5-28-1920

Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL

The newly elected General Executive Board of our International will begin its first quarterly meeting next Friday, June 4, at the Palace Yippee Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

The initial steps toward the fulfillment of the large number of plans and proposals adopted by our convention in Chicago will be taken at the Montreal meeting of the General Executive Board. It will have to devise means and ways to translate the resolutions into concrete action and bring the resolutions into effect. The Board will have to deal with the numerous questions upon which the convention has acted.

In many cases the convention has adopted recommendations of the Executive Board, leaving the Board with the understanding that their final decision and fulfillment be left to the General Executive Board. It was felt that the realization of many plans and proposals requires executive action in specific conditions and that it is frequently impossible to deal with such questions from the floor of the convention. The General Executive Board was therefore instructed to either bring the various proposals to a conclusion or reject the resolutions which were not acted upon by the convention.

It cannot of course be expected that the Board would take up all the proposals. The business of the first meeting will undoubtedly be to make a general report of the situation and formulate a definite plan of action.

Outside of the administrative duties of the Board, its first meeting will be of particular interest as it will no doubt prove the initiation of the newly elected Board members to the actual duties of vice presidents of the International. There are three new members to be introduced to their new offices. It is true that the various are not novel in the labor movement and particularly in their own union—they have been already active in meeting the achievements—but the work of the General Executive Board is something new to them. Here we hope they have done their work directly for their unions and indirectly for the International. As vice presidents they must think and act for the International as a whole, so that every large membership in the different districts is represented, to act in such a way as to foster and build up the organization and to get the best results from the various movements to which they are committed. As such they cannot act directly for the immediate benefit of their individual unions as they have always done, but must think of the entire organization and do their very best for its success.

The General Executive Board will have to do a great deal of work, but it has an immense amount of material to work with and can only begin to deal with the multitude of problems that lie before it. The Board has been given a large opportunity to make a great deal of progress and it is expected that it will make a most fruitful and successful first meeting.

CLOAKMAKERS STRIKE AGAINST SCAB FIRM IN MONTREAL

The strike of the Montreal cloakmakers against the firm of Tafert and Dubofsky will be carried on until the workers will come out victorious.

This firm which first locked out the workers, then tried to introduce sub-contracting, has now rejected to breaking in scale. It has concentrated all its efforts to establish a model shop and it has thus managed to get an important effect on our local in that city. Montreal has a strong Cloakmakers' Local and it is not more than right that the Board should have one of its meetings at least in that city.

All communications should be addressed to General Secretary A. P. Fink, Palace Yippee Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE FUR WORKERS IN NEW YORK

Ten thousand fur workers in New York have walked out last week in an attempt to gain an immediate settlement against unemployment. The strike call was issued by Morris Rubin, president of the Furriers' Union, after the refusal of the Association to accept the Unemployment Benefit. The chief reason for the break in the relations between the furriers and the Associated Manufacturers is that the manufacturers have thrust upon the Association the unemployable workers, and the Association in turn refuses to accept the unemployable workers, resulting in the strike. The Association's policy is to refuse to accept the unemployable workers and to give them a chance to find work in the industry. The manufacturers, on the other hand, want the Association to accept the unemployable workers and to give them a chance to find work in the industry. The Association's policy is to refuse to accept the unemployable workers and to give them a chance to find work in the industry. The manufacturers, on the other hand, want the Association to accept the unemployable workers and to give them a chance to find work in the industry.

At this meeting the workers decided that if the solution found by the committee is not acceptable, they will hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31. They also decided to hold a strike meeting on December 31.

The debate between Skinned Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Governor Allen of Kansas, famous author of the anti-sweat labor law in that state, was held on May 29, 1919, at Carnegie Hall, 857th Street and Seventh Avenue. Governor Allen's anti-sweat labor law was adopted by the state of Kansas but has been held over by the state of Illinois. The state of Kansas is preparing to make the Kansas labor law the model of the state labor law of the United States. The debate therefore is highly significant in that it symbolizes the actual conflict between the capitalists and the working class. The class struggle will be enacted by two prominent representatives of the capitalist and laboring classes.

