

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

—Job 22:8

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. 24.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Pres. Sigman In Cleveland and Chicago

Will Consult Union's Attorneys on Further Moves on Behalf of Sentenced 91 Chicago Dress Pickets.

President Morris Sigman left last Friday for Cleveland and Chicago, where he is expected to remain until the end of the week.

In Cleveland President Sigman attended the wage hearings on Saturday, June 5th, a report of which the reader will find elsewhere on this page. He left Cleveland, after a consultation on local union affairs with all the leading workers of the organization, for Chicago, on Sunday night.

In Chicago President Sigman will devote himself largely to looking after the ninety-one strike picket cases, sentenced by Judge Sullivan last year in connection with an alleged violation of an injunction during the Chicago dress strike in 1924. These sentences have recently been affirmed by a higher Illinois court, and the International is now seeking ways and means for another appeal or for mitigating the severity of these sentences.

Chicago Federation of Labor Protests Jail Sentences

At its last meeting, a week ago, the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a decision protesting against the sentences imposed upon the dress pickets by Judge Dennis O'Sullivan, which includes jail terms for 48 of the 91 condemned workers.

The Federation also decided to raise a fund for the support of the families of these workers in the event their final appeal is rejected and they are compelled to serve their terms.

Hikers Walk This Sunday To Alpine, N.J.

Another hike arranged by the Educational Department takes place this Sunday, June 13, 9:30 a. m., to Alpine, New Jersey. Directions are as follows: Take the Broadway subway to Dyckman Street. Our members will gather at the foot of Dyckman Street Station where they will be met by the hike leaders, Geraldine Solberg, an experienced hiker and instructor in dramatics, and Ida Piltowsky who led the hike last week.

This hike, like the last one, will include games, exercises, ball playing, and singing. If you want to enjoy this hike to the full, make an effort to be at Dyckman Street station at 9:30 sharp so that we can start on time. Bring balls with you and plenty of food and wear comfortable clothes.

In the future no personal communications to our members about the hikes will be sent. Please watch for announcements in "Justice". The following hike will be Sunday, June 27. Details will be announced next week.

Cloak Chairmen Endorse Joint Board Decision on Commission's Report

Find Recommendations Inadequate—Instruct Joint Board to Negotiate New Agreement With Employers—All Chairmen Rise in Memory of Meyer London—Union Will Forward Invitations for Conferences to Employers' Associations at Once.

At a crowded meeting of cloak chairmen in Cooper Union, on Tuesday afternoon, June 8th, after work hours, a resolution rejecting the recommendations made by the Governor's Commission as a basis for an agreement in the cloak industry, was unanimously adopted. The shop chairmen, after a discussion, decided that the Commission's report was inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the workers in the trade, and instructed the officers of the Union to begin at once negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers and submanufacturers for a new contract to take the place of the present agreements in the industry which are soon to expire.

The resolution presented by one of the shop chairmen reads as follows: We, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York, represented by the chairmen and shop committees of all shops in the industry, have carefully considered the recommendations of the Commission appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith and declare:

1. We are grateful to the members of the Commission for the time and thought they have so generously given to the study of the difficult problems in the cloak and suit industry and for their efforts to establish better and juster conditions of labor for the workers engaged in it. We are particularly appreciative of the Commission's clear and fair analysis of the evils of the jobber-submanufacturers' system which is demoralizing our industry and destroying our labor standards.

2. We regret that we cannot accept the Commission's recommendations as a whole because we feel that they are inadequate to remedy our fundamental grievances. Unless the jobbers, who

do the greater part of the business in the cloak and suit industry, are made to assume their just responsibility towards the employee who produces their merchandise, and unless the workers are assured reasonable employment and earnings and are protected against arbitrary treatment by employers, the 40,000 employees in the industry will inevitably sink back into the disfranchised system of sweating and semi-starvation. The recommendations of the Commission fall short of these requirements in several essential points.

3. We instruct the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Union and request the General Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to confer with the associations of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors with a view of negotiating working

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Unity House Opens Season Next Friday

Have You Registered for Opening?—Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 18, 19 and 20, Gala Days at Unity House

The opening of the International Unity House at Forest Park is only one week off now, and all through the ranks of the I. L. G. W. U. organization in New York City and adjacent towns this event is one of the principal topics of interest. Local committees, shop groups, officers and members alike, are getting ready for the annual pilgrimage, for the day when the magnificent workers' estate in the Blue Ridge mountains throws its doors open for the annual flow of guests and vacationists.

Among the musical and literary talent that will participate in the program marking the opening night at the Unity House, as announced last week, will be Mme. Boslover, soprano, Gregory Matusevich, concertina virtuoso, and several leading performers of the Yiddish stage. The Brookwood Players will present a one-act play.

Philadelphia members and members of locals in the vicinity of New York may register from their own local offices, which will assure them accommodations, in accordance with arrangements made by the main office of the Unity House in New York, 3 West 16th Street.

Cleveland Workers Win Wage Increase

Board of Referees Allows Five Per cent Raise to All Cloak and Dress Shop Workers—Beginners' Minimum Also Increased—President Sigman Speaks at Hearing—Union's Case Presented by Abraham Katovsky and Stuart Chase of Labor Bureau, Inc.

The referees in the Cleveland women's garment market decided last Monday, June 7, after an all-day hearing, to grant an increase of about five per cent in the wage schedules of all workers employed in the cloak and dress shops of that city, to counterbalance the increased cost of living over the schedule of April, 1925.

Under the new scale in the cloak in-

dustry male operators will in the future receive \$46 a week, instead of \$44; female operators \$32 instead of \$30; male sample tailors, \$42 instead of \$40; button sewers \$21 instead of \$20, and so on through the list.

In the dress industry, pattern graders will receive \$44 instead of \$42; full skilled cutters \$45.50 instead of \$43.

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Entire Labor Movement Mourns Death of Meyer London

Hundreds of Thousands Pay Last Tribute to Labor and Socialist Leader—All Labor Unions Join in Striking Pageant of Sorrow—International Union and New York Joint Board Represented at Funeral—President Sigman Sends Message of Condolence from Chicago—Great Throng at Burial Services Listens to Remarkable Eulogies by Representatives of Labor Bodies.

Meyer London, for thirty years one of the outstanding leaders of the Labor and Socialist movement in this country, and for nearly twenty years counsellor, builder and organizer of Jewish trade unions, including the cloakmakers' and dressmakers' organizations of New York, struck down and killed by an automobile last Sunday, June 6th, was buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, June 9th, escorted to his final resting place by one of the great

est processions that ever paid tribute to a leader of men in New York City.

