

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VII, No. 12.

New York, Friday, March 20, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

Work Resumed In Dress Shops After Stoppage of One Week

Joint Board and Jobbers' Association Reach Settlement—Full Terms of Agreement Reaffirmed—Shop Chairmen Ratify Report of Leaders—Strike Continues in 300 "Open" Shops—Stoppage Hailed as Remarkable Achievement

After a conference lasting all day, Saturday, March 14, the leaders of the New York Joint Board, headed by Vice-President Feinberg, and of the dress jobbers' association have finally reached a working basis for resumption of work in the shops of the industry. The terms of the new settlement provided for the retention of substantially all the clauses of the agreement, including the price schedules already adopted, the forty-hour,

five-day work week, the sanitary label on garments and the unemployment insurance fund. The Union consented to release the jobbers from taking part in the permanent committee on the working out of the additional price schedules and will cooperate on this committee with the contractors only in extending their application in until every part of the garment is covered by these fixed rates.

On Monday morning, March 16, the

shop chairmen gathered in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, and ratified the terms of the settlement. Then they marched to the garment district to notify the workers sitting at their machines that the jobbers had yielded and that work was to be resumed. Immediately the wheels of the industry began to turn in the 2,000 dress shops in Greater New York and within a few hours the trade again was in full swing.

Feinberg, Antoni and Horowitz Address Chairmen

Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, addressing the mass meeting of shop chairmen, said:

"We are able to announce that the jobbers have made themselves responsible for the Labor costs of the garment and that the Union has won another victory. But it is necessary (Continued on page 2.)

Pleaters and Novelty Workers Negotiate New Agreement

Terms of New Pact Ready—Strained Relations Overcome and Peace Now Assured—Agreement to be for Two Years

A temporary draft of the new two-year agreement between the Pleaters and Tuckers' Manufacturers' Association and Local 41, Pleaters, Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Novelty Workers' Union, was drawn up on Tuesday last, March 17, at a joint meeting of five representatives of the Union and five members of the board of directors of the association. The final reaching of a basis of settlement between the workers and the employers in the industry definitely removes the threat of a strike and once more establishes peace in the trade.

Early in the negotiations between both parties it looked as if a breach was imminent. The attitude of the workers, even to such as were found working below the Union scale, created an unfriendly feeling which threatened the success of the parleys. The negotiations were soon resumed, however, and they finally resulted in

an agreement. The new contract will be submitted to the workers before the week is over and will quite likely be ratified by them. The new agreement is to last two years and will end on March 20, 1927.

Vice-President Jacob Halperin, who headed the Union's delegation at the conference, stated that the new agreement will provide a wage increase of about five per cent in many cases. In addition, the feature of the new agreement involves the adoption of a Union label by the manufacturers which will bear the seal of the International and the words "Sanitary Union Label." Another clause provides for monthly meetings between the Union representatives and the officers of the association.

Dr. Paul Apelson, who was the chairman of the conference committee in the tucking trade, will continue as the official arbitrator for next year.

Reunion of Students and Instructors to be held This Saturday

One week remains to the re-union of students and instructors of the I. L. G. W. U. classes. This will be held in the dining room of Washington Irving High School on Saturday, March 28, at 7:30 p. m.

On this occasion past and present students of our numerous classes with their friends and our instructors, officers of our union, executive and active members, will assemble and celebrate the progress of the educational activities of the International in particular and of the Labor movement in general.

The committee has provided delicious refreshments, and a musical program by well-known artists whose names will be announced next week. The evening will end with dancing.

To defray some of the expenses, the Students' Council, who is arranging this affair, has decided to charge a minimum admission of thirty-five cents. Two tickets have been sent to each student, and they are requested to account for them before Wednesday, March 25, to the Educa-

tional Department, 3 West 16th street, either in person or by writing. This will enable the committee to make proper arrangements.

If you wish to get additional tickets you must do so at once.

Toronto Judge Sentences Girl Striker to Five Days in Jail

Professor J. W. McMillan Selected Impartial Chairman for Toronto Clap Industry

There are still two or three cloak shops out on strike in Toronto, the aftermath of the general walkout in the trade last month which was efficiently and successfully carried out under the management of General Organizers Hochman and Polakoff.

In those few shops, which involve a hundred or more workers, the fight against the obduracy of the employers is carried on with vigor and unflinching persistence. The shops are being regularly picketed, the

workers meet daily, and they are being supported by strike benefits raised through a voluntary tax on the weekly earnings of the local workers. That this picketing is getting under the skin of the anti-union bosses is evidenced by the savagery with which the pickets are being attacked by their hired minions and their loyal sympathizers on the Bench. As we go to the press, we have received the following telegram from Organizer (Continued on Page 11.)

Dress Division Elects Business Agents

3,000 Members Take Part in Voting

Readers of Justice have been informed in last week's issue of the decision of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. to hold an election of business agents in the Dress Division of the New York Joint Board without further delay. This election took place on Tuesday last, March 17, from seven polling booths located in the offices of the Joint Board all over the city. The following candidates were elected:

From Local 22:

Joseph Spielman, Samuel Baylison, Fanny Golos, Max Bluestein, Simon Farber, Isidore Weisberg, Robert Farber, Abraham Stum, Abraham Bernstein, Anna Kronhardt, Meyer Kravetz, Harry Miller, Hyman Greenberg and Peter Rothenberg.

From Local 35:

Hyman Eisenstadt and Max Guzman.

From Local 89:

Anthony Grivello, Frank Olive, John Cablati; Carmelo Yandoli, Salvatore Amico and Giacomo Di Nola.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Report Steady Advance

Big Meeting Greets Secretary Baroff—Local 50 to Continue Steady Organizing Campaign—To Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

General Secretary Baroff returned last Friday from Philadelphia greatly pleased with the progress being made by the dress and waist makers' organization in that city in the direction of putting the industry on a full Union basis. Secretary Baroff went to

Philadelphia, at the request of Local 50, to address a general member meeting on the night before, Thursday, March 12, at the Brith Sholem Auditorium.

The big meeting hall was filled with (Continued on Page 2.)

Local 2, Cloak Operators, will Elect Secretary-Manager This Saturday

General Member Meeting Votes Thanks to Vice-President Perlestein for His Work as Provisional Administrator

This Saturday, March 21, the members of the Cloak and Reeler Operators' Union, Local 2, will elect a secretary-manager.

The printed ballot contains the name of only one candidate, Brother Boruchovitz, the present chairman of the local. The voters will, therefore, mark their choice by voting either

"for" or "against" the single candidate appearing on the ballot. The vote will be polled in three booths—Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street; and Brownsville Park Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

The voting will begin at ten o'clock in the morning and will last until six in the evening. Only members carrying brown and blue cards, indicating that they are in good standing in the local, will be permitted to vote. It is expected that the large membership of Local 2 will make a good showing in the voting, despite the fact that there is no contest for the office.

Last Saturday, Local 2 held a general member meeting in Manhattan Lyceum at which Vice-President Meyer Perlestein, the provisional administrator of the local, who is largely responsible for the carrying out of the merger of Locals 1, 11 and 17 into one organization, rendered a detailed report of his activities during the months of his administration of the local. He pointed out all the difficulties he had to overcome and asserted that the consolidated body is now on a firm and sound foundation.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Report Steady Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

dress and waist makers who listened with rapt attention to the report rendered by Vice-President Reinberg, the manager of the dressmakers' organization in Philadelphia. The report, in its main features, was a very encouraging one and showed that the volunteer organizing committee of the Local, which for the past five months has been active in the non-union shops, has accomplished, in spite of great obstacles, some substantial results. About twenty-five shops have been organized and several hundred members added to the roster of the local. The morale among the dress and waist makers, in general, has risen considerably and the men and the women in the trade are now beginning to look confidently to the coming of the day when the whole industry will be united.

Vice-President Reinberg outlined the policy of the organization for the next few months by stating that it would be inexpedient to call out the workers at the present moment on strike, but that the better course would be to continue enrolling the unorganized workers into the Union and gathering strength for an offensive next fall season when a strike could be called out with greater prospects of success. He recommended that the big organizing committee of one hundred and fifty volunteers be reduced, during the slack summer months, to twenty-five who would stay on the job and attend to all organizing activity that could possibly be undertaken during the dull months.

Secretary Baroff followed with an hour's speech in which he reviewed the history of the Local for the past few years, particularly after the stirring strike of 1922. He dwelt upon the loyal efforts of the group of faithful workers after that strike to retrieve the losses suffered during that fight and to regain the ground which the workers had been forced to cede to the employers. He characterized the present situation as very encouraging and praised the indefatigable work of the volunteer organizers. He fully agreed with the conclusions of Vice-President Reinberg and counseled careful and deliberate preparation before deciding upon any drastic step. The organization of the Philadelphia dressmakers is on the right path now, he asserted, the local has weathered the storm of dissension and of trouble instigated by outside factions and is now acting in unison on all matters of policy and action. Brother Baroff further stressed the importance of keeping the economic organization of our workers clear from any entangling influence and of devoting all its efforts to the task of increasing its strength and of winning and safeguarding better industrial and living conditions. Secretary Baroff's speech was received enthusiastically by the members of Local 50.

Local 50 to Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

The Philadelphia dress and waist-makers are quite stirred up with preparations to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their organization in its present form. It is true that there existed some small organized groups in the Philadelphia dress, waist, children's dress and silk suit trades even before 1915, but these small locals did not amount to anything in the industry until that year, when, after an organizing campaign and a strike, they were knit solidly together as Local 15, which was changed later to Local 50.

In the ten years of its existence Local 50 has weathered a great many storms and has had a stirring career.

The meeting on March 12 decided to celebrate fittingly the conclusion of the first decade of the local's existence and elected an arrangements committee of fifteen persons, ten from the membership and five from the joint board, to carry through an impressive program for commemorating that event.

Baltimore Board Adopts Sanitary Rules

Similar to Standards in New York Cloak Industry

Standards of sanitation and safety for the Union shops of the Baltimore cloak and suit industry, formulated by the sub-committee of the Baltimore Joint Board of Sanitary Control, were approved and adopted by the general committee of the board at a special meeting held on Monday, March 16, at the headquarters of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

The twelve standards disapprove of attic and tenement broom shops; provide for natural light about machines; proper ventilation; general cleanliness; rest rooms; medical kits; fire extinguishers; machine guards. Smoking is not allowed in factories. The Baltimore Joint Board of San-

itary Control was organized more than two months ago, and resulted from an agreement between manufacturers and employees, the latter affiliated with the Cloakmakers' Union Local No. 4, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

The board consists of fifteen members, five representatives of the manufacturers, five of organized labor, and five citizens.

Dr. William H. Howell, of Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene, is chairman of the board, and Dr. Mollie Carroll, secretary.

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Cleveland Referees Rule Against Union in Sunshine Case

Dr. Hollander, Impartial Chairman, Dissents

The Board of Referees in the women's garment industry of Cleveland has decided last week that a coat manufacturing firm of that city, namely the Sunshine Cloak Company, acted within its rights under the agreement when it transferred the work of making linings to minor operators where heretofore skilled operators have been employed to make them. Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, the impartial chairman, dissented from this decision.

The case came up before the Board of referees upon an appeal taken from the decision rendered previously by the impartial chairman in favor of the Union when he acted upon a complaint of the Union that the Sunshine

Company was transferring the linings from the skilled operators to semi-skilled girls in the place.

