

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

—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII, No. 13.

New York, Friday, March 27, 1925.

Price 2 Cents

Perlstein and Hochman New Department Managers in Joint Board

Vice-President Perlstein to Head New Protective Office—Julius Hochman in Charge of Dress Division—Selections Urged by President Sigman and General Manager Feinberg Are Approved by Joint Board

Beginning this week, a number of important administrative changes go into effect in the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board. These changes involve both the cloak and dress divisions of the Board and in scope approach a complete reorganization of the entire staff which is employed to run the huge organization in the two major women's wear industries in New York City.

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, for many years International representative in Cleveland and later in the Middle West with headquarters in Chicago, has been elected to head the new Protective Department in place of J.

Rubin who for several years occupied that post. Vice-President Perlstein has in recent months been quite active in New York where he was appointed by President Sigman as the provisional administrator of the consolidated Local 2, after the merger of the three locals of operators in the cloak trade had taken place. Brother Perlstein's election has been approved by a large majority of the locals belonging to the Joint Board.

Harry Schuster will act as assistant to Vice-President Perlstein and will be the comptroller clerk of the department. Joseph Rubin, former manager of this department, has been ap-

pointed to the management of the Harlem Office of the Joint Board.

The territory to be covered by the new Protective Department will extend from 29th street north to Harlem; and all shops, Protective, American and "independent," will be under the jurisdiction of the department.

Department No. 2 will embrace the territory between 14th and 29th streets and will be in charge of Harry Slutsky.

The Downtown office will be in charge of Samuel Perlmutter, as formerly.

The Brownsville Office will be in charge of Brother Joseph Kesten.

The Brooklyn office will be in charge of Nathan Schechter.

Hochman Manager of Dress Division

Julius Hochman, widely known among the workers in the dress and waist industry as former general manager of the old Dress and Waist Joint Board, is assuming again active managerial duties in the dress trade as manager of the Dress Division of the

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Cloak Chairmen To Meet This Saturday Afternoon

Feinberg, Perlstein and Other Officers to Speak to Shop Chairmen in Stuyvesant Casino

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York has issued a call to cloak shop chairmen to meet this Saturday afternoon, March 28, at Stuyvesant Casino, 149 Second avenue.

The meeting involves the chairmen of the cloak shops within the limits of District No. 1, which includes all shops—Protective, American and "Independent," between 29th street and Harlem. The shop chairmen are asked to bring along representatives of all crafts in the shop—cutters, operators, finishers, pressers, etc.

The meeting will be addressed by Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, Vice-president Meyer Perlstein, recently elected manager of District No. 1, and the business agents controlling this district.

It is an important meeting and the shop chairmen are requested to appear on time. Information regarding some very vital questions affecting the trade at this moment will be furnished to the shop chairmen at this meeting.

Cloak Agreement Is Signed In Chicago

Provides for Investigation of Industry—New York Results to Guide Chicago Probe—Unemployment Fund and Sanitary Label Adopted

Readers of Justice have been informed already, about two weeks ago, that the negotiations between the Chicago cloak employers and the local Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U. locals have resulted in the drawing up of the terms of an agreement. This tentative pact has since been submitted to the workers in the Chicago cloak industry and has been endorsed by them. It was subsequently also ratified by the manufacturers' association.

The agreement was officially signed on Friday last, March 20, to become effective at once and lasting until December 1, 1925.

The most important provisions include an agreement to make an investigation of the industry in Chicago along the same lines as that made in New York city. Both sides also agreed that the recommendations of the New York special investigation commission, if and when adopted by the employers and the

Cloak and Dress Joint Board in New York, should become the basis of the establishment of standards in the coat and suit industry in Chicago.

Another important clause is that an unemployment fund should be established in the Chicago coat and suit market, to which the manufacturers will contribute 1 1/2 per cent of the weekly payroll and the employes 1/2 per cent of their earnings.

A board will be established to supervise the fund, which will be operated along the lines of the proposed New York fund. The date for the beginning of payments to workers out of employment will be fixed in the near future.

A third change is the adoption of a sanitary label for use on all garments, and to organize a board of sanitary control.

It is believed that all coat and suit houses in the Chicago market, in

(Continued on Page 2.)

Agreement in Tucking and Pleating Trade Signed

Both Sides Affix Signatures on Tuesday, March 24—Contract to Run Two Years

The collective agreement in the pleating and tucking industry, the terms of which had been agreed upon between the Union and the employers last week, was finally signed on Tuesday last, March 24.

It will be recalled that in the early stages of the conference between the Miscellaneous District Council which represented the workers and the employers' association, it looked as if a break was certain to occur and that a strike in the trade was imminent. It was due to the efforts of Mr. Joseph Baroness who stepped into the situation at the "right moment that

negotiations had been resumed and the fight averted.

In its main features the new agreement resembles the old pact in the industry, with several innovations noted in last week's issue of Justice. Vice-president Lefkowitz conducted the negotiations for the District Council.

The Pleaters, Tuckers, Hemstitchers and Novelty Workers' Union ratified the contract at a meeting on Saturday, March 21. The meeting also decided to levy a tax of one day's wages on each member, the money to be used for organization work in the industry.

Members of I.L.G.W.U. Called Upon to Read Union's History

Secretary Baroff Forwards Message to All Locals

General Secretary Abraham Baroff has forwarded this week an official request to all the executive boards of all Local Unions affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U. calling upon them to purchase and read the history of our Union recently published by the International.

Justice has for the past month carried weekly reviews and comment upon the excellent book written by Dr. Louis Levine, "The Women's Garment Workers," from the pens of some of the best known publicists and critics in the country. These reviews invariably give the book and its author unstinted praise and recommend it as a treasure of facts and information.

Above all, this faithful recital of the life and struggles of our Union from the days of its inception should prove of absorbing interest to our own members and officers.

Brother Baroff's letter to the Locals reads as follows:

Greetings—
I am glad to inform you that one of the mandates placed on the General Executive Board at the Cleveland Convention in 1922 has been carried through.

The history of our International union from its earliest days has been compiled in a wonderful volume of over six hundred pages, in which the struggles of the men and women in the ladies' garment industry are vividly described, from the days of the sweat

(Continued on Page 2.)

Reunion of Students and Instructors Tomorrow Night

Saturday Evening, March 28.

Tomorrow, Saturday March 28, at 7:30 p. m., the reunion of students and instructors of the I. L. G. W. U. classes will take place in the dining room of Washington Irving High School.

It is expected that among those who will assemble will be many of the past and present students of our numerous classes with their friends, our instructors, officers of our union, executive members, etc.

Those who have not made reservations in advance can secure tickets at the door. Admission is 35 cents. The committee in charge has spared no effort to make this gathering a

memorable one. It has provided delicious refreshments, a musical program performed by well-known artists, and dancing at the end of the evening.

On this occasion our instructors and students will have an opportunity to spend a few hours in an informal round-table discussion.

The dining room will be suitably decorated to remind everyone that spring is with us. The committee in charge invites volunteers to help in this work. Those who wish to aid should report at Washington Irving High School, Room 530, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

Perlstein and Hochman New Joint Board Managers

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint Board, which is equivalent to the position he formerly held in the old dress board.

After the old dress joint board had been consolidated with the Cloak Joint Board, Brother Julius Hochman for a time withdrew from active union work, having gone to study in Brookwood Labor College in 1923. In 1924, President Sigman requested Brother Hochman to go to Canada as International representative to take charge of the campaign in the cloak trade in Montreal and Toronto. Hochman at once plunged into the difficult Can-

adian field and in the course of a few months succeeded in organizing nearly the entire industry in both cities, and after a general strike, led by him, introduced union conditions in the cloak shops and concluded a collective agreement with the cloak manufacturers of Toronto.

Brother Hochman's selection, has also been approved by the Joint Board and the dress Local affiliated with it. Brother Israel Horowitz, who until now acted as manager of the division, will work together with Manager Hochman as chief clerk for the dress division which embraces the entire industry in Greater New York.

Members Called Upon to Read Union's History

(Continued from page 1)

shap to the present day. Comments by editors, lecturers, teachers and professors which we received on this book are full of praise and admiration. Needless to say that the leaders of our Local Unions who are at the head of the organization ought to acquire more knowledge of the organization which they represent and more of its struggles and of its success. I, therefore, deem it advisable to ask you to take up at the meeting of your Executive Board this book, discuss the matter and see to it that every one of your Executive Board members has a copy of the history of our organization.

I am sure that it will be a great help

to them in the future in their capacity as leaders of our organization. I also advise that you present this fact to the membership of your Local and bring to their attention the importance of possessing this history of our International Union so that they may associate themselves with the unending struggles of the men and women in the women's garment industry for more humane and better condition of life. P. S.

This book is sold by the publisher at \$5.00 each. We have a limited number of books which we offer to our members at the reduced price of \$2.50. Please, when taking orders from members, take name, address, Local Union and lodger number.

Cloak Agreement Is Signed in Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

cluding the Northwest Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association, will soon adopt the same agreement, which will affect 4,000 to 5,000 workers.

Several wage advances were also made. The scale for button sewers was increased from \$20.50 to \$24.00, and of edge basters and fur sewers from \$31.00 to \$35.00. The mini-

mum scale of cutters was raised from \$45.00 to \$50.00.

Another change is that the Union gives male skirt operators permission to make coats when no work on skirts is available. The skirt operators, who generally have very little employment in the fall, were heretofore prohibited from working on coats. The agreement otherwise is the same as the previous pact.

Debs Thanks I.L.G.W.U. for Message of Good Will

Last week, we reported that the General Executive Board of the International forwarded a telegram to Eugene V. Debs, who attended the Socialist Party convention in Chicago in the end of February, congratulating him upon his seventieth anniversary and the half-century of indefatigable labors on behalf of the workers' cause in America. The telegram was signed by President Morris Sigman and Secretary Abraham Baroff.

In reply to this message, the General Office received the following communication from Comrade Debs from Terre Haute:

"Mr. Abraham Baroff,

"Secretary-Treasurer,

"I. L. G. W. U.

"My dear Comrade:

"The beautiful telegram of greeting and congratulation from you and President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reached me as I sat at the banquet table of the Socialist Convention last week, and was read by Toastmaster Cannon amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the comrades. I cannot tell you how deeply I felt touched by your loving remembrance and my warmest thanks are returned to you both for the signal honor you thus bestowed upon me.