London's funeral was a phenomenal pageant of grief, enacted spontaneously by a half million men and women of varying ages, nationalities, religions and social positions who followed the body of the ex-Congressman through the neighborhood he has served so well and so loyally all his life. In windows and fire escapes, doorways and stairways the watchers stood, while sidewalks were jammed six deep in most places.

All New York Labor Turns Out

It appeared as if every organized labor group in the city was represented in the huge line. Cloakmakers, dressmakers, clothing workers, furriers, bakers, actors, necktie-makers, members of the Workmen's Circle, the Socialist Party and other progressive bodies with which the late Meyer London was associated throughout his life, marched in groups.

Services were first held in the big hall of the Jewish Daily Forward (Continued on Page 2)

Cloak Chairmen Vote Not To Accept Commission's Report

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements on the principles above set forth and we authorize them to take such action and measure as is in their opinion best for the interests of the interests of our members to the end of securing for them a decent livelihood in return for their labor.

Chairmen Rise in Memory of London

Immediately after the meeting was opened, the chairman, Bro. I. Stenzel, called the attention of the assembled to the tragic death of Comrade Meyer London, for many years the legal advisor of the Joint Board, and asked the delegates to rise in honor to his memory. The huge throng rose and stood for a minute with bowed heads. General manager Hyman then fol-

lowed with a presentation of the Commission's report, after which a general debate ensued. The speakers from the floor all expressed the opinion that the recommendations were unsatisfactory to the workers and asserted that a fight for the improvement of the cloakmakers' conditions in the shops appears imminent. The chairmen also demanded that, at this grave moment in the life of the organization, members of differing views and opinions cease controversy and unite to fight the common battle of all the workers in the shops.

Bro. Hyman was followed by Vice-president Boruchowitz, manager of the cloak operators' local, No. 2. It was decided to send out the invitations to the manufacturers' associations without delay.

Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

\$41; lining cutters \$41 instead of \$39; skilled male machine operators, \$46 instead of \$44; skilled pressers, \$42 instead of \$40; machine operators, female, \$23 instead of \$20; hand sewers, \$21 instead of \$20, etc."

Male beginners are increased from 50 cents to \$1 each, and female beginners will receive \$1 per week more than what they have been getting. All classes of workers in the classified groups received increases in proportion to wages they had been receiving, but the average runs about the same through the entire list.

Katovsky and Chase Speak for the Union

The hearing opened at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, June 5, before the board of referees, with Morris L.

Cooke of Philadelphia, in the chair. Mr. Cooke commented on the situation and said that the wage scale had not been revised since 1923, but this year the workers asked for an increase over the present wages that averaged about 17 per cent. The other important demand was the classification of unclassified workers.

Bro. Abraham Katovsky, business agent of the Cleveland Joint Board, outlined the general conditions in the Cleveland cloak and dress shops and stated that they were such that such a wage advance was imperative to put the local workers on a basis of earning equality with other markets.

Mr. Stuart Chase, of the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York, read the brief of the Cleveland Joint Board and explained why the workers felt that an increase in wages is due. Wages should keep step with production, he said, and should at no time be allowed to lag behind the cost of living. He discussed the increased purchasing power of the farmer and dwelt on the improvement in the small city and country business of the women's garment manufacture. Mr. Chase also discussed the fact that the garment workers of Cleveland took a reduction to help out the situation several years ago and later got back to the level of 1923, no change having been made since that time.

Fred C. Butler, manager of the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association, presented the brief opposing any increase in the present wage scales on behalf of the local cloak and dress manufacturers.

Board was represented by general manager Louis Hyman and secretary Joseph Fish, and sent a resolution of sorrow which was adopted unanimously at the shop chairmen's meeting last Tuesday.

Entire Labor Movement Mourns Loss of Meyer London

(Continued from Page 1)

Building, where the body, decorated by flowers sent by labor organizations, lay in state since Tuesday morning. Here nearly a thousand of Meyer London's closest friends and associates in the labor movement gathered to hear him eulogized, while about 50,000 stood in Seward Park, across the street, the addresses being carried to them through megaphones. Men and women went as the life of London, the idol of working class East Side, was reviewed and his service to the toilers was praised.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist now in Congress recalled the hardships of London's early years and his work in Congress, where he represented the workers of New York for six years surrounded, as it were, by a sea of hatred. "It is hard to be a pioneer, whether in politics, science or religion, and Comrade London was truly a pioneer. Like every Socialist in public life, he was the subject of ridicule and the butt of jokes in the capitalist press. But his lovable disposition brought him the admiration and respect of the men who served with him and he is remembered favorably still in Washington.

"That Comrade London's first words after he was struck down were a plea that the driver of the car that hit him be released speaks volumes for his character. His love of the downtrodden men and women all over the world indicates the type of his ideals. It is the people who also have high ideals such as his who will keep his memory sacred now that he is gone."

Among those who delivered speeches of eulogy at the Forward Hall were: Morris Hillquit, Abraham Kahan, Norman Thomas, Miss Lillian Wald, head-

worker of the Henry Street Settlement, and Abraham Baroff, secretary of the I. L. G. W. U. Five thousand persons assembled at the grave, where Algeron Lee, director of the Rand School, James O'Neal, editor of the New Leader, Abraham Becker, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board, Abraham I. Shipiloff, manager of the Leather Goods Workers' Union, August Claassen, Alexander Kahn, S. Yanofsky, Max Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and several others spoke.

President Sigman Telegraphs Message from Chicago

President Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U., who is away this week in Chicago on organization business, forwarded the following message to Mrs. London and the family of the killed ex-Congressman, when he learned of the tragedy:

"A great misfortune has struck the Labor movement. Our organizations have lost in Meyer London one of their beloved leaders. London was adored by all classes of workers in America, and among the ranks of the I. L. G. W. U. he was regarded as one of our own members. Many of our unions have adopted London as a member. He was at the cradle of the movement and helped to make the life of the workers brighter and somewhat happier. We can not imagine the advance of our own International Union without the loyal aid of Meyer London. I have no words to express my deep sorrow over his death."

Secretary Baroff forwarded the following telegram on behalf of the international membership:

"On behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its membership in New York City and all over the country, we extend to

you in this hour of your great bereavement our heartfelt condolence and sympathy. The cruel blow that has strangled you and all your near and kin robs us of words adequate enough to express our sorrow over the irreparable loss of Meyer London. Our workers whom he has served so nobly, courageously and unflinchingly for a quarter of a century have lost in him a faithful comrade, a loyal brother, a counselor and a true, reliable friend. In our midst his memory will always remain green and his noble and wonderful record a beacon light forever to follow."

Messages were also sent by nearly all the I. L. G. W. U. local unions in New York, some of which were represented at the funeral by committees. Local 10, with Vice-president Dubinsky at the head, was represented by a large committee and sent several floral pieces. The New York Joint

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held on Tuesday, June 1, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

The same Local calls the attention of the Joint Board to an advertisement which appeared in the May issue of the Federalist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. of the Botany Mills of Passaic, N. J., against which, firm the textile workers are conducting a strike. They request the Joint Board to communicate with the A. F. of L. about this matter. The request is granted.