Admission is free to all ticket holders.
SAMURGI GOMPERS has written an article in the current issue of the American Federation of Labor Review, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, which is given here in its whole or in part in all the leading newspapers of the country. It is a very important article for the government of Congress. It is a sort of continuation of his recent statement on the subject of the working man and the right to vote.

"The present Congress," Gompers says, "may be indicted fairly for not giving a man a voice in the cost of living. It may be indicted as a Congress which has purposely neglected the most material and thoughtful interest of the welfare of the people." But his indictment is much more than a mere statement of the government of Congress. It is a sort of continuation of his recent statement of his position in the government of the country. "The Department of Justice," he continues, "may be indicted for incompetency on the part of the Department of Justice to the extent that it has abandoned its high cost of living campaign. It has failed to do its share in the high cost of the campaign."

Legislation such as the Cigar Tax, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, the tax on Congress for the point of danger, while the Supreme Court, in deciding stock manipulation cases, has added "adds to the burden that is upon the shoulders of the people."

"While the legislative, administrative, and judicial departments of the government have done nothing of any moment to check the rate of living, the people of America must be protected from the burden of exploitation and robbery."

"The Department of Labor of the United States has not left the workers free to use their economic power to secure at least the minimum of living, for which they have not been divided by the workers in the mass of living expenses."

The Constitution of the United States must have its full meaning restored. "Fifth-Congress should provide immediately for full publicity for income tax returns."

"Sixth-The Congress of the United States must be a Congress of people, immediate and effective consideration in the proposal of the American Federation of Labor."

"Seventh-It is a question of credit capital being placed in private financial and invested in the hands of the government, administered upon principles voluntary and co-operative in character, instead of reducing the abuses of corporation and taxing the wealth of the people."

"Eighth-The labor movement is an economic education."
PROFITS OF THE DRESS GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Geronimo profiteering in wo-

weaving is now down, says W. Jeff Lauck, consulting econ-

omist of the railroad unions, in a sur-

vey submitted to the United States

Railroad Labor Board.

"There seems to have been a

remarkable absence of dress goods of all kinds," said Lauck, "profits are absorbing approximately half the price paid by the consumer."

In support of the profiteering charges, Lauck submitted a table showing the price increase of the liveli-

est goods as a percentage of the cost and profits in such goods, cotton, printed pellicles, blue de-

pends, woven plaids, French crepe and fancy woolen suits.

In the case of unbleached cotton, the basis of most cotton fabrics, the survey shows that between 1910 and 1919 the increase in the cost of mill labor was only one and one-tenth cents per yard, the increase in the cost of all labor—mill plus mill expense, and the salaries and wages of the employees of the mills—was over 20 cents, or 10 times the increase of all labor costs.

The survey shows that by far the largest element in the advance of prices over what was paid for raw material, a yard, was the increase in profit margins. There is an increase of 10 cents, approximately six times the increase in the cost of labor, salary, and mill expense.

The disparity between the in-

crease in labor's share and that of the producer, it was pointed out by the survey, indicates that the fact that the labor item increased 115 per cent, while the mill profit rose 74 per cent. In other words, the mill profit in 1919 was more than twice as large as in 1910. Moreover, the total cost of produc-

ing this basic cotton cloth, which sold for 29 cents, was only 14 cents in 1910.

In the case of printed pellicles, Lauck's revealed the same unwar-

ranted increase in price, due chiefly

ly to profiteering. It was shown in this survey that the increase of the price was due princi-

pally to the labor item, which amounted to only 1 1/2 cents per yard; and the increase in labor, salaries, and mill expense combined was less than 2 cents per yard, the retail price advanced in 1919, as compared with 1910, by 15 cents—12 tomes the increase in the labor cost and six times the increase in the combined cost of labor, salaries and the mill expense.

The increase in profit margins alone amounted to approximately five times the increase taken by productive labor. Labor and mill expense together accounted to less than one-sixth the retail price, or only 4.1 cents per yard.