"It seems wonderful to me that you comrades who are beset with all kinds of demands upon your time can still think of me on every available occasion and give proof in each of your loyal devotion which I attribute wholly to your all too generous recognition of the little I have tried to do in the field of lit-

er in which you are so successfully engaged and with such splendid results.

"With renewed thanks and assurances of unflinching loyalty to you and to your organization, I am,

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "EUGENE V. DEBS."

An Open Letter from R. Abramowitch

To the Editor of JUSTICE:

I SHALL deem it a very great favor if you will grant me the courtesy of your columns to make the following explanation:

In an effort to prevent the Jewish working class in the United States from ascertaining the truth about Russia, and lacking the necessary arguments with which to defend their indefensible position, the Communists in this country are determined to stop at nothing in disrupting my meetings. Fortunately, the resistance of our own comrades has "spoiled the game" for the Left wing hoodlums, and everywhere it has been possible for me to deliver my message.

In their desperation the Communists have turned to other, and fouler, means. Failing to gain their ends by their original method, they have now embarked upon a course of vituperation and vilification, the like of which has not been seen in the radical movement. They seem to be determined to spread despicable lies and calumnies regarding my revolutionary career in Russia. Under cover of "rumors" and equivocal statements that have set afoot the most outrageous slanders imaginable. It is the sort of slanderous campaign against which an innocent man is almost powerless, for nothing definite or disprovable is said—only vile insinuations and innuendoes. If the cowardly defamers and character assassins had the courage to make definite charges, it would be possible to nail the lie. But they emulate the skunk which befores the lion whenever it is threatened with defeat. . . .

There is nothing in my entire and political career which demands any apologies. For more than a quarter of a century my political activities are familiar to the Socialists of the world. I am now, and have always been, ready to "face the music," to hurl defiance at my detractors, to appear in every city and defend every act of my political life, every word I ever uttered, everything I ever did.

And in order to place all aside data before the bar of public opinion, I herewith make the following statement:

1. I left Russia in November, 1920, at the request of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party and the "Bund." I was delegated to participate with Comrade Martov in the International Socialist (non-Communist) Confer-

ence in December, 1920, in Bern, and in February, 1921, in Vienna. The visits of Martov and myself, secured by the Central Committee of my party (of which I was Vice-Chairman at the time), were officially and publicly secured from the Soviet Government. (Those were different times.) Copies of the request for visas were mailed to all foreign delegates of the "Third International," which was then in session in Moscow, in order that they might be apprised of the true facts in the case. . . .

My passport, signed by Karaha and three times visaed by the Cheka (No. 865, dated August 6, 1920), explicitly states on page 8, "sent by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party."

2. It goes without saying that I neither received nor accepted any message from the Russian Communist party or the Soviet Government. In fact, several days before my departure I was arrested, and spent a night with the Cheka.

3. Nor did I receive or accept any money from the Soviet Government or the Communist party. My expenses were paid, in part, by the Bund; the remainder was paid by myself.

4. A certain part of the money I was compelled to borrow. The man who lent me the money and made it possible for me to leave Russia was—Moloye Olgin, who was at the time in Russia as representative of American publications, and was on terms of personal intimacy with me.

It is not, indeed, the irony of fate that Olgin is the very person who now is responsible for the campaign of vilification against me!

It is interesting to observe that notwithstanding the bitter political struggle which is being conducted between the Menshevik party and the Russian Communists—a struggle in which the Communists spare no political weapon—not a single word has yet appeared in a Russian Communist paper attacking my personal character or political honor.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. ABRAMOWITCH,
March 10, 1925.

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With the N. Y. Cloak and Dress Joint Board

A meeting of the Joint Board of Locals 3, 9, 13, 11, 21, 22, 23, 35, 45, 64, 82 and 89 was held on Friday, March 20, 1925, at 3 West 16th street.

Chairman, Brother Ansel.

Communications

Local 2 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13 with the exception of the question pertaining to the charges against Local 9 for collecting dues at the old rate and for refraining to collect more than one week's dues in January at the rate of either thirty-five or fifty cents per week.

The same local advises the Board that they have approved the recommendation submitted by Brother Feinberg regarding the reorganization of the various departments in the Joint Board, and the appointment of Brother Perlestein as manager of the Protective Department. However, on the question of his salary, it is their intention that since President Sigman has given Vice-president Perlestein a leave of absence to conduct the business of the Protective Department and at the same time will also conduct out-of-town work for the International, they deem it advisable and proper that the International should pay his salary.

Local 3 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 6 and 12 and the report of the Board of Directors of March 11.

Local 9 notifies the Board that Brother Meyer Rembach was elected to replace Brother Gabriel Rabinbach at the Joint Board.

Brother Rembach is seated.

Local 10 informs the Board that their Executive Board has voted approval of the recommendation of General Manager Feinberg in the appointment of Vice-president Perlestein as the manager of the Protective Office; and since this recommendation has been approved by the majority of the delegates of the Joint Board, at its last session, it is their hope that Brother Perlestein will accept the appointment.

The same local also approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13, with the following exceptions:

The part relating to the Joint Board's approval of the action of the General Manager on the Local 22 matter, whereby he disregarded a previous decision of the Joint Board, that the Election Committee for Local 22 consist of five members to be appointed by himself; and

The appointment of Brother Schuster as Assistant and Comptroller Clerk of the Protective Department.

The local contends that since the changes for the Protective Department were recommended by the General Manager from the point of view of efficiency and expediency, Brother J. Rubin, who was formerly manager of the Protective Division, is, by virtue of past experience, better suited for appointment as assistant to Vice-president Perlestein.

The same local advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 6 and the reports of the Board of Directors of February 25 and March 4.

Local 21 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13.

Local 22 notifies the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13 with the exception of the appointments of the Managers and Chief Clerk for the Dress Division. The Executive Board also rejected the appointment of Brother Perlestein, as manager of the Protective Division.

Local 23 advises the Board that they approved the minutes of the

Joint Board of March 8 and 12. The local deprecates the action of Brother Perlestein in rejecting the management of the Protective Division. Knowing the qualifications that Brother Perlestein possesses for this work, the local requests the Joint Board to prevail upon Vice-president Perlestein to accept this office.

Local 35 informs the Board that Brother L. Rothstein has been elected to serve on the Joint Board in the place of Brother Louis E. Langer, who resigned.

Brother Rothstein is seated.

Local 48 notifies the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 13.

Local 82 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 6 and 12, as well as the decision of the Joint Board that Brother Perlestein become manager of the Protective Department.

Special Committee Reports

The committee, which was appointed to investigate the charge filed by Brother Berenstein, Local 35, Cloak, Skirt and Dressmakers' Union, 2 West 16th street, New York, N. Y.

The recommendation is concurred with.

The Election Committee, which served on Tuesday, March 17, 1925, in the dressmakers' election, reports the following: March 18, 1925.

Joint Board.
Cloak, Skirt & Dressmakers' Union, 2 West 16th street, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sirs and Brothers:
We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Joint Board, declare the following Brothers elected as Business Agents in the Dress Division of the Joint Board, Cloak, Skirt and Dressmakers' Union, for the ensuing term, 1925:

Local 22
1. Spielman, J., 1282 votes; 2. Golo, Fannie, 1202 votes; 3. Bluestein, Max, 1197 votes; 4. Farber, Simon, 1178 votes; 5. Weisberg, Isadore, 1131 votes; 6. Ballinson, Sam'l, 1129 votes; 7. Farber, Robt., 1091 votes; 8. Stamm, Abraham, 1053 votes; 9. Bernstein, Abraham, 1015 votes; 10. Kronhardt, Anns, 1009 votes; 11. Kravetz, M., 1005 votes; 12. Miller, H., 1000 votes; 13. Greenberg, W., 987 votes.

Local 35
1. Eisenstadt, H. S., 985 votes; 2. Gutzman, Max, 936 votes.

Local 89
1. Crivella, Antonio, 1008 votes; 2. Oliver, Frank, 1003 votes; 3. Amick, David, 879 votes; 4. Landoll, Carmelo, 866 votes; 5. Cahali, Jehu, 829 votes; 6. DiNoia, Giacomo, 722 votes.

Your Committee also wishes to report that altogether 2781 votes were cast in the election on Tuesday, March 17, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,
PHILIP ANSEL,
Chairman.

Finance Committee Report.

The committee reports that it had several requests for assistance and it recommends the following:
The "Vecker," a weekly journal issued by the Jewish Socialist Verband, be given a quarter-page ad in its First of May number.

Also that the Joint Board accept five tickets from the T. L. Peretz Vaux, which was given an affair.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.
General Manager's Report
Brother Feinberg reports that a majority of the locals have approved his recommendation regarding the appointment of Brother Perlestein as manager of the Protective Division.

He states that Brother Perlestein will therefore begin his work in the mentioned department on Monday, March 23.

Vice-president Perlestein states that in view of the fact that a majority of Locals have approved his appointment he be therefore gladly accept the office of Manager of the Protective Division.

Board of Directors' Report

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, March 18, 1925, at the Council Room of Local 48, 231 East 14th street.

Brother Weisman, Chairman.

Committees

Zoe Stern, Ledger No. 6719, member of Local 2, and chairman of D. Zimmerman, 2 West 33rd street, informs the Board that he collected a number of books from the workers of this shop in order to pay their dues, but the local refused to accept it, due to the dollar fine. The Brother states that in view of the fact that they were formerly members of Local 17, they did not attend any of the meetings of this local. He does not see any reason why the local should fine them.

Since this is a local affair, the Board of Directors decides to refer it to Local 2.

A committee of Blanner Bros., 498 Seventh avenue, requests additional strike benefit, stating that the Pass-over holidays are approaching and since they have been out of work for some time they find themselves in strained financial circumstances.

The request is referred to the office.

Communications

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, informs the Board of Directors that their Executive Board discussed the question of members working overtime, and decided that in view of the fact that it is the height of the season at the present time and there isn't sufficient work in the industry, no member of their local is permitted to work any overtime unless permission is granted him or her by Local 22. They also request that this decision be informed to all the District Offices, and that no officer of the Joint Board is to grant any privileges to members of Local 22 of his own accord.

It is decided that the form of the letter be tabled; as to the principle therein stated the workers still idle—this part of the letter is referred to the Joint Board, which body is to see that these workers who are still idle should be placed to work.

Manager's Reports

Brother Slutsky reports that he stopped off the shop of Dorfman & Miller, 501 Seventh avenue, due to the fact that they have not paid their insurance and refused to sew labels on the garments.