While the company took its stand on the portion of the agreement providing for the right of new processes and changes for the betterment of the operation of the shop, the Union maintained that this change in making linings from skilled to unskilled labor is not a new process as contemplated by this clause, and that its direct tendency is to reduce the amount of work available for the skilled workers and contributes to the non-employment or release of skilled workers. The representatives of the Union argued that the step amounts to intentionally weakening the pos-

sibility to stop work to make effective this agreement, arrived at after long conferences with both groups of employers. Heavy losses to the trade could have been avoided if the agreement had been observed from the start as signed.

The shop chairmen were also addressed by Luigi Antonini, Secretary of Italian Dress Makers, Local 89, and Israel Horowitz, Chief of the Association division, for the Union.

Three Hundred "Open" Shops Still on Strike

The settlement with the jobbers and the resumption of work in the shops of the contractors which they supply with cut garments will, in a way, however, affect the fight the Joint Board is waging against the non-union shops in the city. As reported already, the Union had taken down during the past few weeks several hundred of such "open" shops on strike. Nearly 200 such shops have settled with the Joint Board and granted all Union conditions. At present about 200 of these shops still remain out, under the management of Brother Farber, with headquarters at Stayessant Casino, 140 Second avenue, and against these shops the strike will continue with undiminished vigor.

len of the Union, while the agreement is to the effect that nothing must be done that would weaken either party to the agreement.

The Union further maintained that if changes of this kind are allowed now, it will lead to still others, either in this particular plant or others in the agreement. The decision of the Board of Referees pointedly stated, however, that if in the future changes of a similar character should be conducted on a more extensive scale, issues of an entirely different variety may be raised, which then may be considered.

Dr. Hollander, in his original decision, stated that he found no specific provision for this change in the agreement. He regards his interpretation as provisional and recommends that, on the first opportunity, the two sides come to some definite agreement on the point, to be incorporated in the general agreement between the union and the association of manufacturers.

1 DOLLAR

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Four percent Interest 4%

FIFTH AVENUE and TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Member Federal Reserve System

Labor Delegates Fight Menace To Compensation At Albany Hearing

Urge Passage of Labor's Occupational Disease Amendments Instead of Employers' Bill

Five hundred delegates, representing organized labor in New York State, appeared on Wednesday, March 17, before the Joint Board and Industries Committee in Albany to urge the passage of four amendments to the occupational disease section of the Compensation Law, providing compensation for silicosis, benzol poisoning, gasolene and naphtha poisoning and skin irritations. Strong opposition to the Miller-Truman Silicosis bill, introduced by the employers to defeat Labor's amendment, was voiced by representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the Workers' Health Bureau on the ground that the employers' bill "is a menace to Labor's interests."

Labor's case was presented by Mrs. Grace M. Burnham, director of the Workers' Health Bureau, which drafted the four amendments containing Labor's demands. She described silicosis as "a deadly lung disease caused by breathing silica or quartz dust and often leading to tuberculosis."

The employers' Silicosis bill, Mrs. Burnham said, seeks to "introduce schemes which have no precedent in any of the compensation laws in the United States and which would rob the workers of their rights under the New York law. These new schemes are: (1) listing a restricted number of trades where workers shall be entitled to compensation for silicosis, thus excluding all factory trades except potteries; (2) restricting compensation for silicosis to workers who have worked in the listed trades for five years continuously; (3) giving employers the right to appoint phy-

sicians to examine workers, to refuse employment to workers who may later be entitled to compensation, and to suspend workers who may be in poor health." The employers' bill, Mrs. Burnham declared, was "a caricature of the British law on silicosis."

Others who spoke against the Miller-Truman Silicosis bill and in favor of Labor's bill were John Coughlin, secretary of his Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, and Arthur Young of the Journeymen Stone Cutters. Philip Zauner, secretary of Painters' District Council No. 9, spoke on behalf of the painters of the entire State in favor of the benzol compensation amendment. Workers in fifty-seven trades, he told the Committee, are exposed to poisoning by benzol and other coal-tar products. The present New York law provides no compensation for benzol poisoning, although "many cases of sudden death have occurred from benzol fumes," Zauner declared.

Labor's amendments, known as Assembly Bills 281, 282, 283 and 284, have been endorsed by the State Federation of Labor, the Workers' Health Bureau, the Building and Allied Trades Compensation Bureau, the Machinists' Union, the Cleaners and Dyers, the Central and Labor Council, the Stone Cutters, and the Painters' Unions of this State. They have been recommended by Governor Smith for passage and have received the support of Health Commissioner Frank Mangan of New York, Health Commissioner George W. Coker of Rochester, State Industrial Commissioner James Hamilton.

New School's Spring Term

The New School for Social Research at 465 West 23rd street announces the opening of its Spring term. Among the new courses offered are a number on modern art and philosophy including the following: Science and Contemporary Thought, by Morris R. Cohen; Architecture in American Civilization, by Lewis Mumford, and Twelve Plays of the Season, by Stark Young, dramatic editor of the New York Times.

In addition there will be an unusual group of courses in psychology, among which are one on Problem Children by Dr. Bernard Gluck; one on the Technique of Influencing Human Behavior by Prof. Harry Overstreet; one on Problems in Psychopathology by Dr. Frankwood Williams of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and one on Psychological Problems of Social Reconstruction by Everett Dean Martin.

All courses are given in the afternoon and evening, and there are twelve lectures in each course. The New School has a student enrollment of over a thousand from all professions and occupations.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

Union Health Center News

Now that it is getting warmer our friends who suffer from hay fever will soon begin to sneeze and suffer all the tortures of the damned. As last year, the Union Health Center is ready to make the proper injections for hay fever provided the patients come early enough.

With the beginning of April we will accept all patients who wish to be treated at the same rate as last year. Last year we had quite a success and many of the patients who complained of hay fever were greatly relieved. This year with the improved clinic we hope to benefit many more people.

Another Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting Next Sunday

Joseph J. Eitor, a veteran Labor orator and organizer of a decade ago, who gained fame in the big Lawrence textile strike of 1912, after which he together with Arturo Giovannitti became involved in a murder trial, will speak in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, next Sunday, March 22, at 3 p. m. in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Eitor has not spoken in New York in ten years. He is keenly aroused over the trumped-up charges against the two Italian workers as a result of which they have been lingering in jail for several years. Eitor has himself tasted the horrors of Massachusetts "justice" where Labor interests are involved. A large audience is expected.

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN LAWYERS

302 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5624

First Labor Life Insurance Co. Organized

Electrical Workers Start Old-Line Company

The first insurance company formed and to be controlled by organized workers has been launched by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is the first legal reserve organization of its kind and is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and licensed to write all forms of life insurance based on the American Experience Table of Mortality.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, it will be remembered, adopted a report on the subject of life insurance which encouraged the proposal of organized Labor engaging in joint insurance enterprises safeguarded so as to protect fully the rights and interests of every worker insured. The report recommended that national officers study carefully the subject before taking any practical steps for its realization.

The name of the new organization is the Union Cooperative Insurance Association. Its home office is in

Washington, in the Machinists' Building, and its capital and surplus is \$200,000. The president of the association is James F. Neenan and its secretary is Gustave M. Ragnheim. The purpose of the association, as stated in its official announcement, is, first, to enable members of organized Labor to provide for their own old-age, as well as the protection of their families, by furnishing the best possible insurance at the lowest possible cost; second, to build up a strong financial organization which will increase the power and prestige of organized Labor in this country.

The insurance of the new company is for anybody who wishes old-line legal reserve insurance, whether members of the Electrical Workers, their relatives or friends; it is not confined to any class or sex; it is based on a physical examination of the applicant; and the amount is not limited to a fixed sum, except that children under fourteen cannot take policies for more than \$1,000.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday, March 21, at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing will speak on the Labor Situation on the Pacific Coast, where he has spent the last few weeks.

On Monday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m., Joseph Jablonow will lecture on "The Drama of Social Conflict."

On Friday, March 27, at 8:30 p. m., Mr. Louis Untermeyer, the well-known poet and literary critic, is beginning a series of four "Talks on Modern Poetry." Mr. Untermeyer will discuss The American Rhythm—Frost, Robinson, Sandburg; The Lyric Note—Sara Teasdale, Edna Millay, Conrad Aiken, Eleanor Wylie; Poetry As Color—The Imagists, Amy Lowell,

John Fletcher, "H. D.," Poetry and Propaganda—Giovannitti, Oppenheimer and others. The lectures will be accompanied by illustrative readings with comment, and opportunity will be given for questions.

On Friday evening, March 27, at 7:00 p. m., Dr. Morris Kahn is beginning a five-lecture course in Heredity and Eugenics. These lectures deal with the principles of biological inheritance and development, especially as observed in the human species. The influence of environment and the importance of heredity, with their practical significance in reference to eugenics, will be treated in a simple and popular, yet scientific, manner.

Local Secretaries:

¶ We deem it important to advise you that the pre-capita tax to the Joint Board and all other assessments which are from time to time levied upon the locals are fixed upon the basis of the Locals' membership as it appears upon the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

¶ It will, therefore, be of material benefit to you to keep the Record Department officially and regularly posted of every case of suspension or expulsion of members—whether by transfer to other locals, for failure to pay dues, or for any other reason. This will prevent locals from being charged with tax and per-capita payments for members long dropped by them.

¶ Be sure and state in your return the amount of money owed by the dropped member at the time of suspension.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director, Record Department.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Organized Labor In Palestine

By I. BEN-ZEVIL

Secretary, General Federation of Labor in Erez Israel (Palestine)

The modern labor movement commenced in this country nearly twenty years ago. It grew with the growth of the Jewish immigration and colonization, which started with a renewed vigor after the Great War. Since 1918 more than 40,000 persons entered the country.

The conditions of this immigration were different from those regulating immigration in other countries; and so were its effects. The great stream of migration which has been flowing until recently from the Old World into the New World has been carrying with it, for the most part, people used to relatively more primitive forms of life than those to which they had to adapt themselves in the big centers of the lands of immigration. And here, on the contrary, the immigrants, who came from the countries of eastern Europe, mostly skilled workers used to professional organization, were met by an unrestricted competition on the part of the cheap and unorganized local Arab labor. It was impossible to accomplish much in the way of organizing the primitive, ruthlessly exploited and totally uneducated Arab worker and raising the standard of his life and price of his work (though something has been obtained in that respect, too) and it was not less impossible for him to accept for his work the starvation wages usually given to the native worker. Jewish labor found the way out of this dilemma by introducing several entirely new branches of work in developing the technical side of the work, and the most important achievement, in establishing the work on a new basis—in creating industrial and agricultural cooperatives, belonging to the General Federation of Jewish Labor and controlled by it.

Twenty years ago the first little group of workers settled on land in the Lower Galilee, on the banks of the Jordan—and now there are more than fifty workers' land settlements, in both Galilees, in Judea and in Samaria, with nearly 2,500 settlers in them, who are all members of the Land Workers' Organization. Another 2,000 to 2,500 land workers are employed at the Jewish peasant villages and plantations. The total membership of the Land Workers' Organization is nearly 5,000.

Not less than that number are organized in trades connected with building and road making. They form eight unions: Masons, quarrymen, stone cutters, woodworkers, metal workers, painters, technicians, transport workers (carriage drivers, camel drivers, porters) and belong all to the Building Guild, which has lately constituted itself as The Solel-Boneh, Ltd.—a worker's cooperative society for contracting building and kindred works or establishing such works of its own. All organized workers are members of this organization and profit by this institution. The Solel-Boneh, or, as it was called before it was registered as "Solel-Boneh," the Jewish Workers' Cooperative Society, has executed work for four years (1921-1924) for 750,000 pounds sterling, and continues in its progress. At present it is running quarries of its own, where hundreds of workers find occupation and gain skill in various kinds of stone work.