The Russian-Polish Branch requests the Joint Board to reconsider their request for full right of representation at the Joint Board, at its earliest possible convenience.

The Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers invites the Joint Board to participate in a conference of representatives of labor organizations called for Sunday, June 13th at Manhattan Lyceum. The invitation is accepted and Sister Perlman and Brother Frumchick are instructed to attend.

The Brookwood Labor College invites the Joint Board to be officially represented at its commencement exercises Friday afternoon, June 4th, Sister Yanlsky and Brother Gordon are appointed to attend.

The report of the Governor's Committee is taken up for discussion.

Brother Hyman summarizes the opinion and sentiment of the Board of Directors with respect to the recommendations of the Governor's Commission, which were thoroughly discussed. He dwells at length on the recommendation of limitation of contractors and reorganization as well as the demands of the Union for the recognition of designers and examiners and the forty-hour week, which were denied by the Commission. He then submits the following statement of the Board of Directors, which represents their recommendation to the Joint Board:

"The Board of Directors has carefully considered the report of the Governor's Commission and has weighed the recommendations from all angles and came to the conclusion that while the Commission has made a thorough analysis of the evils existing in the cloak industry due to the jobbing and sub-manufacturing system, the remedies prescribed will not eradicate those evils or relieve the sufferings of the workers under the conditions prevailing at present.

"The Commission has recommended that a system of limitation of contractors shall be worked out. They have not, however, recommended a time period of employment. They have not recommended the forty-hour week, the unionization of examiners and designers, nor the equalization of the

unishers scales. The Commission has also recommended that firms having a regular force of thirty-five or more employees be given the right to reorganize their shops once a year at the beginning of a season, provided that it shall not in a year cause a total displacement of more than 10 per cent of the workers in any shop, and that any worker displaced shall be replaced through the Labor Bureau; the Labor Bureau to be managed by the trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, in which the Union has one vote against three of the Employers.

"The Commission recommends that the parties in controversy shall adopt a system of limitation of contractors. No definite proposal was worked out and since the Commission does not recommend the time period of employment, we are of the opinion that no system of limitation can really be put into operation without placing the jobber responsible for a certain number of weeks work for each contractor he registers. Otherwise we believe that the employers will register contractors and at the same time send work to unregistered and non-union shops as they have done in the past, especially since the rights of the Union to control the jobber through direct examination of his books has been denied.

"We have demanded the forty-hour work-week, amongst other reasons, that this will to a great extent diminish the unemployment existing at the present time.

"With respect to examiners and designers, the Board of Directors is very much dissatisfied with the Commission for having ignored the right of workers to be organized and recognized by the employers, which is a denial of the fundamental principle for which the Union was organized.

"The right to reorganize—the Board of Directors is quite certain that this will be strongly resisted by our entire membership. The Union has always been principally opposed to giving employers such rights, and we do not think that our members are ready to give it up.

"Thus summarizing the opinions of the Board of Directors on the Commission's report, we can safely state that the report is not acceptable.

"The Board of Directors, however, recommends that the report be submitted to the entire membership for final decision."

A motion is made to approve the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

President Sigman is the next speaker. President Sigman reiterates his views on the recommendations of the Governor's Commission, both favorable and unfavorable to the Union. He dwells on the recommendations concerning limitation of contractors and reorganization and contends that the Commission has merely outlined the procedure to be followed in these matters, the details to be negotiated at

Local 91 on the Eve of Officers' Election

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager

These few remarks, I hope, will be read carefully by members of our local as they concern them very closely.

On June 15, next Tuesday, there will take place in our local an election of officers, including executive board members. The election of officers is at all times an event in the life of a labor organization. This year, however, the importance of a general participation by all the members of our Union in the selection of a group of administrators is particularly great and urgent.

During the last couple of years, a handful of individuals have left nothing undone to create dissension and disturbance at our local meetings and have thereby hindered the moral activity of the organization. Instead of bringing friendship, confidence and a spirit of fellowship among the members, these persons have striven hard to poison on all occasions the minds of our workers, sowing distrust, pessimism and hatred of one towards the other.

As a result of such tactics, many members of our Union, who were accustomed to attend the meetings and to participate loyally in the work of

conferences between the Union and the Employers. Regarding the recognition of designers and examiners, he feels that the letter received from the Chairman of the Commission in this connection allows the Union to incorporate clauses to this effect in the proposed agreement to be negotiated with the employers. He expresses his readiness to stand with the Joint Board should it decide to call a strike, but urges the delegates of the Joint Board to consider very carefully the new reforms to be placed before the membership to insure our ability to carry them into effect.

A number of delegates of the Joint Board take part in the discussion, favoring the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

The recommendation is taken to a vote by roll call and is unanimously approved.

The Joint Board approves the recommendations of the Board of Directors:

1. A shop chairman meeting be called next week, at which the decision of the Joint Board will be submitted and discussed, and

2. Since the agreements in the cloak industry will expire shortly, the employers be called in conference in order to negotiate a new agreement with them.

the organization, were driven away from the meetings in despair. Now, we must bear in mind that our local controls but a small part of the trade, and that we therefore can hope to advance and make headway if we will work cooperatively and with a spirit of devotion such as marked our activity in the years between 1917 and 1920.

We are, therefore, today facing a very grave organizational situation, and this situation, this question as to whether we shall prosper or not, can be decided only by our members themselves. Can we afford to play in high sounding phrases at meetings forgetting the real purpose of our work, the real problems we have on hand? Can we afford to disrupt our meetings, to break up the normal trend and life of our Union by bitter, useless and acrimonious discussions that mean nothing to our existence as an organization, that can bring us no good, and that might only further alienate our members from our meetings?

The large mass of our members surely can put a stop, can remedy this condition. And the result of next week's election will be the answer to the question—whether we are to continue going on as we have gone on until now, or direct our work in a way that would bring fruitful returns and material gain to all our workers.

The aim of the members of our union must be to build and not to destroy. The members of the local who have gone through its various strikes and struggles, those who can recall the conditions which have existed in the trade prior to the formation of a union, and of an influential labor body in an industry like ours. These members, I hope, will turn out in large numbers at this election and will elect officers and an executive body in whom they might have confidence to pilot the union upon a straight and sound course.

As I already mentioned, the election will take place on June 15, next Tuesday, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. at the office of Local 91, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, at the office of the Brownsville Branch, 219 Sackman Street, and in Brooklyn, 403 Bushwick Avenue, corner Varet Street.

Please do not fail to bring your union books with you in order to be able to vote.