Brother Slutsky's action is approved.

Brother Schuster reports that the shop of Ed. Poppercorn, 164 East 27th street, has been stopped off on the ground that he is sending out work to non-union shops. The firm informed the office that they are going to mediate with a committee to watch the shop for further developments.

It has already been reported that the Friesen Cloak Company, of 89 West 140th street, was declared on strike for the reason that they were found working for Blanner Bros., a striking concern. Brother Schuster reports that after a stoppage of a few days, the firm paid a fine of \$250.00, and it was agreed with the American Association that this firm will cease all business connections with Blanner Bros. The firm was also compelled, by order of the court, to return all merchandise, finished and unfinished, to Blanner Bros.

The office also received a complaint that Itzkovitz & Cohen, 15 West 20th street, is working for Chas. Meisel, a strike-bound firm. Investigating this shop it was disclosed that Itzkovitz & Cohen worked for Chas. Meisel a few months ago. No evidence could, however, be found that the firm is working for Blanner Bros. at present. On a suspicion, however, the shop was stopped off and after two days the firm deposited a security of \$300, and paid a fine of \$150, that they will not do any work for Chas. Meisel in the future.

Brother Schuster's report is approved.

General Manager's Report
Brother Feinberg reports that the situation in the dress industry has been settled, and the workers have already returned to work.

He also reports that the Organization Campaign, which is at present being conducted in the dress industry, will be wound up by April 1.

Brother Feinberg's report is approved.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports that at a meeting of the Local Managers it was decided that the per capita of the locals to the Joint Board should be 14 cents per member and that same is to go into effect April 1, 1925.

The recommendation of the Local Managers is concurred with. Brother Fish also reports that the debts owed by the Joint Board will be taken up at some future date.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH PISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A SPECIAL PLEA

By JEAN O'BRIEN

Give me the sun, and sometimes, rain,
Give me the moon, and snow;
Give me a friend to show me Love,
And give me then—a foe.
Give me desire unsatisfied,
And sometimes—full delight;
Give me still watches in the dark,
And then—deep sleep—at night.
Give me not too much sweetness,
lest I know satiety;
Give me—all things that make a LIFE—chiefly—variety.

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A Labor Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2145
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What Readers of 'The Women's Garment Workers' say

Opinions and Extracts from Letters of Well-Known Leaders in the World of Labor, Education and Public Service of America, on the History of the I. L. G. W. U. Written by Dr. Louis Levine

William Green, President American Federation of Labor:

"Your organization has made a distinct contribution to Labor literature, and I feel sure that this inspiring record will do much to enable the succeeding generations of the members of your Union to evaluate the work of those who helped to build up so fine and so constructive a movement."

Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court:

"It is a story of noble endeavor and notable achievement worthily told."

Eugene V. Debs, veteran Socialist leader:

"One of the most interesting, comprehensive and illuminating Labor documents ever issued. There are no dull pages in it. From first to last it holds the interest of the reader, commands his admiration and inspires him with unconquerable faith in the future of the Labor movement."

"No words of mine could possibly express my appreciation of this precious gift and the spirit in which it has come to me from your good hand."

Governor Alfred E. Smith, New York:

"It is a human document making an important contribution to the Labor movement. If I have been of any service to the workers and to the industry, it has been my privilege and it is gratifying to know that my efforts are valued by those whom they were intended to benefit."

Lillian D. Wald, Head Worker, Henry Street Settlement, N. Y.:

"We are all in debt to the author for recording historically an enterprise so important to many people as this is."

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, professor of political economy, Johns Hopkins University, impartial Chairman Cleveland Cloak and Suit Industry:

"The history of your Union is a most valuable performance not only of profound interest to trade unionists but an indispensable requisite to all students of industrial affairs."

James Duncan, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor:

"In the field of militant economic organization, the I. L. G. W. U. stands out in bold relief as showing what can be done for the real workers of our time."

John P. Frey, Editor, International Molders' Journal:

"I hope to write a review for the April issue of our publication, which will do justice to what Dr. Levine has done."

Professor John Dewey, Columbia University:

"I am sure the history of your Union will be an interesting and valuable addition to my library."

Julius Henry Cohen, leading industrial attorney, New York:

"You are to be congratulated on having the courage to tell now as much of the inside history of the development of the International as you do. This book will have a profound influence in the future."

Professor H. A. Overstreet, College of the City of New York:

"It is something for which scholars as well as workers should be grateful. The publication of this history will put the fine constructive policies of the Union into the open in such a way as to have a very real effect upon the Labor movement in America."

Dr. John A. Ryan, Director Social Action Division, National Catholic Welfare Department:

"The work is comprehensive and well done."

Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Columbia University:

"It is a well-balanced record of events that are worth recording, and it will render a useful service to students of the Labor movement and Labor problems."

Professor Jerome Davis, Divinity School, Yale University:

"Here is a story more dramatic than any drama, more realistic than any fiction: the human picture of the emancipation of hundreds of thousands of our fellow human beings. It is brilliantly written."

Mathew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor:

"A most inspiring record of the efficiency and proficiency of the trade union movement as now constituted."

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"The book makes an interesting and significant contribution to the history of the Labor movement in the United States."

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"You are to be congratulated on the remarkable history of your Union as it is revealed in this volume."

Sidney Webb, celebrated English Labor economist and historian:

"An admirable book, one that should be taken as a model by other Trade Unions. In Dr. Levine you made a very wise choice of historian. The book ought to be purchased by every public library and by every university library in America."

Julian W. Mack, U. S. Circuit Judge:

"I deeply appreciate the very graceful reference in this book to the work that I had the privilege of doing in the interest of industrial peace."

James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor:

"Such efforts are a credit to the entire Labor movement."

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Francis Perkins, Member New York State Industrial Board.
Professor Theodore W. Crocker, University of Tennessee.
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George L. Berry, President International Printing Pressmen's Union.
M. W. Mitchell, President Journeyman Shoos Cutters' Union.
Algerone Lee, Educational Director, the Rand School, New York.

Let the People Own the Power Trust

By NORMAN THOMAS

Most of us get impatient at times with the Congressional slowness in passing measures which we favor. But reform of the Senate's deliberate procedure for which Vice-President Daves roared and thundered in his inaugural address would not always be an unmixed blessing. If the Senate had had the same rules as the House, it is quite possible that by this time Muscle Shoals would be the private possession of Henry Ford and his company, or of some other similar interests. It was only the opportunity for discussion in the Senate which enabled Senator Norris first to swing public sentiment against the Ford proposal and, second, to block the Underwood Bill which would have given the Shoals to other private interests.

Now there is time to turn popular sentiment to public ownership. An expert Commission supposedly will study the field at Muscle Shoals during the Congressional recess. This is good. But the public ought to remember that experts are men who have to make a living. The interests which normally employ them are banded together to fight to the uttermost any proposal for public ownership. They are not scrupulous in the means they employ and their influence over expert and public opinion is great.

So powerful is this feeling against public ownership that Governor Pinchot's Giant-Power Commission in Pennsylvania, having written its report which logically points straight to the public ownership and the management of Giant-Power, dismisses that solution without discussion and recommends itself with recommending a drastic and thorough-going plan of regulation.

Is it not idle to talk about democracy if democracy is unable to run this fundamental and basic monopoly? Muscle Shoals might be made an experiment station and a very important first link in the chain of Government control. No immediate issue before the American public is more important.

More Lawlessness in High Places

The Government's suit to invalidate the Teapot Dome lease has already gone far enough to give new evidence to the shocking contempt for

law displayed by many rich and powerful financiers in this country. Several witnesses of consequence have left the country rather than testify in this suit. One of them is the principal executive of the Indiana Standard Oil Company. What will his company do about this anarchistic contempt for the processes of justice? Least the question seems to any of our readers to arise from any "radical" distrust of "big business." We quote from an editorial in that eminently conservative paper, the New York Times;

"Two oil company magnates suddenly found it necessary for their health to go to France, where they are now residing, where they re-

fuse to answer the questions of the French Magistrate, and whence their own lawyer declares it is probable that they will never return. Another great oil executive, much wanted at Cheyenne, suddenly had pressing business in South America, where the United States Marshal was unable to serve a subpoena upon him. These are less absences than disappearances. They tell their own story of guilty knowledge and evasion. The immediate question is less what the Government and the courts propose to do about it than what action the directors of their companies will take. If suicide is confession, so is flight."



WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN

Coolidge vs. the Senate
It is a queer world, as Calvin Coolidge is in a fair way to learn. Here he is elected to the presidency in his own right by an enormous plurality, the leader of his party, which party on paper controls both Houses of Congress and he cannot put over his own candidate for Attorney-General—the first time such a rebuff has been administered to a President for more than half a century. Vice-President Daves' amusing absence from the Senate at the critical moment may have been the immediate cause of the President's defeat in this matter. But behind it were, of course, much deeper forces.

Worse men than Mr. Warren have been in American politics. We suspect some of them have held the office for which they have been rejected. Nevertheless his appointment at this time showed a curious insensibility to the requirements of law enforcement and those Republicans who acted with the Democrats to prevent his domination rendered a service to the country. Indeed, the standing of men like Borah, Norris and Walsh is so high that one must reject the belief that mere partisanship prompted the Senate's action on Warren or that the "oil interests," which (according to an obscure dispatch in the New York Times) he is alleged to have antagonized, were responsible for his defeat. The President's right to appoint his own advisers does not warrant him in appointing a responsible official of corporations charged with activities contrary to law to the position of chief law enforcer. We hope that the majority against Mr. Warren will hold fast. If we can't have a new party it is at least refreshing to find some independence left in the old parties.

Step By Step

- "Step by step the longest march
- Can be won; can be won.
- Single stones will form an arch
- One by one, one by one.
- "And by union, what we will
- Can be all accomplished still.
- Drops of water turn a mill,
- Singly none, stably none."

- Andrew Womels, General Secretary International Fur Workers' Union.
- Miss Jane Adams, Head Worker Hell House, Chicago.
- Anthony J. Chlopek, President International Longshoremen's Association.
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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

NEW BLOOD IN THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

The administrative personnel of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board has undergone a striking change in the last few months. A number of the older officers, who have come to be regarded as permanent, irremovable fixtures, have given place to new men—to such an extent, indeed, that a person who has not been to the offices of the Joint Board for a year or so may be inclined upon a visit today to find himself in "strange" territory.