In this instance the same dis-

proportion between the increase

granted to labor and the increase in price is shown. The increase

given to the labor item was only one and one-tenth cents and in labor and mill expense combined only one and one-half cents, as contrasted with an increase of 31 cents per yard. The total profit margins for denims are shown to have increased by 16.3-3.5 cents, amounting to nearly 15 times the increase in labor wages. In other words, all mill owners' profits actually in-

creased 600 per cent.

"With such instances before the public," said Lauck, "no one can continue to attribute the increase in prices to increase in wages. Profiteering comes back to the real producer, the manufacturer, and the distributor."

A similar situation is exposed in the case of various standard alks, such as wash satin and geor-

gette crepe. With respect to these fabrics, the retail, that is, the cost of producing the goods is less than half what the consumer is forced to pay. Here again, as in cotton goods, the proportion of the price received by labor has actually decreased, while profits show a corresponding increase. It is shown that the mill cost of georgette and wash satin is slightly over a dollar and a half a yard, while retail prices vary from $5.30 to $5.90 per yard.

"In retailing their goods," said Lauck, "the mill owners sell their goods stores usually add 60 per cent to the price at which they buy from the mill. On fancy silks, especially those which are generally regarded as the fashionable goods, they add 100 per cent or more."

Turning to woolen goods, the report shows that the first step in raising the price of all goods is due to rampant profiteer-

ing in the woolen industry. The profits on woolen increased more than 350 per cent, being more than four times as great in 1920 as in 1910.

"With such facts before us," said Lauck, "we are not surprised to find, in reports published in leading financial manuals, that the profits of eight large and re-

notive manufacturing corpora-

tions were in the years from 1916 to 1918 five times as large as during the pre-war peri-

od."

LADIES TAILORS AND

CLOAKMAKERS

The Ladies' Tailors' and Cloak-

makers' Union Local 80, wishes to announce that the strike at Milgrim Bros. is in full force with the exception that no pickets are allowed on the or-

der of a court decision. Every

worker is requested not to ask for

any job at the above firm.

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAWS IS

ANNOUNCED SCHEME

Officers of the A. F. of L. are compounding some of the numbers that "can't-strike" laws passed centu-

ries ago.

Defenders of the Kaimia "can't strike" law refer to it as a new thing, and Governor Allen of that state is hailed as the modern Sol-

omon, but in the light of history the claims are unworthy of con-

sideration.

Nearly 600 years ago Eng-

lish labor laws were identical with those of the modern "can't-

strike" laws. The English law empowered the 'lord' court' to set wages and punish strikers. The Kansas act gives this power to a modern 'lord's court' of three men, appointed by the governor.

The English law (and the law had the first claim to the law of its sort; those who declined to work for him were sent to jail.

Lords of the manor (land own-

ers) who paid more than the cus-

tomary wage were fined treble damages. These fines (craft-

men) were subject to a double penalty. Any excess of wages above the customary rate could be seized for the king's use. The modern 'lord's court' also imposes a double fine, also food prices, and it was de-

clared that "food must be sold at reasonable prices." Imprisonment was the penalty against any labor-

er who quit his employment be-

fore the agreed time, and aimed to any able-bodied laborer were for-

bidden.

Every student of history knows the result of this legislation under King Edward in 1347.

MINERS' HOUSING

An uninviting picture of com-

pany mining towns is shown by Leifer Magannos, in his report on this subject, published in the Labor Review of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

"The average company mining town," he says, "has a few of the following characteristics: there is a dull uniformity in the appearance of the houses and an absence of trees and natural vegetation. Streets and alleys are open dirt passes expanded by storm or snow. Sidewalks are very rare.

"The miner's house is without the ordinary inside convenience found in the house of the city worker. In general the houses in the bituminous coal regions have inside toilets, and running water is rare. Stoves and gas pipes are depended upon for heat-

ing.

"The average house of the miner includes about four, in which he must accommodate a family without furniture and table boards, where there is a housing shortage."

