

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

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII. No. 18.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

A May Day Message

To all members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Greeting:

The First of May, as a holiday of Labor, is an American idea, reared on American soil. It grew out of the great 8-hour day movement that swept the United States in the eighties of the last century and received its baptism in the blood of the Chicago martyrs in 1887. In America, too, in the melting pot of all nations, the First of May idea was the first symbol of international fraternity and solidarity flung out by the vanguard of an awakening working class on this young continent.

The adoption of the First of May as a proletarian holiday by workers of the world over in 1889 was accompanied by an outburst of magnificent enthusiasm in the ranks of the international working class. The First of May at once became the great day of proletarian mobilization in every country and every land where workers toiled under capitalist exploitation. For a generation May Day sounded to all the workers the slogan of true proletarian unity, without regard to race, color, language, nationality or even political division. May Day celebrations, girdling the globe like a streak of burning red fire, cemented the organized movement of the world's toilers into a true united front of all class conscious proletarians.

But during the last decade, the World War and its aftermath of death, devastation and hate, have wrought havoc within the ranks of labor and split the army of organized workers. True, the upheaval following the world-wide slaughter sent thrones toppling into dust and made revolutions triumphant in several countries on the European continent. But to the organized movement of the workers, alas, this storm has brought no harmony and no unity in spirit and act, that unity which May Day so gloriously used to symbolize in the past.

Instead of added strength and greater resources, the cataclysm of the after-war period has brought dissension and fierce antagonism to the workers' movement. Instead of cooperation and united action, it has resulted in the suppression of the fundamentals of freedom of opinion, tolerance and harmony. The bond of labor and socialist unity is today torn asunder, as the events in the international labor movement so amply and sadly testify to.

In our own ranks, among the organized needle workers in America, the effect of this fratricidal strife is felt most keenly. Here, the lofty ideal of labor fraternity so emblematic of the First of May, lies prostrate, and the soul that animated our movement in former years appears to have deserted us.

But we cannot, we must not despair. The freedom-loving men and women in our ranks must begin anew the great constructive work of driving chaos and division from our midst and supplanting it by a spirit of confidence, brotherliness and a willingness to build together rather than destroy.

The spirit of May Day is not dead. Let us put our heads and hearts together and join efforts to bring it back into our midst in all the glory and promise it held out to the oppressed working class of the world when it was promulgated first in America and later in every corner of the globe.

MORRIS SIGMAN.
President I. L. G. W. U.

New York Dress Shop Chairmen Meet This Thursday

To Consider Unemployment Insurance Question—Strikes in

The New York Joint Board summoned the shop chairmen in the dress trade to a general meeting on Thursday, April 29, at Webster Hall, 11th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The meeting is called for to consider the latest development in the unemployment insurance fund in this industry. As reported in last week's issue of "Justice", the Joint Board ordered the dressmakers to cease making further payments to the unemployment fund in view of the fact that most of the manufacturers and jobbers failed entirely to meet their share of contributions. The chairmen will

quite likely reach a final decision at this meeting with regard to this fund.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS HAVE MAY DAY BALL

The international labor holiday, May First, will be celebrated by the New York white goods workers at a meeting and tower ball on Friday evening, April 30th, in Astoria Mansion, 62 East 4th Street.

The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and will be addressed by well-known speakers in the labor movement. This will be followed by a dance.

Admission is free for all members and their friends.

General Executive Board Will Meet All Week

Sessions to Last Until Saturday, May 1st.—\$50,000 Pledged to World Jewish Relief Fund.—Unity House Plans Endorsed.—\$5,000 Subscribed for Purchase of Labor Life Insurance Company Stock.—New York and Other Women's Garment Markets Reviewed.—Decisions on Immediate Problems to Be Adopted Before Meeting's Close.

As we go to press, the third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the International is in the midst of its work, having begun sessions on Monday morning, April 26, at 3 West 16th Street, I. L. G. W. U. Building, in New York City. The Board intends to complete its labors by Friday evening, April 30.

The first three days of the meeting were consumed in the presentation of reports by President Sigman, Secretary Haroff and all the vice-presidents. The reports were discussed in detail and the recommendations contained in them will come up later in the sessions for final action.

Among the outstanding decisions, not directly connected with the work of the Union, adopted by the meeting was a pledge to raise \$50,000 for the relief of the millions of needy Jewish proletarians all over Europe who find themselves at present on the brink of

despair and who appeal to their fellow workers in America to save them from destruction. A special cooperating committee will derive from the meeting its over, ways and means for raising this sum.

The G. E. B. also agreed to purchase \$5,000 worth of stock from the recently organized Union Labor Life Insurance Company, a cooperative trade union organization, owned and controlled exclusively by labor unions, and sanctioned by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. The meeting also approved, after receiving a report from Vice-president Halperin, the plans submitted by the Unity House Committee for the operation of the House during the 1926 season.

A complete account of the work of the quarterly meeting, including all decisions adopted and the gist of the most important debates, will be found in next week's issue of "Justice".

Boston Workers Have May Day and Victory Celebration Next Saturday

Speeches, Good Music and Dancing Among Festive Features of Gathering at Convention Hall.—Vice-President Hochman to Address Workers.

The Boston members of the I. L. G. W. U. will celebrate the double event of their recent victorious campaign in the local cloak and dress trade, and of the First of May, Labor's international holiday, at a concert, mass-meeting and dance, on Saturday, May 1st, at Convention Hall, 58 St. Botolph Street.

The celebration will begin at 6 o'clock sharp, and will be introduced with a concert by select musicians and singers. The musical program will be followed by an address by Vice-president Julius Hochman, who will speak on "The First of May—Our aspirations for the Future", and by a speech by an Italian speaker from New York, who will speak in English

and Italian on the subject of May Day and the value of working class solidarity.

The dance will start at 8 o'clock and will last until midnight. Admission will be free to all members of the International in Boston and to their friends, who may obtain tickets from the office of the Union or from their shop chairmen. A record crowd is expected, as the advance rush for tickets indicates already, and the arrangements committee is leaving nothing undone to make this May Day and victory celebration a memorable event in the life of our Boston workers.

WHERE NEW YORK LOCALS WILL CELEBRATE MAY DAY

Locals 2, 3, 9, 22, 25 and 82 will have a joint May Day celebration on Saturday afternoon, May 1st, at the Mecca Temple, W. 56th Street and the Hunts' Point Casino, in the Bronx.

Local 41, the Tuckers' Union, will have a Spring Dance on Friday evening, May Day Eve, at Webster Hall, East Eleventh Street.

Local 62, the White Goods Workers, will have a mass-meeting and dance on Friday evening, April 30th, in Astoria Mansion, East 4th Street.

Local 38 has a concert and banquet on Saturday evening, May 1st, in the Bronx.