With the exception of the general manager, Vice-President Feinberg, and the manager of the jobbers' division, Vice-President Wander, nearly all the leading officers are recent acquisitions. The new secretary-treasurer, Joseph Fish, though for a considerable time prominent in the affairs of his own local, the cutters' union, has been known but little in the wider circles of cloak and dress makers in New York. The new manager of the Protective Division, Vice-President Meyer Perlstain, who replaces Brother Jacob Rubin, though very well known to the cloakmakers, has been away from New York for many years. Brother Prisman, for several years active as leading official in the Joint Board, is gone. The manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board is now Brother Julius Hochman, who only recently acquitted himself splendidly as the organizer and leader of the cloak strike in the two Canadian cities, Montreal and Toronto. The same change is very much in evidence at the meetings of the Joint Board. It has a new chairman, Brother Ansel of Local 10; and so down, all along the line.

In this manner, one would say, the entire administrative personnel of the Joint Board had undergone a "revolutionary" transformation in a quiet manner, without much thunder and ado. The orderly, rational manner in which this transformation had taken place is to us, indeed, a source of gratification and pride. In our organization officers and leaders may come and go, but the regular, legitimate work of the Union goes on unhampered and without halt. Personalities undoubtedly are of great importance in any organization or movement; and it must be admitted that at a certain period of their existence it may be dangerous to "rock the boat" through the "swapping" of leadership or of individual officers. Our Union, however, appears to have long since grown out of this stage of youth and immaturity. An important body like our New York Joint Board can afford itself the luxury of changing practically its entire staff in the course of a brief space of time, and its work continues at an unbroken, even intensified, pace.

In having contemplated and carried out these changes in its staff, it is only fair to state, that the Joint Board was not actuated by a spirit of censure of the work of its former officers, who have either entirely given up Union work or have been offered a chance to make themselves useful to the organization in other places. These men have done their work as best as they knew how. There has, however, arisen a feeling within the Joint Board, that new circumstances and trade conditions require new blood, new energy, more workability and a wider grasp of the Union's present problems and aims. And the change accordingly was carried through in a sound, trade-union-like manner.

To the delegates of the Joint Board due credit must be given for having, in this instance, forgotten petty politics and personal preferences and having voted for such men as they considered the ablest and best fitted for the posts. Vice-President Perlstain had stirred against himself the venomous wrath of the "red" intriguers outside the Union—and not without cause, we must admit. He very ably prevented this coterie, in Chicago and Cleveland, from gaining the upper hand in our local organizations each time they had attempted to lay their hands upon them. In a word, he proved himself to be a "Union despot" and a "reactionary" of the most approved type. For this Brother Perlstain had been subjected for months to a savage and outrageous campaign of slander and vituperation. Only recently this gang had thought that they had scored heavily against the Union when the "slate" supported by them had been elected to the executive board of Local 2.

It turned out, however, that the executive board of the operators' local and the boards of the other so-called "left" locals, that were supposed to be taking orders from these disrupters, have entirely disregarded them. They accept as responsible trade union officers and have picked as administrators the best suited persons presented to them. They accepted the recommendation of President Sigman and of General Manager Feinberg and have turned their backs upon the surreptitious snarlings of the union-smashers. This action only confirmed our belief in the integrity and inherent honesty of the workers at the helm of our local organizations, who, no matter in whose company they choose to find themselves at times, are at heart loyal to their Union and its best interests.

This, however, is not of immediate significance at this moment. We never, to be sure, regarded the "red" fakirs as a real menace to our Union. What is important is that the newly chosen managers in the Joint Board are of the best administrative timber we have at our disposal and that, today, the members of our organization may face the earnest days which are undoubtedly confronting all of us in the near future with comparative calmness, in the confidence that all that can be done will not be left undone in the interest of the organization as a whole and of each member in particular.

Once more we emphasize: These remarks need not be interpreted as a rebuke or criticism of the former officials of the Joint Board who are making room for the newcomers. These men have given the Union the very best services they possibly could. But times have, indeed, changed in our industry, and it is to be hoped that the new leaders will prove themselves capable of meeting the new demands of the present period. There is a great deal to be improved upon in the technique of our organization, and a good deal to be done away with entirely. A new spirit must be infused in some departments, and the new managers are undoubtedly fully aware of what is expected from them. Above all, it must be kept in mind, that in this case it was not the persons who have sought the jobs, but it is the jobs which they sought the proper incumbents, and we dare hope that they have been found.

Not that there was only one Perlstain or one Hochman in our entire organization fit to become the managers of the Protective Division or of the Dress Division of the Joint Board. Among the tens of thousands of members of our unions there surely are very many energetic and able persons who might measure up to these tasks. These persons, however, have not shown up on the horizon yet and display their gifts and ambitions. The Union, of course, could not afford to experiment with novices during these earnest days and it naturally and logically looked for managerial talent among those who by past performance have proved themselves fit for the task.

We congratulate the Joint Board upon the happy choice of its new managers, and upon its keen judgment and the ability of some of the delegates to overcome prejudices and the sinister influence of the worst enemies our Union ever had. We congratulate the new managers as well upon the great field of activity which their appointment opens to them, where their special gifts and abilities may be given full play, for the benefit of the Union, first, and their own, last.

THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTIVE BOARD

Vice-President Meyer Perlstain, upon his withdrawal last week from active duty as provisional administrator of the Cloak Operators' Local 2, had submitted a complete report of his activity to a member meeting of the operators. Readers of Justice probably need not be reminded of the fact that Brother Perlstain had not relished greatly the assumption of the job of provisional administrator, but that he had accepted it as a mandate from his superior officer, the President of the International. He took up the task as a faithful and devoted member of the organization and carried it through, as one may conclude from his report, in a most satisfactory way.

The points touched upon by Vice-President Perlstain in his report, we believe, are of interest not only to the members of Local 2, but to the members of practically all our locals in New York and elsewhere. Poor attendance at local meetings, for instance, is a subject which agitates not only the operators but many other cloak locals. Another subject referred to in this report is the question of the duties and limitations of a local executive board, and to this subject we should like to draw the attention of our readers at some length.

It is undeniably true that in most of our locals the executive boards are arrogating to themselves powers and prerogatives which were never meant to be given them. In some of us this assumption of power is reaching a point where the executive boards are beginning to forget that the members, the rank and file, have something to say in the affairs of the Union. Such an anomalous state of affairs is bound to create indifference and apathy among the members of the locals and lead to a neglect of their immediate obligations. It is only natural that men and women in a labor union will not for a long time be content to meet responsibilities and carry burdens without having an adequate voice in the framing of these duties and obligations.

We shall quote from Brother Perlstain's report one paragraph, recommending it to the careful study of the members of the executive boards of our various locals. We suggest that they ask themselves, upon reading this extract, whether they, too, are not acting, in their respective spheres, in the manner described by Brother Perlstain. We are opposed to the autocratic acts of the Bolshevik dictators in Russia and we profess to be adherents of democracy in the widest sense of the term. But words alone remain mere words—unless supported by very concrete acts. If we are content to render democracy lip service only while acting like petty bureaucrats, we deserve even greater condemnation than the Bolsheviks, for they, at least, are outspoken in their contempt for democracy and they live up to their dictatorial professions. To talk loudly about democracy and act just the opposite way is, however, quite intolerable and is bound to lead to rather sad consequences:

"If has become a custom in one Union for our local executive boards to forget that for their work they are responsible to the members who had elected them and that they must report to these members every item of expense and within their endorsement and sanction. In some cases former executive boards have actually considered themselves as the organization, forgetting that they are subordinate and responsible

The Fight Against Prison Labor

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

One of the social problems affecting materially the daily interests of the workers is, no doubt, prison labor. The labor of prison inmates concerns the workers and the community as a whole in two ways: (1), Society is vitally interested in the reduction of crime through the physical and moral improvement of its perpetrators; the reform of prison life and prison systems is therefore quite an important and pressing social problem; (2) through the competition offered by prison labor, a number of private industries are seriously affected and the workers in these industries are frequently compelled to accept wage reductions or lose their means of existence.

The sharp competition offered to-day by the unpaid—or very poorly paid—prison labor is felt in various lines of industry. According to data published by the United States Chamber of Commerce there was sold in the United States in the year 1923 not less than \$45,000,000 worth of products in the prison workshops. Of this amount nearly 36 per cent—namely, \$16,500,000, represented clothes, largely mechanic's clothing. Prison labor, therefore, affects the clothing trades sharper than any other single industry.

It is quite true that, as compared with the general output of American industry, the total value of the production in the prison workshops is rather small. Nevertheless, such individual trades feel its pressure so keenly that the unions in these trades and the American Federation of Labor have been compelled to wage against prison labor a very sharp and persistent campaign.

Prison labor is, of course, just as essential for the prisoners as it is in the interests of the community as a whole. Without any work whatsoever the prison inmates would be quickly destroyed mentally and physically. The prisoner would remain a useless drone upon the State which is compelled to spend huge sums annually in maintaining various forms of houses of detention, State prisons, reformatories, etc. As a matter of principle, and from the point of view of utility, therefore, prison labor is not objectionable when it is required in order to coordinate and organize it so as to make it conform both to the best interests of the prisoners themselves and the free workers in the affected industries.

In the practice of American prison labor there exist six systems of work. They are briefly as follows:

(1) The so-called "lease system," under which the prisoner is leased to a private individual who is held responsible for him.

(2) The "contract system," under which a private individual hires the labor of the prisoners for a given

number of hours during the day with the State retaining responsibility for order and peace among the prisoners.

(3) The "piece-price system," with the State guaranteeing the price of the prison shops, private contractors supplying the raw materials, and the State receiving piece-work earnings on the products turned out by the prisoners.

(4) The "public account system," under which the State is the full employer, producing in its own shops and selling the product in the open market.

(5) The "State-use system," the State being the full employer manufacturing for and disposing of its products in State institutions only.

(6) The system of "public works," such as work by the prisoners upon the public highways, buildings, irrigation, repairs, etc.

Not all of these systems are equally widespread and not all of them are equally menacing to free workers. From the point of view of the prisoners, the lease and the contract systems are, naturally, the most obnoxious. Through these two antiquated forms of prison labor, the prisoner actually becomes the slave of the employer who utilizes him, at the expense of society as a whole, as a cheap and obedient work tool. Small wonder that the contract system is in vogue only in some Southern States where social conditions and relations have changed but little since the Civil War days.

