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**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.*

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Agreement With Jobbers and Contractors Reached In Dress Industry


To Be Introduced in Dress Industry

The negotiations between the New York and Dress Joint Board and the employers' groups in the dress industry have been going on for a number of weeks, came to an end this week as the terms of a contract to prevent strikes was concluded October 21, 1925, have finally been agreed upon.

Under the new agreement the Union gains a number of very important trade concessions. The new contract revises wages, it would be unjust to place downward materially both for piece and week workers. It also contains a definite guarantee for all piece-workers that their weekly earnings will not fall below a fixed minimum wage. The sanitary union label becomes operative in the dress industry and an unemployment insurance fund will be formed on the lines of the fund already functioning in the cloak and suit trade.

Brother Ileodore Horwitz, manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board of the Union has reached a complete accord with both the jobbers and the contractors, except that the agreement has still to be ratified by the membership of the dress makers' locals and also by the employers' associations. It appears also that there is still some disagreement between the contractors' association and the jobbers concerning some wage matters that will be settled before their signatures to the contract can be attached.

The Dress Makers' Union will soon call several special member meetings to lay before them the terms of the contract. It is reported at a previous meeting held some few weeks ago, the members of Local 22 fully endorsed the program of the Dress Makers' Union, which has now been practically embodied in the new agreement.

New York Joint Board Installs Officers For 1925

Secretary Baroff Inducts Board and President Sigman Delivers Installation Speech — Recommendations of Budget Committee All Adopted

Last Friday night, January 17, the induction of the newly elected officers of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York was held at the Auditorium of the I. L. G. U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

Chairman Nechamkin opened the meeting by introducing the new officers. The outgoing chairman, Israel Feinberg, the chairman of the new budget committee appointed several weeks ago by the Board to effect a number of substantial economies in the management of the organization. Chairman Feinberg read the final recommendations of the committee (already tabulated in last week's issue of 'Justice') and the delegates voted to approve the whole program with some slight modifications.

The committee brought in two reports on the subject of the elections of business agents and district managers for the Dress Division. A majority report proposed, in view of the fact that the dress makers' unions are now a part of the Joint Board, that the dress makers' delegates be elected on the same ballot as the cloak and suit delegates. The motion was adopted.

Swiss Embroidery Workers Gain Wage Increases

The Swiss Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 6, has secured, through negotiations with the employers' organization in the trade, a substantial increase in wages affecting all the workers in this embroidery industry, including Swiss and English members of Local 97.

Local 6 began these negotiations on November 15. The agreement between it and the Allied Lace and Embroidery Manufacturers of New York has still until March 17, 1926, to run, but this agreement provides that there shall be a (Continued on Page 3)

Swiss Embroidery Workers
Gain Wage Increases

Rates Increased Five to Seven and One-Half Per Cent—Retroactive to December 22, 1924—Workers Endorse Agreement and Vote to Raise Union Dues

Where Sanitary Labels are to be Sewn In

Dr. Henry Markowitz, director of the Label Department of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in New York, forwarded the following instructions governing the location of the label on the garments to be adhered to henceforth. The letter reads:

Gentlemen:

As a result of its experience with the labels during the past season, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has come to the conclusion that it can receive greater cooperation for the use of the Sanitary Label by all concerned. It is asked that on the labels the names of the manufacturers be changed to read as follows:

Labels must be sewn on the following parts of garments:

1. In coats and capes having one outside pocket, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the right pocket.

2. In coats and capes having more than one outside pocket, Labels must be sewn in the inside of the right pocket of one of the outside pockets, having only one lining pocket. Labels must be sewn in the lining pocket of the coat with the yoke in unlined coats.

3. In vests. Labels must be sewn on any vest.

Very truly yours,

HENRY MOROZKOW, Label Director.

General Executive Board

In Session At Montreal

President Sigman Presents Extended Report to Board Members — Secretary Baroff Reports On Fiscal Condition of I. L. G. U. — Vice-presidents and District Managers Render Reports On Activity and Conditions Throughout the Country — Canadian Situation Shows Vast Improvement

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board got into working order at the scheduled hour on Monday, morning last, January 19, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada. The full membership of the Board, was present when President William Sigman called the meeting to order.

After several communications requiring immediate attention were disposed of, President Sigman proceeded to read to the members of the Board a report of the general activities of the I. L. G. U., during the past three months. The report begins with a detailed reference to the conflict with the leaders of former Local 17 which arose after the General Executive Board had decided at its last meeting in Philadelphia to merge three cloak operators' locals of New York into one body. It told the story of the opposition encountered by this move, and the struggle against the International and the Joint Board in the name of Local 17, in re, and the manner in which the Bank is carrying out the above mentioned decision is so far as it affected Local 17.

The final stage of this conflict, the attack upon the life of Vice-president Perlstein, and the subsequent surrender of the Local 17 group, will be the subject of the next meeting of the Joint Board at which the merger of the three locals into one, will be in full detail.