Local 91 will have a concert and mass-meeting, Saturday afternoon, at 85 East 4th Street.

Tuckers' Local, No. 41, Has An Election

Spring is stirring Local 41 to new activity. The tuckers and hemstitchers are planning to hold elections this week. They will elect manager, secretary, a business agent and a new executive board this Thursday, April 29th at the office of the Union, 6 W. 51st Street.

The following candidates are running for office in Local 41: For Secretary-Manager, vote for a ragalant—Pauline Morgenthaun; for Business Agent, vote for 1. I. Ehrlich and Dave Krigelshteyn; For Executive Board, 24 are running; 21 to be elected—Louis Weinstein, Bernard Fillin, Rose Fisher, Joe Flahstein, Jack Glickman, Frances Gross, Celia Langert, Beekie Levine, Milton Levine, Goldie Lockner, Victor Miletsky, Mollie Millstein,

Louis Parish, Harry Pan, Gusso West, Louis Rubin, Sam Schwartz, Abraham Siegel, Anna Stein, Julius Stone, Mary Teitelman, Herman Weinberger, Isaac Weinstein and Louis Weintraub.

May Day Celebration and Ball

Local 41 will celebrate May 1st this year by a concert and ball to be held on Friday, April 26th, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, between 3rd and 4th avenues. Half of the proceeds of this affair will be donated to the relief of the Passaic textile strikers. All members of our local as well as other international members are invited. Come and you will be assured of a good time.

Half-Rate Tickets for "Hakoah" Game

Members of the International may obtain tickets at half price for the second game of the All-Jewish soccer team, the champion Austrian players—"Hakoah".

The second game will be played this Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, May 1st at the Polo Grounds, 155th

Street and 8th Avenue. The "Hakoah" team will be opposed by the combined crack players of the New York Giants Soccer Team and the "Indiana Flooring".

Members of the International may obtain rack tickets at the office of the "Ort", 31 Union Square, upon presentation of their union cards.

Third Lecture at the Museum of Natural History Saturday, May 8th

Discussion by Dr. Sylvia Kopald
Followed by Walk Through Museum

On Saturday, May 8th at 2 P. M. Dr. Sylvia Kopald will give her third lecture at the Museum of Natural History, Academy room, Main Floor, on the exhibitions which I. B. G. W. U. members were shown on their trips through the museum.

In this last discussion further light will be thrown upon the questions of

evolution and cultural growth. Additional exhibition rooms will also be visited.

We urge our members to be early. So that we may start promptly at 2 P. M. and have as much time as possible for the exhibition.

To reach the Museum take the 9th Avenue "L" or the West Side Subway and get out at the 79th Street Station.

Call Examiners To May Day Meeting

All examiners, members of Local No. 82, are requested to stop from work on Saturday, May 1, 1934, and participate in the celebration of the first of May. As this is a workers' holiday we are letting all our members know that the Executive Board of Local No. 82 decided to celebrate May 1st, together with locals 2, 3, 9, 22 and 25, with wonderful concerts and meetings which will take place in Meca Tem-

ple, and also in Hunts Pointe Palace. Every member who wants to be present at this concert should inquire at the office of local No. 82 for tickets. We also want to let our members know that the tickets we have in our local are limited.

M. GREIFER, President
L. ROSENBLATT, Sec'y-Manager

Labor The World Over

A Year of Tory Misgovernment

UNDER the title "A Year of Tory Misgovernment" the British Labor Party has just published a pamphlet which forms a smashing indictment of the Tory Government which came to power after the fall of the Labor Government. An array of striking facts and figures are brought forward to show that instead of the promised stability, Mr. Baldwin's administration has brought the country uncertainty and chaos. Unemployment has increased; wages have fallen; and industrial revival which began under Labor rule has been checked; and destitution has been greatly accentuated.

The tables which are given of the unemployment figures during Labor's term of office in 1924 and the same period in 1925 are particularly edifying. An average of the 10 monthly totals for the respective years shows a monthly figure of 1,140,500 unemployed for 1924, under Labor rule, and of 1,247,100 for 1925, representing an increase under Tory rule of 146,500. This fact should be contrasted with the announcements which appear periodically in the capitalist papers, and which are unfortunately repeated in Labor papers, that there has been a "great decline" in unemployment in Great Britain. The truth is that, as a result of the new regulations, by which the claims of over 100,000 workers have been disallowed, large numbers of the unemployed have ceased to register. This accounts for what looks like a dropping off in the unemployment figures; but in reality there has been no such decline as a cursory glance at the figures seems to show.

The English Miners' Front

WHEN last year the situation in the British Mining Industry became critical, and the miners realized that they must be prepared for the worst, the first thing their leaders did was to come to an understanding with the British Trade Union Centre. Now again this year the time draws near when with the expiration of the government's subsidy in May, the dispute will either be settled or greatly intensified. And the miners are accordingly taking the same step that they took last year.

On the strength of a decision arrived at in a joint meeting of the Miners' Executive and the special Industrial Committee of the T. U. C. a

special sub-committee of the Miners' Federation was appointed to collaborate with the Industrial committee for the purpose of following developments in the coalfields wage position with a view to carrying out an agreed policy. The special Industrial Committee consists of the following: A. Purk (President of the T. U. C.), Ben Tillet, G. Hicks, J. Bromley, J. H. Thomas, A. Hayday, A. G. Walkden, A. B. Swales, and W. Citrine (Secretary). Nine members were appointed to the Miners' Sub-Committee, including Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook.

All-India Trade Union Congress

THE All-India Trade Union Congress has just been held at Madras, 156 delegates from 60-70 trade unions being present. The congress stigmatized the treatment of Indian citizens in South Africa, and passed a resolution calling upon the international labor organizations to prevent the Indians of Natal being deprived of their civil rights.

The other resolutions were passed demanding representation for the workers in the various Indian legislative bodies, and also legislative measures for maternity protection.

The congress further proposed to appeal to the Government to undertake an inquiry into unemployment conditions, and to introduce Unemployment, Old-Age and Sickness Insurance. Resolutions were also passed calling for (1) the abolition of the punishment system which is employed among railwaymen and commercial and industrial workers; (2) the establishment of labor exchanges and arbitration courts for the settlement of labor conflicts; (3) legal recognition of the eight-hour day. The Congress also expressed its thanks to the British and Australian Labor parties for the support which they have given to the Indian trade unions in the past.

Another resolution demanded that India should immediately be granted the status of a Dominion.

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A Call To Members of Local 91

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager

The members of our Union, I am sure, will be glad to learn that the Executive Board decided to celebrate the First of May, the workers' International holiday in a manner that would fully suit this occasion.