"The desirability of locating the houses near to the mines has frequen-

tly been regarded as the sacri-

fice of conditions of health and comfort; thus in the coking re-

gion the houses are found placed on, neighboring hildren who have been rendered barren by the gases of the coke hear ovens."
EDITORIALS

PROFITING THE COST OF CLOTHING

Big advertisements supplemented by flaming headlines on the front pages of our newspapers bring us the glad tidings that the prices on clothing had dropped. Actual bargains, however, are nonexistent. Coats for which one paid 100 dollars a week ago, can buy if now for 50, but the papers say, are cut from 20 to 50 percentages.

This is not to be true not only in New York but in all the cities, towns and countries in the United States. There is no more truth in saying that we have sold our worn-out clothes when you can buy new and beautiful clothes at very low prices.

We are not certain if this is really true. There is plenty of room for these, and the public is not very well informed on prices. We are not even sure that the signs exhibited in the newspapers are not a mere change of prices is nothing more than a legend designed to attract the public attention. In reality, the prices are the same, if not several weeks ago.

But let us not doubt our duty to be alert and take for it a fat that prices have really dropped from the prices that were charged before. The question then is naturally arises, how can they do it?

This question becomes the more pertinent when we realize that to the charges of profiteering our business men would invariably add the prices. We have no business men who are only deriving a legitimate profit. The high prices of course, were not the cause of the high prices. The workers were responsible for the high cost of living, for underproduction and for all the evils.

The 44-hour week, the high wages which a professor may envy, were not the sole reasons for the crises.

But what brought about the changes? Why did they fall? Why the sudden drop in prices? How can the business men afford to lower their prices, and still derive their legitimate profits?

Then again, whereas this supply of cheap goods has been created, why are there no trademarks of underproduction? In spite of the repeated charges that the workers were not paid enough, and that there was a large supply of clothing from which they are deriving huge profits, even at the greatly reduced prices.

But it may be asked why the business men have not chosen to reduce their profits.

There are several replies to this question. One is that our business men have been burdened with the impending investigation by the government of the professor, and frightened by the menacing raid of our good patriots grew repellant.

The Department of Justice, with the great patriot, Palmer, at the head is engaged in clearing the country of the Red menace, and there is not the slightest reason for fear on the part of the business men. Then it must in all justice be admitted that profiteering did not end with the closing of the business. Why then were the prices on clothing cut, while the other commodities, and on other stuff keep up their upward course? If the Department of Justice were not a target on the profiteers then the grocers will not be excluded from it. Why are the grocers of all the profiteers more frightened?

There is another theory, the bankers argue, that have reduced credits to the clothing men, at a hint from the government, therefore forcing to sell clothing at lower prices. This is hardly possible as the government will not make the clothing men the goal of all the profiteers.

The third theory explains this situation, and we have reduced prices at prices tolerably. Among the factors that brought about this change is the prolonged depression in the weather. The cool weather spoiled the sale of spring clothing. Then there is the utter inability of the people to pay more than high.Jackson. They are wearing their old clothes and are unnecessarily buying other clothes.

They cannot, however, do the same thing with the groceries. They must eat, otherwise they starve to death, etc., etc., therefore in a position of greater independence while the clothing are already sold and are therefore a little before themselves with smaller profits.

But no matter what explanation one might offer, one thing is certain that our business men desire to continue the cost of living, no matter what.

The manufacturers are greatly misinformed when they think they can cut the wages of the workers, laying the blame for all of our ills on the wages of the workers. Investigating, like J. Landau, the economist for the workers, have ipso facto shown that the high cost of living is due to the huge profit made by the manufacturers and their kin.

The workers, however, have a right to quarrel with the manufacturers in a different way to solve the question of wages and profits. We mean

RESOLUTION NO. 332

Among the 160 resolutions adopted at our convention is the following:

"Whereas the manufacturers in the clothing industry are setting up prohibitive prices, and whereas this stand offers to profit on the part of the manufacturers, is destructive to the interest of the people and to that in all future agreements the officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union insist in inserting a paragraph giving the workers a voice in the administration of these agreements."