The report then went on to state the present condition in the New York cloak trade. The investigation of the cloak and suit industry undertaken by the Governor's Commission has not been completed yet, though it may reasonably be assumed that the findings of the experts will soon be turned over to the membership of the Commission which will then act upon the demands of the Union as outlined in its program submitted to the Commission last July. President Sigman (Continued on Page 2).
I. L. G. W. U. Calls Upon Montreal Cloak Manufacturers to Negotiate Terms of Collective Agreement

Hochman Forwards Letter to All Cloak Employers — Asks for Agreement and Dispute Adjustment Machinery — Big Mass Meeting Addressed by Sigman Baroff, Hochman and Others Enthusiastically Endorses Movement

The organizing campaign in Montreal is making fast headway. Only last week we reported the holding of a very successful mass meeting in that city, which was attended by nearly 1,000 men and women and who listened to a report rendered by General Organizer Hochman on the progress of the union’s organizing drive in Toronto and Montreal, which aims to introduce uniform union standards in the cloak industry of both Canadian cities. In Toronto the campaign has reached the negotiation stage and the discussion between the manufacturers and the union have been progressing for some time past. In Montreal, the situation is less mature, though the cloak makers are exhibiting a great interest in the campaign and are eager to get back union conditions in the trade and a real, influential organization to protect them against the greed and avarice of their employers.

Taking advantage of the presence of the whole General Executive Board in Montreal, Organizer Hochman arranged a big mass meeting on Tuesday last, January 29, widely advertised in all the women’s garment shops of Montreal by means of a circular printed in three languages, Jewish, English and French. The meeting took place in the large Prince Arthur Hall and was attended practically every person employed in the industry in Montreal. It was addressed by President Morris Hochman, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, several vice-presidents, editor Tanofsky, Julius Hochman and S. Grif f in, our French organizer in Montreal. It was by far the biggest and most enthusiastic gathering of cloak makers witnessed in Montreal in a number of years and the audience received with breathless attention the message delivered to them by the chief officers of the International Union.

Hochman Sends Letter to All Manufacturers

Before the holding of the meeting, General Organizer Hochman forwarded special messages from the national committee of the I. L. G. W. U. and of the Montreal workers to every cloak manufacturer of the city, requesting them in the strongest possible terms to make immediate consideration entering into conference with the union. With the introduction, by the means of an agreement, of uniform conditions in the industry, the union announces it will set up its headquarters and begin its campaign of registration Saturday, January 24, as final day for a reply. The letter, in part, reads:

"There is a great deal of discontent among the workingmen in the garment shops in Montreal, due to the fact that there are no definite standards governing and regulating conditions of employment. The conditions at present prevailing in this industry are not what they were only a few years ago, and what they should be at the present time, is a fact conceded by almost every employer of this city. The breaking up of the industry into small, minute units of production, the keen competition of the time, unfair competition amongst the employers has not only lowered the standards of the workers to an unbearable level but has forced many hands upon the legitimate and fairly-minded employer, the exertor, and has undermined the confidence of the consumer.

"In order to achieve any improvement in this condition, we are endeavoring to negotiate with the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers’ Association a collective contract for the purpose of establishing conditions of employment and a minimum wage that are adequate for the adjustment of the industry, thus eliminating many of the evils from which the industry is now suffering and doing away with strikes and labor troubles.

"We are convinced that a collective agreement between organized employers and organized workers is the best and most just method of adjustment between employers and employees. We believe that the establishment of an impartial tribunal to adjudge all disputes arising between employers and employees, giving the industry continuous uniformity is essential to all parties concerned. We are, therefore, addressing this letter to you, in the hope that such a condition can be created in this city. If, however, this is impossible we will be very glad to negotiate with the employers individually for an agreement.

"As the present situation is very serious, we request you to kindly favor us with a reply by January 24, 1925, indicating your willingness to cooperate with us in the above mentioned arrangements. We shall also be very glad to make an appointment to meet you for the purpose of discussing the propositions propounded in this letter."

The Women’s Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly.

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations—

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

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Dr. Leeds’ Lecture

Course to I. L. G. W. U.

Members in Phila.

The course of lectures to be given by Dr. Leeds will consist of the following topics: 1. The Family; 2. Education—the School; 3. The State; 4. Industry; 5. Trade Unions as a Social Institution. The lec-
tures begin Friday night, December 5, at 8 o’clock and continue every Friday night thereaf ter until finished. All lectures are being held at 451 Philadelphia. Other lectures in preparation will be announced to the members from time to time. Admis-
sion to all lectures is free to all mem-
bers of the International. Tickets may be obtained at the union offices, 1419 Cherry Street and 225 N. 9th street, where also the members may purchase their desires to the national committee as to the kind of courses and lectures they would like to see organized.

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN

LAWYERS

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General Executive Board
In Session At Montreal

(Continued from Page 1)

The report also touched upon the publication of the history of the I. L. G. W. U. by Louis Levin at the request of our organization, recently completed and published by the unemployed workers in New York. It paid attention to the substantial economies effected in the management of our recent negotiations in the general office, and gave an account of the progress achieved by the International Union Bank during the first year of its existence. It wound up with a statement that the I. L. G. W. U. had now taken over the Forest Park Unity House and is in the process of extensive renovations in that place prepared for next year's season.