Our members, no doubt, are acquainted with the fact that May First is celebrated all over the world by the organized working class as an expression of solidarity and unity. Our local has for this occasion arranged a splendid concert, in which prominent artists will participate; a meeting where leaders of our International Union will speak on the importance of the First of May to the membership of our Union; and after that a dance. The celebration will be held at the Royal Casino, 55 E. 4th St., New York City. It will start at 1:00 P. M. and will end at 6 P. M. I hope that the members of our Union will come to this celebration and jointly spend a few hours in good fellowship.

May Day and Union Problems

The members of our Union must not forget that in order to be able to celebrate the first of May as a Labor organization should celebrate, they must give their cooperation to the organization, and give special consideration to the few remarks I am going to make regarding the need of doing organizing work.

Time and again I have discussed with the members of our Union the vital problems we are confronted with. I have called your attention to the fact that it is of great importance that the members participate in the various activities of our Union. Most of you realize that it is not enough for one to pay the dues or assessments to the Union in order to be considered an active and loyal member. Every organization depends upon its active members for its existence, especially a labor organization. The active members are the blood in the veins of the organization.

In our case the need for members to participate in the work of the Union is so much more important, because our membership consists of a fluctuating element. It requires constant education and steady agitation to keep the general membership acquainted with the needs and problems our Union is constantly called upon to face. The organization problem in our industry reflects the problem we have with our membership. The trade is scattered in various sections; Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Brownsville, East New York, South Brooklyn. And in addition the bulk of the cheaper line of work is being made up in out-town shops, located in New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The industry is developing from day to day. Many new manufacturers come in, many old established firms go out of existence. So, in order to cope with all that, it is necessary that every member shall give all the cooperation and assistance possible in order to improve work conditions in our shops.

Fighting Spirit Essential

We must be active. By active I mean that we must have control of a larger percentage of the trade than we have now. I must confess that our Union controls only a small percentage of the entire trade. In order to be successful in such activity, the entire membership must be imbued with the fighting spirit of trade unionism, with a feeling and an understanding that it is set a temporary proposition, that within a short time the members will leave the shop and will be through with all that.

So again I say: Members of our Union, please put aside your passiv-

ity. Come to the office of the Union. Enroll as a member in the organization committee. We must not spare time and effort in order to get a larger control of the trade we are working in. I assure you that with your willing assistance we can accomplish great results. Come, and be one of those who will help make our Union more powerful in order to be able to make the lives of our membership brighter and happier.

The help you will give to your Union is the safest investment both in an idealistic and material sense. Come, and help organize the thousands of workers working under non-union conditions. Come, and help us improve their conditions, and in doing so, you will improve your own conditions.

Come all, men or women, Jew or Gentile, children's dressmakers, bathrobe makers, and housewares makers. Let's join in our great campaign—to make the non-union worker a union worker, the non-union shop a union shop. You can help in this great and noble work. Will you stay away?

Brookwood Directors Review Year's Work

Two New Labor Members on Board; Plans for a "Future Brookwood" Outlined; Features of School's Work Commended

Two new labor members were elected to the board of directors of Brookwood Labor College at the annual meeting of the corporation on April 24-25. They are Robert Fechner, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, Boston; and G. Geiges, Philadelphia business agent of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers (United Textile Workers). Representatives of trade unions on the executive committee which meets each month at Brookwood are Fannia M. Cohn, International Ladies' Garment Workers, New York; A. Lefkowitz, American Federation of Teachers, New York; and Mr. Fechner.

Brookwood is closing its fifth year as a resident trade union school with 40 students representing 18 trades. It was incorporated as a labor educational institution under the laws of New York on May 1, 1925. Four classes of membership are represented on the board of directors—labor, faculty, student, and graduate. The labor membership consists of representatives of trade unions which have established scholarships at Brookwood and in addition, labor men and women who served as a labor cooperating committee in the early years of Brookwood's existence.

Faculty members on the board are A. J. Muste, Josephine Colby, David J. Saposs, and Arthur W. Calhoun. Representing the graduates are Minnie Rubenstein, I. L. G. W. U., Philadelphia; and Anton Garden, U. M. W., Bridgeport, Ohio. Student members are Adolph Gersh, International Brother-

hood of Painters, Philadelphia; and Nettie Silverberg, I. L. G. W. U., Boston. Miss Rubenstein and Mr. Gersh are members of the executive committee, and also the faculty. Student representation on the executive committee was accorded by the board of directors at its annual meeting this year in response to a petition by the students.

Plans for a "future Brookwood" which could accommodate a hundred students in place of the 40 or 45 now possible were outlined by the board of directors to the members of the corporation and it was unanimously agreed to undertake a campaign for an endowment fund which would provide an income sufficient to make this possible. Additional housing accommodations for students and faculty, enlarged library and class room space, and adequate water, sewage and heating systems are the principal items in the plan. The details of the campaign were left to the executive committee to be worked out.

MAY DAY CONCERT FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

The Passaic strikers will benefit by an unusually fine May Day entertainment which will take place at Carnegie Hall, Saturday, May 1st, at 2:30. The New Symphony Orchestra of New York, an organization of 75 men, will make its first appearance, conducted by Dr. Siegfried Fieger, well known in Europe and South America as a conductor and pianist of skill. Max Bloch, Metropolitan Opera House tenor, Dorothy Adrian, soprano, and Elsie Kirchgasser, pianist, will be the soloists.

Besides the musical program, Norman Thomas, who was arrested and spent the night in jail in Passaic, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has been active in the Passaic strike since the beginning, and Frank Hollance, editor of *Il Nuovo Mondo*, will speak. Arturo Olivares, General Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor, will be welcomed back to the city after a long absence, and will act as chairman.

The affair will be given under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, *Il Nuovo Mondo*, and the Italian Chamber of Labor. Tickets from 75c to \$2.50 may be bought at the Rand School, *Il Nuovo Mondo*, Italian Chamber of Labor, Civic Club, or Carnegie Hall. The entire proceeds of the affair will be donated to the Passaic strikers.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

MAY 1ST AND THE WORKERS' HEALTH

May 1st is the workers' day of celebration. It is the day when workers, in every country meet to celebrate the rebirth of hope for a better and happier economic world. It is the day when labor victories of the past year become the theme for thrilling addresses and unending enthusiasm.

By a peculiar coincidence May 1st has also been chosen as the national Health Day in the United States, a day when health and the need for health preservation is taught to the children in schools and clubs.

In test, workers have considered their health and health problems to be the concern of doctors. Except insofar as the worker recognized the direct relationship between the wages he received; and the kind of food he ate; or the number of hours a worker was in the shop, and the kind of life he led, the worker's health has not been the subject of his celebration, on the first of May.

It is high time that the organized labor movement take the initiative in preserving the health of the workers in industry. It is true that there are certain factory conditions; bad sanitation, poor ventilation, bad toilet facilities, over which the individual worker has little control. As an organized power, however, the labor movement has been responsible for remarkable improvements in this field of shop sanitation. As far as the health of the individual worker is concerned, similar progress can be made.