Local No. 23 has arranged an entertainment and dance for the English speaking members, to be held Saturday evening June 12th at Harlem Casino, 94-100 West 116th Street.

Members are urged to call for tickets at Local No. 22 office, 16 West 21st Street.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2143

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE VOTE OF THE SHOP CHAIRMEN

The unanimous vote of the shop chairmen against the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission's report closes, for the time being, an important chapter in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York and its relations with the organized employers' groups in the cloak and suit industry. The men and women in the cloak shops, speaking through their authorized representatives, have declined to accept as a whole the proposals of the mediators as sufficient to ameliorate the ills and evils that are dragging down the cloak industry to the ground. The men and women in the shops, the direct victims of the chaos and demoralization that is making the earning of a living a practical impossibility in that industry today, frankly and courageously spoke their mind about the inadequacy of the measures suggested by the Commission, and their vote registers accurately the state of mind of the great mass of cloakmakers in the New York market.

The vote of the shop chairmen should not, and, of course, will not, be interpreted by any sincere observer of conditions in the cloak industry as a repudiation of the Governor's Commission's efforts on behalf of peace, stability and better work conditions. We already had occasion to speak in these columns about the praiseworthy attitude of the Commission toward the fundamental problems affecting the cloak industry and their successful and accurate diagnosis of its conditions and ills. This the cloakmakers of New York fully realize and genuinely appreciate. It must be borne in mind that seldom in the history of our organization have the rank and file of the membership followed with such keen interest a discussion of their own problems as they have followed, for the past two years, the great debate on the issues and measures involved in the program presented by their Union for the stabilization of the cloak industry with the prime object in view of making it a fit trade for self-respecting workers with an American standard of living to work in.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that by this time there are few if any workers in the New York cloak trade who are not thoroughly conversant with the sound logic and the incontrovertible reasoning that supports every one of the demands which their Union had presented to the employers' organizations more than two years ago and which today more than ever before stand forth as the only adequate remedies that are likely to relieve the crushing burden which prevailing productive methods and practices are imposing on the wage-earners in the cloak industry.

And it is principally because of that basic conviction of the justice and logic of the demands of their organization that the workers, speaking through their shop chairmen, are compelled, with due respect to the honesty and integrity of the Commission's motives, to reject the report as a basis of new agreements in the cloak industry. They realize now as perhaps never before that, while the mediators' recommendation of a plan of limitation of steady submanufacturers for jobs has a great deal of merit in it, this scheme, without the concurrent proposition made by the Union that the employers guarantee the workers a fixed time of employment through the year, would yield but meager results. They realize furthermore that, without a material shortening of the work-week, the disheartening brief seasons in the industry can never be lengthened and their earnings increased to a standard that would give them and their families a reasonably decent livelihood.

And they furthermore know, they who work and toil in the shops, that the granting of the right of "reorganization" to employers at the present state of affairs in the industry, without obtaining in return some substantial reforms that would actually work as a stimulus for bringing back the bigger shop, would mean the giving up of a valuable right they had gained at great sacrifice more than ten years ago and the placing into the hands of the employers of an arbitrary whip with which they could terrorize at will such workers as they might consider as "undesirable" and as "interfering with peace and order in the shops."

The nearly unanimous vote of the shop chairmen, simultaneously, places in the hands of the leadership of the Union a mandate for negotiating directly the new agreements with the three principal employers' associations in the cloak industry in place of the old contracts which are to expire in two weeks. It

is a task to which the leaders of the Joint Board will have to apply themselves without delay.

This mandate includes the presentation to the employers' groups of the Union's full set of demands, the complete "ten commandments" that originally were worked out and made the subject of negotiations with the cloak manufacturers and jobbers back in 1924. To these demands may be added such other requests as have since become imperative for the welfare of the workers and the industry.

To these conferences with the employers, the representatives of our Union will come strengthened by the theoretical and factual findings of the Mediators' Commission which in every respect support the Union's viewpoint and which subscribe fully to the analysis of work and production conditions made by our organization. And the spokesmen for the Union, in their new negotiations with the employers, will feel doubly reassured that they have the solid and undivided support of the workers, that they speak their mind and voice their thoughts, so clearly and unequivocally manifested at the great meeting of the shop chairmen and at the mass-meetings where the latest developments in the life of the organization had been widely and thoroughly discussed.

MEYER LONDON

At the fresh grave of Meyer London, we stand with head bowed down and heart laden with grief.

A brutal, senseless accident has snuffed out the life of a remarkable man, of an unusual personality not only in the Socialist and Labor world but in the whole community. A man of limitless personal charm, of rare moral and intellectual integrity, Meyer London has occupied a unique place in the movement which he loved best next to his immediate kin, the movement of the workers to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of wage slavery. For, Meyer London was not only a leader—he was a man with a great, warm heart, with wide, genuine sympathies, who lived the life he preached and to his last day breathed the sincerity of the cause to which he had consecrated himself from his youth.

To our workers, to the cloakmakers, dressmakers, and other garment workers, the death of Meyer London means a special loss, a personal, irreparable loss that will be felt as long as memory survives and the reminiscence of the youngest among us will travel back.

For, while to the rest of the world Meyer London was a brilliant, inspiring orator, a courageous legislator and the idol of the working masses in general, to the cloakmakers and to the dressmakers the name of London for almost a generation has been inseparably connected with all their struggles, with practically all their efforts to build up a union, to fight for it and to be associated with it in fair day and in stormy weather.

Meyer London was not merely the attorney for the cloakmakers' organization of New York, not only its legal adviser for twenty years. He was practically one of its first organizers, an indefatigable worker and speaker at its meetings, a crusader for their right to be organized, when the hope and the ideal of a strong organization was first beginning to loom upon our horizon. Those among us who remember the days of 1910, when the great revolt of the cloakmakers first took place, will recall the prodigious amount of labor and energy which the late London had brought to that strike, his invaluable services in the years that followed in connection with the functioning of the first collective agreement instituted in the cloak trade between the Union and the manufacturers' associations, and the unceasing loyal counsel he has since given to the International Union, to the New York Joint Board and to the many other organizations affiliated with us whenever called upon.

A man with simple, humane qualities, which the masses understood and loved, Meyer London early in his life reaped the reward of popularity which comes naturally to such sterling souls that do not hunt after it. Those who came in contact with him, professionally, in the course of his work for the movement, and socially, invariably carried away an impression of utter frankness, radiating sincerity, and of a faith that was ironclad and shock-proof. And during the darkest days of the labor movement in the past ten years, Meyer London has retained his optimism, his unshakable belief that, despite themselves, the workers will eventually strike the right path, that the workers' movement will straighten itself out and will once again continue on its road of glorious achievement.