Other trades, besides those connected with building, are, too, organized in unions. Such are: railwaymen, needle workers, bakers, tanners, printers, waiters, and cooks, teachers, commercial employes, hospital nurses and others. Each of these unions belongs to the General Federation on the same lines as the Building Guild.

One of the institutions of the General Federation, known as the Workers' Fund, has concentrated all its activities on the task of developing industrial producers' cooperatives—shops for mechanics, metal workers, wood works, shoemaking, printing, etc. There are in all now twenty such producers' cooperatives with a total of 400 members. Efforts are being made at present on the part of the General Federation to set up a Cooperative Center in order to coordinate and direct the progress of all these small producers' cooperatives.

Much greater dimensions have been reached by the consumers' cooperative of the General Federation, called Hamashbir, which is a centralized institution and possesses branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, in many villages, and in all workers' land settlements. The yearly turnover of Hamashbir reaches the sum of 150,000 pounds sterling.

One of the important institutions of the General Federation is the Sick Fund, which offers all manner of medical help to the workers in town and country. Besides three central clinics in towns and thirty-four local ones in workers' land settlements, the Sick Fund has established sanitary institutions, of which, one in Morza, is likely to be the greatest and best accommodated in this country. The construction and complete furnishing of its two stories shall cost, according to estimation, not less than 12,000 pounds sterling. Last summer the first story was completed and the sanitarium began to function.

The educational work is done by the Waadat Hatarbuth (Commission for Education), which has set up kindergartens, schools for children and grown-up, evening courses, libraries in all towns and land settlements, and is arranging popular lectures, concerts, etc. The Waadat Hatarbuth

Arbitration In Labor Cases

No. 6. Choosing the Arbitrator

(Note: This is the sixth of a series of articles based on study of Labor Arbitration and showing its advantages with different forms. Others will follow in successive issues.)

When an important question such as wages is to be put up to an arbitrator, the responsibility of the officials who must choose the arbitrator leads them to be extremely careful in the choice. As a rule, lists of candidates are proposed by both sides, and each side examines the nominees of the other with a keen eye. Sometimes these lists, especially those first presented, consist largely of names which the opposing side could not possibly accept. Such names are included for the obvious reason that

they have eighty-five local branches and possesses in its libraries over 30,000 volumes. The organ of the Land Workers' Organization, Hassade (The Field), as well as the organ of the Railwaymen's Union, Hakattar (The Locomotive), are published with the support of the Waadat Hatarbuth.

All the above-mentioned organizations and institutions, together with several others, belong to the General Federation of Jewish Labor. The Federation unites all organized workers in this country. In every locality, town or village, all the workers organized in trade unions participate in the election of the local Council. This Council is the center of the local trade unions and cooperatives, cares for their general interests and controls their activities.

The General Council of the Federation and the Executive Committee are appointed by the yearly convention to which delegates are sent from all local branches. These supreme institutions supervise and direct the work of the Local Councils and of all the institutions and organizations of the Federation.

The Federation represents 14,000 organized workers in this country.

—American Federationist.

they provide a basis for bargaining, and furnish a contrast to more reasonable nominations which may eventually be made. Some time or other, however, serious proposals must be put forward. It is usually wise for unions to have at least three or four candidates who are possible for the employers to accept, and all of whom are equally satisfactory to the Union. This arises from the fact that if either side appears to be pushing a single candidate unduly, the other will be likely to suspect him. If the Union can safely accept any one proposed by the employers, it is often good policy to do so. In that case any decision favorable to the workers will command more respect from the employers.

Varying Types of Men

In case separate arbitrators are chosen from time to time for specific cases, it is well to consider the qualifications of the arbitrator for understanding the special matter under discussion. The Union, of course, wants favorable consideration. What it wants, however, is not necessarily to win all its points at all costs; it wants a maximum of benefit from the industry. A victory which crippled the industry or was impossible of execution would be a hollow one and would lead to serious trouble. Employers are in the habit of arguing that all desired concessions will cripple the industry, and such pleas must frequently be disregarded.

Any arbitrator who is not utterly reckless will be sure to be impressed by the employers' plead that, for the good of all concerned, the industry must be safeguarded. If he does not know much about the subject, he feels a lack of confidence in his own ability to decide the technical questions concerned; he suspects that the employers as "practical men" know more about it than either he or the Union, and he is likely to err on the "safe side" by favoring them. This is one reason knowledge is just as desirable as genuine impartiality.

One must be wary, however, of a certain type of expert who has prejudices which he conceals under his pretension to knowledge. For instance, though on open-minded economist is often a good arbitrator, there are economists who have not learned anything since the writings of a hundred years ago, and these would make poor arbitrators indeed. A fair, intelligent man who has no knowledge of the subject is better than one who has too strong opinions.

Temporary vs. Experienced Arbitrators

Sometimes a man or a board is chosen for a period, but more often arbitrators are chosen to serve for a single dispute. In the latter case the choice is sometimes offered between men who have previously acted as arbitrators and those who have not. The former decisions of those who have previously acted are usually examined carefully; if these decisions are against the employers they will object, if against the Union the latter will object. The result is that nine times out of ten a new and inexperienced man is chosen. Yet to choose a new man is a lottery which may lead to bad results, while an experienced man might do better for the Union in a new case than he did under former circumstances. One should not judge too much merely from the actual decision in a specific case. The reasons behind the decision, the circumstances surrounding it, and the general attitude of the arbitrator are much more trustworthy guides.



MUSCOLINI: "Will she never die?"

Economy—For Whom?

By NORMAN THOMAS

The President's chief emphasis, his inaugural address made plain, will fall on economy and tax reduction. So far, so good. But both economy and tax reduction are slogans that need some examination. For instance, here are some problems:

1. How much economy is possible in our present budget? William Hard, in an interesting series of articles in the Nation, has pointed out that the area in which immediate economy may be practiced is less than one might think. A very large part of the current budget goes for paying interest on debts incurred in past wars, preparation for possible future wars, pensions and bonuses. The Federal Bureau of Efficiency early in 1923 estimated that the United States is spending \$5.9 per cent of its budget for military purposes. The greatest possible sources of economy must necessarily be in the further limitation of armament, and this as a matter of practical politics will probably depend upon the success of the International Disarmament Conference for which the President is supposedly working.

2. There is a distinction between economy and parsimony. The long and ultimately successful fight of the postal employees for an increase in wages was a fight against a mean and uneconomic parsimony. Underpayment of workers is not economy. The successful control of society against special privilege depends, in no small degree, upon the high morale and intelligence of experts in Government departments. Yet those experts are generally underpaid and their work is too largely unnoticed. It is to the advantage of a good many powerful interests that this should continue to be the case, and if they can cripple certain types of expert service and throw all ideas of Government ownership into disrepute because of the way the Government treats its own workers, they will be only too glad to about economy from now until doomsday. But the common people will pay through the nose for this sort of economy.

3. Who is to get the benefit of economy? President Coolidge and his chief financial adviser, Secretary Mellon, assume that it is to be the rich. They may be quite honest in believing that the prosperity of the country depends upon reduced super-taxes for the very rich. It does not follow that they are right. Senator Couzens' investigating committee has already shown what great favors have been done to certain large taxpayers by the Treasury Department. Again it may be argued that Secretary Mellon has used his enormous power honestly. He has certainly used it in accordance with his well-known belief of lightening the burden upon Big Business. Now, the people who really need tax relief are not the very rich, but the great masses of workers and consumers. Secretary Mellon says that our prosperity would be increased if the rich, by reason of lower taxes, would be able to invest more of their surplus. Many American industries are over developed now. There is plenty of money in America to subscribe in a few hours to all sorts of foreign loans as well as to keep our industries going. It is not capital that we need, but greater purchasing power to keep our mills and factories busy. That purchasing power is mostly in the hands of the masses of the people and it is their taxes that should be lightened.

Our office boy says:
"I see by the papers that that promising young recruit, Charlie Dawes, has won the leather medal

without competition for the world's championship honor. The million-dollar kid was supposed to pop up the whole Republican team. He started out by giving the old boys a great line of chin music about getting together and playing the game. Then the first time anybody smacks the ball out to Charlie, Charlie ain't there. I wonder if, maybe, Silent Cal didn't learn how to talk when he heard what this efficiency expert did to him."

Freedom for Teachers

Down in Georgia, Dr. Henry Fox has been removed from the faculty of Mercer University. It is generally admitted that Dr. Fox is a competent scientist and an admirable teacher. As a scientist, he of course taught the theory of evolution, though "only as a theory and not as a fact." Nevertheless, that alarmed the good Baptists of Georgia, who conducted an inquisition into his private theological beliefs and forced him out because those beliefs were not as positive and clear-cut as those of "a majority of the Baptists of the State of Georgia."

This is only one example of a dangerous form of the doctrine of majority rule. The efforts to forbid by State legislation any teaching of evolution in public schools or State universities is further evidence of the same thing. Scientific truth is not thus determined. The majority of Georgia Baptists and California Presbyterians and all the other American sects would still be living in caves and dressing in skins if they had waited until each bit of truth was approved by a majority vote.

This particular effort to muzzle teachers is going to play into the hands of big business interests. The methods religious fundamentalists seek to apply to physical science, holders of private privilege will apply to the social scientists and economists. All unwittingly, the Baptists of Georgia and their spiritual brethren elsewhere are forging the chains of their own enslavement. It is time to speak out for academic freedom and the right of students to think. In this connection, it seems to us that the Science League of America with headquarters at 948 Market street, San Francisco, California, is doing admirable work, worthy of support.

Cooperative Items of Interest

Health Clinic for Cooperative Boys and Girls

The Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, the largest consumers' cooperative in America and largest distributor of milk in Minneapolis, is opening up a Nutrition Clinic to 100,000 children of that city.

This cooperative distributed milk, cream, cheese, butter and ice cream to more than 20,000 homes. It has reduced the price of milk throughout the Twin Cities by three or four cents. It has raised the wage scale of dairy workers, and has established the drivers' Labor organization on a sound basis. It has so improved the quality of milk that the infant mortality rate has been definitely reduced. It has a 100 per cent agreement with the organized farmers to use only cooperatively marketed products. And now it attacks the problem of malnourishment among children of school age—the cause of listlessness, laziness, sub-normal mental activity, actual disease among thousands of boys and girls in every large city in the country.

Qualifications for admission to the Clinic: Service are:

1. Children of employes, shareholders and consumers.
2. Applicant must be of school age (five to fourteen years).
3. Height-weight index must be ten per cent below normal.
4. Applicant must not be under the care of a physical physician.

The Franklin Creamery now has more than 6,000 shareholders each of whom has a minimum of \$100 invested in this cooperative business. In 1924 the sales totalled \$3,300,000 and more than 30,000 families were served with cooperative products without the intervention of a profit-making corporation anywhere along the line, from the productions of the milk on the farm until it reached the consumer's door.

The plant and machinery of this institution is the best and most modern to be found anywhere. More than 2,000,000 units are being distributed each month (a unit as a bottle of milk or cream; a pound of butter, a package of cheese, or a gallon of ice cream).

The Association made a net "profit" of \$179,000 for its members and customers in 1923. In 1924 it put aside its "profits" for the starting of this health service.