As long as the worker waits until he is sick before he sees a doctor, no long will be continue to catch many diseases at too late a day. But if the worker does guard his health as he has to some extent guarded the working conditions under which he is employed, he will succeed in preventing disease and lifting this tremendous burden from himself. He will have gone a step forward indeed!

May 1st is to day of celebration for labor. May 1st should also be the day of health celebration for labor. With the pledge that the worker takes to carry on the struggles of his union, there should also be a pledge to have a thorough physical examination at least once a year and thus prevent disease and physical breakdown.

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is an expression of what an organization of workers can do in the way of health preservation. Every member of the Garment Workers' Union should celebrate his health as well as his material wealth on the First of May.

The Hayfey clinic at the Union Health Center will be started under the supervision of Dr. B. Rinkoff on Monday, May 3rd, at 5 P. M. This clinic will be held every Monday and Thursday at the same hour for the period of the Hayfey treatments.

The Orthopedic Clinic of the Union Health Center will be reorganized under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Buckman of the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital of New York City and of Israel Zion Hospital in Brooklyn. This clinic will treat all diseases and injuries of the arms, legs and spine as well as deformities due to paralysis, blows, or injuries of various sorts. This clinic will start on Tuesday, May 4th, at 5 P. M.

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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

MR. ENGEL MAKES A STATEMENT

Mr. Joseph Engel, the president of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association of New York, the organization of the cloak jobbers, last week made public some "unofficial observations" on the problems at present confronting the cloak industry. Mr. Engel's comment, he assures us, is the result of a great deal of study given to these problems and it may therefore be considered as the ripened consensus of opinion in the inner circles of the jobbers' association.

Mr. Engel frankly admits from the very outset in his statement that his judgment is influenced "especially by the standpoint of the interests of his association." There is little surprise in this. The New York cloak jobber, since his rise to the present position of dominance in the cloak industry, has never shown any tendency to be influenced by anything outside his own narrow, circumscribed interests. The attorney for the jobbers' organization candidly admitted at the last hearings before the Governor's mediators that his clients were business men whose vision did not extend beyond the limits of a single season and who had neither the interest nor the inclination to handle matters and problems that concern the trade as a whole and its future and progress in the New York market.

That this is a wrong, backward attitude for so large and influential group of employers to take there is hardly any doubt. We are inclined, however, to hazard a small prediction that in the course of the next few months the cloak jobbers will have considerably to modify their viewpoint in this matter. They will quite likely discover soon that, besides their own interests, the New York cloak industry contains several other large and very important factors, such as the workers and their union, the sub-manufacturers and their organization, and that these influential groups have their own pressing problems that can be met and adjusted in a sound and rational way only when placed side by side with the general interests of the entire industry and of all the elements that are responsible for its operation and steady development.

The spokesman of the jobbers' association, practically on the eve of the expected new recommendations from the Governor's mediators, solemnly and categorically declares that he "would never sign any agreement bearing a clause that even in the slightest degree resembles limitation of contractors." Somehow, the solemnity of Mr. Engel's avowal does not impress us greatly. Declarations of this kind had been made in the past by leaders of employers' groups with no less bravado and assertiveness that had to be materially revised in substance and tone but a short while after they were made to meet the concrete demands of the day. The week-work system and the limitation of the right to discharge workers at will were met in the past by no less vehement disapproval and fighting opposition from the employers, as the limitation of sub-manufacturers and the guaranteed period of employment met today from the jobbers and other employers' groups in the cloak industry. Nevertheless, those practical and sound reforms in the work-arrangements in the cloak shops have since become the prevailing status in the industry, all denunciation and attack notwithstanding, for the simple reason that they proved to be proper safeguards to the well-being of the workers and coincided fully with the demands of wholesome and rational relationship between the workers and the employers in the trade.

We are similarly inclined to discount a great deal of Mr. Engel's militancy, knowing as we do that his "observations" are intended largely not to convince the workers or the general public of the righteousness of his views—he actually does not present any arguments for them—but as a means of impressing the trade, and perhaps the mediators, with the inflexible stand of the jobbers' organization in advance of the recommendations. To that extent, the statement is sheer propaganda, so transparent, indeed, that it will hardly deceive anyone.

There is, however, in Mr. Engel's statement a passage, or shall we rather term it a complaint, that we believe should not be passed over without comment. The jobbers' spokesman, namely, registers a protest that "the business of the cloak jobber has been hedged about with a lot of rules and regulations that do not prevail and would not be tolerated in any other industry." These rules, he further says, make the conduct of the cloak jobber's business unduly difficult.

Mr. Engel may be naively in earnest about this complaint, though we are inclined to believe that he is adroitly spoofing his audience. To begin with, every impartial observer will agree with

us that the rules and regulations which exist for the jobbers in the cloaks industry have not made the conduct of their business so difficult as to discourage manufacturers from becoming jobbers in ever increasing numbers every season. So far we know, and Mr. Engel knows it too, that every so-called "inside" manufacturer who makes up his mind that he would like to escape union conditions in his shop, does not hesitate to turn jobber and, as a rule, remains a jobber.

Secondly, it is high time that New York cloak jobbers make up their minds firmly that the workers in the industry, as well as every other clear-thinking element, and the great consuming public, are not in the least deceived concerning the fact that the cloak jobber is a real producer of cloaks, a full-fledged manufacturer, despite the convenient mantle of a jobber that he drapes himself in. We do not know what rules and regulations there exist, for instance, in the hardware or brick-making business for jobbers, and we would be quite surprised to hear that any existed. But a hardware or brick jobber is a jobber, pure and simple, while the cloak jobber is a large scale manufacturer, employing, through his contractors, hundreds and frequently thousands of workers, and should therefore be made responsible for work conditions and standards in these shops.

Does Mr. Engel really expect to be able at this late day to befog anyone's mind concerning this plain and simple fact?

Lastly, we desire to say that we are in accord with Mr. Engel's suggestion that no new agreement that might be entered between the jobbers and the workers in the cloak industry be couched in unmistakable language so that it is lived up fully both in letter and spirit.

The Union, as far as it is concerned, will no doubt also see to it that the language of the next agreement with the jobbers has teeth in it, that will make its observance mandatory upon the contracting parties and will leave no loophole for comfortable escape. We know, for instance, that the provision in the present agreement which requires all jobbers to make work in union shops only, has been flagrantly violated by nearly every member of the jobbers' association in the past. It is no secret, for instance, that the jobbers have intentionally and at every opportunity lent a helping hand to create, in and out of town, non-union cloak shops where their garments could be made up in competition with the union contractor shops. And we know, too, what demoralizing effect this underhand and illegal practice has had upon the condition of the union workers and upon the trade in general.