The death of Meyer London removes from the arena of our movement one of its few remaining builders and pioneers, who three or four decades ago began preaching to the masses a gospel of freedom, of organization and of constructive action. Of that galaxy of brilliant leaders, orators and writers, Meyer London's personality was easily the closest to the heart of the masses and the most generally beloved and admired. Meyer London lived among the workers of the East Side, he worked and preached among them, and he met his death in one of its crowded, teeming streets.

Eternal honor to his indelible memory.

Shorter Workday As Unemployment Cure

"Fix working hours below the point of maximum individual production so that all may be employed."

That should be the slogan of the American Labor movement in this period. Labor needs a new goal. It is in danger of degeneration through inertia. Higher wages, better living standard, quantity production and quick capital turnover are established as business objectives, and it only remains to work out methods and overcome obstacles to bring them into more practical application. New ideals are needed for the continued march.

Super-machinery is accomplishing marvels. It should be harnessed for the benefit of the nation, not used solely to increase profits leaving millions in poverty through unemployment and other millions in perpetual distress through the insecurity of employment. The last ten years have brought spectacular improvement in production methods, in machine tools. Most of us, too busy raising aloft at the miracle of aviation or wondering at the annihilation of space by radio, have failed to note a more marvelous and vastly more important advance in industrial processes due to thousands of separate inventions and developments in factories. The Ford plant has attracted some attention through efforts of its publicity department but few persons are aware that the same drama has taken the stage on a smaller scale in nearly every industry.

Unemployment Is Growing Evil

Industrial financiers know about the birth of a new era and are taking steps to turn it to their own advantage but the general public is disposed to think the Industrial Revolution reached its climax some years ago.

For some time engineers and economists have decreed warnings that mechanical inventions constitute a threat against general employment, that the machine is depriving men of their jobs. The theory, they have said, was discredited years ago when the complete debacle foreseen in the early days of power-driven industry failed to materialize. But the fact is that machines have aggravated unemployment and the current development promises to carry the evil to exceptional lengths. Unemployment surveys, to be of any use, must cover a wide area over a long period. Seasonal any cyclical depressions cause current and local disturbances that render limited surveys inaccurate. Unfortunately few broad surveys have ever been made. We do know, however, that the average unemployment figure today is nearly 3,000,000, whereas twenty years ago it was about 1,000,000.

Instead of making progress toward the cure of this greatest of economic maladies we are drifting in the opposite direction. If the machine is not to blame, what is? The nation is now in a state of unusual prosperity, the machine is the towering industrial factor of the age, and unemployment is increasing. Now the machine, justly giant born in the last century, is growing at a greater rate than ever before. The situation deserves labor's chief consideration.

How Machines Displace Men

Two years ago the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce wrote about the new industrial growth as follows:

"In the steel industry one or two men with the aid of machinery replace twelve to twenty men unloading by hand.

"In furnace charging by the use of skip-hoist, lorry car and automatic weigher, two men replace fourteen."

"In pig casting, seven men with casting machine replace sixty.

"In open hearth operation, one em-

Printers' Leader Sees Unemployment as Prime Cause of Unstable Balance Between Production and Purchasing Power — Reduced Hours Would Mean More Jobs — Points to Cultural Advantages of Added Leisure for Employed Worker

By JAMES M. LYNCH

President International Typographical Union

rator with charging machine replaces forty hand chargers.

"With traveling cranes, twelve men pouring replace thirty-seven.

"Two men unloading pig iron with electric magnet and crane replace one hundred and twenty-eight.

"In the clothing trade six men, operating two boarding machines, replace twenty. One girl operating six rib-casting machines produces twenty-five times more than by hand.

"In men's clothing in various processes machines with a single operator replace six to eight workers.

Statistical Data Rare

"In the shoe industry one lasting machine produces the equivalent of six to ten hand workers and it is rumored that other and more marvelous machines that have not yet been placed in factories are in existence.

"In the glass industry one type of bottle-making machine replaces fifty-four workers.

"In window-glass, production with a machine increases twenty to fifty times.

"In handling coal an automatic conveyor for pier unloading with two men replaces fifty.

"In cigar making four operators with machines produce the equivalent of fifteen by hand.

"In wrapping machinery for bread, tobacco, chewing gum, cigarettes, soap, sugar, and razor blades, one wrapping machine with one operator replaces two and five, and eight and even forty."

Those observations were made two years ago. Progress made in factory development and efficiency has been tremendously rapid since. The deplorable insufficiency for governmental machinery for gathering and correlating valuable statistical data makes it

difficult to obtain information in detail on super-machinery development, but enough is known to apprise labor and the public generally of the trend of modern industry. Machinery is replacing men and gradually aggravating our already tremendous unemployment problem, when it should be used to cure this evil.

Should Provide Leisure

Do not misunderstand me, super-machinery—one of the greatest blessings the human race has ever received. I am making the point that we are not realizing the full benefit of this blessing. Relief from drudgery afforded by machines should be extended to allow for an increase in the greatest civilizing and cultural agency known to man—leisure.

British labor fought the machine as a competitor. They sought to destroy it. When a similar problem arose to vex the American printer some years later in the form of the power press and typesetting machine, he wisely pursued another course—the same course that I am proposing to the entire American labor movement now.

The printer declared against destruction of his iron and steel adversary and proposed a profitable alliance with it. The trade was fairly well organized and it was announced to employers that the machine would be welcomed but it must be operated by union printers. Employers demurred and some of them fought but the issue was never seriously in doubt. By way of showing his confidence in organization the printer further declared that he intended to make the typesetting machine a vehicle for obtaining better pay and shorter hours, so that he might share justly in the benefits it brought to the trade. This aim, too, was accomplished and a recent government report placed the average annual wage in the printing trade as highest among the great industries of America.

In their recently published book, "Profits," William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, two eminent leaders of economic thought, advanced the suggestion that something must be wrong with the present system which, in recurring depressions, offers the distressing spectacle of machines idle, men anxious to operate them and a nation in need of the goods these men

and machines could produce. The course of this preposterous deadlock, they say, lies somewhere in the stream of money and credit that flows between consumer and producer via the retailer, broker and wholesaler. They propose first, measures for stabilization of currency to prevent price fluctuations caused by inflation and deflation, and second, discovery of the causes for damming up money at certain points in its flow through industry and commerce. The problem, they say, can be traced to the recurring lack of money in the hands of consumers. "Overproduction" they hold to be a misnomer, the real cause of the trouble to be "underconsumption".