This resolution is of utmost importance to the workers and the industry by which the manufacturers claim that the wages were too high and that the work was not turning out enough work.

To this the workers can reply: 'We will not do work until you join us in seeing for ourselves. We want to investigate and if we discover the propositions of the industry as marred by our demand for higher wages, we will work-for less wages. You cannot beat us into produce, publish. Very well. Let us examine your books and convince ourselves whether the interests of trade really justify your statements."

It is a great plan against which the manufacturer should not pretend if they really are after making "legitimate profits." The manufacturers would use the joint control of the workers.

If they would then restrain them from hoarding, marking up prices, and shorter hours if the welfare of the industry would be threatened, then the workers could do nothing to order and peace in the industry. If the manufacturers are really a business men, they should adopt this proposal, but will they? The near future will answer our reply to this question.

GOVERNOR SMITH AND THE Luxe

The veto of the Luxe bills is due to the high costs of living much the rescue of the Socialist Party from becoming an outlaw organization. Governor Smith, New York, has headed an article, but the rescue of the State of New York from becoming the prison house of the socialist movement. In order to both of them have become the new administration, but out of the Workers' Union became the grip on the power of the workers. The Workers' Union became a branch of the labor movement, with the trade unionism of the socialist movement. All the resources of the sister organizations will be utilized in helping the socialist movement in its struggle.

There are rumors that the manager of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is trying to force the Workers' Union into a struggle. The manufacturers are under the influence of the sinister and crafty machinations of the capitalist class who are trying to stir up the unions and then split them, and then go after the leaders of the union. If they approve of the attack.

The Workers' Union is the great plan of the socialist movement, and the Workers' Union is aware of this and are fully prepared to meet the emergency. The organizations of the workers, stronger, more numerous, are better organized, will meet the attack.

The struggle of the workers in the struggle of the entire labor movement. The workers must assert their right to work, and to the community in which they will work. They will try to win the struggle, and their strength and perseverance with which they will win it, will win the struggle.

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THE WILDER FURRIERS ARE FORCED TO STRIKE?

It is not yet known whether the Furriers' Union will appeal the decision. The manufacturers may still realize that the Furriers' Union demands are impossible, and they may appeal the decision. The Furriers' Union because of the slow season demands an equal percentage that will cause all the workers in the shops.

The only reason for opposing the Union is that the manufacturers can only be found in their desire to destroy the Union and make a strike. The manufacturer will not in any way bear the interest of the manufacturers.

However, the manufacturers will soon discover their mistake. The Furriers' Union is a branch of the labor movement. The Workers' Union is the sister organization of the Furriers' Union, and all the resources of the sister organizations will be utilized in helping the Workers' Union in its struggle.

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EUGENE VICTOR DEBQ

As an example of the type of labor movement, the Workers' Union symbolizes the highest aspirations of the class-conscious workers. No one in the world has shown more courage than the Workers' Union in opposing the brutalities of the industrial police. It is the eloquent spokesman of the persecuted, and it is a symbol of the free and independent worker. It is a formidable competitor in the coming presidential campaign. All the workers, without question, support the Workers' Union as their standard bearer.
Impressions of the Chicago Convention

BY S. YANOFSKY

In order to expedite the work of the convention the President of the nation's largest city took a liberal hand in assigning delegates among the various committees. The first committee to be appointed was the Credentials, among which the business of the convention was to be conducted. Even the state officers of the nation's capital, with its own rules and regulations, there are peculiar conditions which make the Credentials a special problem. Take for instance the question of how much time should be allotted to each committee. This question would depend on the number of questions and delegates there are at a convention. If the number of questions and delegates is small, the time allotted to each speaker may be longer. If, however, the number is large, the time must be shorter. The committee must harmonize with all the rules and regulations.

The second committee about which we spoke in our last article was the credentials committee. These two committees are important, just as important to us as others. Their work is relatively easy and is completed before the convention begins. I am not the only one who feels this way with the other committees. Take, for instance, the committee on legislation. Its work only ended with the conclusion of the convention. Brothers Sigman and Heller, chairman and secretary respectively, got together with the other members occupied long evenings while the delegates engaged in the session may have enjoyed themselves.