And it is just this sort of practice that the demand of the Union for a common-sense and rational limitation of steady sub-manufacturers for jobbers intends to eliminate. Only when this chaos and these catch-as-catch-can practices are gone will it be possible to enforce sound work conditions in the shops and make the agreement a living and vital force that will be lived up and respected by every factor in the industry.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY

After a little more than one year of operation, the Unemployment Fund in the Dress Industry has temporarily been suspended, and the Union has instructed its members to cease making payments to the Fund after April 12.

This temporary suspension, which is quite likely to become permanent, unless the three groups of employers in the dress trade, the jobbers, manufacturers and contractors are made to meet their obligations to the Fund in full, was brought about through the nearly complete failure of the employers to pay their share of the unemployment contributions. In the statement issued by Chairman Wolf of the Fund's Trustees, the total amount of the money collected for the dress trade is given as \$234,527, of which the workers contributed \$146,000, nearly two-thirds, and the combined employers only \$88,000. On the basis of these collections, the employers, who are obliged to pay twice as much as the workers' share, should have paid in at least \$300,000, or nearly four times as much as they actually have contributed.

It was this flagrant negligence of the dress employers to live up to a specific obligation that has caused the Union finally to step in and order the workers to stop making further payments until the matter is definitely cleared up and further methods of procedure are decided upon.

Clearly it would have been a waste of administrative expense to go on with the operation of the Fund at the present rate of contributions on the part of the employers. If the workers have not paid in their share in full in all the shops, they have done it evidently in the face of the almost wholesale failure of the employers to meet their undertaking to support the Fund at the rate agreed upon when it was first launched in the industry in the spring season of 1925. We don't know what exactly prompted the dress employers to execute such a sabotage of unemployment arrangements—whether it was sheer penny-wise statemanship, or a designed effort to break down a constructive achievement of the workers—one thing we are quite sure of, namely, that they have all but wrecked it.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Union in calling a halt and demanding a thorough clearing up of the motives and plans of the employers with regard to the Fund in the dress trade, was quite unavoidable. If after nearly three seasons of preliminary functioning, this fund in the dress trade could not financially get a sufficient start to begin systematic unemployment payments to idle workers during the coming idle period, it would be worse than futile to continue asking the workers to pay their share while the manufacturers and the jobbers are persisting in their inexcusable slacking.

"The Dream of Labor" :: ::

By WILLIAM GREEN,
President A. F. of L.

"You, who have stood in awe and wonderment gazing upon the form of 'The Thinker,' as portrayed by Rodin, have been stirred by the sight of his magnificent body, the rigor of his taut muscles and the powerful physique of the man. Although he is in seeming repose the mighty force of his position leads you to instinctively name him 'The Thinker.' You can sense the magic of the sculptor's hand for you can almost divine the thoughts of the man. They are weighty; they are important; they are far-reaching. The earnestness of his posture, the expression on his face mark him a dreamer and a thinker. If I were to attempt to make for you a masterpiece to be known as Labor, I would want to mould just such a noble figure, standing erect with arms outstretched to the sky, and to it I would add the significant words, 'The Dreamer'.

"When Labor rests, it dreams. It seeks not the material things of life but instead it stretches forth its hands to the glory and the beneficence of spiritual and cultural advantage. To dream, to think, to tell—the these are the prerogatives of the worker. He embraces them all and through such embrace he seeks to realize the fruits of each endeavor.

"Our power to dream is a gift of divine origin and is the manifestation of our soul. All things cannot be reduced to a practical basis, for individuality, the inheritance of every man, being resident in the brain and in the thoughts and actions of men. When we dream we leave the sordid boundaries of earth and soar into the realms of infinity. There is no limitation upon our fancies and many times we are not able to reduce them to spoken or written words. All dreams, because of their origin, are tinged with the rosy fire of idealism and made indelible with the flow of Divinity.

"Dreams do not have a warp and woof but they are spun from a creative, imaginative mind, in patterns as delicate as the design of the snow crystal. They are as shimmering as the rays of the sun reflected in the morning dew. They are as intangible as the perfume of the flower or the dust of the butterfly's wing. Most dreams are like a fleecing cloud. They cross the horizon and are gone but the dream of labor is the harbinger of action and brings desire to fruition.

"Nothing is possible without the dream. We must dream before we can hope to accomplish. Nature yields her most precious treasures to those who love her and by patience and perseverance labor has conquered the natural forces of the Universe. It has brought into subjection those elements of strength and power which for centuries had defied human ingenuity and mastery prowess. We now behold power liberating humanity from the arduous labors of the primitive order. We see a machine perform a laborious task with the craftsmanship of an artisan. We see the man, so skilled and proficient, combining these mysterious forces with the genius of his brain—a brain which provides strength with such delicacy of touch as to render his labor of the highest importance. The brawn and muscle of the worker, his trained hands and his never-failing devotion to his task are the priceless heritage of mankind.

"The artist, the sculptor, the inventor, the architect, the builder, all dream of what they hope to accomplish. The towering edifice, the bridge which spans the flowing stream, the ship which sails the ocean, the machinery which sets in motion the wheels of industry, all these wonders are the realization of the dreams of

From An Address Delivered on
April 29, 1926, at Carnegie
Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

men, dreams which could not have come true except through the strength, the genius and the mind of labor.

"While labor has contemplated the future and in its imagination has envisaged a higher state of civilization, the individual worker has joined with his fellows for the purpose of making his dreams come true. There is no romance in the depths of a mine, where men are called upon to face death and disaster daily. There can be no development of the artistic sense in the heat and depression of the fiery furnace. No cultural or spiritual refinements attend the labors of the unskilled, poverty-stricken worker.

"Such environments are not conducive to the development of the best within us but, even so, those like employed dream of a better day and a better life. They long for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and industrial progress. They want the beauty and radiance of a contented life. They ask for the happiness of home and family. They seek the charm of intelligence and endeavor. To their search they bring the mystery of heroism and the wonder of sacrifice.

"It is not difficult to understand the dream of labor. It is revealed in every act and deed. The pioneers in the labor movement dreamed of a strong, efficient organization of the workers. By this method they sought to protect the workers and to promote their welfare and happiness. They formed the nucleus from which has grown a powerful body of men and women, bound together by the iron will of a common cause, each individual bearing a link in the chain of fraternity. Into each link of this chain have been carved the dynamic words 'Righteousness, Equality, Freedom'.

"The plan of organization is founded upon the eternal principles so dear to the heart of every loyal, American citizen—the principles of justice, liberty and democracy. The precepts and teachings of religion are exemplified in the organization of the workers. All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to be members of the workers' organization and are wel-

comed into the family by the members of the organization. Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased manifold. Intolerable conditions of employment have been made tolerable and humane. The long, exhausting hours of the workday have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend more time with his family and may enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the dim and dusty clatter of the mill, the mine, the workshop or the factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study.