Secretary-Treasurer Baroff rendered a report to the Board, about President Sigman had concluded his account. Baroff's report presented a general and brief review of the activities of the International in so far as it affected directly the sweat-shop and sweat-shop with greater emphasis with the assistance of the National Committee of the Union. Secretary Baroff was praised by several vice-presidents who gave extended accounts of their individual activity. These reports will be reviewed in detail in next week's issue of Justice.

LOCAL 22 THANKS ITS ELECTION COMMITTEE

At a meeting held on January 14, at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, Local 22, Dressmakers' Union of New York, Local 22, adopted a resolution of thanks extended to the election committee which superintended the counting of the ballots cast in the recent election for officers of the executive board of this local. The resolution, in part, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the election committee of this local in our favor and in the interests of this organization gave up nearly three days to compile the counting of the several thousands votes cast in that election; and

"Whereas, this committee has exercised a great amount of tact, patience and perseverance in attending to its work, inasmuch as the task this year was nearly double as that of former elections, the members having had to deal with all applicants well-paid union jobs. By the end of the month, the local will be reviewing individual agreements with the independent manufacturers in the trade.

Local 6 Wins Increases

(Continued from page 1)

the board of the special machine workers to the shop personnel who will be hereafter protected by the new conditions in the trade and has the manufacture of this increases the number of members in the industry is working excellently according to Manager Eisenfeld, and has been a great success which superintended the counting of the ballots cast in the recent election for officers of the executive board of this local. The resolution, in part, reads as follows:

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"Whereas, this committee has exercised a great amount of tact, patience and perseverance in attending to its work, inasmuch as the task this year was nearly double as that of former elections, the members having had to deal with all applicants well-paid union jobs. By the end of the month, the local will be reviewing individual agreements with the independent manufacturers in the trade.

Local 6 is also taking part in the general drive launched a few weeks ago by the District Council to organize all the "miscellaneous" trades, including the Bonnaz embroidery trade.

A few weeks ago Local 66 had an agreement for the year 1925, at which an election was held and the paid and unpaid officers were elected and the following candidates have been chosen:

Elected Officers of Local 66

President, E. J. Freedman; Vice-President, Max Deckman; Secretary-Treasurer, Nathan Riel; Manager, Max H. Eisenfeld; Business Agent, Leon Nathan; Recording Secretary, Kate Allen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Modic; Sick Benefit Treasurer, Morris Ager; Assistant Manager, Samuel Garber; Executive Board—Sam Anbouche, Rose Auerbach, Mathias Greenberg, Max Winik, Ida Eisner, Max Pollack, Joseph Lipton, Jacob Jaffe, Saul Klein, Abe Kutchin, Meyer Lederman, Abe Kamensky, Joseph Smoller, Bella Winick.
Impressions of America

By A. R. Swales

Mr. Swales, who is Chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, has just returned from the United States, where he was one of the Fraternal Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor from the British Trades Union Congress.

America and Capitalism are synonymous words. Much British gold lies safely guarded in American safe-deposit boxes. There is no more capital on the war paid for in direct and indirect taxation by British workers. The greater part of the gold belongs to the American workers, but it does ease a little the burden of their industrial slavery, increased taxation.

That is one impression of America, gained by observation of the conditions under which the workers generally. Mass production, gigantic combinations of employers—trusts—and the ruthless exploitation of unorganized and ill-organized workers are features that strike the inquisitive traveler from the old land; nevertheless, I did notice that the American worker, in the main, is able to live properly and decently on what he receives in wages, in contrast to the monotonous existence of most of the workers in England.

In the Rank

While this is a fact, it is also true that the American worker is unable to raise his rank to that of the rank of wage-slayage. This was well illustrated to me when I met a group of American workers at a meeting several years in the United States.

"Would you like to go back to the Old Country?" I asked them.

His reply was similar to the reply I received to many such queries. It was a quest of the home, but I could not live there as well and as comfortably as I can here.

The connection between the two countries. It is not, however, an argument for wholesale emigration from the numbers of Americans, for although the people look happier, there is no doubt that the American worker has more money to spend in England, and while there is a lack of that bleak, tragic look of despair that is so evident in our own country, the American worker, in England, is so much better, because there is still a greater demand for the services of unskilled workers than the supply, caused by the boom in trade that America has been experiencing, and which is rapidly falling.

Unemployment, which has so far been mainly confined to the general and unskilled workers, is spreading quickly to other classes of workers, and many of the trade union officials that I met spoke to me of the prospect of large increases in the numbers of unemployed in their unions.

A significant factor is the many demands for certain classes of the labor movement, and for wage reductions in many industries, which have been adopted, such as have been experienced in England these last few years, of cutting wages, but not prices and profits when a fall in trade happens.

American workers are prepared for the attack, and these attempts will be met with stubborn resistance. It is our business to alert and watch developments in America, for any lowering in their standard of living would be a serious effect this country. We must be ready and prepared to support them in the South Atlantic.