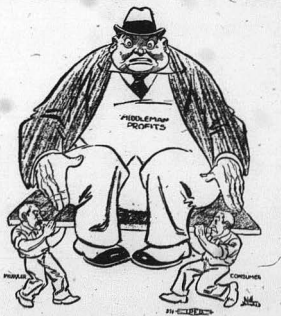
Why search further for use major cause of underconsumption? It is unemployment. Messrs. Foster and Catchings lament the element of uncertainty in economic movements. It upsets all calculations and brings on panics. Now, seasonal unemployment may be held to be, within limits, a predictable and therefore not uncertain condition; cyclical unemployment may be called a depression, but not one of depressions. BUT WHAT ABOUT THE EMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY SUDEN AND UNEXPECTED INTRODUCTIONS OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AND METHODS?

Industrial efficiency is disturbing the balance between production and the purchasing power constantly and no intelligent effort is being made or even proposed for taking up the slack in unused manpower. Literally millions of workers are being thrown out of work or reduced in income annually by this condition. True, industry reveals many signs of discipline in machines but the change is always accompanied by reduced pay or reduced number of working days for the individual. Example: the mining industry.

The industrial and financial balance is a very delicate thing and one likely to be disturbed disastrously by apparently slight changes in controlling conditions. Can it not be safely said then that this unemployment business is of vital concern to all classes?

The remedy is obvious, though perhaps a bit difficult to achieve. Work should be divided more equitably so that all men may be gainfully employed. This must be accomplished, however, without a reduction in the standard of living and it should be accompanied by an increase—certainly not a decrease—in production. Reduction in the length of the working day would be the proper way to bring about wider distribution of jobs. By this means also the nation's spending power would be brought nearer to stabilization. I believe that a labor shortage is better for the country than a job shortage, but things can be arranged so we will have neither. Government employment exchanges would help to maintain contact between men and jobs. Employers certainly are not entitled to have great hordes of unemployed men whom to choose their hands, consigning the remaining men to the junk heap. Such prodigal wastes of manpower and potential national wealth is idiotic on economic grounds, criminal on social grounds, and not be justified by any individual employer's exigencies.

Every period of advancement in civilization has been made by means of increased leisure. National benefits might safely be expected from increased leisure for workers. Most of the inventions of modern industry have been made by craftsmen and engineers professionally engaged with the tools of their trade. Give the worker more leisure for education and self-cultivation and he will certainly contribute more and more to industrial improvements; his growing intelligence and sense of security will obliterate all "savage" tactics in factories, and swell the richest of the nation through better teamwork.



THE MIDDLEMAN. "If they get together they'll soon stop ME!"



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Educational Program for Unity House

The Educational Department will carry on its educational activities in Unity House, Forest Park, this summer. An interesting program is being prepared. Lectures and discussions will be given on the leaves under the pine trees overlooking the beautiful lake. They will deal with social, economic labor and cultural subjects, as follows:

"What is Play?"
"What Happens to Us When We Listen to Music."

"Appreciation of Nature." What do we live through when we are close to Nature.

"Art and Life." What influence has Art on our daily life.

"Social Interpretation of Literature." This will trace the progress and changes of American and European social, industrial and intellectual life as reflected in the more important writers and literary movements.

"Modern Drama—Its Aims." What place does the drama occupy in literature.

"Current Labor Problems." This will be a discussion of recent developments in vital labor problems.

"The Industrial Development of Modern Society." A discussion of the development of industrial life in the United States and Europe.

"Giant Power." Its effect on Indus-

try and possibility of revolutionizing work in the home and eliminating drudgery.

"The Making of Industrial America." An attempt will be made to trace the development of the I. L. G. W. based on Louis Levine's book, "The Women's Garment Workers", with industry.

"Social Psychology." A discussion of the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do.

"The History of Civilization," and the place that workers occupy in it.

Most of the lectures and discussions will be conducted by the members of our faculty. In addition we will also invite prominent persons qualified to deal with many of the subjects mentioned above. We plan to have each lecturer spend a few days in our Unity House and during that time to conduct several discussions.

We consider our educational program for Unity House most important, as this offers to thousands of our members an opportunity to get acquainted with vital subjects. We hope these lectures will stimulate an interest of our members for these subjects, which they can continue during the winter in the classes arranged by our Educational Department.

Last Sunday's Hike

A group of members, men and women representing various tendencies in our Union, joined the hike last Sunday to Hunters Island. This outing was a combination of recreation and education. Our members were entertained by I. L. G. W. U. Brookwood graduates. They were Rose Pesotta and Anna Samofsky of Local 22, Mollie Rubinstein and Bessie Gorin of Local 50, Philadelphia, and Horst Bereng, an exchange student from Germany at Brookwood.

Several discussions took place on Workers' Education, Pioneer Union and the Youth Movement in Germany. The hikers enjoyed many games and exercises. There was also group singing and dramatics in which the entire group participated.

The long walk to Hunters Island developed fine appetites, and the food which was shared by all in true communist spirit was most welcome.

When it was discovered that no water was near, a scouting committee was organized and after diligent search they found a well of fresh, cool water.

The hikers, we are certain, appreciated the few hours outdoors near the grass and trees and water. We hope that more of our members will realize the importance of this outdoor recreation, which helps to develop comradeship and a fine spirit. We hope our future hikes will be attended by larger numbers of our members.

Ida Piliowsky, of Pioneer Union, was the hike leader. She impressed our members with her fine spirit and interest in outdoor life. The group held a meeting and decided to continue the hikes throughout the summer. They appointed a committee consisting of Rose Pesotta and Fannie Pinkelstein of Local 51 to cooperate with the Educational Department in arranging hikes.

The next hike will be this Sunday, June 13.

Remaking The Miners' Union

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

A speaker at a manufacturers' meeting not long ago proposed that the United Mine Workers be made over. Oh, of course unions are all right provided they age the right sort and do the right things. You know the lines. Now what will the U. M. W. look like when this heavy doctor gets through? Well in the first place, its complexion will be strictly Nordic. There will be no "foreigners" in positions of importance. Probably the Slavs and the Italians and the rest of the rank-and-file may still belong to the organization; but one will need to be a hundred percent in order to shine in the high places.

That's not all. No ordinary worker needs to hope for a look-in on the counsels of the revamped union. Power is to reside with a small group of key men, men who are essential because they have a monopoly of the skill that is needed in the industry.

Probably the leveling down of the rest is to be done by the introduction of machinery without union control, so that most of the workers will be mere hands, like factory workers. The old U. M. W. will not know itself when it gets dressed up as a respectable craft union, with an aristocracy on the throne.

But that is not all. The remodeled organization is not to meddle with the management of industry, but is to confine itself to "looking after the interests of the workers." Probably that means that there is to be no more talk about the reorganization of the industry, and certainly there could be no more talk of nationalization.

Now you see what a good labor union is like. It must be one-hundred percent American; it must be ruled by an aristocracy; and it must never look beyond the end of its nose.

Every labor organization is going to be made over; there's no doubt about that; but who's going to do the remaking, and what will be the pattern?