The creamery cooperative is only

four years old. Built upon the ruins of a lost strike and lockout of the milk wagon drivers, it has thrived from the beginning. Recently when the other milk companies in Minneapolis united to form one combine and to put the cooperative out of business by means of a price war, the employes of Franklin reduced the price of their product even below the cut prices of the new private corporation and worked without pay until the cooperative won the fight.

Those Finnish Cooperators

The Colony of Finnish workers in Brooklyn, N. Y., intends to build up its own cooperative business institutions until these men and women are no longer paying tribute to any private Finnish Cooperative Trading Association whatever. Each year association takes a big jump forward toward that goal: In 1924, though only six years old, this Association, according to the Report of the Cooperative League Auditing Bureau, showed the following figures:

Bakery sales	.....	\$186,222
Meat market sales	.....	89,277
Restaurant sales	.....	64,115
Branch store sales	.....	3,485
Pool room	.....	12,115

Total business \$355,624
Net "profit" 19,238

These 2,000 cooperators have reaped from the very beginning to direct amounts of business in patronage rebates any of the profits made each year, but has put it all back into the business. That explains the following figures:

Members' share capital	\$ 44,500
Members' loan capital	53,552
Surplus fund	34,283

Total capital \$132,335

These same people have fifteen cooperative apartment houses, another restaurant society, and a cooperative garage.

See Cooperators Fetch \$500,000 Mark

Year by year the Soc Cooperative Mercantile Association, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., which started with a small store back in 1913, has been forging ahead. In 1924, with seven grocery stores, two meat markets, and a bakery, it easily outstripped every other food distributing concern in the Lower City and ran its total sales up to \$501,561. The members received, in addition to interest paid on shares, eight per cent on their purchases, while non-members received four per cent. These rebates, instead of being paid in cash, are paid in Credit Memoranda negotiable at any of the Association's stores.

This enterprising cooperative pays out of its "profits" rebates to its employees on their wages as well as to patrons on their purchases.

Cooperative Restaurants and Laundry

In Consumers' Cooperative Services, New York has one of the most progressive cooperatives in the country, and the Cooperative League one of its staunchest supporters. Four cafeterias in strategic business centers serve about 25,000 meals a month and a laundry department does the family washing for several hundred women every week. The income from the cafeterias alone in 1924 was \$281,337.69. The laundry took in some \$3,500 a month.

The members have invested \$25,082 as share capital and the Reserve Funds built up out of profits for extending the business and promoting the movement come to \$54,112 additional. The Association regularly pays six per cent interest on capital stock and an average of six per cent rebate on purchases. This is Consumers' Ownership that works.

Zowie!



JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO

On March 25, the horrible tragedy, known in the annals of New York as the Triangle fire, where 146 young working girls lost their lives, will have its fourteenth anniversary.

By this day, it has become generally recognized that the Triangle tragedy was not an unavoidable disaster but a mass-butchery, though the owners of the Triangle factory succeeded in escaping at that time just punishment, thanks to the crafty defense put up by their highly-paid attorneys. The workers in that shop, kept under lock and key like so many prisoners, without any fire-escapes and flame extinguishers, were left ready prey to the merciless ravages of the first serious conflagration. Most of the 146 girls were burned to cinders on the premises, while scores of them lost their lives in attempting to plunge head-long to safety from the seventh floor of the building where they were trapped.

That Black Saturday in March of 1911 has since become engrained in the memory of every thinking worker in New York—and elsewhere in America—as a day of sackcloth and ashes. And in the days that followed that catastrophe, all of us, whose human impulses have not become totally atrophied by the lust of Mammon, have been weighted down by the feeling that we, too, to some degree, had been responsible for that mass-murder which essentially is but the outgrowth of the contemptible cheapness in which human life, a worker's life, is held in our order of living. At the grave of those 146 martyrs we took an oath to erect a new bulwark of strength and safeguards for all workers and pledged ourselves to build up a powerful union, a safeguard for their lives and health. If we could not avenge the murder of our sisters and punish the direct and indirect perpetrators of that black crime, we could at least make the recurrence of such a tragedy impossible.

Have our workers, and other right-thinking persons in our community, kept the pledge? Has the death of these martyrs made the repetition of such tragedies an impossibility in our industries? Uprightly we may answer: Yes. These women workers have not died in vain. Since that holocaust the Union has done everything in its power to make the recurrence of such a crime unthinkable. An aroused public opinion has, in addition to the Union's own apparatus for fire safety and sanitation in our shops, forced the adoption of a number of special factory laws which go a long way towards insuring the safety of life and limb in the garment shops. The great majority of cloak and dress shops in New York have been placed under the supervision of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control; the garment factories are kept always open on the outside; they are provided with fire safety appliances and proper safeguards against all inflammable materials; frequent fire drills have been installed in the shops, etc., etc.

As a result of all this, since the horrible occurrence in 1911, not a single tragic accident of any proportions has occurred in our shops. It would be wrong to ascribe it to mere good fortune either. It is rather the outcome of constant vigilance, of ceaseless care which we owe no doubt to the tremendous stir created by the martyr-death of those 146 women workers. They died so that the workers who had taken their places may remain at the machines with a sense of comparative security.

Nevertheless, we are beginning to be stirred by doubt in recent days whether the danger has been entirely eliminated. Time often makes us forget things we ought rather to remember. A feeling of security is likely to bring about some neglect, and it seems to us that right now conditions in our trades are taking a turn which is likely to fill us with misgivings whether we are living up fully to the pledge we had made fourteen years ago at the graves of the Triangle victims.

What is the situation in our shops today? Are the factories as carefully guarded as they used to be a few years after the Triangle fire? Is their sanitation fully as good as might be desired?

We are afraid that we cannot any longer reply affirmatively to this question. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control does not and can not guard as carefully safety and sanitation conditions in the cloak shops as it used to. The big shops in our industry are being rapidly split up into small scattered units. The advent of the jobber in our trades has converted the cloak shop—and to a degree the dress shop as well—into a sweat-shop. Many hundreds of them are entirely outside the supervision of the Joint Sanitary Board, and hundreds of others are complying with but a few of its regulations. Under such circumstances what is left to us but to assume that we are fast heading toward a phase of development in our industry when another Triangle disaster is not at all impossible?

It is high time, upon this anniversary of the tragic death of our 146 sisters, that we, no matter how important matters might be at times. We must not let things drift from bad to worse. We must strain every effort to weed out from the industry every irresponsible shop, every "corporation" outfit which evades the control of the Union and its safety and sanitation standards.

These shops are not only a menace to the wage and living standards of our workers; they are a real danger to their life and limb. In these rush-and-hustle, one-season shops there obviously can be no care of health, no thought given to sanitation. They must be rooted out from our midst, if we are to heed the terrible and gruesome warning of the Triangle fire and of its martyred dead.

We must determine never to set foot into a fire-trap or a "corporation" plant, no matter how tempting the lure might be at times. We must shun these scab nests like a plague; they must be swept out to make room for clean, healthy and big shops, where the well-being of our workers as a whole may be better looked after and the menace of fire disasters can be permanently removed.

THE DRESS AGREEMENT REMAINS IN FORCE

After a stoppage lasting a few days—though the workers all remained in the shops—the dress jobbers of New York reached the proper conclusion that they could not afford the luxury of breaking their agreement with the Union. After the viewpoint of the Union had been made clear to them, the jobbers realized that they erred not when they had signed the agreement with the Union but when the untoward idea had occurred to them that they could with impunity break it.

It was well, too, that they reversed themselves without unnecessary loss of time. True, they have gained a point—but the little they had won was hardly worth the trouble and the publicity they acquired. They have succeeded in gaining the Union's consent to the point that on some parts of the garment, where no fixed prices can be set in advance, no schedules should be required. There was merit in this request and the Union's representatives lost no time in granting it.

If this, however, was their only aim, the jobbers have used poor tact in creating the impression that they were intent upon breaking the entire agreement. A grievance against one or another clause in the contract that might be found unworkable would always find ready redress from the leaders of the Union. This the jobbers might have known from the years of contact they have had with our Union and its representatives.

It is, perhaps, the better guess that the jobbers had more than this single modification in mind. They have aimed, quite likely, at the abrogation of the whole pact, but having found this impossible, they resorted to the other course as a way out of an unpleasant situation. But we are not in the least inclined to blame them for their tactful retreat. We are willing to recognize that they acted wisely in the end in not permitting a small "mis-understanding" to develop into a serious quarrel.

It appears to us, nevertheless, that the fighting method which the Union had applied in this event is worth while stressing at some length. It is a new method, one that might perhaps be tried with greater frequency in the future.

The newness of this method consisted of the remarkable feature that, while calling upon the workers to cease working, the Union issued explicit orders to the workers that they remain at their places in the shops. The order of the Union was faithfully complied with.

This undoubtedly is a novel demonstration of strength in our Union, and, for that matter, in the entire Labor movement. As far as we know, this is the first time in the history of Labor's fighting in our country that a trade union had declared a strike in a big industry without ordering the workers out of the shops. This new form of striking certainly has its advantages, at least to the extent that it makes picketing entirely superfluous. It also makes the workers feel that the places they occupy in the shop are theirs, except that they refuse to work at the bench until they would gain what they deem is just and right for them to have.

It is quite true that the present case of striking in the shop had been made comparatively easy for the workers inasmuch as the contractors themselves had been, so to say, the Union's "partners" in the fight against the jobbers. It is no doubt owing to this special feature of the clash that the workers had been instructed to stay in the shops and remain at the machines "with arms folded."

Nevertheless, we maintain, this novel strike method could be applied with equal effect in cases when the contractors are not in any way "allied" with the Union. Let us assume, for instance, that a strike is declared in the 2,000 dress shops and the workers are ordered to remain in the factories at their places. What will the employers do? Their only remedy, of course, would be to call in the police. But picture the task confronting the bluecoats upon such an occasion. Imagine how long it would take the police, if they could only be procured for such a job, to dislodge 30,000 workers from 2,000 shops!

We are inclined to believe that such a "dispossessing" on a grand scale would be less welcome a business to the employers than a regular strike where the workers clear out of the shop and leave all and everything to the employers. It would, besides, be a much more economical strike to conduct for the Union. What with picketing expenses, the cost of halls for meetings and court expenses eliminated, the huge costs of present-day, cerning such a strike method, and its present or future practicing would be materially reduced.

What Reviewers Say About Our History

The Dawn After Darkness

Out of the Uprising of the Twenty Thousand and the Great Revolt

(Will Appear in March Issue of Labor Age.)

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

A decade and a half ago, /The obscure of the Earth emerge, many-headed, from the dark tenements and sweat-shops of New York, in huge, unorganized Revolt. The Wise of the Earth wag their heads, in satisfaction. "These ants—undisciplined, divided among themselves, vaguely uncertain of their goal—what harm can they do their Masters? Soon they will slink back into their tenements and sweat-shops, and the whip will lash them as before." The Revolt grows, organizes itself somehow, presses on. The Spirit triumphs, though the Flesh is weak. The hour of deliverance is at hand. The wind of that Spirit blows against the Masters; and its sea of enthusiasm covers them: "They sink as lead in the mighty rushing waters." The starved, half-starved maker of ladies' wear—comes, blinking, into the light. His union has won the day. Out of that black mass of headlessness therefrom comes many of the constructive measures which have given signs of hope to the American workers. It builds buildings, erects summer homes, creates banks, reorganizes its industry and looks forward ever to the entry of the workers into the Land of Canaan.