Abolishing the Workers

Any mention of the American trade union movement would be incomplete without reference to the great loss that the movement has suffered by the death of the leader, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Gompers has suffered criticism from many directions. But criticism has become extended at him, credits are due to him for the fact that he has not been forgotten in the last few years in building up the American Federation of Labor. The immensity of this task can be imagined by a look at the map of the United States of America, a land portion of continental dimensions, inhabited by many races of different temperaments and different nationalities, scattered across a great area and difficult to make contact with. In face of all these obstacles, Gompers built a movement of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 workers, and if he fell, into what may be called an old-fashioned groove, he can be forgiven this for the good work he has done.

The American Federation of Labor is an organization representing the American movement as being backward, but my hope is in the young men who are growing up and taking their places in the trade unions, with the help of the trade union educational movement, of which Gompers had given his unsullied support.

This movement will, I am sure, do much to lead the American movement out of their political bondage, and no little credit for this will be due the rightly termed "Grand Old Man"—Sam Gompers.

Proposed Substitutes for a New Party

By Norman Thomas

To oppose all efforts to form a third party is a counsel of cowardice or a sign of wisdom that one can see a better way. And by "better way" we mean better for the common people, forever fighting with hands and brain. The other crowd is well enough off with things as they are.

Labor movements have been made by substitutes likely to prove more successful than the effort to form a new party. The new party movement in Congress by endorsing and supporting only those men who accept a program based solidly on the party label they bear. It is assumed by advocates of this plan (1) that Congress is made up of leaders eager to capture the presidency, and (2) that the capture of Congress will of itself obtain a program nearest in the hearts of Labor and the progressives generally.

Let us look at these assumptions. It is true that in the past, only in 1922, real progress was made by progressives in gaining representation in Congress. In no vital respect, however, did true progressivism control Congress, and 1924 saw a big retreat. The same interest responsible for the triumphant election of Senator Bingham is completely out of the game. The Democratic party is as isolated as determined and successful as ever to keep Congress in their power. We are, on the other hand, out of our political bondage, and no little credit for this will be due the rightly termed "Grand Old Man."—Sam Gompers.

THE TRADE UNIONIST

"An old man going a lone highway Came at the evening cold and gray To a chasm vast and deep and wide. The old man crossed in the twilight dim. The path was dim and heavy The old man turned safe on the other side, And built a bridge to span the tide. Old man, said a fellow pilgrim near, Where are you going to build your bridge here? You never again will pass this way, Your journey will end with the closing day. You have crossed the chasm deep and wide, Why build you this bridge at evening time?"—Robert W. Service.

"Good friend, in the way that I've come, I said, There followeth me today, A youth, whose feet must pass this way. You have crossed the chasm deep and wide, Why build you this bridge at evening time?"—Robert W. Service.

Labor Conference on Child Education and Development

Forty-three international and local unions and central bodies had already elected delegates to the coming meeting of the National Conference on Child Education and Development, it was announced by Thomas J. Currie, President of the National Association for Child Development, and the Labor Conference, which will meet in session at the New York University School of Law, February 28, 8 p.m., at 3 West 16th street.

Among the organizations that will be represented are the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the New York Building Trades Council, the American Federation of Teachers, the Subway and Tunnel Constructors' International Union, the Women's Trade Union League, Partisan Review Conference, Printers, Painters, Carpenters, Railroad Workers, Marine Workers and others.

"It is in the spirit of these conferences," said Mr. Currie, "that we extend a nationwide scale our efforts successfully begin the work of including the great new York, in taking the children of workers out of doors and in giving young people of the present age the freedom of the streets and of the parks. We are acquainting the young people with the structure of society and industry, and the social service and ideals of our country as it moves from the Labor movement stands for."
The Peddler's Joy

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

The Chicago papers report: "The population of Chicago's Metropolitan District will reach the 4,000,000 mark by February 15, which so happily augments our city's increased volume of trade."

That, just that, is the joyous beat and holy hope of Chicago's happy hawkers, her bustling citizens. For million people will soon be living, at least existing—and buying—in one small district, smaller than Cook County, a population greater than the total population of the American Republic when the Constitution was adopted. Four million. Repeat the complacent words and turn loose your soul for a moment that you may enter the mysteries and know something of the divine station that thrills the peddler's heart when he thinks the peddler's thought, hopes the peddler's hope and has the peddler's joy—more trade.

So what we call Chicago, capitalist Chicago, is soon to have a "population of 4,000,000—and a greater volume of trade."

Well, what of it?

In the city of ancient Athens, comparatively a four-centuries reign of 2,000 years ago, there was actually a far more complete, sincere and successful devotion to Truth and Beauty, to the ministries that make the human soul reach upward far beyond the power that justifying life at all—a more sincere and general thirst for the wine of Truth and Beauty that makes men stretch their stride for the cook! receding yet compensating goals toward which mankind will march for yet 20,000,000 years on this plant—is that "small town" there was said to be a truer measure of man, there was one a finer conception of success, and a far larger percentage of the population was ever eager for the newest truth-and-beauty distinctions of the world's creative minds, than here in the Chicago Metropolis District in this year of folklore.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAY

ROUNE OF A PROTESTER

By ENDRÉ ADY

(Translated by William A. Drake.)

