which will be reported to the membership.

Defiance of Order Brings Fine

Because he was found guilty by the Executive Board of failing to carry out the orders of the manager and for his disregard of certain ethics in connection with services in the union, Louis Lieberman, Ledger 2312, of 518 East Houston St., was fined \$25.

This case assumed an interesting aspect when it was read before the members at their last Monday's meeting. The lengthy defense by Lieberman elicited a remark by a speaker who followed him to the effect that it was fortunate that he was fined at the present time, that is, in his early connections with the union, so as to prevent "gentlemen of his type" from succeeding in getting themselves elected to office.

It was at the Executive Board meeting on February 11 that the case practically had its inception. Manager Dubinsky reported that Lieberman was employed by the organization department of the Joint Board in the capacity of a controller. He was assigned to the task of visiting the newly-settled shops for the purpose of determining as to whether additional workers were needed.

Some time during the course of his work in this capacity he came to Manager Dubinsky and told him that he had found a job while making the rounds of the shops. Dubinsky informed him that it was not ethical for an officer of the union, whether in a temporary capacity or otherwise, to look for a job while he was in the employ of the union.

Upon learning that Lieberman had a specific job in mind and sought to secure a working card for the firm, Dubinsky ordered him not to take the job. No further mention was made of this case to the Executive Board after it was reported on by the manager at the meeting on February 11, who took it for granted that Lieberman

would heed his instructions and advise.

However, during the course of Business Agent Sach's visit to the shop in which Lieberman had sought employment, he was found in the shop. When Sach discussed his Lieberman's actions in the shop he became abusive to the officer of the union. However, upon his apologizing Brother Sach decided not to prefer charges against him on this score but reported to Dubinsky that he found Lieberman in the shop, contrary to instructions.

Lieberman, naturally, was summoned to the Executive Board and charged with failing to carry out the orders of the office. His defense was weak in that it did not contain an outright denial of the charge. He said that he was advised not to go up to work.

As further proof of his utter disregard of his ethical obligations towards the organization it was pointed out to the members that during the course of the deliberation of the Executive Board on his case, after his examination and defense, Lieberman failed to go home after the conclusion but stationed himself near the Executive Board room in an effort to hear what was being said. At the same time, while officers and members of the Board came in and out of the room, he stopped them and attempted to solicit their votes in his behalf.

Upon learning of this and other remarks that Lieberman made to members waiting to appear before the Executive Board Manager Dubinsky ordered him away from the door and told him to go home. Instead of going home, however, Lieberman went out and came back with a policeman. The officer, of course, seeing that there was no call for his services left.

When a motion was made to approve of the action of the Executive Board, that is, the imposition of a fine of twenty-five dollars, instead of an immediate vote of approval there came from among a few members suggestions and amendments for increasing the fine to a hundred dollars and withdrawing the working privileges of Lieberman from the shop in which he was employed and which gave rise to the case.

However, the Executive Board was not interested in the financial aspect of the case primarily. It sought to make an example of him for the reason that his activities for some time past have not been in accordance with those of a conscientious union man.

Cutters to Call for Insurance Money

The following cutters should report immediately to the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th St. for funds due them if they have not as yet done so:

I. Fisher No. 70, Max Mikofsky No. 1820, Shapiro No. 1377, Isidore Maslow No. 2261, H. Roseman No. 2655, Harry Rabinovitch No. 2659, Sam Wolokowsky No. 2153, D. Shor No. 6181, Benjamin Hyman No. 7290, Kronenblatt No. 7442, G. Metz No. 8129, B. Rubin No. 8516, I. Dick No. 8907, A. Kreiser No. 9070, Wm. Morgenstein No. 11090, A. Fishman No. 11197, G. Lombek No. 11230, Chas. Baker No. 11317 and Jacob Antelman No. 11242

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Miscellaneous Meeting Monday, March 15th

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