This is the epic told eloquently in Dr. Louis Levine's "The Women's Garment Workers." Do you feel a drooping of the spirit in these days of Reaction, Brothers and Sisters? Read it!—and learn that the Dawn comes after Darkness, that the Greatest Victories are yet to come.

IT IS four o'clock in the morning. New York's night life has largely died out. The day is a few hours away. But it is still dark. And cold.

Vague figures, scantily dressed and huddled up to keep warm, hurry out of the cave houses of the East Side. They have been stirring since three. Several of them make headway in the direction of West Taylor street. They come to a narrow passageway between two houses. Passing through, they cross a lot to an old stable in the rear. Not a light can be seen in the houses in front. But above the stable an oil lamp, breaks the dark monotony. They shuffle up a stairs and into a room, low-ceiled and dirty.

A stifling, close odor pervades the room. Mingled with it is the smell of gasoline and the smell of the stable below. The sink in the room adds to the stench. There is one toilet in the rear—for men and women.

The figures become workers and set about their daily toil—seven men, three women. The machines they use are run by foot power. They will stay there until eight or nine o'clock at night. Then they will stumble home in the dark, to fall into bed for another awakening at three. At the end of the week their pay envelopes will contain from five to twelve dollars.

That is a little glimpse under the curtain of the work-life of the garment worker in the year 1890. The immigrant flood of ten years from Eastern and Southeastern Europe,

led by the Jews, had brought a mass of workers to our shores, exploited in this fashion by earlier-comers of their own race in many instances.

Twenty years later—after small rebellion after rebellion, after unions and I. W. W.'s and United Brotherhoods, after attempts to coalesce with the United Garment Workers, after bitter disputes after dispute over Socialism, Socialist Labor Partyism and Anarchism, after ten years of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—conditions in the rough were much the same. The workers on the garments of My Lady were still huddled in their tenements, still sweating in contracting shops at long hours, still far away from any effective control of their industry or any decent conditions.

In 1909 the International itself was a mere remnant of what might have been. It was difficult for it even to meet its bills for the rent. What and best of its modest general office. The General Secretary-Treasurer appeared early in the morning, snatched up his mail and disappeared for the day to avoid creditors. The dead hand of Depression was on the industry.

Then came new hope. First, a faint revival, followed by the growth of trade. The workers began to feel that their hour was at hand. The employers, quickening the senses of victory and quick defeat for the revolting masses, looked upon the situation with peaceful minds. Their eyes were to be opened as never before.

In July, 1909, a strike broke out in a shop of 200 workers in New

York. It was not a large affair, but it was to have widespread results. The workers, waist and dress makers, went out if a body. In a few weeks they had won. This gave new courage to the members of the newly organized Local 25, which had been languishing since its formation a short time before. The good news spread to other shops, and two more of these went out.

Within a few months their case appeared to have become hopeless. Picketing fell off. All seemed lost.

Then it was that the officers of Local 25 and the United Hebrew Trades determined upon a bold stroke, in the shape of a general strike in the waist and dress industry. No one of course, could foretell the response.

In order to keep the strike order adapted, a ruse had to be resorted to, certain workers appearing as representatives of shops which they did not represent, to tell of the bad conditions and the ripeness of the time.

The answer of the workers was immediate. At a great mass meeting in Cooper Union they voted to strike, taking the "old Jewish oath" that they would stand together. Thus rose the twenty thousand. The bitter struggle that followed did not lead to complete victory. It was more or less of a draw. The union was not recognized by the employers' organization in the trade. But the nation had been stirred to a realization of the conditions that existed in the sweated trades, and the way was paved for the "Great Revolt" of the following year, which made the I. L. G. W. U. a power in the ladies' garment industry.

Sixty thousand workers deserted their tools in this upheaval. Never organized before in the main, they stood together stubbornly until victory came—in the form of the Protocol of September 2, 1910. For the first time in American history an agreement, containing recognition, was signed between the united employers and the majority of the workers in the trade. With it came that unique institution in American labor history—the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, to help wipe out the insanitary conditions in the industry.

On through the years the I. L. G. W. U. reached out into other fields, to make itself a real industrial union. Crises came in its relations with the employers. Compromises and further crises came and went. The Protocol,

Of course, in order to succeed, the workers inside the shops would have to remain literally "with arms folded," no matter how great the pressure or temptation from the employers. Could our workers be depended upon not to succumb? We believe they could, but even if there is any doubt concerning it, it might be worth while giving it a trial in order to test their mettle and their devotion to the trade union idea and its practices.

We should very much like to hear from our readers concerning this strike method, and its present or future practicability. If we are wrong, we are willing to be convinced. But we are frank in stating that we like this plan. We are in earnest about it, and it appears to us that this novel strike, with all its possibilities, is both practicable and achievable under certain circumstances.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA DRESSMAKERS

General Secretary Baroff, who last Thursday night addressed a meeting of dress and waist makers in Philadelphia, returned to New York considerably elated with the progress they are making.

Vice-President Reiberg's report was in itself enough to inspire everyone with confidence. Our readers know that Local 50 had conducted in the last few months a strong movement in Philadelphia to organize completely the local dress and waist

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The New York white goods workers win their strike after six weeks. Concretely they gain the following: 1. Recognition of a Guild of 1,000. 2. Fifty-hour work-week; 3. Double pay for overtime; 4. Wage increase of one dollar per week for work-weeks and of not over 10 per cent for piece workers; and, 5. Abolition of child labor.

After long agency, Brother Abraham Steinberg, secretary and business agent of the New York Cloak Button-Hole Workers' Union, died as the result of gunshot wounds inflicted upon him by Harry Wexler. The murderer confessed to the authorities that he had been hired to kill Steinberg by contractors in this trade who hated Steinberg bitterly because of his faithful devotion to his duties. The following contractors were arrested in connection with this crime: A. Filloff and his daughter, Anna, 111 Eldridge street, New York; Louis Weinstein, 447 East New York avenue; Max Weisberg, 423 East 102nd avenue and Max Green, 577 Schenck avenue, all of Brooklyn.

The New York Cloak Joint Board decides to aid the striking men's clothing workers with an additional ten thousand dollars, which makes the total now far contributed to their cause by the dressmakers \$72,000.

The Board of Directors, in rendering a report concerning the complaint clerk in the 18th Street office, recommends that Brother Kaplowitz attend as complaint clerk for the Association shops and that Brother Wexler be retained for the dress and shirt shops. The letter is meanwhile put into the office on a two-week trial and will remain permanently as clerk if he proves satisfactory.

designed to keep present place but unsatisfactory to the workers in many details from the start, did in time; though the Joint Board of Sanitary Control grew and developed. Union expansion took place not merely in new branches of the industry but also in cities throughout the country, notably Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Though suffering still from clanking groups, the union was able to re-adjust itself to changing conditions in a peculiarly fluid industry. It took the lead in meeting the twists and turns of industrial development. Only this last year, it has forced upon the employing interest the program of development, largely through the leadership of President Morris Sign.

Out of this program has come in the rough: partial limitation of sub-contractors, so that big shops under union control will be the new order; unemployment insurance on a big

(Continued on Page 11)

industry with a view to launching a new fight against such of the Philadelphia employers as still believe that they can forever maintain non-union shops. The plan of a general strike has now been given up for a time owing to bad conditions in the trade. The campaign has, nevertheless, brought some fine results. The volunteer committee of 150 workers has unionized twenty-five new shops and brought 300 new members into the local.

Manager Reiberg's report was received with acclaim by the members of the Philadelphia dress and waist organization, which inspired Brother Baroff to deliver not one but two speeches—one on the subject of the present constructive work carried on by the local, and another in reply to a question propounded to him with regard to the few expelled ex-members of Local 50. He explained the full details of their expulsion last year and stated frankly and candidly the conditions under which they could be taken back. And—wonder upon wonder—the whole meeting in a burst of applause declared itself fully in accord with Brother Baroff.

And when one considers that only a short time ago this self-same local had gained for itself the unenviable notoriety for being a "left" local, one is inclined to marvel at the change wrought among them during this comparatively brief span of time and share the elation of Secretary Baroff over the unmistakable progress the dress and waist makers of Philadelphia are making.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Quest

By SYLVIA KOPALD

THE WAY OUT. By Edward A. Filene. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1924.

This volume, presented to the thinking public by Mr. Filene, constitutes in many ways an unusual document. Any one of the characteristics that distinguish the book would suffice to recommend it to the attention of workers. In combination they make Mr. Filene's essay a challenge to thought and the scientific imagination.

Seldom does there appear in the social sciences an essay that is such a compound of hard theoretic thinking and wide, practical experience. Whatever his reactions to Mr. Filene's conclusions may be, the reader cannot but respect the processes by which those conclusions were finally churned. Mr. Filene is no aloof philosopher—and of all sciences, the social sciences can least afford today the luxuries of cloistered thinkers. Even his youthful cravings for academic training were denied by Life—Mr. Filene entered business at an early age. But in the shop, and from its daily routine, Mr. Filene accumulated those experiences from which his thinking has won its deep roots. Throughout the pages of this volume, Mr. Filene insists upon his "shop-keeper" role—and the shop origins of his most characteristic ideas.

Yet other men, many men, have gone into business, and at an early age, too. There can be little doubt that the Filenes have taken unusual things from their experience because of the unusual things they brought to it. Deep social consciousness those brothers have, and a fine sense of community citizenship. Imagination is theirs, too, and sympathy and understanding and mind. Their creation of the Filene Cooperative Association and the whole experiment in industrial democracy of which it is a part has been described fully in these columns. The author of this present volume shared in the launching and development of this experiment. Besides the experiences it brought him, he has gathered much from wide travels and contacts. He is apparently a man who has travelled to and fro in many lands, who has followed closely the new developments of thought in all fields of social thinking, who has milled over ideas with many "practical" men and many thinkers. From this soil of intensive and expensive experiences has grown the substance of Mr. Filene's book.

Perhaps the most interesting characteristic of this substance itself is Mr. Filene's consistent attempt, first to apply vigorous scientific methodology to the solution of current business problems, and then to apply the business test to the results of the scientific methodology. "We business men," says Mr. Filene, "must now seek a long-time view of our problems. We must think carefully from step to step and from the last step to a plan of action. We must be courageous enough to utilize in practice the plans formulated by thought. But we must then apply to that plan the business test: Does it pay? Does it increase the industrial efficiency, the community service, the financial return of our organization? Indeed, Mr. Filene sees in successful business one of the chief agents of social progress. For the first community demand upon industry is production; whatever innovations we bring to its

workings, we must keep the machine working and solvent.

This last emphasis given by Mr. Filene to his thought readers is somewhat unique. The attempts to apply scientific thought and community tests to the solution of social problems have been numerous enough. Social workers, humanitarians, academic theorists, Marxists, other Socialists, and, of course, Labor unions and many others, have sought, as has Mr. Filene, a scientific way out. But business men have not shared largely in this modern quest. Of late, some few of them have heard the hum of criticism—the challenge of engineers, workers, thinkers, humanitarians—have heard and heeded. As far as I know, Mr. Filene is the first to point out to business men a business "way out" that is in tune with all the other seekers of the day.