The chairman is responsive to all questions. Vice President Ninof- chairman of this committee, is a leader, a statesman, and has been an active member of the leadership. His work as a lawyer was not only for the work of the office of the national secretary and, for this reason he must not be on the payroll of the office.

The only committee whose chairman and secretary were not on the payroll of the office was the International was the officers committee. The reason for it is understandable. The object of this committee was to report on the work of the office of the national office, and for this reason they must be on the payroll of the office.

The other committees without exception, have the right to see the Vice President of the International. Because they may not be recept- ed, the officers committee must accept the fact job as well as possible, and they were straining all their energies toward this end. On the other hand, their desire to be re- ected to the office of vice president of the nation was not as pronounced.

It is clear that the recommendation of a certain resolution by a committee may be rejected by the convention. The recommendation of the committee may not only lose his prestige but he may not be present at the meeting. I am not saying that his time may be spent in the office of the convention. I do not believe that the convention should be split by the time spent in the office. This would be an absolute waste of time and energy. The convention should not be split by the time spent in the office. The convention should be united.

The resolutions may be classified as follows: 1) For the well-being of the convention. Resolutions dealing with organization and jurisdiction questions, education, etc. are presented to this class. 2) General well-being. 3) The attitude of the convention toward political activity. 4) The attitude of the convention toward other labor organizations and the movement in general.

The resolutions belonging to the first class are considered to be of greatest importance. The resolution on international, powerful, as it has been verbalized, that it has been developed, the spirit of futility. On the contrary, most of the resolutions on organization which for the most part are untouched by a more vigorous organization campaign.

For this reason, it was decided to establish a special organization department.

If you read the resolutions on reorganization carefully you will readily see that the true aim of the convention is to make one big union which should be away with the various, juridical, organization questions are progressing in the way of a steady change, but there is no doubt that after the next meeting, everything will be achieved.

Let us note one of the most important parts of the convention, the question of Locals 17 and 18. There is no question but that the convention has a good deal to say about the question of Locals 17 and 18. It has been mentioned as the standard bearer for the workers in the forthcoming election. The question of Locals 17 and 18 was mentioned. Neither was there any need to speak long to observe the reaction of the dele- gates when Palmer and Letz and the comrades in action which is being experienced in the country. There were debates on some of the hot topics of the convention which mark a turning point in the labor movement of this country.

I am referring to the question of the insurance of the needle trades union. I say that is a turning point in the labor movement toward a world federation. There then is the far-reaching plan of cooperatives that will mark the first step toward the control of the in- dustries of this country.

These three questions were the chief questions discussed by our delegates. The delegates were well informed on the various issues. Only the cooperation plan was opposed by a few individuals, but it was evident that it would not meet the social revolution. I am not saying that it is not according to their understanding, or rather madness, in harmony with the class struggle.

There were seven resolutions introduced on this point in order to meet all possible understandings.

The statement of the convention on this question is as follows:

"The convention hereby endorses the resolutions of the Secretary of the International. The resolutions demand the introduction of 40 hour working week distributed over five days. After thorough examination of this subject and the need of the workers in employment and the accompanying evils can be remedied by a vig- orous campaign for the shorter working week."

The above is the way the convention suffers from underproduction is false. We are not at all aware that our factories are overcrowded with clothing. In fact there are many workers who are idle.

You may therefore conclude that there is a difference between the old and the new. Your conclusion will be that there is a difference between the old and the new. The conclusion is correct. The conclusion is correct.

There has been a change in the level of efficiency. The statement of the convention on this question is as follows:

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There has been a change in the level of efficiency. The statement of the convention on this question is as follows:

"The convention hereby endorses the resolutions of the Secretary of the International. The resolutions demand the introduction of 40 hour working week distributed over five days. After thorough examination of this subject and the need of the workers in employment and the accompanying evils can be remedied by a vig- orous campaign for the shorter working week."