"The educational facilities which are available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. No longer are the advantages of educational and cultural opportunities denied him. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellowmen. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civic and political affairs is quickened and intensified. His mind becomes alert for the reasoning powers are awakened. He is a force in the community, a better citizen and a more efficient workman.

"In furthering the work of organization those who compose the vanguard have endeavored to establish friendly and cooperative relations between employers and employees. They seek to promote understanding through collective bargaining and through the representation of the workers by their chosen leaders. This relationship must naturally be predicated upon a correct recognition and observance of the rights and duties of those directly associated with industry. The employers and managers are obligated to pay high wages. The amount of wages paid should be high enough to meet all reasonable require-

ments of the family budget. The amount of wages paid should also be compensatory in that it should keep mounting in proportion to the increased efficiency and productivity of the wage earners. Employers are obligated to accord to the workers humane conditions of employment, to safeguard their lives and limbs and to freely grant to them the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. Under collective bargaining the provisions of a wage agreement set forth in detail what such rights and privileges are and fix the amount of wages which the workers may receive during the term of the contract.

"Out of the flaming crucible of this great industrial center, the City of Pittsburgh, float the dreams and aspirations of its workers. Today as they toil, as they give industry their strength and vitality the workers yearn for the enjoyment of the rich rewards of a higher and more fortunate livelihood. With united strength they are struggling forward in their efforts to better themselves and to provide for their families the comforts of our modern times. They are inspired to provide education for their children. They want to live in bright and happy homes, to provide for the emergencies of life and death and to enjoy art, music and literature, in accordance with their abilities and their desires. The dream of the working people is materializing steadily. Day by day they enter upon their records the accomplishment of great good for their members.

"There are times, it is true, when they become discouraged, times when it seems they are not making progress in their work, the darkness of the night passes and the new day finds them filled with renewed courage and they enthusiastically press forward toward their goal, with undimmed zeal and fervor. They are inspired by a common cause and they lift their hearts and minds to the Infinite and pray for the realization of their dream."

Mexican Labor Founds Labor College

The Mexican Confederation of Labor will commemorate the first of May by establishing on that day a Workers' College where leaders of the labor movement at the present time and those who are to guide the Mexican proletarian movement in the future may be trained in a scientific and practical way for their work.

In compliance with the very increased incentive given to the education of the masses in Mexican at the behest of President Calles during the

first year of whose administration 3000 rural schools for the peasants have been opened and the efficiency of primary and industrial schools greatly increased, the Mexican Confederation of Labor in its recent convention decided to reorganize the Institute of Social Sciences founded in 1921 making it a Workers' College for the training of leaders.

The Workers' College is being organized not alone with the idea of training members of the working class, the aim being rather to afford a center where those now prominent in their unions and who feel themselves able to undertake the task of study may come for that training and knowledge which is indispensable if they are to be competent to guide and to maintain the ideals around which the proletarian movement of Mexico must evolve in the future.

NEW MEXICAN IMMIGRATION LAW PROPOSED

The Ministry of Interior in Mexico has just completed preliminary studies for a new immigration law for that country. The proposed law, according to our best information, will deal with the exclusion of immigrants suffering from ill-health who are likely to become public charges, mining workers, illiterates, anarchists, etc. Entry is also forbidden to persons who intend to exercise a profession forbidden in that country, this clause referring especially to foreign priests who, in accordance with the Mexican Constitution, may not carry on their profession within the confines of the Republic of Mexico.





EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



May Day Reflections

By FANNIA M. COHN

Spring quickens our emotions and brings our imagination into full play. All our being is filled with a desire to live and to strive for a better world, a world in which everyone can lead a happier, richer life. It was natural, then, that the men and women of vision eager for an International Labor holiday should select the 'First of May' as that day.

On the First of May, we are made more keenly aware of everything beautiful, noble and courageous in the world. We try to strengthen our will on that day, to determine more strongly to work for the realization of our life's dreams. We come closer to nature also, which is celebrating her rebirth and on her bosom we begin to meditate. We wonder why Man, the supreme creation of Nature does not lead a free, and happier life, why he permits artificial barriers to develop which keep him enslaved by his own kind and prevent him from enjoying life; from physical, spiritual, and intellectual growth.

We think particularly of our age—the machine age, and of the inventions which have helped us to subdue the forces of nature and to harness many of them in our productive processes. Our machine age, built up on steam, and dependent upon coal mines has been enormously productive, but never sufficiently so to satisfy us. In an effort to increase its productivity, we are seeking to add to the steam and electric power we derive from the coal mines, the tremendous force in our water ways—our rivers, our lakes, our waterfalls; we are in the process of developing Giant Power. We cannot help but think that if all these forces which make up our civilization, man's physical and intellectual powers, his mechanical skill, machinery, Giant Power, if they were used in an effort to satisfy the wants of man, to make happy and comfortable all instead of only a few, most of our dreams could be realized.

Only the workers have it in their power to force such a change. And they can only achieve it when the great mass of them display more will power and more confidence in their own collective strength. Social change requires a well-organized labor movement; a strongly organized working class has it within its power to press such changes. Nor will they even develop a desire for such a fundamental change until the workers have a better understanding of economic and social conditions.

Workers' Education can be of the greatest assistance to this end. We are all the more hopeful when we note the extension of such education to the entire family, children as well as wives of the organized men. We hope that it will help the worker to become critical of the economic conditions of his powers in our industrial workers are living, that becoming conditions of his powers in our industrial society, and motivated by higher ideals, he will rebuild society nearer to our dreams.

The Labor Movement realizes that it cannot achieve its ultimate aims by wishes only. It knows from experience that in its efforts to build up the trade unions, it paid dearly for every inch of ground won from the owning classes. It had to fight bitterly for the right to be organized; but it showed a collective will,

and through collective effort realized this right. But labor is no longer on the defensive. Trade unions no longer only protect wages and working conditions from the encroachment of employers. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks more power. Organized labor seeks and assumes more responsibility. It is our hope that notwithstanding occasional setbacks the march of Labor will be triumphant.

In this march forward, organized labor is extending its activities into new fields. The activities of our International Union exemplify the progress of the Labor Movement as a whole. We have branched out into health and sanitation through the Union Health Center and the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. We are carrying on education and research through our Education Department; play and recreation in the summer Union Village of our International Union. All these activities are no longer monopolized by the few, but are accessible to the rank and file of the labor movement.

We realize, however, that if Labor is to be effective in our social scheme and if it is to occupy the place in our modern industrial society for which it is striving, it must be prepared for it intellectually as well as morally. Therefore, our Educational Department acts to suit its motto: "Knowledge is power". Labor must fight its battles on many fields; it needs the collective experience obtained by many generations of men and women who have dedicated their lives to its cause. We must also arm the new generation of the Labor Movement that has to carry on the activities of its predecessors, with the necessary knowledge, information and ability to evaluate and use facts. This will make them more intelligent fighters in the cause of Labor. And we must also remember that most of the time the ideas which proceed from a small group whom we can train animate the mass as a whole.

We, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are glad that it was our good fortune to be the pioneers in the field of workers' education, and are happy to know that this work is being extended through the Labor Movement. We hope that Workers' Education will become a great force, and that it will influence in the future still more than in the

May Day and Workers Education

By A. J. MUSTE,
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood
Labor College

It is interesting that the Educational Department of the International should have a special May Day page in Justice and thus bring together the idea of May Day and the idea of Workers' Education.

Probably we do not ordinarily associate these two ideas of May Day and Education. On May Day we think of agitation, of demonstrations, of struggle, of the victory to come, of the new social order or the workers' commonwealth. Education seems something slow, remote, pale, impractical, in comparison.

But it is precisely on May Day, the day when we think of the practical and glorious struggle of the workers, that we do well to think of education. It is not enough to have the brute force of organization with which to carry on the fight. There is brute force in a runaway auto, but aside from the little damage it may do before it gets stopped, the only thing it accomplishes is to wreck it self sooner or later, usually sooner. It is not enough to have enthusiasm. The world and the labor movement have altogether too many well-meaning and gushing amateurs who can shout and wave flags but neither know how to fight effectively nor how to build constructively. What is now the supreme need is intelligent direction of our activity.

In the early stages of their history, the modern wage workers could do

past, the policies and tactics of the Labor Movement.

On the First of May, let us resolve to spare no effort to further the development of the Workers' Education movement and to include in it activities that would meet all the intellectual and recreational needs of the workers. Let us hope, too, that the activities of our Educational Department will lead to a better understanding of the various groups in our International Union, and respect for the various tendencies which they represent.

Nothing else than engage in spontaneous, unorganized, ill-directed revolts. The laws forbade them to organize. They had had no experience and training in organization, practically all of them having recently come from the farms. They were bewildered amidst new surroundings of factory and city life. Those days are past at least in Western Europe and America. We have had several generations of factory workers. They have become accustomed to the discipline of factory and city life. They have built themselves trade unions and other labor organizations. Power is still needed. Enthusiasm is still needed. But there is no longer any excuse for ill-directed power and intermittent enthusiasm. There is no longer any excuse for lack of trained intelligence in the rank and file or in the leadership.

The worker must know the relation of the industry in which he works, not only to the labor movement but also to the structure of modern society. We cannot expect to contend successfully against company unionism, the open-shoppers, all the foes of labor willing to spend millions to educate those who are to lead and represent them if we are not willing to spend at least our thousands for the education of our members and our leadership. To quote from the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor: "Workers' education is the very basis of a permanent and responsible workers' organization. It should be regarded as an integral part of the trade union."

What is true of the struggle of the labor movement for what we call immediate aims holds true of its struggle for ultimate aims. The chief task of middle class revolutions, of which the great French Revolution is the typical example, was not so much to build a new economic or industrial structure—private initiative was engaged in doing that. The task of the Revolution was to remove the political and other restrictions that handicapped the free movement of this private initiative.

The task of the Labor Revolution however is not so simple nor is it primarily negative. Labor's essential task is to build a new economic world order, a system of production, distribution and finance that will supply all mankind with abundance of material goods, will provide the leisure that is essential for the cultivation of the highest values in life, and will bring the producer joy in his work through self-expression. Obviously this is a task not for brute force nor yet for the flag-waving kind of enthusiasm. Not much of the task will be accomplished by parades and mass meetings.

Here is a task that requires toll, patience, imagination, above all intelligence. Are the workers, is the labor movement, equal to this task—equal to the greatest achievement ever asked of any class of society in the long history of mankind? That is the question which May Day puts to us.

The answer we may read in large part in the amount of attention the labor movement gives to the education of its members and its leadership.

Weekly Educational Calendar

P. S. 50, 320 E. 20th Street

Tuesday, May 4

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

Tuesday, May 5

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

A. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, May 5

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

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Tuesday, May 4

7:30 P. M. Why the Organized Labor Movement. By Max Levine.

Lecture for the Wives of I. L. G. W. U. Members

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77th Street and Columbus Avenue

Saturday, May 8

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopel—Walk through Museum.

Sunday, May 9

First Hike of the Season. Members meet at foot of Van Cortlandt Park Station, 212nd Street, 10 A. M. L. Corns, leader.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The meeting which took place last Monday evening, April 24, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, was one of those rare ones at which the routine work of the office for an entire month is taken up in detail and acted upon.

Expect Early Commission Report, Rumer

In his report, Manager Dublinsky said that thus far no word has reached the organization with regard to a definite date for the making public of the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission. However, it has been rumored that the report may be made public earlier than was expected a week or two ago.

No one except the Commissioners is in a position to say what the recommendations will be. However, if the attitude of the employers in respect to the effect on them by the publication of the Commission's recommendations was one of uncertainty up till last week, their attitude was made fairly clear last Monday.

In the "Women's Wear" for Monday, April 25, there is contained a news item giving an official communication sent to members of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association by their general manager. In this letter he expresses the opinion that there will be a disturbance in the industry.

The members are told that the board of directors of their organization has concerned itself with this question and are cautioned to be well informed of the situation "so that in making their fall commitments", that is, preparing for the fall season, they may act accordingly.

If there is anything that will make the union keep on with its preparations for the meeting of any unusual situation it is perhaps more than anything else one part of the letter which the manager of the jobbers' association has sent to members of that organization. The letter assures the members that "no conditions more burdensome than those existing at present will be considered as a means of avoiding a disturbance." While this makes no reference to any specific point in the union's demands the implication is quite evident.

Members of Local 10 Jailed

In connection with his report on the situation in the dress trade the manager stated that in spite of the dullness, perhaps because of it, there is considerable difficulty being experienced by the union in quite a few of the larger shops. Strikes against some of them are still being conducted, such as in the case of the Roth Costume Company.

An appeal against the decision of the lower court in the matter of the injunction which the firm of Maurice Reutter sought to secure was decided in favor of the employer. The strike against this firm was declared about fifteen weeks ago.

It was with considerable surprise that the office received a report on Tuesday, April 26, to the effect that one of the cutters on strike against the firm of Reutter, namely, Charles Siegel, was arrested and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The report at the meeting was received with no less surprise, for anyone acquainted with Siegel knows that he could not be guilty of any form of disorderly conduct, least of all that with which he was charged.

The charge was that he threw acid at and burnt the coat of one of the strike-breakers. He stoutly maintained

his innocence but to no avail. Siegel is known as a very orderly person and law-abiding in all respects. He has been a member of the union for some time and no charge has ever been brought against him. The men with whom he worked in shops have nothing but the highest praise for him.