My father works from morn till night,
Telling his life away;
There is no better man than he,
Search for him where you may.

My father's coat is frayed and worn,
Mine new; but when I saw
That I shall soon be grown a man,
His old eyes seem to glaze.

My father's masters are the rich,
Where nature seems to thrive and grow;
But he brings with him hope and cheer
When he comes home at eve.

My father is a valiant man;
He spends his strength for us;
He bends his pride, but not for gold
Is his most covetous.

My father is a sad, poor man,
And wants no more for this;
And for my hopes he says this vast:
"An weary come."

And did my father not consent,
No rich man should retain
And every little boy would be
Like me, as poor and plain.

And did my father say the word,
The mighty rich would quake;
And there would be increased those
Who joy in life can take.

My father works and sweats and stimus,
Though strongest of them all;
He is more mighty than the king
Of those who hold him thrall!
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EDITORIALS

AT THE INSTALLATION MEETING OF THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

The indelible lesson which must have impressed itself upon the minds of all who have been privileged to witness the installation of officers at the last meeting of the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board, was the absence of any outward displayings—is primarily that all the loud prattle concerning a "machine" within our Union, a sinister, relentless and systematic steam-troller, is pure phoniness and nonsense, if not a downright slander aimed at the organization of our workers.

There has taken place within the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board in the last few weeks a genuine, though a quiet one, transformation which we have no doubt will change the image of this body in the eyes of the public, since we might be tempted to designate as the "vested interests" of the American labor movement and the trade unions as a whole, but there is no guarantee that this is not simply the prelude to a more serious hazard aimed at the entire labor movement.

What is most significant about this change is that it has taken place not as the result of external, foreign pressure but as the expression of the inner forces of our organization. Quite the contrary, those who have never shown the slightest inclination to make any kind of squabble or fight has been the party that has taken the lead in this move. The most cautious and moderate have taken the lead, those who have been the most hesitant and the least inclined to take a chance on any kind of a move. As long as the subject of these administrative changes still remained in the hands of the unvacant boss, these men have fought against it with all the power they could muster. But when the transformation became the law of the union, they locally and nationally took the lead and placed the standard of the Union above their personal opinion, yes, above their personal interests.

President Sigman very aptly expressed this idea in the talk which he delivered at the Joint Board on this occasion. He pointed out that the difference between the conduct of the opponents of the drastic changes in the Joint Board and the un-union-like and disharmonizing behavior of the group in former Local 17 who have now taken a lead in the American labor movement. The reward they received for their disloyalty should serve as a warning to other Union leaders and to the membership as a whole. Today these "rebels" find themselves the lepers and the outcasts of the Labor movement.

Furthermore, we are inclined to believe that, in a sense, this so-called "revolt" of the small group of leaders of Local 17 had its foretaste at the last meeting of the New York Joint Board. The dire consequences of this "revolt," still fresh in all minds, have weakened materially the force of resistance with which the old order grappled with the changes offered to the changes resulting from the new budget. A more mature thought has probably made them realize that discretion is the better part of valor and that it is wiser to submit. In other words, the Local 17 "revolt" has had a sobering influence upon some minds in our midst and has taught them the wholesome lesson that Union leaders should seek the best every form of adventure that is perseverative of working-class morals and practices.

There are in the present Joint Board a number of persons who have hitherto been unjustly kept out of positions of responsibility on the Joint Board, and who are, therefore, making the best of a bad job. There are also a number of persons who have been denied a fair and just trial for a trade union, if it is to flourish, must give full opportunity to all its members for rendering the organization the best they can. We believe it is high time that we turned over to them the leadership of our union; it must be encouraged and given full play and sway. Only in this manner can the accretion of new forces and new strength be made, and the Union made eternally young for the great task it is embarked upon.

If the Joint Board has in the past sinned in this direction, we have reasons to hope that the present body will not repeat the same old mistakes. It may well be that the old discriminating against, remembering their own experience, act in a manner contrary to that of their predecessors, and thereby do themselves a great service, and intriguings which is entirely incompatible with the spirit of true unionism.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

In conformity with a decision adopted recently by the New York Joint Board, not only the business agents but the district managers as well will not be elected by the members of the various locals affiliated to it.

This decision means another step in the direction of broadening out the principle of democracy in our Union and is therefore surely a healthy step. We must utilize this point of potential danger which might spring forth as the result of this decision. It is quite true that, if our membership as a whole will not do this, then the advantage of the innovation would only benefit the organization. But if the members are to maintain an attitude of little more than casual democracy the idea of this innovation is likely to prove rather harmful. Persons might be elected to these highly responsible posts who might be totally unfit for them and thereby create serious inefficiencies in the organization.

We admit that some uninit men have in the past been appointed to responsible positions in the Joint Board. Mistakes will indeed happen, but such errors of judgment in the past have been easy, reasonable, and one can hardly believe that the innovation would only benefit the organization.