The "public account" system is the most widely applied in American prisons. It is, nevertheless, the one which provokes the greatest opposition from organized labor, inasmuch as under it the prisoner receives either no wages at all or a miserly meed, and is, of course, deprived of the right to strike for improvement of conditions. Labor produced under this system offers, therefore, the sharpest competition to free labor.

A number of legislatures have already adopted, under pressure from trade unions; various laws intended to lessen the menace arising from prison labor to the free workers. In some of the more progressive States, such as Pennsylvania, a eight-hour law for prisoners has been adopted several years ago. In Pennsylvania, too, it is fixed that no more than 45 per cent of the prisoners in any State prison may work for the open market. It is also provided that all articles manufactured in prison bear the label "prison made," which is purported to make the distribution of prison-made articles in the open market more difficult.

Nevertheless, organized labor remains unqualifiedly opposed to the "public account" system, which threatens the means of livelihood of tens of thousands of free laborers—farm workers, stove makers, turners, wood workers, saddlers, etc. In the

fight against this system, the workers go hand in hand with the organizations of manufacturers in these trades, as prison production tends to disorganize and demoralize the entire market of a given industry, which hurts the employer as much as the worker.

The trade unions point, as a rule, to the "State-use" system as a totally harmless and even socially useful form of prison labor. Essentially, nevertheless, this form is also injurious to the interests of the workers. The fact that the prisoners are only working for State institutions and not for the open market does not imply that the free workers are not made to suffer in this instance from prison labor competition. The indirect pressure of cheap production upon the market still remains and as a result work standards as a whole are bound to suffer. The organized workers, therefore, first of all, demand that an equitable wage system be introduced in all prisons and that the prisoners shall not be made into involuntary "scabs" upon the free workers outside of prison walls. This demand, however logical and just it may be, is obviously not an easy one to materialize.

The system of using prison labor for open public work is less criticized by labor than any other system, though it obviously serves very poorly the interests of society as a whole. The labor of men under a constant and rigid guard is bound to affect to a demoralizing way all who come in close contact with it.

A system totally free of any criticism, in so far as the workers are concerned, is the so-called system of "self-care," under which the entire labor of the prisoners is given up to the maintenance of their prisons. Under such a system, prison labor can be made to serve the entire community; such a system brings about materially the expense of maintaining the places of detention, and it does not deprive of their jobs tens of thousands of free workers. In many States a successful attempt has been made recently to utilize prisoners in farm work. It is not entirely impossible that the whole task of prison maintenance may be met in this manner, from the supply of farm products to the necessary articles of wear and use which the prisoners need while in confinement.

The most important aim of prison labor, from the point of view of the community, is the vocational training of the prisoner. Only by receiving

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, Meyer Landon and Dr. G. M. Price spoke at a meeting of shop chairmen of Greater New York. Dr. Hourwich appealed to all present that they abide by the rules of the "Practical" and try to live up to its rules, he said, we can force the manufacturers to act likewise. Dr. Price asserted that, according to information, 100 cloakmakers die each year from tuberculosis. There are in the New York shops, he stated, eight hundred tuberculosis cloakmakers and they are a menace to the health of all the workers. The employers, the workers and everybody in the industry should be interested in stamping out this disease from the trade.

A woman finisher in the shop of Goldman & Cohen in Philadelphia asked the designer to be permitted to design in key-pan envelope three slips for garments not fully finished. For this "merit" the designer struck her a blow from which she flinched. The workers in the shop kept on working totally unconcerned.

On the basis of some charges brought against them, the board of directors of the New York Joint Board decided to suspend temporarily from office Brothers Wisniewski, Albert and Braun, officials of the Brownville office. A committee is appointed to investigate the validity of the charges.

such a training can, it is hoped that these, unfortunately, may be able to utilize their prison terms in the acquiring of a trade that would make possible for them a normal and useful life after they are freed. There is, however, a wide divergence between the inclinations of individual persons and their fitness to acquire this or that trade. A number of psychological and technical tests are necessary before it can be determined what form of labor a prisoner is best adapted for. Such tests should be applied to the prisoners, too. If we are to transform these men and women from a heavy social liability into a social asset.

At the present time, however, when prison labor is so thoroughly commercialized that the State is only seeking to extract the greatest profits available from the labor of its prisoners, there can be little practical talk concerning the direct benefits of such vocational training for prisoners. The organized workers, nevertheless, must consistently view the important problem of prison labor from this social viewpoint, as its solution in the spirit of labor's interests lies only in this direction.

Easy To Talk

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

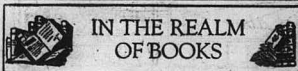
It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat,
And point out the places to wade.
It is easy to sit in a carriage
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change your talk
As you feel the peg in your boot.
It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But no one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.
The up-curved mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a sip, and a wryer lip
Was never made on earth.

for all their actions to the members.

"It is for this reason that a change has been made in this local which makes it obligatory for the executive board to bring all their plans before the members for sanction before they may be acted upon. The opinion prevailing among some former members of executive boards that there are some things which they may bring before the members and others which they need not essentially wrong. Every act, big or small, must first be brought before the rank and file, and the executive board has no right to decide which matter should be referred to the members and which should not."

"Every plan affecting the organization, whether involving finances, trade policies, or local business, must be an open book to all the members of the local and referred to them in a proper, trade-union manner."

Needless to say that this kind of living, practical democracy is applicable not only to the cloak operators' organization but to many other bodies within our Union. Such of these organizations as have failed to practice these elementary principles of democracy have only themselves to blame if they find their activity lessened and life in their locals at a low level. We shall, however, return to the discussion of this very vital subject in these columns at some other opportunity.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

The Last Autocracy

LABOR POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. By Charles A. Gulick, Jr., Ph. D. Volume CXVI, No. 1, of the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1924.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

"... After an unavoidable delay the work was completed in the spring of 1924 and submitted to Mr. Gulick [of the Steel Corporation] for criticism.

"In his own words, those criticisms were that the work was 'prejudiced, unfair to the Corporation, and in many instances not in accord with the facts.' He offered to go over 'each point in question' if I desired to 'set forth the Labor policies of the Steel Corporation in their true light.' In my reply I requested a list of the objectionable items, but this was refused on the ground that there were 'too many of them.' In the first five minutes of our conversation of July 12, Mr. Gulick stated that he could not cite a specific instance of my errors unless I would agree to re-write the entire book in a different 'tone.' A few questions made it clear that in order to find out exactly what he considered to be wrong I must first pledge myself to reverse all the major conclusions I had reached. To such a proposal only one answer was possible. Subsequently I was accused of being a member of the Third International and of attempting to overthrow the Government of the United States. My manuscript convicted me of both in the eyes of Mr. Gulick."

Thus even college professors are coming under the ban! Dr. Gulick is an instructor in Economics in Columbia University. He is a native of Texas, of old American stock. His study of the Steel Corporation appeared after some three years of careful research and investigation. It has been published under the seal, and therefore presumably with the indorsement, of Columbia University. And yet, because Dr. Gulick found in the facts support for the judgment passed upon "U. S. Steel" by general public opinion, and organized Labor experience, he and his work become products of the Third International, eager for the destruction of the United States Government! Our magnates are making increasingly clear the new meaning of Americanism. Today one must pledge allegiance to the flag and to the Republic for which our autocrats think it stands. A modern Nathan Hale would have to regret that he had but one life to give to our business men's country. Or, who knows? the remarkable eyes of 100 per cent Corporation officials might otherwise find even a Hale's name among the trusted counsellors of Bolshevik Russia.

To read Dr. Gulick's book is to find amazement—and amusement—in these charges. Amazement in the sort of blind spot that can arise in such a document evidence of revolutionary connections. True, Dr. Gulick finds the Corporation's record on wages and hours somewhat bleak. True, he condemns, on the whole, its policy toward organized Labor. True, he questions the motives behind the company's welfare work. But these are straightforward conclusions based on the most careful possible accumulation of facts. Where there are gaps in the evidence, they are results of the company's own policy of maintaining careful records only when under Government investi-

gation; of utilizing a somewhat weird system of accounting, which, for instance, charges regular financial support of the Protective Tariff League to its workers' welfare expenditures; of refusing to bring up to date certain data previously supplied because Dr. Gulick stood convicted as a Red R-revolutionary. The factual record was complete, therefore, except in those spots where the company itself willed incompleteness. And from some 200 pages of these facts Dr. Gulick concluded that the Labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation is "paternalistic and autocratic." Why did not the officials try to refute these conclusions—factually? Wholesale, "bad name" condemnation is the first refuge of the convicted who are also powerful. Its self-righteousness is amazing; its self-revelation is funny.

But there is more than amazement and amusement in this document; there is ammunition for organized Labor. President Green and most other officials and members of organized Labor have recognized in the problem of organizing the unorganized probably the severest test still proposed of American unionism in the years to come. United States Steel is one of the, if not the, most powerful strongholds of anti-unionism. The task of organizing the steel workers is a herculean one, but one that must be tackled sooner or later. So many investigations into the industry have been made—by Church organizations, by engineers, by impartial foundations, by Government committees, by individual expert investigators, that a strong public opinion against this industrial autocracy has been built up. To the record, which was probably begun by John A. Fitch in 1910, when in his "Steel Workers" he made "articulate what the steel industry means to the men who are employed in it—for whom it makes up the matter of life, and who have no voice," Dr. Gulick adds the facts which the years have piled up since then.

Dr. Gulick's survey, of course, is built on no such scale as that of Mr. Fitch. Dr. Gulick gives no first-hand, on-the-spot material, he makes no essays into the actual work of steel-making, the kinds of men employed, life in steel towns, etc. Soberly he follows the records. Labor policy comprises for him wages, hours, the attitude of the Corporation toward Labor organizations, the methods by which the Corporation secured and maintained a non-union organization; the welfare work it carries on. From the records he has built up a case on these points which gives edge to all the charges organized Labor may bring against the company.

It has been difficult for Dr. Gulick to collect the actual facts on the company's record in working hours. For this company, one of the largest and richest in the world, under fire for at least fifteen years because of the twelve-hour day, knows accurately how many men it employed on the twelve-hour schedule for only four months of those fifteen years! Moreover, it expresses the percentages of such employes as part of its total force (instead of its manufacturing employes), including clerical workers,

executives, etc. Which naturally makes the actual percentages seem to shrink. But after these qualifications have been made, the following conclusions are stated: The Corporation, in spite of some lapses, appears to have led the industry in eliminating the seven-day week. The Corporation lagged behind the smaller independents in abolishing the twelve-hour day. The Corporation has moved toward the reform of excessive hours only when business was poor or when the spur of outside criticism was applied.