From his analysis of the problem to be solved, Mr. Filene glimpses a development which will give ever sharper edge to the community criticism of the modern business management of machine production. (Mr. Filene has read his Webbs thoroughly; he accepts not only this basic distinction between business and production, but also Webbs' antithesis of captains of industry and captains of finance.) He sees the coming of a "New Industrial Revolution"—an industrial revolution even exceeding in its influence over man's lives the first revolution. All the effects that are now so familiar to us—the centralization of production in great industrial cities, the insecurity of the job, the destruction of creative workmanship, the minute division of labor, may be intensified by the new revolution. It is the job of business men to insure the community against such social disaster. They must, indeed, reverse the results—give us decentralization, regularity of production, continuous employment, security, creative interest in work.

The industrial trends which are building this new revolution for us are clearly visible. Since the Great War, Europe has become so impoverished that their best markets have been closed to our American producers. The stupidities of American foreign policies, Mr. Filene feels, have further aggravated this unhappy result. But under the stress of war needs we have completed the development of an industrial mechanism attuned to mass production—to the turning out of standardized articles in vast numbers. Our producers, equipped with such a mechanism, now find many of their former markets closed to them. Naturally they turn to an intensive development of home territory.

The first result of this trend, Mr. Filene feels, will be a terrible "tooth-and-claw" competition. Business man will compete with business man and in the mad scramble to lower costs and win customers wages will be cut to the bone, hours increased, small business men bankrupt. But the limit of this "way out" will soon become apparent. The unions will fight, unrest will become menacing and the business men will, nevertheless, find themselves still confronted with the problem of lowering costs sufficiently and

winsing enough customers to make survival under the new conditions possible.

Inevitably, therefore, they will turn to the other method of lowering costs and increasing returns. They will seek to improve methods of production and distribution and to render greater service through the articles they prepare for consumers. In the task of improving industrial technique they will turn to ever greater mass production—increasing standardization of products, increasing mechanization of products, increasing mechanical rates of profit. A vigorous war on waste for forced business reasons will meet many of the problems pointed by engineers. And the challenge of present-day distribution will be met simply because business under the new conditions will not be able to afford its wastes. Mass producers will make mass distribution a part of their business program.

And thus America will be Fordized. Mr. Filene fears no flattening of our civilization as a result of an industrial standardization, for he sees the workers demanding as their share of the new prosperity created by mass production, higher wages, shorter hours, greater leisure, greater industrial democracy. Indeed, industrial democracy for Mr. Filene is the human side of the shield of which mass production is the industrial. And with this shield we can have the new day. For industrial democracy is as inevitable a development as is mass production. For since men in the large have obtained universal political suffrage, it cannot be long before they demand that this suffrage be

given meaning through its extension to industry.

This, in brief, is the argument of Mr. Filene's book. There is much else—a demand for the abolition of "counterfeit wages," wages that rise a little while living costs rise a deal; a fine hope in constructive unionism; a recognition of the need of business men's public work, etc. But the way out is in this: Mass production and distribution and industrial democracy, forced by conditions, realized by business men's recognition of social trends and social responsibilities.

One could have more confidence in Mr. Filene's "way out" if he could feel that the Filene type were representative of business men. It is hard to forget that great corporations still refuse to deal with workers' chosen unions; that modern social institutions are interwoven with the business framework of society; that most men are not as rational and far-sighted as Mr. Filene asks them to be. As he says, if we business men don't give this thing, they'll come, anyway—and menacingly. Perhaps. Meanwhile, far-sighted union members will cherish socially minded business men and engineers, and continue to build strong, constructive unions which will protect the interests of workers and, indeed, the community, if the era of mass production and distribution is realized as predicted by Mr. Filene.

As they do this, they should read and ponder Mr. Filene's book. It will not only help them to see many things, but it will point for them to a fine ally upon whom they may count as they see the way out.

Daybreak!

By EDWARD GORDON IVINS

What though the shadows gather fast,
And all our hopes obscure,
We know the darkness can not last—
The day comes swift and sure.

There's light within the darkness still,
And we may see afar
The beam that sets our hearts athrill
From Labor's rising star.

The world sees clearer, hour by hour,
That Service leads the way,
As justice slowly comes to flower—
Foretells the brighter day.

New dignity will clothe with grace
The doers of the deed,
While only laggards in the race
May scuff at Labor's creed.

Soon Toil will wear its guerdon due,
Soon, soon its sun shall rise
To greet the steadfast man and true—
The light breaks in the skies.

Keep heart and step, O brothers all,
Still forward, ever on;
Let no one falter, no one fall—
At last, behold the Dawn!

The Stagers

The Stagers have leased the Fifty-Second Street Theatre, 306 West 52nd street, one block west of Broadway, where they plan to produce the best available plays for audiences of adult intelligence, and to develop and maintain a permanent company of professional actors.

The General Director is Edward Goodman, founder and General Director of the Washington Square Players.

The Acting Company includes Margaret Wycherly, Mary Kennedy, Marjorie Vonnegut, Margaret Love, Whitford Kane, Arthur Hughes, Albert Hecht, Peavey Wells, and Clarke Billings.

The Play-Reading Committee consists of Ruth Hale, Lucy Huf-

faker, Edna Kenton, Don Marquis, Antoinette Perry, Geoffrey Parsons, Deems Taylor, and Margaret Wycherly.

The First Production of THE STAGERS will be "The Blue Peter" by E. Temple Thurston, opening at the Fifty-Second Street Theatre Tuesday evening, March 24, 1926.

It will be followed by four productions chosen from among "Overhead," a comedy by the famous Dutch author, Herman Heijermans, "Black Waters," a play by the Irish-American, Ralph Cullinan, three new plays by American authors, and one by an internationally famous novelist who has never before been represented on our stage.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Courts are Ignored by Strong Combines

Big business appears to have a total disregard for law and courts, according to a statement by Senator Morris in discussing a resolution regarding the latest probe of oil companies. The Senator quoted the Attorney-General of the United States as his authority.

"This information really comes from the Attorney-General's letter that these oil companies do not pay any attention to a decree of court," Senator Morris said.

"It is the same with the General Electric Company, found guilty of violating an injunction of the court dissolving them; they go right on with the business just the same. Then the Attorney-General commences another suit in equity and spends a lot of money, and eventually may prove or not, as the facts may develop, whether they violated the injunction. If they violated it, there will be another decree of court, and they will say, 'Gentlemen, now be good.' There is no penalty, nothing but the injunction.

"I have thought sometimes that trusts and monopolies would be willing to pay something to the Government to have them bring actions to dissolve them. They generally do better afterwards than they did before."

Violous Labor System Forced on Prisoners

The evils of the convict-contract system were explained by David Hanly, Legislative chairman of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, at a meeting of trade unionists in this city.

Under the piece-price system which is in force in this State, the contractor pays the State an agreed price for work done on each article by the convicts. The State furnishes the building, light, heat, power and drayage, feeds, clothes and houses the prisoners, and maintains guards and other employees. The contractor supplies his raw material. The prison officials are supposed to set the task, and convicts are whipped with a big strap for failure to perform this task.

"The piece-price system is practically only a disguise for the contract system," Mr. Hanly said. "It has usually been adopted as a 'reform' from the contract system. It is considered even more oppressive than contract labor, and a more serious competitor with free labor."

Want Label Placed on Prison-Made Goods

A bill has been introduced in the West Virginia State Legislature to label convict-made goods. The proposal was introduced by Delegate DeLauder of Hardy county, and is as follows.

"All manufactured articles of every description or kind made or produced, sold or offered for sale within the State of West Virginia, produced or made by prison labor, shall have stamped or printed on said article or articles manufactured or produced, sold or offered for sale, the words, 'Made by prison labor.'

"Any person, persons, firm or firms who shall manufacture, produce, sell or offer for sale any article or articles manufactured or produced by prison labor not stamped as required by section one of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$100 for the first offense and \$500 for each subsequent offense. Every sale or offer for sale of any article so manufactured or produced shall constitute a distinct and separate offense."

Mine Guards Disposed, New Governor Says

In his inaugural address as Governor of West Virginia, Howard M. Gore indicated the reign of mine guards and private detectives employed by anti-union coal owners is doomed. The governor said:

"It is my information that in certain sections of the State persons paid by individuals or concerns are vested with the same or similar police authority as that exercised by regular constituted officers of the law. Such authority can be vested safely in but one agency, and that is government itself, and encroachments upon the authority of government I do not and will not encourage."

Union "Hello" Girls Win

The local union of telephone girls of Terre Haute, Indiana, affiliated to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have renewed their union shop agreement and secured a wage increase for operators and superiors that averages 25 per cent.

Failing to reach an agreement, both parties referred the issue to an arbitration board, which upheld the union demands, although the chamber of commerce is conducting a noisy anti-union shop campaign.

The girls held a banquet in their union hall to celebrate the victory and to renew their faith in their union.

For Workers Install Unemployment Pay

Unemployment insurance in the fur industry of New York has been established by employers and their organized employees.

The employers contribute one and one-half per cent of the weekly pay roll and deduct a like amount from the wage of each employee. This fund is administered by a joint committee under rules acceptable to both parties.

Picketing Outlawed by State High Court

The State Supreme Court of Washington has upheld the anti-picketing law of 1919, and ruled that there is no such thing as "peaceful picketing."

The case came up from Seattle, where striking musicians were permitted to wear a badge announcing that a strike existed against certain moving picture houses. The strikers were required to remain a certain distance from the theatres.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Ecuador

Labour Legislation in Ecuador

A bill for the creation of a Federal Labor Department to be entrusted with the consideration of all matters relating to protection of workers has recently been introduced into the Ecuador Parliament.

The bill provides that this new department shall take the form of a Labor Service attached to the Ministry of the Interior; it is to keep in direct communication with the International Labor Office, so that the social legislation of Ecuador may be drafted in harmony with modern progress.

The new organization is to be entrusted with the drafting of a complete labor code. It is to keep a national employment register, and its duties are to include establishing offices for the purpose of supplying free legal advice to workers in need of it, prescribing measures of safety and hygiene for all trades, setting up conciliation tribunals, and regulating trade union activities.

It is also to establish a system of Labor inspection, and to see that the social laws now in force are strictly applied.

JAPAN

The Growth of Trade Unionism in Japan

An article in the December number of the Japanese magazine, "Social Reform," points out that the total trade union membership of Japan is now about 140,000, distributed over some 100 unions, the most important federation of these being, as is well known, the General Federation of Labor of Japan, of which Mr. Suzuki is the general secretary. According to the figures published by the Egreas for Social Affairs in May, 1923, the total number of workers in factories and workshops was at that date 1,618,243, of whom 898,202 were women. The most important trade groups were the following:

Miners	311,846
Railwaymen	156,157
Seamen	100,000
Military and Naval Arsenal Workers	57,770

Although the proportion of organized workers is thus seen to be extremely small, yet considerable progress has been made during 1924 both in membership and in the widening of trade union activity. One reason for this progress was the able campaign conducted by trade union leaders throughout the country; another was the conversion of many members of friendly societies into trade unionists in order that they might be eligible to send a delegate to the International Labor Conference.

Strikes in Japan

In Japan there were 164 strikes and 26 cases of "abstays" involving 33,963 and 3,615 workers respectively, during the six months January-June, 1924.

According to official figures given in the "Industrial and Labor Information," the weekly publication of the International Labor Office, fifty of the strikes occurred in the machine and tool industry, and involved 6,196 workers. There were 27 strikes, involving 10,956 workers, in the textile industry; 26 involving 5,911 workers in chemical works; 21 involving 3,970 workers in miscellaneous industries; 20 involving 2,762 workers in transport undertakings, and eight involving 4,503 workers in the mines.