It was recently, for instance, brought to our attention that a certain business agent, elected by the members of one of the locals in a certain city, is proving to be a total misfit for the position, though admittedly quite an honest and well-meaning worker. It was told us, that he is unable to sign his name in any language and that, in addition, he is not only incapable of understanding neither the situations with them, he is not even capable of intelligently maintaining himself in certain situations, but can hardly express himself in a coherent way.

Nevertheless, he is to stay on the job, for he has the mandate of the members and that settles it. We are not inclined to blame this business agent, as it is quite evident that he never had an idea of what the duties and responsibilities of a business agent are, and that consequently the matter is quite regrettable, however, is that the majority of the members of that local appear to know just as little about these duties. The result, naturally, is depressing all the way around and it presents us the other side of the medal called democracy.

Of course, in a big organization the unitfulness of a single business agent can do but a limited amount of harm. His activity is confined to a certain locality and that of the eye of his superior officers whose business it is to correct the mistakes of the men under their charge. In the case of an agent of the Joint Board, however, the potentialities for harm are obviously much greater.

What, then, is to be done under such circumstances? Shall we in the face of the possibility of such a threat, give up our belief in the practice of democracy? Of course, not. But we, nevertheless, deem it our duty to remind our membership that with the widening out of the principles of democratic management, it will be upon them, at least, to shoulder the Union's burdens. Elections of officers must cease to be a mere game of local politics. Our workers must learn to shoulder their share of the burden of electing men and women who are truly capable and fit for the posts they aspire to.

As the rights and prerogatives of our members within their Union grow and expand, their apathy and lack of interest must disappear. It is their Union and it is for them to direct and guide it with a sincere interest and undivided devotion. Then, and only then, will the spread of democracy of management and control come for the Union as a whole any element of danger and will work directly for its constant and unremitting improvement.

Friday, January 22, 1925.
Once More About the "Unity Congress"

(Special Correspondence to The Times)

BY LEON CHASANOWICH

The letter are not in the least in earnest about "unity" but that they propose to use the "unity congress" as a means of gaining the support and co-operation of the members of the Amsterdam International against their leaders. I have not been able to learn what decisions were taken at this meeting which serve as excellent propaganda for the policy they propose to follow against the congress.

Says Zinoviev, the president of the Communist Union:

"It is evident that many communist groups have not grasped the fact that the policy of the United Front is for the Communist party merely a means of mobilizing the masses."

"If anyone really thinks there is a chance of working with the Communists under the Amsterdam declaration, he is either mistaken or means to be thrown out. At any rate, this is what I should do with anyone who comes to that conception of a front." We will use our weapons at the class conflict requires we should keep in touch with the masses in the front unionists. We are interested in the program, we are not going around about monotony, and secure a majority in the unions by the same means."

And from Lovestone, president of the Red Trade Union International:

"The most important thing for us is whether the congress which we shall make to the Amsterdam will be a step towards the establishment of trade unionism in the Red Trade Union International, which is our great objective."

The very last thing I think in the immediate future. Our policy will have precisely the opposite effect."

From Sverdlov, chairman of the Amsterdam International, I am quite sure of that."

"We send a cordial greeting to all, we are for unity because it offers a possibility of widening the sphere of action of our comrades."

"(Pravda of June 15, 1924.)"

"The fight for unity means an enormous increase in our revolutionary energy. I might have described the task in the following words: a revolution for one eye—the whole stout ("soviets"). That is the way to fight for unity."

"I am sure the barriers of the trade union leaders in the Amsterdam International would have been a serious obstacle to the realization of our program."

"We have been addressing our demands to the Amsterdam International and I am quite sure of that."

"I am quite sure of that."

"We sent a cordial greeting to all, we are for unity because it offers a possibility of widening the sphere of action of our comrades."

"(Pravda of June 15, 1924.)"
Theatrical Review of "The Little Clay Cart"

Perhaps the comparison is ill-advised. Yet there is quality in the sad and wistful delicacy of the delicate little creation at the Neighborhood Playhouse that challenges even the mightiest and glibest of the Shakespearian folk. Shakespeare. We, who watch Shakespeare through the telescope of the centuries, are often apt to forget how homely a figure he cut among his contemporaries. That same word music and profundity of thought that seems so big to us and ever will be accepted by the Elizabethan mind, is, in unthinking notion of those that seek good entertainment. Will it be a good entertainment? One who has seen the play will say: "It was well worth the while of the original authors."

"There are those who have seen "The Little Clay Cart."

Here artifice frankly was the, or at least an, end of the venture. Actors were well-assorted and around the little stage to impress you with their talent, but how was their writing?" Gamblers made hot speeches to vast crowds that did not exist. Burgar's pretty and charming speeches of travelling in expert burglar they had studied— and every rogue, of whom there is no end. The fustily ridiculous shamaner who becomes a monk is a figure which was not present before the very seen. And the villain—

Something, perhaps, illustrates the difference between the two. The villain is better than the contrast between the villains of these two plays. Lago is as much within the reach of our average boards. Undoubtedly Mr. Hallaway's remarkable representation contributed to the effect of the play. Mr. Hallaway's skill, his lodestar, his réflexions. The villain falls upon him in efforts with the goof folk who met with his death. The villain straitens the course over the stage. But the stage is not any longer the stage of invasions! His stiffly waxed-covered mustache, his comic pride in his confectionary, his ring of the king's "leucous cuffs," his exulting shambles and weeping and blundering are a far cry indeed from the Aroki of an iago. And the villain falls upon him in pink, net and red pantaloons, with the goo folk against whom he conspired, locked in a "happy ending" while he is condemned to continue acting just as he has always acted.