On the subject of wages, that "most vital part" of the Labor policy of all corporations, little more than speculation is possible. Dr. Gulick speculates with the figures available since 1902.

But once again the company's accounting system is so inadequate and unsatisfactory that no clean-cut, certain use can be made of them. Dr. Gulick attempts a number of expedients. He tries to separate out the common labor (some 50 per cent of the force) wage bill from the total, he seeks to compare it with the indices of the retail prices of food, with indices of the average cost of living, with family budgets of various kinds and items. After this careful work the chapter ends with this sentence: "Further than this one can only speculate."

But on the question of the Corporation's attitude toward Labor organizations no speculation is necessary. The record is clearly written in deeds. Admitting the difficult handicaps developed by the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Dr. Gulick begins his story with a quotation from Mr. Gray's 1921 speech before the stockholders' annual meeting: As stated and repeated publicly, we do not combat, though we do not contract or deal with, Labor unions as such..." Dr. Gulick sets the facts prove that the company does combat

unions as such. These facts include minutes of directors' meetings, executive orders, its measures used in combating the steel strike of 1919. But even more revealing of the whole truth are the methods used by the Corporation in blocking the advance of and fighting "unions as such." These methods include the closing of mills after signing a scale for them; use of convict labor, spies, strike-breakers, foreign in preference to native labor; discharge and blacklist; control of press and public officials; inauguration of "welfare" programs.

This interpretation of the welfare programs as part of the company's anti-union policy is significant because of the very emphasis the company places on these programs. Undoubtedly they have accomplished much good, especially through safety work. But welfare work includes also housing, hospital care, visiting nurses, playgrounds, pensions, tennis courts, swimming pools, athletic fields, schools, tooth-brush drills and what-not. Little wonder, Dr. Gulick sees in this paternalism, and Labor critics "lulled policy" or "half-force" work. Even the much-vaunted stock subscription plan is so drawn that it ties workers to the Corporation and denies its benefits to any "contaminated" in any way with unionism. Permanent retention of stock is not encouraged; indeed, a high premium is placed on its rapid turnover.

Paternalistic and autocratic. Another document added to the increasing series of studies on Labor politics. Impartial, careful, Dr. Gulick has done a good piece of work. He has shown this gigantic Corporation, itself a product of the power given by combination, denying the same right of combination to its hundreds of thousands of employes. He has given the democratic workers, the people, further ammunition with which to storm the last autocracy.

Boston Labor Group to Raise \$10,000 for 'Orit' Fund

At a conference of Labor groups held Sunday, March 22, under the chairmanship of Samuel Albert, the Labor group of Boston resolved to raise \$10,000 toward the New England Joint Campaign drive for \$250,000. The conference, which was attended by more than sixty representatives, was addressed by Dr. David Lvoivitch of the Orit Reconstruction Fund, who talked on the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe and of the work of the Orit Association in maintaining trade schools and issuing

loans to farmers and artisans there. The committee under whose supervision the \$10,000 will be raised consists of Saul Goldman, chairman; I. Backman, secretary; J. Bloom, Treasurer; Carl Appel; Leon Arklin; J. Benjak; N. Biller; D. Eisenberg; I. Entin; B. Cooper; L. Goldberg; J. Greenfield; A. Grossman; M. Hamlin; M. Katsif; H. Marcowitz; F. Monson; L. Kendall; Miss G. Oppenheim; I. Posen; M. Rosen; M. Rosenthal; I. Shmider; Mrs. H. Silverman, and H. S. Victorson.

Local Secretaries:

¶ We deem it important to advise you that the per-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 number of weeks owed by the member at the time of cancellation.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director, Record Department.



LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Outlaw "Yellow Dog" Is Unionists' Demand

Ohio trade unionists are conducting an aggressive campaign in behalf of a bill before the State Legislature that would outlaw the "yellow dog" contract.

Employers who favor the "yellow dog" take advantage of a worker's necessity and force him to agree not to join a Labor Union—to waive a lawful right—as the price for giving him employment.

The pending bill was drawn by Prof. Oliphant, for many years professor of law, Columbia University, and has been declared constitutional by two of the most noted lawyers in this State—Timothy S. Hogan, former State attorney general, and George B. Okey.

The bill declares that it is "contrary to public policy" to enforce the "yellow dog." The attorneys also refer to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, that no State shall make or "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

At a joint meeting of the Senate and House Judiciary committees, President Frey and Secretary Donnelly of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, together with Attorney Hogan, urged passage of the bill. They were opposed by two representatives of employers' associations, who evaded a discussion of the bill but attacked trade unionism along lines invariably followed by spokesmen for anti-union employers.

Cossacks Opposed in Illinois

Organized Labor ridicules the claim that State police can patrol and guard the highways of Illinois. The unionists show that this State has 100,000 miles of highways, and that the 455 men the cossack bill calls for would have to cover at least 1,000 miles every twelve-hour shift, if they traveled in pairs. This estimate makes allowance for a maximum force of 400 privates on active duty, while the others would do barracks duty, be on sick leave, or engaged in the duties of officers.

The workers insist that the purpose of the cossack system is to overthrow the local police power of communities and substitute the old European theory of policing.

Workers' Education Will Be Discussed

The workers' education bureau has issued a call for its fourth annual convention, to be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, starting Friday morning, April 17.

The bureau is a clearing house of information on workers' education. It was established in 1921 by trade unionists and teachers and has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Organization membership in the bureau is open to workers' educational movements, under-trade union auspices to student associations; to Labor unions, both national and local, and to cooperative associations. Affiliated organizations are entitled to representation in the national convention and to all the rights and privileges of organization membership.

The bureau has developed educational services which it places at the disposal of workers at a nominal service charge, and assists local groups in the organization of study classes.

Spencer Miller, Jr., is secretary of the bureau. The headquarters are at 476 West 24th street, New York City.

Boycott Employers Who Increase Wages

Leading building contractors and construction financiers in the nation's capital have combined to block wage increases.

Any subcontractor who grants wage increases can not secure loans.

Investigation by committees of the recent congress revealed that the reason for high rents in this city is the pyramiding of mortgages.

A Senate committee discovered that thirty-three apartments were mortgaged for an aggregate of \$9,000,000 more than their sales price. Figures in other cases showed fictitious mortgages encumbered property from 13 to as high as 307 per cent above their sales price.

Interest on these debts, based on inflated values, are paid by tenants while the owners assure the public that "high wages" is responsible for exorbitant rentals.

Foes of Child Labor Are Not Discouraged

Reports to A. F. of L. headquarters indicate that advocates of the Child Labor Amendment are not discouraged by the wave of propaganda and misrepresentation that has been launched against this movement. Foes of the amendment realize that their frenzy will eventually spend its force, and they are studying new methods to block Legislatures that respond to the popular will.

There are many precedents for a State Legislature changing its position on a constitutional amendment. The Constitution provides that when three-fourths of the States adopt a constitutional change, the Secretary of State shall proclaim that the amendment has been adopted. The Constitution, however, makes no provision for the Secretary of State proclaiming the defeat of an amendment, nor does the Constitution set a limit on the time in which an amendment must be voted on.

This worries foes of the Child Labor Amendment, who note the determination of friends of the measure to wage a long contest. Efforts were made in the Congress just adjourned to make it impossible for Legislatures to change their position on an amendment. This was the Wadsworth-Garrett resolution. It was defeated by the A. F. of L.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ARGENTINA

Work of Women and Children in Argentina

The International Labor Office is informed that the Argentine Chamber has adopted an Act on the work of women and children, to replace the 1907 Act. In no case may children under fourteen years of age be employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, except those in which the members of the same family are working. An all-inclusive restriction prohibits, throughout the territory of the Republic, employment of any gainful work including agriculture, to children under twelve years of age, provided, however, they have completed their period of compulsory education.

As regards hours of work, the new Act provided that women over eighteen years of age are to work eight hours per day, or 48 hours per week. Young persons under eighteen years of age may not work more than six hours per day or thirty-six hours per week.

Women or young persons under eighteen years of age may not do night work in industry or commerce.

Employment of women or young persons under eighteen years of age in dangerous or unhealthy industries or work is prohibited.

These provisions and others serve to bring the legislation of Argentina almost entirely within the provisions of some half dozen Draft Conventions of the International Labor Conference although definite ratification has not been consummated.

AUSTRALIA

How Wages are Fixed in Australia

Although Australia and New Zealand are not primarily industrial countries, they have led the way in attempting to solve by legislation some of the problems of wage regulation.

Three different types of State wage regulating machinery are now operating in the various Australian States, according to a survey made by the Industrial Labor Office.

These are (1) Wages Boards; (2) Arbitration Courts, and (3) A combination of the Arbitration Court and the Wages Board.

A Wages Board is a representative body which is established to act continuously for a trade or industry after application has been made to the Minister of Labor.

There are various types of industrial arbitration courts. The court may consist of a Supreme Court Judge and one or more deputies, each of whom, sitting alone, may hear industrial cases, or provision is made for the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court and one representative each of employers and workers, who together act as a court.

Western Australia is the only State of the Commonwealth which has a pure arbitration court system.

MEXICO

Social Progress in Mexico

In view of the increasing number of mining accidents the Mexican Ministry of Labor, which is now under Morones, the well-known trade union leader, has issued a circular to all managements of mines, urging them, on pain of the withdrawal of their concessions, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the safety of the miners. The Ministry also intends to increase considerably the number of inspectors. These inspectors are empowered to investigate all the measures taken to promote the hygiene and ensure the safety of workers, and, in addition they are authorized to act as conciliators in case of labor conflicts.

Another impending step forward in Mexico is the preparation by the Technical Commission for Labor Questions of a decree to put into force those clauses in the Constitution which refer to labor. This decree will recognize the right to strike and the validity of collective agreements, and will define the duties of arbitration courts. These latter, besides making decisions, will also be empowered to carry them out. The decree is also to contain drastic regulations providing for compensation for vocational accidents and diseases.

PORTO RICO

Election Frauds

The protest of Iglesias, the Socialist leader of Porto Rico, against the fraudulent practices in the Porto Rican elections has not been without effect, for a recount has already been ordered in two places where the margin of votes are small.