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Unemployment Loses Far in Lead of Strike Losses

By I. Levin

The following are extracts from the Executive Board minutes of the past week.

Emil Reilick, 7 K. 34th St., appeared before the Board to present his application for a position of Clerk in the above-named school. He explained the procedure that the school followed in making such appointments and stated that there is a drive going on for the sum of $25,000, for which purpose they have issued booklets containing ten stamps at 10 cents each, and that they request our Union to dispose of as many as it possibly can. Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to get 25 books and dispose of them among the members.

David Krammer, 78 Newport Ave., asked the Board to consider a complaint against an employer for whom he is employed. Krammer is a member of the Staff Case & Bag Makers’ Union, Local 8, and is a member of the staff case department. He is employed by his landlord, Brother Max Spinack, of 78 Newport Ave., a member of Local 10. He further stated that the other tenants in the house, all of whom are workers, are being driven from their home by the employer upon refusal to do so will also be deported. He requests the Secretary to confer with Spinack and try to bring about an amiable understanding. Upon motion the Secretary was instructed the secretary to get in touch with Brother Spinack and try to settle the matter.

A communication was received from the Hungarian Workers’ Relief League, citing the unmerited suffering of Jews that are being committed against Hungarian Socialists and workers by the Hungarian government, and asking the Union for a contribution to help the persecuted Jews. Upon motion the Executive Board recommended to the body to donate $25.00 to the Hungarian Relief League.

Charles M. Brons, and Geo. Blakely, 264 W. 135th St., appeared. The above-named gentleman is a member of the New England Railroad Men’s Union, of 813 St. Ann’s Ave., which is one of the strongest railroad unions, taking in switchmen, firemen, engineers and conductors.

The question of breach of contract by the above organisation in which they are authorized to seek central arbitration was also brought up to the strike road strikers. On motion the Secretary was instructed to draw a sketch to work piece hours but at a statutory sum for 2 weeks, and if the strike will last longer, additional assistance will be given.

Morris S. Klassen, No. 6593, appeared. Brother Klassen works for the firm of I. Stein, 309 Alabama Ave., for the last five weeks. After being out on strike for two weeks, and was laid up for two weeks, during which period he could not earn any money, he decided to return to work and return to the Union. He now requests that strike benefit for the period ending May 15, 1920, be paid to him. Brother Klassen presented a doctor’s certificate to substantiate his request. On motion his request was granted.

Abe Pasternak, No. 7781, appeared before the Union on Jan. 6, 1920, for failure to resign as a member of the Union while he is in business under the name of the Reasonable Mig. Co. He now requests that he be permitted to resign his name from the roll. On motion Pasternak was permitted to resign with the stipulation that he make a payment of $100 in full of his feu.

R. Hamer, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sachs with work without a certificate and stated that in charge of him. He now requests that he be permitted to reinstate himself. On motion Pasternak was permitted to join our Union upon payment of a $100 reinstatement fee.

Clara H. Fruend, on reinstatement, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sachs with work without a certificate and stated that in charge of him. He now requests that he be permitted to reinstate himself. On motion Pasternak was permitted to join our Union upon payment of a $100 reinstatement fee.

The cost of strikes is commonly displayed as losses of wages to the strikers, loss of profits to the employers, and loss of interest on capital invested. These estimates are usually not made with any degree of receiving. It sometimes happens in a big strike that the collapse of production results in such a severe advance in the price of the product that the employer makes not a loss but a gain. In such a case idle capacity earns more for the owners than busy capital.

"It would be more accurate to calculate the material losses of a strike in terms of product unsold and then allocate the losses between the several parties at interest, taking account of changes in costs and wage rates in the industry.

"Strikes and lockouts have contributed millions to the profits of the owners and have cost the workers a loss of wages. In such a case idle capacity earns more for the owners than busy capital.