And yet.

There is a sadness in this invention with its humble bodies, its tending to the individual tragedy can reach. For what are these happy endings of folk tales that are the occasion of out wretched fates. Poverty and its curse runs like a black thread through this fabric. The poor people of the Indians of the East, know well why they fear it. And just as their rejection of the old world, their dreams, must be an escape from guilt actually. Here all the poor must be conspired against, but the poor must receive the gifts of the world, and the villains their punishment and love come into its own. No mirror reflects as well the miseries and frus- triations that are more than the happy endings of tales which they make their own. Through the fairness

"They live happily forever after"—always. And perhaps that is why, also, that the language of folk tales always assumes a simplicity which is unerring, touching, and brings a certain broadness and thinking, and while there may be profusion, there is never subtlety.

"Nature herself gave woman wit; Men read books a little bit" says King Shadrak. Shakespeare hints deeper things: "Those men, those next!, sight their devices while the ruins of his own creation, says: "Put me down as one who loved Not wisely but too well."

The stages agree, but what worlds stretch between their agreement. The villain has been victorious, true love conquers all villains and rogues and every barrier of external circumstances. In the other, as true a love is broken by its own undertones; Jealous ever stalks love; one's ambitions kill all number's weaknesses. Shakespeare personifies two dominant, emotions of individuality and gives on great poetry and pointed wisdom. Even great drama. The Hindus personify folk dreams and give the Bengali, conscious poignancy, nay, silent wisdom. We are not sure whether the cast will be the same without a word of the previous cast. The entire of "Othello" the Shakespearian was not as perfect by any means. There were ventures in costuming and even casting to call it a meagre success. But the individual performances in this tragedy of individuality and its passion as it is the case of the cast which were not unimpressed. The Othello and Iago could make even a more intimate audience. The stage was a very intimate. At the Neighborhood Playhouse, individuals merge into a lovely folk whole, and the tragedy spreads into individual peaks.

Shakespeare and the folk. Genius and individualism merged. Can the two ever become really one? See these two performances. Even if you do not find the answer, you will be worth your while.

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**European Railway Men Ask Eight-Hour Day**

At the convention in Vienna of the International Federation of Christian Unions of Railways, the delegates from Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, a resolution calling for an eight-hour day and one day off of rest every week for railway men and carriage keepers was adopted by the European Railway Men. The resolution specifies that the day of rest shall be a Sunday or holiday and that it is of an eight-hour time. Because of the different conditions prevailing in the various countries, the resolution asks for an investigation to find out what steps can be taken to make Railway Labor condi- tions in railway and street car- men in all European countries. This resolution is similar in form to the resolution passed by the International Confederation of Labor.
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Eight Hours in Canada.

The Canadian Department of Labor announces that 5.22 per cent of employees work in an hour of an eight-hour or forty-eight-hour week, or less. The department made a survey to ascertain the extent of the eight-hour day throughout the Dominion. Information was received from 9,595 employees who employ fifteen workers or less. There were 69,017 employees involved.

The transportation industry reported that 9.5 per cent of these workers have a forty-eight-hour week or less. The logging industry, with 13.21 per cent, has the smallest proportion of employees on the forty-eight-hour week or less.

Water-Power Trust Reaches into Homes

Defeated in an attempt to have the Federal Trade Commission investigate the so-called water-power trust, Senator Norris of Nebraska made an extended speech in 1921. The Commission, he insisted, that the company live up to its contract. The company then instituted, the Legislature to vest a commission with power to fix rates. The company then appealed to the Federal Court of the sixteenth-rate or six tickets for twenty-five cents, would afford ample funds.

The company then appealed to Judge Booth, who disregards the right of citizens in municipalities and the State to insist that public utility corporations live up to their contract.

Largest Families in Miners' Homes

Statistics collected by the Department of Commerce show that the average number of children born in American families in which the ages of the fathers range between forty-five and forty-nine years was the highest, 81, in the families of coal miners. The lowest, 33, is in the families of dentists and physicians. Where the ages of the fathers range between forty and forty-four years the highest average number of children born, or 7, were those of coal miners, while those of the families of teachers and architects. The ages of fathers were taken since they "on the whole probably represent completed families," according to the department.

Andrew Promoted

Federal District Judge Anderson of Indiana, who issued the sweeping injunction against coal miners, has been appointed to the Court of Appeals. Indiana district, by President Coolidge.

Women's Law Voided by Federal Judge Loss

Federal Judge C. E. Loss has set aside the women's minimum wage law of Wisconsin. He permitted a State commission to fix rates. Judge Luse held that this is a denial of the right of contract. The court followed a similar decision by the United States Supreme Court when it set aside the District of Columbia women's wage law April 9, 1923. In that decision the highest court made the last century's declaration that "in principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

Judge Luse issued an injunction in 1922 against striking shoemakers in Chicago, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. He cited several of the strikers for contempt of court and fined and jailed them for picking on his order.