The decision has caused great excitement in Porto Rico, for it is expected that there will be more recounts in other places where frauds were charged. It will be remembered that this protest was backed by the American Federation of Labor.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Organization of Colored Workers

The Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (I. C. U.) is an all-comprehensive trade union for colored workers in South Africa. It has recently started its own weekly "The Workers' Herald," published in Cape Town. The I. C. U. itself was founded six years ago, and its general secretary, Clements Kadali, conducted an energetic propaganda campaign last year through Natal and the Transvaal, chiefly concentrating his efforts on Johannesburg.

The campaign was conducted on purely trade union lines, the object of the union being to raise the level of the native workers, by the adoption of the principle of equal pay for equal work. The I. C. U. has recently sent in a protest to the South African Mine Workers' Union against their demand for the removal of native drill sharpeners, and their substitution by white workers. This action, in the opinion of the I. C. U., "will widen racial strife between white and black workers."



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT AND PUBLIC OPINION

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

(Continued from Last Week.)

By DR. SYLVIA KOPALD

- But the time-worn rationalizations of their position do not explain the result of 1925. In the new factors entering the campaign lie the forces responsible for the amendment's defeat.
- The most remarkable of these is the attack upon the measure on grounds of its "Bolshevik, radical and anti-union origin." Quotations will be read illustrating this attack from speeches and writings of Sentinels of the Republic, Woman Patriots, Chambers of Commerce, etc.
- From such attacks persistent misrepresentations of the amendment has resulted. Few people realize that the act is a mere enabling act, that the child labor laws are aimed at specific abuses, that the Federal law would supplement and work with, not wipe out, the State laws. Through this misrepresentation many farmers and family men have been added to the amendment's opponents.
- People who oppose the Prohibition Amendment cite "its failure" as proof of the Government's inability to control "individual lives."
- The larger foundations of this attitude are offered by Jeffersonian Democrats and State rights advocates. They fear further encroachment of the Federal authority. Through their opposition the old Federal-State rights argument has been revived in modern form. Since this is the sole intellectual argument advanced against the amendment, its pros and cons merit our serious attention.
- It is important to remember that the child labor fight is still on. Subsequently elected legislatures may reverse rejections of an amendment made by earlier ones. The ratification of fourteen of our nineteen amendments came after struggles of more than two years. Consequently, it is wise for us to consider ways and means for meeting this new campaign against child labor regulations.

Workers' Education; A Definition

(Extract from Pamphlet on Workers' Education)

By ARTHUR GLEASON

Workers' (or Labor) Education (except for the resident college) falls into the classification of Adult Education. But it is its own kind of adult education, and is not to be confused with university extension, evening high schools, night schools, public lectures and forums, Chautauquas, "Americanization" education by employers, and Y. M. C. A. industrial courses. Labor education is inside the Labor Movement and cannot be imposed from above or from without. It is a training in the science of reconstruction. It is a means to the liberation of the working class, individually and collectively. In pursuing that aim, it uses all aids that will enrich the life of the group and of the worker in the group, and that will win allegiance of the worker to the group. The aim then is clear-cut but the contents and the methods are catholic. Workers' education is scientific and cultural, propagandist and civic, industrial and social. It concerns itself with the individual and his needs, the citizen and his duties, the trade unionist and his functions, the group and its problems, and industry and its conditions.

The best recent summary of workers' education is that of Dr. Harry W. Laidler:

If the object of a workers' educational experiment were to give the worker greater power of enjoyment here and now; or to develop his ability to think fundamentally on social problems; or to help him to function more effectively

as a citizen in the solution of social problems; or to equip him to fight effectively for immediate improvement in the conditions of labor; to train him as a leader in the trade union movement; to interpret to him his place in the scheme of things; to give impetus to his demand for a new order of society; to develop his sense of loyalty to his economic organization—if the aim were any one of these things, I believe that the aim would be a legitimate aim of workers' education.

Education, says Graham Wallas, is "a process by which human beings acquire the knowledge and habits which constitute civilization as to be fitted to live well both individually and in cooperation." That which distinguishes Labor education in this process are the experiences of the workers and the conditions of industry.

WHY DO WE READ BOOKS?

A Lecture by Sh. Nieger in The Bronx, Friday evening, March 27.

Sh. Nieger will lecture on Friday evening, March 27, at 8 p. m., in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx. His subject will be "Why Do We Read Books?"

This will be an interesting discussion of how to get the best out of what we read.

Admission will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, March 28

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature.

Sunday, March 29

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, April 1

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

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Friday, March 27

Local 2 Club Rooms—1581 Washington Avenue

8 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

F. 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, 5 West 16th Street, New York.

Sets of Lesson Outlines

The usefulness of the lesson outlines prepared by our teachers has been established.

Now that the courses for this season will soon be completed we would suggest to our members to provide

themselves with a set of these outlines.

With each outline there are suggestions for reading in connection with the particular subject.

These sets can be obtained from our Educational Department, free.

Volunteers to Decorate Dining Room for Reunion

The Students' Council is planning to decorate the dining room of Washington Irving High School where the Re-Union of Students and Instructors and officers of our Union will take place on Saturday, March 28, at

7:30 p. m.

Volunteers are invited who wish to assist in this work, to assemble on Saturday, March 28, at 2:30 p. m., either in Room 530 or in the dining room on the fourth floor.

OUR MEMBERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS FOR TWO MORE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our members can obtain cards at the Educational Department which will entitle them to tickets at reduced prices for two more Philharmonic Orchestra concerts: one on April 1 in Carnegie Hall at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday, and the other in Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, April 5.

The cards obtained in our Educational Department must be exchanged

for tickets in advance at the Flak Building, 250 West 57th Street, Room 714, from 9 to 5 daily and 9 to 12 Saturday.

The Educational Department of our International is serving our membership in many capacities. There you can get information about our educational activities. It is open from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening.

5 West 16th Street
Chelsea 2148

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ПОРТНЫХ ЖЕНЩИН ОДЕЖДЫ

Под таким заглавием издавна издавал книгу, написанную профессором Л. Левинки. Книга с начала до конца пропитана глубокой симпатией к рабочей массе индустрии и плакала отчаянием, поистине жгучим и беспробудно была признана жгучим это содействие рабочим в борьбе за свои права, но не желает только рассуждать о той же другой индустрии в индустрии. Что же касается различных посредников, как то: заинтересованных арбитров, членов различных комиссий, инспекторов, как различных властей, так и приглашаемых писателей, то, где возможно, прочтение этой книги должно быть заменено не в обязанности, дабы они могли познать значение обеих заинтересованных сторон индустрии и их суть.

В книге по говорится о заслугах отдельных героев нашего движения, а говорится, исключительное и коллективное движение вперед всей массы рабочей той отрасли труда.

Написавшая, куда, принадлежат авторам, лучше всего обстоит видением, как по протоколу заседания Генерального Исполнительного Комитета Интернационального Комитета, от 22-го января 1924 года.

"Наше Интернациональное Комитет не был создан отдельным лицом или группой отдельных лиц. Он был создан одновременно и самонастраиванием десятков тысяч людей".

Не был автор изобретатель и в части отвлеченный вопрос, никакой отвлеченности и исключительности в отношении и поведения индустрии. Каждому из нас, как бы почти каждому, приходится слышать такой вопрос: почему это мы, принадлежим к ней, к какой-нибудь структуре не есть, для нас является взаимно исключительное и неразрывное существование, требуется, бороться за перемены перемен существующего у нас порядка? Очень часто на этот вопрос у людей не возникает ответа.

На этот вопрос автор дает такой ответ: "Инициативы эти принадлежат в Америку в надежде найти свободу и закон-

ность социального саморегулирования. К решению их удачно и разносторонне их адрес посетили безапатичные индустриальной и социальной индивидуальности и это поощряло их владкам и метры на необходимость, определяя экономическую структуру жизни.

Но метры о великой перемены в будущем не закрыв ни на что возможность улучшения своего положения при существующем порядке вещей. Благодаря такому характеру своего типа индустриальной-работы в производстве массового товара, сделали свои исключительную добавку к американской жизни. Они были первыми в американском рабочем движении, приглашающими умелые знания на службу трудового народа, первыми, утвердившими отдам для, мужчины в рассуждения различных фаз индустрии. Их героическая борьба за улучшение условий жизни и работы, их стремление к более нормальным условиям жизни и к ним в американском импорте массовыми и будучи общественно-социальными, где прежде было только безразличное отношение.

Эти заслуги сот тысяч мужчин и женщин, работающих на производстве массовой одежды, от времени до времени призывали к себе внимание и возбуждали интерес всех нации, но только потому, что они своими исключительными усилиями создали основу для огромных индустриальных в стране, но в то время, что они не знали для достижению работности ума и смелости для достижения в индустрии новых усовершенствований и сметы для ее улучшения и роста. В этом их государственная заслуга.

Относительно достижений трудовой массы бы, защиты своих материальных и моральных прав, автор говорит следующее:

"Принимая во внимание самую суть промышленности, тот факт, что все рабочие индустрии являются индустриями, приняла во внимание условия, в которые они были поставлены по прибытию в Америку; 15 и 17 часовой рабочей день в зимнем, температура собственных машин на спине, до ужаса низкая заработная плата, то трудно поверить, что все это было всего как-либо 15-20 лет назад.

Глава Жюда променял в последние дни владеть горючую душу каждого работника в индустрии, как одного из участников-волею за свои человеческие права. Но не был один из истории жаркого рабочего движения, послуживший в первую очередь условия для борьбы, но даже стал организмом результатов в борьбе индустрии короткое время.

Вот описание типичной мастерицы, 20-25 лет тому назад, плато на воротнике фабричного писателя: высота 14 и 7 футов, на середине которого стоит жарко-выглаженная петля, около нее надвигая рука выглаженной одежды и другое платье, выглаженности почти никакой; в той мастерицы работала 4 женщины в 3 женщины. Регулярные часы работы от 72 до 84 часов в неделю, кроме смертельного работы. Вообще, работа от 6 час. утра до 9 час. вечера была тогда обыкновенными явлениями. Многие из работниц, для того чтобы справиться зрели и плату за квартиру, спали в мастерских и азиатских мастерях. Эти условия были предостережением в индустрии городов Нью-Йорк, Чикаго и Бостон.