CHINA

Trade Unionism in China

Before Western influence penetrated China, the great social questions which nowadays distract the industrial countries of Europe and America were unknown. It was only when large ports began to be opened to foreign trade that the modern economic system was introduced into China.

The trade unions found a form of organization already to hand in the old corporations and clubs. It may be noted that the tendency to associate is a very distinctive trait of the Chinese character.

The first trade unions appeared on the southern coast. Thence the movement spread to the interior along the great trunk lines. At Shanghai, 47 trade unions were created in 1922, and out of a total of about 120,000 Chinese workers engaged in industry in the district, about 80,000 are members of trade unions. But the greatest progress has been made in the South, in the Province of Kwangtung. There are 200 trade unions at Hong-kong and 300 at Canton, and some of them are very powerful. At the present moment the trade union movement is tending to overstep the bounds of the districts and to constitute itself as a national organization for the whole of China.

RUSSIA

The Productivity of Labor in Soviet Russia

The question of the productivity of labor has latterly become of supreme importance for Russian national economy and the Soviet press is now devoting considerable space to the discussion of this subject. If hitherto no remedial measures have been taken by the authorities in this connection, and if little attention has been given to this problem, the reason may be said to lie in the general economic depression of the Soviet Union.

As a result of a recent inquiry published in September, 1924, a Commission appointed by the Soviet Supreme Economic Council came to the conclusion that the productivity of labor in industry as a whole was only about 50 per cent of the average pre-war figure.

The Soviet press explains this situation by: (a) a low individual output of the worker; (b) the absence of discipline in the industrial undertakings; (c) the bad condition of the machinery and other equipment of the undertakings.

As necessary repairs cannot be executed at present by the State nationalized industry, because of financial difficulties, the whole situation of the competent authorities is directed towards an increase of the individual output of the worker.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT AND PUBLIC OPINION

Outline of Lecture given at
WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
(Season 1924-1925)

Saturday, March 14, 1925—2:30 P. M.

By DR. SYLVIA KOPALD

1. The swift defeat of the Child Labor Amendment has caused deep amazement among all well-informed people. Only a few months after the submission of the amendment to the States it was rejected by the legislatures of more than thirteen of them.
2. How can we explain this defeat? The case against child labor in industry is a convincing one, as its history shows. It has been argued for a century before the American public: Attempts to regulate and control it thus far have not been completely successful. Why are the American people so overwhelmingly rejecting further regulation of the admitted evil?
3. The entry of children into machine industry began with the Industrial Revolution. Social workers, poets, humanitarians, unionists have since called upon men to heed "the bitter cry of the children." In America the first State law proposing some control of child labor came in Massachusetts in 1825. It was defeated.
4. In the century that followed continuous agitation led to the enactment of child labor laws in almost all the States of the Union. Every State has a child labor law. All have set the minimum age at which children may work in factories and stores at least at fourteen years. But nineteen of these States and the District of Columbia have exceptions in their laws which permit employment of children under the legal age limit.
5. According to the 1920 census some 1,000,000 children come to industry through the gaps in these State laws. To meet this failure Congress sought to pass some form of Federal regulation. In 1916 it attempted control through the interstate commerce clause. The Supreme Court declared this law unconstitutional in 1918. Thereupon, in 1919, Congress attempted control through the taxing power; this law was also declared unconstitutional in 1922. Consequently, after agitation by organized Labor and other groups, a constitutional amendment was passed by Congress.
6. This amendment was a mere "enabling act" granting Congress the right to legislate on the labor of children under eighteen years of age. It is this enabling act which was rejected within a few months.
7. In the remarkable propaganda campaign responsible for this result, five lines of attack may be distinguished. A discussion of these lights up the methods of creating public opinion which have undergone such tremendous use and development since the war.
8. Perhaps the bone and sinew of the attack lies in the opposition of employers to the measure. Their arguments of 1825 have been pointed by the restriction of immigration and the ever feared "increase of costs." Trade journals reveal clearly why employers want to "Crush the Twentieth Amendment."

(To Be Concluded in the Next Issue)

An Interesting Meeting of the Wives of Our Members

A special meeting for the wives of our members was held last Friday evening in the Bronx, at Local 2 Club Rooms.

Max Levin, a member of our faculty, and Fannia M. Cohn addressed the audience. Both discussed the problem of education for married women.

The meeting was not confined to women only. There were just as

many men, but the intention of those who arranged the meeting was that the men should relieve their wives where there were children to be taken care of. We understand that many of the women failed to take advantage of the suggestion and sent their husbands instead.

A more detailed discussion dealing with this interesting question will appear on this page in the near future.

A. J. MUSTE OF BROOKWOOD WILL LECTURE THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30

A. J. Muste, Chairman of the Brookwood College faculty, will lecture at our Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, room 530, on Saturday, March 21, at 2:30 p. m.

His subject will be "Why Workers Should Study History." This will be an interesting discussion of educational value to our members and we expect many of them to attend.

Dance and Sociable of Local 41

A dance and sociable was held by the Tuckers, Pleasters and Hemstitchers' Union, Local 41, in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, last Saturday.

An excellent band provided music and delicious refreshments were served.

The intellectual side was not neglected. The audience was addressed by Max Levin, a member of our fac-

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 530

Saturday, March 21

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Thomas Hardy—Despair, Pessimism.

2:30 p. m. A. J. Muste—Why Workers—Should Study History.

Sunday, March 22

10:30 a. m. Arthur W. Calhoun—Economic Psychology—Repression of Human Nature.

11:30 a. m. H. J. Carman—The Industrial Development of Modern Society: Present day problems.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING 3 West 16th Street

Wednesday, March 25

6:30 p. m. A. Fichandler—Economic Basis of Modern Society—Grazing and Dairying.

UNITY CENTERS

Wednesday, March 25

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
Fourth Street near First Avenue

8:45 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Natural Resources and the Labor Movement.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, March 20

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

8:30 p. m. Thomas Wright—Religion and the Public Schools.

Sunday, March 22

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

11:00 a. m. Dr. I. Goldston—How to Live Twenty-four Hours.

Friday, March 20

Beethoven Hall—210 East 5th Street

8:00 p. m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Sunday, March 22

Cloak Operators' Centre—1629 Lexington Avenue

10:30 a. m. Max Levin—Industrial Development of Modern Society.

Friday, March 20

Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street

Friday, March 27

Local 2 Club Rooms

8:30 p. m. Ch. Nieger—How to Read a Book and Understand It.

Saturday, March 28

7:00 p. m. Students' Get-together in Washington Irving High School Dining Room. Refreshments, Dancing. Admission 35 Cents.

Saturday, April 11

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

8:00 p. m. Concert and Group Singing—Well-known artists will participate—Detailed announcement later.

TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Sunday, April 5—3 P. M.—Metropolitan Opera House

Wednesday, April 1—8:30 P. M.—Carnegie Hall

Tickets for these concerts may be obtained at reduced rates from our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

ulty, and by Fannia M. Cohn. Both stressed the necessity of Workers' Education, and discussed the educational activities of our Union.

The evening was an enjoyable one, and the committee in charge is to be

congratulated on the success it achieved.

Reservations can already be made by students and members of executive boards of our local unions for the reunion of our students at Washington Irving High School on March 30, through the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. Admission 25 cents.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ЮНIONE.

Победа Дрекселера.

Благодаря несогласию устроителю "джамбери" Дрос Нидустри в отделе выдвигает требования подписанное ими с новым контрактом, Джеймс Борд в четверг, 10-го марта, был вынужден оставить работу за всех выходящих мастеров этой индустрии.

Распределение оставить работу было посылке телеграфом в 2000 мастеров на имя "мен черманов", с указанием, что работа оставлена работу, во всем оставших мастеров; так делами распорядился конюха; так черманов же должны немедленно явиться в Бейстер Гулд для получения дальнейших инструкций.

К концу этого дня, как по мановению волшебного жезла, 30,000 рабочих оставили работу, но конюха, однако, свои мастерицы. Тем временем в Бейстер Гулд доклад президента Интернационального Юниона М. Сигмана в Генеральном Мэнажер Джеймс Борд Файберга был встречен шумными приветствиями.

В краткой речи Президент объявил представителям мастеров следующее: индустрия посылает, заявляя, что на будущее оставила работу только отчасти "джамбери", и что конюха не оставлено ничего другого делать, как оставить работу за всей индустрии.

Следующим оратором был Генеральный Мэнажер Джеймс Борд Н. Файберг, который подробно доложил все предпринятые оставшие посылки конюха уладить конфликт между ними. Убедившись же в невозможности, что "джамбери", заставив протестовать, стараются только выиграть время для того, чтобы выключить конюха из их за рукав работы. Расгневит эти, однако, были сделаны по принятой по желанию строгостановке конюха, и в результате все индустрия остановлена.

Увидев энергичные действия конюха и единственно рабочих, "джамбери" с перерывом для оставших работы выдвигать конюха на конференцию за конференцией и на четвертый из этих конференций в субботу, 14-го марта, согла-

сались принять пере подписанный ими контракт.

В понедельник, 16-го марта, П. Файберг, дождавшись "мен черманов" с тем, что конфликт с конюхами в Дрос Индустрии улажен, и что рабочие могут немедленно возвратиться на работу, между прочим, сталась заключить этот контракт конюха отдала победу, теперь вернувшись за редкими часами мастеров на условиях этого контракта в индустрии же задержать выходящую конюха бету.

В докладе 2-ом.

Президент Интернационального Юниона М. Сигман привалка Исполнительному Комитету доклада 2-го провозгласил выборы уполномоченного долом, но возможности с самим спором времени.

Теперьшний управлений докладом М. Перастий оставши в докладе до отбора месода в качестве советника в руководстве.

Среди конюхов.

Представитель "джамбери" в Каузе Индустрии М. Бамберг выступил в печати с протестным заявлением, порицаям действия конюха в Дрос Индустрии за их, якобы, очень обширные услуги конюху. В своем заявлении г. Бамберг очень строго критикует их за непозволительное свое вмешательство, известное содействия между ними и в заключение призывает их к организации за конюх конюхой, которая, по его мнению, должна уладить как конюха должным путем свои торговые дела.

Бамберг указывал на необходимость объединения всех конюхов, производящих лесные пилаты и только тогда, говорит он, мы сможем противостать чрезвычайным требованиям конюха.

Спасибо, г. Бамберг, за новость! Мы до сих пор не знали о своих чрезвычайных заработках. Намеки бы устали да медлить.

Не знаем ниа далеко живут.

В последнее время в контору Отдела обращается очень большое число конюхов Отдела с жалобами, что деловые выходы штрафуют их за непосещение со-

(Continued from page 7)
scale, and a sanitary label for union-made goods.

It has also pioneered in efforts of a more general nature of value to the Movement. Its example in Workers' Education has led to the American Federation taking that matter throughout the country under its own wing. Its Unit's Health Center has provided clinical and preventive facilities for the members, to ward off the ailments common to the garment trade. Places of recreation—Shanley Island and in the Pennsylvania States have been provided. Its locals own their own office buildings, as also does the New York Joint Board and the International itself.

Marring this inspiring record somewhat are the recent internal battles between the "rights" and the "lefts," which have also featured the histories of the other needed trade unions. President Sigman brought this conflict to something of a close by the expulsion of all members of the Trade Union Educational League, as members of a dual organization. The General Executive Board enforced this policy and it was upheld by the Boston convention. (The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, formerly more or less friendly to the T. U. E. L., are now apparently following the same policy.)