At the conclusion of the report a motion was unanimously adopted that letters of cheer be sent to Siegel and his family. The office is taking the proper steps with regard to the material care of the family. As soon as the jail rules permit, committees will visit Brother Siegel.

Donate Liberally to Polish Workers

In the reports of the Executive Board for April 22, there is contained a recommendation of the Board for financial assistance for the workers of Warsaw and Lodz, Poland. This request was made by the American Relief Committee for the Clothing Workers' Union of Warsaw. Its secretary, Brother B. Tschelbaum, described the dire straits of the Polish clothing workers. It was not necessary to state the appeal in any dramatic terms. Ninety per cent of these people, the secretary pointed out, are virtually on the verge of starvation.

A similar appeal was made to the Joint Board by this committee but was denied. Members at the meeting expressed considerable surprise over this when they learned of it in conversation with the officers. Their surprise was born of the fact that many of the officers and delegates of the Joint Board profess to believe in international workers' aid and have often expressed themselves as anxious to help their unfortunate foreign brethren. It seems, however, that political differences to and from sympathy are of greater weight than their outspoken professions.

No such factionalism prevented the members of Local 10 from rallying immediately to the needs of the Polish workers. When the recommendation extending financial aid was read from the reports of the Executive Board there was an immediate raising of hands for recognition by the chair with a view to supporting the recommendation of the Board.

Brother Samuel Perlmutter stated upon being recognized that in the face of the plight of the Polish workers, Local 10 would do well to increase considerably the recommended donation. It was not important to him what the political beliefs of the workers of Poland are.

It was clear to him, he said, that they are in need and that they cannot come to any other organizations but sister labor unions. His motion to increase the donation was readily seconded by Brother Harry Berlin and carried unanimously.

Approve Jubilee Celebration Arrangements

Final approval was lent the recommendations of the committee having charge of the arrangements of the twenty-fifth anniversary jubilee celebration of Local 10. According to the

details of the arrangements the form of the celebration will certainly coincide with the historic importance of the event.

The celebration, the committee proposed to the members, will begin on a Sunday afternoon during the latter part of this year. It will take place in a hall, the auditorium of which has a seating capacity of nearly four thousand. Admission will be free to members, each with either his wife or one other guest.

Arrangements are also being executed which will afford the members the opportunity to hear noted artists. Men well-known and active in the labor movement will be invited to speak.

Records Rich in Historical Material

In the evening of the same day arrangements are being made for the holding of a banquet, the cost of which naturally will be defrayed by those attending it. This will also be limited to members and their wives or one guest each.

Another phase of the celebration is the publication of the history of the local, emphasizing its twenty-five years of progress. This work is being done by James O'Neal, editor of the weekly publication, "The New Leader." He has secured from the records of the office all the available material and is proceeding with the writing of the history.

While seeking material for the history the office found a great deal of it and well preserved. Among the minutes found is a set for as far back as 1884. This organization of cutters then functioned as an organization of the Knights of Labor, the forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. The same secrecy prevailed as in the Knights of Labor and no may be found today in the secret orders.

Practically unanimous consent was given the committee in its recommendations in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local 10. All that remains now is the working out of the details of the arrangements. Within a short time this will be made public, giving details about the distribution of the tickets for the concert as well as the sale of the tickets for the banquet.

The committee in full consists of Brothers Isidore Nagler, Samuel Perlmutter, David Fruhling, David Dublinsky, Sam B. Shenker, Joseph Fish, Maurice W. Jacobs, Louis Forer, Max Stoller, Nathan Saperstein, Joel Abramowitz, Benjamin Kery, Morris Feller, Harry Shapiro, Louis Gordon, Meyer Skelch, Isidore Balter and Philip Lipin.

The committee elected Manager Dublinsky its chairman and Brother Sam B. Shenker its secretary. In order to facilitate the work of the committee, since the calling of a meeting of the committee as a whole is not often convenient in view of the fact that the majority of its members work in shops, a sub-committee was appointed to attend to the technical details, such as the hiring of the halls, printing, and so forth.

Self-Appointed Savior Draws Fine

Murray Goldstein, Ledger 519, having been unable to "reform" Local 10

by means of his alliance with the small group of so-called "lefts" in Local 10, decided apparently not to follow the rules of the organization and has therefore shaped his own policy in connection with the conditions under which he is to work.

"This policy, according to his own statement, is that if he cannot make a living in an honest way, he 'would have to do it by hook or crook.' This 'hook or crook' policy made it possible for him to work on a Saturday afternoon and earn for himself a fine of fifty dollars imposed by the Executive Board.

Murray Goldstein's name will readily be associated by the majority of the members with his activities in the past few elections. After having allied himself with a group of "lefts" he at once adopted their method of carrying on "revolutionary" propaganda.

For a time he became inactive and dropped out from the membership. When the cry was sent out for reinforcements in connection with the work of "reforming" the local, Goldstein joined the colors and lent his support. There began again a period of activity by him which amounted to insulating the officers of the union.

He was found guilty in this connection both by the Executive Board, not desiring to make a martyr of him, decided to increase the period of his probation since he was but lately reinstated as a member. His charging the officers with attempting to "frame him up" in connection with this case failed, and the members upheld the decision of the Executive Board.

Fails to Quit Work

Again Murray Goldstein disappeared for a time. One day, to be exact, on Saturday afternoon, March 6, at about 2:30 o'clock, Brother Jacob White, during the course of his investigations of shops, the cutters of which are suspended working Saturday afternoon, entered Goldstein's shop at 151 West 25th Street.

Upon seeing him at work, White immediately telephoned to the office for Brother Ansel, since he felt that it only he, White, would testify to having seen Goldstein at work it would be his word against Goldstein's, who might resort to the convenient form of a tricky denial to him, that of shouting "a frame-up."

Half an hour later Ansel, accompanied by White, came into the shop and found Goldstein still at work. He was naturally ordered to quit and ordered out of the shop at three o'clock. At his appearance before the Board, to which he was summoned on March 11, he saw that charging a frame-up would not work since there were two witnesses to testify against him.

Goldstein's best excuse was that the board should send him some work as the garments which he was cutting were specials. This was denied by the employer at the time that the matter was taken up in the shop. All of these defenses having failed, he finally justified his actions with the statement that since he could not make a living in an honest way he 'would have to do it by 'hook or crook'.

When this was reported to the members at the last meeting through the Executive Board reports there was no surprise manifested over the action of Goldstein. Members pointed out that they expected this from him and expressed the opinion that the Executive Board was entirely too lenient with men of his type and that expulsion would be about the only form of punishment that would clear the ranks of the organization of members of Goldstein's caliber. It is needless to add that the recommendation of the Board imposing a fine of fifty dollars upon Goldstein was unanimously accepted.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, May 10th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.