Workers' Art Scholarships

By FANNIA M. COHN

The workers' education movement has entered the field of art. Through the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee, the workers have cooperated with the Art School of the Educational Alliance to enable two gifted young students to continue their studies abroad. On May 22, at the exercises attending the opening of the Annual Exhibit of the Art School, before members of the Board of Trustees of the Educational Alliance, representatives of the labor movement, students of the school, their relatives and friends, two \$1,500 scholarships for travel and study in Europe were awarded to Miss Dina Mellicow, a promising sculptor, and Mr. Moses Soyser, a talented painter, the two students showing the greatest ability and potentiality.

The establishment of the workers' art scholarships has long been the dream of Abbo Ostrofsky, director of the Educational Alliance Art School and himself a distinguished artist. A year ago he organized the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee to carry on the enterprise. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Cap Makers' Union, the Hebrew Actors' Union, the Fancy Leather Goods Workers, the Workmen's Circle, the United Hebrew Trades and the Jewish Daily Forward joined together to form the Committee. Its work was carried on by the Executive Board composed of: Philip Gellitzer, as secretary; Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Scholensky, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; J. Baskin, Secretary of the Workmen's Circle; Max Pine of the "Forward"; Fannia M. Cohn; and Abbo Ostrofsky, Director of the Educational Alliance Art School. These organizations with the Typographical Union, Local 33, and the Peretz Verein contributed the \$1500 for one of the scholarships. The other scholarship was provided by the Trustees and their associates of the Educational Alliance.

The students who received the scholarships, indeed, the whole class were extremely appreciative of the interest of the labor movement and delighted that it went so far as to create the Workers' Art Scholarship. And the representatives of the unions present at the exercises expressed their enduring belief in the possibility of a workers' art.

The speakers in their addresses praised the Art School which offers the children of the ablest Side an opportunity to develop their artistic abilities. They promised their cooperation in continuing the Workers' Art Scholarship. They pointed out that the labor movement is branching out, no longer confining itself to the economic aspect of the labor movement only but becoming interested in every kind of human endeavor, including art. They believed the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee was an extension of the Workers' Education movement, started by the trade unions of this country. "The workers who, through their trade unions are striving for a new and just form of society are convinced that art as well as science can help them achieve their aims," they said. They concluded by expressing

the hope that in the near future art would not be confined to the galleries and the mansions of the wealthy, but that these artists would cultivate in the workers an appreciation of the beautiful and so carry it into the homes and streets where the workers live.

Abbo Ostrofsky, the artist made an inspiring address, befitting the occasion. He told the two fortunate students that they were under no obligations to any committee, but were free to exercise their own discretion while traveling, and expected only to be true to themselves and to Art.

The two students were chosen from their class by Robert Altman, instructor in sculpture at the National Academy of Design, William Auerbach Levy, instructor in etching at the National Academy of Design, and Jerome Myers, painter, all prominent American artists of unquestioned standing.

Miss Mellicow and Mr. Soyser will sail for Europe in a short while carrying with them letters of introduction to leading men and women of the Labor movement on the continent.

The art scholarships mark the beginning of a new development in the movement for Workers' Education. Through the manifold activities of the trade union, workers are giving raised consideration to the problems with them letters of introduction to leading men and women of the Labor movement on the continent.

To millions of workers their union is not only the organization that protects them on the economic field but also the organization that gives them opportunity to develop character and personality. It gives them dignity, self confidence, and self respect as citizens and as human beings. The trade union movement has now reached the point where the trade unionist wants new activities to be developed to embrace the interests of his children where these lie on the economic field beside his own or on the spiritual field in such things as art.

Students' Council Meets

An interesting meeting was held by our Students' Council, made up of representatives of our various classes. At this meeting the plan of the Educational Department for the coming year's activities was placed before them. They discussed the various phases of our plan at length, and in connection with it, the activities of last year were analyzed. On the basis of this very valuable criticism, suggestions and recommendations were made to our Educational Department.

We feel that the Students Council, the creation of our Educational Department, is a most valuable institution. The members, in addition to being students themselves able to advise and recommend improvements from personal experience, are also in touch with the rest of their fellow students with whom they discuss their problems of the class room. Needless to say the Educational Department is happy to lend its ears to the criticism, suggestions and recommendations of the representative of our student body.

Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

At the time of writing the meeting of the shop chairmen in the cloak industry was taking place in Cooper Union. A full report of this meeting, with respect to its outcome, will be found on the first page of this issue of "Justice".

Referendum Vote on Commission's Report Ordered

After two special meetings of the Board of Directors on what the union's stand is to be on the recommendations of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission, the actions of which were submitted to the special meeting of the Joint Board which took place on Tuesday, June 1st, it was decided finally to submit to a referendum vote of the entire membership in the Joint Board the question as to whether the report of the Commission shall or shall not be accepted.

The discussion on the report, which lasted until after midnight, revolved around three points, upon two of which the Commission did not touch, and a third one in favor of the employers who are members of the Protection Association. The first two are the failure by the Commission to grant a guaranteed period of employment and a forty-hour week. The third is the granting to the inside manufacturers, members of the Industrial Council, the right to a ten per cent re-organization once a year.

It was in connection with these three points that a majority of the delegates and leaders of the Joint Board were prompted to decide upon the final recommendations unacceptable.

It was argued that while the Commission declared the jobber responsible for the evils of the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system and decided in view of this in favor of the limitation of contractors, that without a guaranteed period of employment the matter of limitation is considerably weakened and does not mean much.

Say Reorganization Equals Discharge

The delegates to the Joint Board also pointed out that the failure by the Commission to grant the forty-hour week also makes the report unacceptable. They declared that in so seasonal an industry as the manufacturing of cloaks cutting down of the hours of work to work a week could alleviate the acute unemployment which faces the cloakmakers during the greater part of the year. Speaking on the recommendation giving employers the right to reorganize their factories to the extent of ten per cent of the total number of workers employed in shops having thirty-five or more workers, the officers of the Joint Board said that this amounts to practically periodic discharges which are directed against the active members of the union.

For many years, one delegate sets forth, the employers have sought the right to reorganize their factories once a year. And the union resisted this, feeling certain that the aim could only be the discharge by employers of an element which they term unacceptable, but which in reality comprises an active union element.

Authorized to Begin Negotiations

Following the decision by the Joint Board to submit the final findings of the Commission to a referendum vote, the delegates authorized the Joint Board to proceed with negotiations with the various employing groups in the matter of a new agreement in place of the one which now exists and which is to expire during the course of the first week in July.

What the attitude of the employers will be in this connection cannot be said just yet since no comment on

this score had reached the office at the time of writing. However, what seems to be the most important thing right now is the fact that the outcome of the referendum vote will bring a nearer to the union the question of a strike in the cloak industry. Should the members decide not to accept the recommendations the likelihood for a way out would seem to be only for a strike.