Браши. Они же товарищей заявляют, что они не знали об этих постановлениях конюха. Другое же просто говорят, что они далеко живут и поэтому не могут посылать собрания.

Товарищи, которые не знали об этом правде можно лишь почувствовать, и в первом пункте, так как конюха свои отсылки и письмо документально послужило 4-5 месяцев, как в печати, так и на собраниях конюха, и можно полагать и в индустрии, — поэтому конюха не приходится в докладе как виноватого обстоятельство.

Относительно же товарищей, которые далеко живут, то они могут апеллировать к штрафам и деловым выходам в некоторых случаях факт, что член далеко жил. Но если и в этом последнем случае выходы членов кал, так как член все равно должен посылать вечер на собрание, которое он не знает об этом постановлении конюха.

Out of the expansion of the union and the new phases of its industrial development has come a new International Union. The future brings it problems as formidable as those which it overcame in the past. It has the by no means easy task of pulling through its reorganization of the industry in fact, as well as by agreement. With Southern and Eastern European immigration shut off, it has the job of organizing new elements—Negroes and native young women, who are being brought into the making of women's wear. It has the scattering of the industry over the country to reckon with. It has also the great spiritual problem of maintaining the magnificent enthusiasm which swept into poor and derided membership into power. What it has accomplished in the midst of great odds fills the worker and the observer with awe. It is the story of remarkable achievement.

Dr. Levine has told the story with the objective view of the real historian. He has been happy in his ability to present the questions arising from internal differences with impartiality. We owe him a vote of thanks for presenting the case in a simple and popular style, which detracts in no way from the thoroughness of his study. It is one of the best books E. W. Huebel has issued for a long while.

дело, которое он в ту же же момент еще и протестар. Самые конюхи, поэтому, не держатся одним вечером в месод по постановке собрания.

Вниманию членов отдела.

В понедельник, 23-го марта, в 7 ч. 30 мин. вечера в помещении 315 Ист 10-ой ул. состоится регулярное общее собрание членов Русско-Польского Отдела.

Ленция.

В пятницу, 20-го марта, в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении 315 Ист 10-ой ул. состоится регулярное заседание Русско-Польского Отдела. Тема: "Литература Великих Пастаевых Великих Русской". Доктор Н. А. Тарта.

Вниманию членов доклада 2-го.

В субботу, 21-го марта, с 8-ми часов утра до 7-ми часов вечера будут проводиться выборы мэнажера доклада 2-го.

Долг каждого члена доклада голосовать за лучшего по его мнению кандидата.

Места голосования:
Мэнажер Лайсету, 66 Ист 4-ая ул., Нью-Йорк.

Брайонт Гулд, 725—6-ая ав., Нью-Йорк.

Джейбор Лайсету, 219 Сокин стр., Бронкс.

Toronto Judge Sentences Girl Striker to Jail

(Continued from page 1)

Polakoff, who returned to Toronto after a short stay in New York, to take charge of the local situation:

"Editor, Justice: "Judge Costloworth has sentenced Miss Elizabeth Calk, a striker, charged with calling strikebreakers scabs, to five days in jail. Attorneys for the State and the Union pleaded that a fine be imposed or that she be freed on bail until an appeal is taken. But the judge emphatically refused to grant those pleas saying that he must give the strikers a lesson. Strikers are determined to continue fight as long as it will be necessary."

In the same telegram, Brother Polakoff informs the General Office that Professor J. W. MacMillan of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Toronto has been chosen by the Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association as impartial chairman in the cloak industry in Toronto.

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—from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General Office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Following the conference between committees representing the International and Joint Boards and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, commonly known as the Jobbers, which was held last Saturday, an understanding was reached which resulted in the termination of the stoppage which had lasted for a week. And the agreement originally signed and which became effective February 24, was the basis of the settlement.

Form of Stoppage Unrepresented. It will be recalled that when the agreements in the dress trade with the jobbers and contractors were concluded, and at the end of the first week, during which the new agreement was operative, the jobbers failed to observe some of the points.

Conferences again took place with the jobbers, and the Union was considerably surprised when it met a new committee of the jobbers instead of the body that originally represented that organization at the first conferences. It was plain that the jobbers sought to recede their former action but did not know how to do it gracefully.

However, the Union insisted upon observance of the agreement to which the jobbers had lent their signatures, and when they failed to do this a stoppage was declared. This action on the part of the Union is unique and without precedent. There was no walkout. Workers were merely instructed to report every day to their shops as was their wont and occupy their places.

Strict instructions, of course, were issued that no wheel was to turn. Shop strikers, upon seeing that these instructions were carried out, reported to Stuyvesant Casino, where the matter was reported to the workers and further instructions issued. In the meantime conferences continue with the results spelling victory for the Union.

Violations by Jobbers to Result in Strike

There were two modifications which resulted from the conference, one of which was held with the wholesalers. One was that the permanent committee on schedules will consist of representatives of the Union and the contractors' association. The second suspends the machinery for the adjustment of complaints between the jobbers and the Union.

According to the original agreement a jobber was disciplined for sending out the work to a non-union contractor upon evidence being presented following an investigation into the complaint. Under the modification the Union has a right to declare a strike against a non-union shop without giving the striking firm an opportunity to withdraw the unfinished work.

The procedure will operate for a time only. In the meantime the union is intensifying its drive against open shops, and will continue this campaign until the number of open shops will have considerably diminished. So far only a very few strikes have been declared against some of the larger independent shops in connection with the renewal of the agreement. And these have been settled after only a few days' interruption of work.

Violation of Agreement and Union Rules Costly

The Rubinstein Cloak Company very sadly discovered, the discovery being not only sad, but expensive, that there is no limit to everything, even to violating terms of a contract.

A system worked out in the office indicates the character of nearly every shop—that the shop is to be watched for the reason that the firm violates the agreement. Very often a cutter is suspected of being a mem-

ber of a firm but proof of the same from legal sources cannot be had since the firm has taken the necessary precautions. Such a shop, however, is watched with the more than the usual care, as the office is convinced that sooner or later the cutter suspected will be found working during extra hours, or on a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday.

Such was the case with Cutler Kuehlan of the Rubinstein Cloak Company. He was found working on a Sunday some time ago and was summoned to the Executive Board. It was suspected that he was a member of the firm, but proof to the effect was lacking. However, the Executive Board ordered him off the job on the charge of having been found working on Sunday.

Mr. Rubinstein insisted that Kuehlan was not a partner and pleaded that the cutter be permitted to work on the ground that he was familiar with the intricate details of the business and that it could not function without Kuehlan. Upon the payment of \$150 by the firm as liquidated damages because he had compelled the cutter to work on Sunday, and upon depositing \$500 as security, guaranteeing that the cutter was not a member of the firm, Kuehlan was permitted to continue in the firm's employment.

Cutter Finally Becomes Partner. Some time later Kuehlan became an official partner of the firm and Rubinstein pleaded for a refund of the security. The firm's claim was that he had fulfilled the conditions under which the cutter was not a member. Manager Dubinsky, however, informed the firm that the security would be held for a short time and if no further violations were detected the security would be refunded.

Dubinsky did not have to wait very long to prove that the firm's guarantee was meaningless. On Washington's Birthday, a committee watching the shop saw Kuehlan cutting. He had become a cutter in the firm. It will be remembered, and was not to do any cutting, according to the firm's guarantee. Together with him the committee found another cutter at work on the same day.

Upon this cutter being summoned to the Executive Board, he was immediately ordered off the job on the ground that he had failed to notify the Union of his and Kuehlan's intention to come on Washington's Birthday. He was not reliable and could not be depended upon to aid the Union in enforcing proper Union conditions in this shop.

Penalty Imposed and Security Again Deposited

The case, the shop being located downtown, was referred to Manager Samuel Perlmutter for adjustment. In taking up the case, Perlmutter imposed a fine of \$100 upon the firm for compelling its cutters to work on Washington's Birthday.

The office was still not satisfied that the firm had been taught a lesson. And on Saturday, March 7, a committee, consisting of Manager Dubinsky, District Manager Perlmutter and Business Agent Nagler, visited Rubinstein's shop and found Mr. Kuehlan, the now full-plugged partner of the firm, cutting. A lay seventeen high was found on the cutting table.

Upon noticing the unexpected visitors, the owner became very abusive and charged that he was being unjustly persecuted and would be compelled to run a scab shop or go out of business.

The Union, however, was determined that the firm would have to abide by the agreement to which it had given its signature. Perlmutter again took up the case and called upon the firm to account for its action. The

result was that the \$300 deposited as security, which was intended as a guarantee that the agreement would be lived up to, was forfeited. Additional \$500 security was put up by the firm and deposited with the Joint Board as a guarantee that the agreement would be faithfully observed.

Postal Employees Thank Cutters. Following the signing of the postal salary bill on Saturday, February 28, by the President of the United States, the postal employees were granted their long-sought-for and sorely-needed wage increase.

The cutters had voted resolutions in which the President, the Senate and committees dealing with the postal employees' wage bill were urged to act favorably on the measure.

The chairman of the Postal Employees' Joint Committee, F. L. Douglass, extends the heartfelt thanks of his organization in appreciation of the cutters' interest in behalf of their cause.

Miscellaneous Cutters Meet. The members of the Miscellaneous Division held their first meeting last Monday night following their general strike. The meeting was addressed by Manager Dubinsky, who stressed the need for more activity on their part.

He said that every effort was exerted in the last strike to secure for the cutters proper conditions and the Union was in a large measure successful in this. In order that these standards may be maintained it is necessary for the cutters to assume an active part in the affairs of their division.

There are practically no shops out on strike in the bath robe, children's dress and home dress trade. At the time of writing there were only two or three contracting firms still out. By the end of the week it is expected that these will have signed up too.

Members Urged to Attend Fifteenth Annual Ball

Isidore Nagler, chairman of the Ball Committee, reports that plans for the holding of the Fifteenth Annual Ball of the Cutters' Union have been completed.

Louis Zwering, leader of the orchestra, has been especially instructed

to make elaborate arrangements for the rendering of the musical program for the evening. And according to some of the plans which he has already announced previous musical arrangements will be completely out of date.

Manager Dubinsky has completed arrangements for mailing to each member of the local one ticket with which he is taxed, according to a decision of the membership. The tickets have been mailed, together with a letter in which the purpose of the ball is explained. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"As a member of our local, you are undoubtedly aware of the existence of the Relief Fund in our Union and the humane purpose it serves in aiding members in need of financial assistance during times of sickness and distress.

"The proceeds of our annual ball being the only source of income for this old-established and most essential fund, the membership, in order to insure a substantial income for the Relief Fund for the coming year, decided at a special meeting on Monday, January 26, 1925, that each member be taxed with one ticket.

"Enclosed, therefore, you will find a ticket for the Fifteenth Annual Ball, which will be held on Saturday evening, April 4, 1925, at the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard.

"It is the desire of the Ball Committee as well as the officers that you make use of this ticket and persuade your friends to attend the affair in order to make it a successful event as well as to meet all your friends for a very enjoyable evening.

"Payment for this ticket, the price of which is fifty cents, will be collected while paying dues and will be indicated by a stamp in your dues book.

"Fraternally yours,
"DAVID DUBINSKY,
"Manager-Secretary."

P. S.—Additional tickets may be secured in the office of the Union at the rate of fifty cents each. Admission at the box office will be one dollar.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

15th ANNUAL BALL

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4TH, 1925
At Hunts Point Palace
163rd Street and Southern Boulevard
Proceeds Will Be Applied to Relief Fund
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