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"The number of cases of this kind that have occurred in the past year has been so large that it is difficult to estimate the loss. In the case of a strike in the automobile industry, the loss was estimated at $25,000,000. In the case of a strike in the coal industry, the loss was estimated at $10,000,000. In the case of a strike in the electrical industry, the loss was estimated at $5,000,000. In the case of a strike in the textile industry, the loss was estimated at $3,000,000. In the case of a strike in the steel industry, the loss was estimated at $2,000,000. In the case of a strike in the paper industry, the loss was estimated at $1,000,000. In the case of a strike in the rubber industry, the loss was estimated at $500,000. In the case of a strike in the printing industry, the loss was estimated at $250,000. In the case of a strike in the printing industry, the loss was estimated at $250,000.

"For years the states of Massachusetts and New York published figures showing percentage of unemployment among trade workers in those states. In Massachusetts the unemployment percentage among unionists rises in January to 15% and drops as low as 2% by May. In New York the unemployment percentage rises to 10% in January and drops as low as 3% by May.

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ED. WYNN'S CARNIVAL

Hilariously, almost hysterically funny is Ed. Wynn's Carnival, at the New Amsterdam. Even outside Ed. Wynn, the revue would be definitely worth while, but with him, it rises from the ranks of the successful "girl and music" show and becomes an unqualified hit.

Good music, pretty girls in pretty costumes, skilful stage settings. What more could any tired neurasthenic man demand for an evening's entertainment? Add several clever and amusing skits, the whole thing, and the revue becomes still more interesting. Then to almost every scene, a little of Ed. Wynn and his absurd nonsense, and you have a combination that explains the delight and enthusiastic applause of the audiences who have already visited the "Carnival."

Most of Ed's nonsense is absurd, but it is humorous, the sort of humor that leaves the average man weak with laughter and filled with a desire to slap his right hand neighbor on the back as he says with a tone of mingled mirth and honest conviction:

"There is no one who can possibly be a real college student who knows how to play cards."

Like most revues, the numbers are mostly ganging together, with Ed. Wynn either alone, or in the foreground or somewhere in the background. There are nineteen numbers all told, and Ed. Wynn is full amongst them. Indeed, most of them are more than usually diverting.

There is a plot, somewhere. Ed. himself, ways there. But it leaves itself every so often, only to emerge triumphantly upon the scene at the dictation of the man who is extremely agile in boating. Even he should know that he wrote the songs, lyrics and book.

The hero and heroine are Marion Davies and Earl Clunham, who sing and dance effectually. Ed. Wynn has a pleasant voice. The Miyakos, a Japanese trio, are versatile young entertainers, although their talent is entirely due to his training. In the Carnival scene are a zippy Jai Band, an eccentric toe dancer, two unusual acrobats and "himself" as a Lightning Calculator. Of his skill with figures we are extremely doubtful, but he does seem to enjoy his own silly dance.

Particularly beautiful and graceful is Evelyn Burrows Fante in a spectacular Egyptian dance.

Lillian Fitzgerald and Ed. Wynn are featured in one number, "Lesa and Perrin," Miss Fitzgerald does some splendid impressions but it is Ed. Wynn who for no good reason introduces her, makes himself foolish in the background and then demands most of the applause.

You'll enjoy every bit of Ed. Wynn from his absurd little ballyhoo down to his ridiculous shag.

Rachel Crothers amusingly, "39 East," opened Monday, May 24, at the Shubert Theatre for a limited return engagement.

"Not So Long Ago," has just completed its first month at the Booth Theatre.

William Collier in "The Hot-Spot." He is as much as the audiences delighted to see the Gro. M. Cohan Theatre.

NEIGHBOURHOOD'S LAST BILL

The "Magic Shop," given by the Festival Dancers and "The Fair," by the Neighborhood Play

This program will be given for four and five weeks, Saturday and Sunday evenings, May 22, 23, 29, 30, June 5, 6, 12 and 13.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

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WAIST & DRESS

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A GENERAL MEMBER MEETING

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 7.30 P.M.
at LAURAL GARDEN, 75 EAST 116th STREET

Purpose:

1. Finance Report
2. Convention Report and other important business.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 80.

HARRY HILFMAN, Secretary.

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