Вот как называется рекламный печатный борба рабочих против импортера Общества поменяла в Нью 1890 г.:

Около 3000 человек, русских, польских, венгров, бегущих, итальянцев и французов (под предлогом, во всей вероятности, импортирования шерсти, вывозили из России, так как в то время дешевые русские в Америку было очень мало) импортировал во Бродвей. На исключительные возможности американцев в ре-

дях импортирования, на этих работниц, несмотря на длинную борбу, была всего полагая "ничего - тогда и закон". Как видно, заводчики даже тогда были артистичны в индустрии.

В скорости после этого "Ассоциация Фабричных", под давлением общественности писателя, вступила свои отношения на деление борбу с работницами.

16-го Июня 1890 года был подписан договор. От имени рабочих договор был подписан президентом общества заводчиков. Заводчики были очень довольны договором, так как на зрелище обидели платили им жалованья за время забастовки.

Так как договор был написан по английскому, то заводские рабочие носили жалобу и А. Маклеу и И. Баронетту, — оказалось, что в договоре совершенно не говорилось о плате за работу. В результате договор был отвергнут большинством 1500 человек против 20.

Очевидно так обстоит этот инцидент:

Председатель общества, то договор отнюдь невыгодный, но так как у нас нет денег на продолжение забастовки, то он существует мерзостью зрелища в предостережении забастовки и противу общества завода. Если не отменить эту форму, все дело из рабочих возмощ и тому, с кем с жалобой завода и возмощ его на свое предостережение, забастовка: продайте его и продайте его забастовку! Это произошло после этого великого события. — Через несколько минут этот предостережение был буквально заглажен жалованья, членом, органами и деловым.

Соперника И. Шавченко.

Would Speed Up Adjustment of Labor Disputes

For some time past, the representatives of the Jobbers' Division of the New York Joint Board have been complaining to the officers of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association that the handling of disputes lodged against the members of the association by the Union has been tardy and that it could be expedited materially if less time were lost between the day a complaint is made and the time the complaint is disposed of.

In an effort to solve this hardship, committees representing both sides met on Tuesday, March 19, to discuss

the matter. These in attendance were, representing the Union, Vice-president Harry Wander, the manager of the Jobbers' Division, and J. Sorkin, his assistant, and a committee from the association, Samuel Blumberg, counsel; Joseph Engel, president, and Ellis Steinhard, Labor manager.

After the meeting it was stated that the jobbers' association has listened in a friendly way to the suggestions made by the officers of the Union with regard to the speeding up of the adjustment of complaints concerning jobbers who are sending out work to non-union firms and promised that a serious effort will be made to handle such complaints in the future with greater dispatch.

Worker Reinstated After Illness

Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman in the cloak and suit industry of New York, after a hearing late last week, decided in favor of a piece tailor, M. Asher, who after a severe illness had sought back his former job. The firm, the Amsterdam Cloak Co., of 498 Seventh avenue, had contended that the worker could not perform his duties. The decision reads, in part, as follows:

"The union asked for reinstatement of a piece tailor who had been employed by the firm for several years but who stopped work about three months ago because of illness.

"The illness had been of a serious character and the dispute was as to whether the tailor is now able to work.

"After the hearing the chairman arranged for a medical examination at the hospital where treatment had already been given. A letter received from the physician who conducted the examination indicates that the man is now in condition to resume his regular work.

"The trial board decides that the firm will be done without prejudice to the rights of the employer should it develop that actually the man is unable to do his work."

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM E. SHENKER

In spite of the fact that the notice for the meeting which took place on Monday, March 23, in Arlington Hall, was an ordinary one with no special announcement, the attendance was as large as was experienced at meetings having a special order of business.

Manager Reports on Activities
However, the meeting did become an interesting one largely made so by the very interesting report of the activities in the trade and of the office rendered by Manager Dubinsky. The report consumed nearly two hours' time. The interest with which it was received was marked by close attention. That the members enjoyed the report was evidenced by the laughter which greeted some of the cases which the manager cited, because a good deal of humor attended trial of these cases by the Executive Board.

Before entering on his report Dubinsky mentioned to the members the fact that he had requested of the Executive Board the granting of a leave of absence for a few weeks, for the purpose of making a trip to Poland to visit his parents.

The manager's brother had planned last year a trip to Europe, and had invited him to join him. Conditions in the trade and the organization prevented him from then taking advantage of the offer, which caused his brother to cancel the contemplated trip and wait for a more opportune time. Finally, seeing that the present quietness in the trade would probably continue until June, when the agreement in the cloak industry will expire, and that peace was effected in the dress industry, Dubinsky decided to sail on April 15.

The Executive Board's recommendation in this connection, when read to the members by the secretary, was unanimously approved.

Dress Industry Peaceful

After this announcement the manager began his report, which centered first round the conditions in the cloak and dress industry and a number of cases recently handled by the office and the Executive Board.

Of the situation in the dress industry it may be said that it is gradually reverting to normal. Dubinsky said that the order given the workers to resume working, following the stoppage, meant that the jobbers were finally compelled to recognize their responsibility for observing the conditions of the new agreement, to which they had lent their signatures prior to the stoppage.

The jobbers made an attempt to shake off the responsibility which was rightfully placed upon them and sought to continue in the next two years in the same manner and were satisfied to let chaos run riot. They were anxious to shirk all responsibility with regard to maintaining union conditions and wanted to fasten this duty on the contractors.

The union insisted that the contractors were to be mere pawns in the hands of the jobbers. The jobbers, the union maintained, were the rightful employers and should assume the necessary responsibility. This was made plainer to them through the stoppage and finally compelled them to abide by the agreement.

It is expected that the special organization department will be transferred to the Joint Board within a few days. The business agents who were taken up with helping in the organization drive and with signing up agreements with Independent shops have completed their work and are now at their tasks.

Cloakmakers Face Serious Situation

The topic of the day in the cloak industry, according to the manager's report, is the report of the Govern-

ment's Commission, due any day. It will be remembered that the present agreement in the cloak industry was signed for one year and most of the important demands of the union, such as limitation of contractors, wages, etc., were referred to a committee of experts which was to investigate the cloak industry and report to the Governor's Commission, upon which report the Commission would render its decisions on the balance of the union's demands.

Preparations for payment of unemployment insurance are now being completed and money from this fund will be paid out to the unemployed members beginning June 1. Details of the manner of application will be announced in due time and members of the union entitled to this insurance will receive their share accordingly.

This fund is administered by impartial persons chosen by the union and employers' organizations whose members contribute towards the fund in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

Harsh Penalties Justified

The manager's report on the detail work of the office was prompted by the fact that objection was sometimes offered against some seemingly heavy penalties imposed upon members for violations.

The harshness of the penalties meted out to some violators does not seem unjustified when the details of the cases are taken into consideration.

An instance in point was the case of two cutters, Mike and Abraham Vogel, cutters of the A. D. Gray Co. Company. These men were long suspected of working under conditions not in strict accord with union requirements. Committees were sent to the shop in an effort to apprehend the men during the course of a violation, but with no result.

In the meantime, while committees were watching the shop, complaints met coming into the office to the effect that the firm in question was very busy, turning out its garments under circumstances which would make one believe that the shop was of the worst type of non-union shops.

A telephone call one night after eight o'clock proved that one of the Singels was in the shop. Advantages of what seemed at first a slight violation was taken, and the men were summoned to the Executive Board. The Executive Board held over the case for investigation.

On the following day an officer of the union was assigned to investigate the books of the firm. Cancelled checks were found within a very short time and showed that for a number of weeks checks drawn to the names of both men totalled a certain weeks as high as \$130 each. No single check, however, approached that amount. Two checks, always dated on one date, numbers running consecutively, were drawn, one of each usually equaling a regular full week's wages and the other drawn showing that the men's average wages in the season were over \$110.

Upon the men being summoned again to the Executive Board, they finally confessed to working under irregular conditions. One of the brothers was fined \$50 and ordered off the job by the end of the season, upon his depositing \$100 security to guarantee his behavior until the end of the period of his employment. The other Singel was fined \$100 and ordered to deposit \$100 security.

Additionally Fined for Offering Bribe
Another interesting case cited by the manager concerned Sol Lapan, No. 4600, who was found working on a Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Upon one of the committee's repre-

senting him, the cutter offered him a \$10 bribe and asked him not to report him to the union. The committee man took the \$10 and turned it over to the manager as evidence, at the same time giving a complete report.

In the meantime the committeeman had seen three pressers working at the same time. Lapan, thinking that the committeeman's acceptance of the \$10 bribe meant that the case would not be reported, went a step further and offered a day later a bribe of \$15 in order that the presser's violation should also not be reported. The

committeeman reported this matter also to the officer and turned over the \$15, the second bribe offered him.

The \$25 bribe, of course, was confiscated by the union and given to the committeeman, as compensation for his having reported to the office the offer of the bribe. Lapan was fined \$100 and was ordered off the job.

A number of other cases of the same proportions in importance were cited. The manager's sole purpose in recounting them was to show that the Executive Board was not unduly harsh and that the penalties meted out were in line with the offenses.

MAKE THE 15TH ANNUAL BALL A SUCCESS

In urging the members of the cutters' union to make the Fifteenth Annual Ball a success, the appeal by the Arrangements Committee is based upon two important facts.

Every day of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year is spent by the members and officers of the union in struggles to earn a living under decent conditions. The occasion is rare, during the course of the year, when a member of the union may come in contact with his officers and fellow-members to spend a pleasant few moments.

The second reason is the disposition of the proceeds realized from the ball. A trade union's function is solely economic. It cannot divert its energies towards any purpose other than the economic betterment of the workers. However, there are many members who believe that the union is compelled at times to raise means of helping them in other ways than such as belong to the functions of a union.

During the past year the Executive Board had before it dozens of members with proofs of sickness and financial inability to meet medical expenses. Many were the members, too, who appeared with eviction notices, testifying to the fact that they had been driven to such dire need as to be unable to meet rental payments.

Funds derived by the union from dues and assessments cannot be utilized for any purpose in view of the number of needy cases of the nature described, but its regular activities. The union was, nevertheless, compelled to create a fund from other sources than dues and assessments. Hence, the annual affairs of Local 10 have become important for the two reasons stated here.

Little else need be said in urging the members of the cutter's union to attend the affair with their friends and families. The committee has spared no efforts to make the occasion one at which a very enjoyable evening may be spent. The date, only one week distant, is Saturday evening, April 4, at the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Tickets may be purchased in advance at fifty cents each, and will be one dollar at the door. You have been taxed with one ticket which has been mailed to you.

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COME WITH YOUR FELLOW CUTTERS!

COME WITH YOUR FRIENDS!

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