The union, as could be noted from the report on this question in last week's issue of "Justice", is completing preparations for any emergency. The special meeting of the Joint Board also listened to a report by a special committee created for the purpose of making these preparations. The report was approved.

The purpose of the shop chairmen meeting, which was held last Tuesday, as will be seen from the report elsewhere in this issue, was to obtain endorsement on the referendum proposal.

Special Meeting of Cutters Monday, June 14th

The last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, June 10th, was devoted entirely to a discussion on the action of the Joint Board and the shop chairmen meeting. The report of the Governor's Commission was also gone into.

The result of the Executive Board's action will be reported to a special meeting of the members of Local 10 scheduled to be held on Monday, June 14th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. Cloak cutters, especially, are urged to attend this meeting, since it is doubtful as to whether another opportunity will be afforded for the calling of another meeting before final action will be taken by the union.

Local 10 Pays Tribute to Meyer London

The world of labor, and particularly that of New York City, was shocked on turning to the news of the day last Monday morning to learn of the accidental death of Meyer London, Socialist leader and ex-Congressman. It is doubtful whether the shock was felt more keenly by any group of workers than by the cloakmakers, in whose ranks he fought at the inception of their organization.

Death came to London in the Bellevue Hospital as a result of injuries he sustained on Sunday, June 6th, when he was struck by an automobile at First Avenue and Eighteenth Street. True to his principles of humanitarianism, his last request was that the chauffeur driving the fatal car be not prosecuted.

Meyer London came to this country in his early youth and while making a living by working in shops he worked his way through law school and became a lawyer in 1896. His first gained prominence through his tireless en-

ergy in behalf of the cloakmakers' union in its historic struggle for organization in 1910. From 1914 to 1918 he served as a Congressman, having been elected and re-elected on the Socialist Party ticket.

Immediately upon receiving information of his death and after acquainting himself with the funeral arrangements conducted by the Forward Association, Manager Dubinsky set about arranging for the expression of a fitting tribute by the members of Local 10 and the Executive Board to the man who spent his life in behalf of their union.

In response to notification, the members met in front of the office of Local 10 at 221 East 14th Street, from where they, together with the officers and Executive Board members, marched in a body down to the Forward Building, the starting point of the funeral.

The day of the funeral, which took place Wednesday morning, June 8th, a floral wreath was sent in the name of Local 10, and the preceding day the following telegram of condolence was dispatched to Mrs. Meyer London:

"Mrs. Meyer London,

208 East 18th Street,

New York City.

"It is difficult to express in words one's feelings in such a moment as now confronts you. And especially is it so much more difficult for those of the labor movement in general and the membership of the Cutters' Union, Local 10, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in particular.

"Your departed beloved mate and our leader and Comrade, Meyer London, was from the day of the birth of our organization until the very moment of his untimely departure, our guide and leader.

"In the name of the Executive Board and the entire membership of our organization, we extend to you our deepest sympathy in your time of sorrow, and let it be a consoling factor that Meyer London's name will go down in the history of the struggle for the rights of the masses as their staunch champion and beloved comrade.

Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union,

Local 10, I. L. G. W. U.
DAVID DUBINSKY, Manager
PHILIP ANSEL, President."

Workers' Unity House Opens

The Workers' Unity House is Forest Park, Pa., will open its sixth season on Friday, June 12th, 1936. This vacation resort, as is no doubt known to the membership, is owned and operated by the International Union.

This year, particularly, the International has made every effort to see that this season surpasses all previous ones. A new house manager has been engaged who has had years of experience in the management of summer resorts. His duty will be to take charge of the needs of the guests. A competent recreation director, especially qualified to arrange for the recreational desires of the guests, has been engaged to take charge of sports and diversion. It should be remem-

bered that in connection with sports every conceivable form is afforded to patrons of the Unity House, including swimming, rowing, dancing, tennis, baseball, basketball, and so on.

This year's dietitian intends to exert himself to the utmost in giving the best in foods. In other words, no expense has been spared for the comfort and pleasure of the members of the union desiring to spend their vacations in the Unity House.

Considerable care has been given by the Unity House Committee, of which Vice-president Jacob Halperin is chairman, in the matter of the cultural desires of the visitors to this vacationing resort. Lecturers have been engaged as well as artists for the rendition of drama and music.

The list of prices is as follows: For members of the union, \$15 per week; for members of unions not connected with the I. L. G. W. U., \$25 per week; and for non-members, \$26 per week.

For children of the members of the I. L. G. W. U., up to five years of age, \$10 per week; from five to ten years, \$11; from 10 to 15 years, \$14; and children fifteen years and up, \$15 a week.

Children of members of other unions which are not connected with the International up to five years of age, \$10 per week; from five to ten years, \$14; ten to fifteen years, \$15; fifteen years and over, \$23. For children of non-members, up to ten years, \$15; from ten to fifteen years, \$19; fifteen years and up, \$25.

Week end prices for members of the International Union are \$3.50 per day. And the price per day for members of unions not connected with the International is \$4. The charge for week ends for non-members is \$4.50 per day.

Think It Better to Confess

Among the cases which the Executive Board handled on Thursday, June 3rd, were two which concerned the working by two cutters on a Saturday and the refusal by another cutter to plead guilty to the charge that an errand boy and his employer were helping him to do the cutting.

The investigation which the office conducted with a view to apprehending the guilt of the offenders resulted in irrefutable evidence to prove the charges. A committee of two members was sent to a shop on Twenty-fifth Street and the report they brought back was that the employer, the regular cutter and an errand boy, were cutting and stitching.

One of the committee had previously worked for this firm and knew the shop and the personnel of the firm well enough not to be mistaken in his identification. In the case of the two men apprehended and charged with working on a Saturday morning, the office also managed to secure evidence which proved their guilt beyond doubt.

However, the men in both of the two cases stubbornly denied their respective charges. They had nothing to add, merely stating that there was no foundation for the charges. For the reason that the Executive Board was certain of their guilt the extreme penalties were imposed.

It seems, however, that when the men appeared in the office to hear the decisions in their cases the desired effect was secured. For in both instances the men finally made their confessions in the office. In the case of the men who worked on Saturday, the Executive Board reconsidered its first decision and meted out a more lenient one.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

SPECIAL MEETING Monday, June 14th

Purpose: The question of the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission, and the recommendation of the Executive Board on the question of the striking furriers.

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

OUT OF WORK?

WEN WANTED, experience unnecessary. Occupation very profitable to those making good.

Apply in person
E. LINDGREN, 570 7th Ave., N. Y.
6th Floor.
between 9:30 and 12 mornings.