Postal Workers Lose Wage Fight

The national administration defeated the postal wage increase in the Senate on January 7, after the hardest fight in the history of wage movements by Government employees. A two-thirds vote of the President's veto of an average annual increase of $300 passed last May by a Senate vote of seventy-three to three. The President disapproved of this act, and the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of fifty-five to twenty-six—a surprising victory over the necessary two-thirds.

The postal workers conducted a magnificent campaign. A strong public opinion was developed in favor of these underpaid employees and the press of the country was practically united in favor of the increase.

The postal employees will continue their fight. While they are temporarily defeated, their opponents will have additional troubles by explaining how they repudiated platforms and reversed former positions.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ESTONIA

The Communist Union at Raval

A valuable source in Estonia has sent to the office of the Amsterdam International a detailed account of the incidents connected with the suppressed Communist rising of Revel. According to this account, the Communists organized twenty-two unions with 3,000 members on April 22. While giving a description of the events which have already been published in the general press, the following remarks are added:

Although at the first instance the Communists would rise, it was not known how and when the rising would take place. Even the Communist of Revel itself were kept in ignorance, as they are not amongst the Pikitse Central, the Communist of Estonia, which was then in control. Most of them rejected the suggestion, and all the factories and workshops of Revel at full strength throughout December 1. It is a Communist idea that the workers should do their work and do not take part in any rebellion; they condemned it in the strongest terms."

GREAT BRITAIN

British Labor Party and Miners

The National Joint Council of the British Labor party has sent an invitation to the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to take part in a joint conference between the miners' leaders and the representatives of the Trade Union and Labor movement as a whole. It is said that the object of the joint conference is to frame general proposals for a Labor mining policy.

HOLLAND

The Dutch Trade Unions in 1923

The National Trade Union Centre affiliated with Amsterdam has just published its report for the year 1923. On January 1, 1923, the National Center organized twenty-two unions with a total membership of 16,791 members in comparison with its membership on January 1, 1923.

The largest of the affiliated unions is the metal workers' union, with a membership of 4,171. The next best is the Butchers Union, with 7,979 members. The largest trade council is that of Amsterdam, which has a membership of 31,904, whilst that of Rotterdam has a membership of 31,933. The number of women trade unions was on January 1, 1924, 7,769, or four and three-tenths per cent of the total membership, as compared with 9,416, or four and eight-tenths per cent on January 1, 1923.

The 311 factories were the affiliated unions arising from the fact that in 1923, 3,558,929 guilders, or about 1,000,000 guilders less than in the previous year. But, with the exception of the unemployment fund, the general funds have increased from 6,200,791 on January 1, 1923, to 6,658,462 guilders on January 1, 1924. The total income of the unemployment insurance fund was 4,471,320 guilders and the total expenditure 3,759,971.

RUSSIA

A Building Trades' Council in Russia

The recently completed report of the building workers' organizations for the districts of Samara, Tartasian, Astrakhan, Saratov, Volgoda, Archangel, Cherepovets and Vov, which together have a membership of about 20,000,000, enlightening as to the state of things in the Russian Trade Union movement.

Cooperation within the different organizations is stated to be very defective. Many of the white-collar workers, communally organized, the organizations are guilty of neglecting their duty. Contributions are paid very irregularly. According to the report, "there is no system, no bookkeeping, no auditing." In Archangel District, for instance, thirty per cent of the members pay no contributions, "prompt measures are necessary to put a stop to this evil, and to introduce a system of bookkeeping and auditing." The chief complaints come from the districts of Samara and Volgoda, while in Saratov conditions are said to be much better.

The eight-hour day is by no means universally observed. In some cases a twelve-hour day is in force.

Wages are often fixed arbitrarily without any consultation of the workers. Technical supervision is defective, and this results in chaotic conditions.

Some of the white-collar workers are most industrious, while others leave much to be desired; especially in Samara District it is not done in accordance with the statutory regulations on the subject.

Many Trade Unions Buy Office Homes

By the purchase of a large residence for office purposes at Indianapolis, the International Typographical Union has joined the increasing number of international organizations that have acquired this policy.

With the American Federation of Labor building at Washington, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress building at Ottawa, Canada; the international headquarters of the German and the British trade unions, their offices are spread over the country.

The office headquarters:

Washington, D. C.:
- Machinists, Washington;
- Pensions, Pensioners' Home, Tern,;
- Railway Clerks, Office.

Chicago, Illinois:
- Bakers, Champaign;
- Bakers, Joliet;
- Bricklayers, Chicago;
- Carpenters, Chicago;
- Costumers, Chicago;
- Firemen, Chicago;
- Inspectors, Chicago;
- Machinists, Chicago;
- Painters, Chicago;
- Plumbers, Chicago; Lathers, Cleveland; Printers, Indianapolis.
Courses of Lectures In Different Parts of New York City

BRONX
Yiddish
On Friday, January 23, at 8 p.m., in Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington avenue. Mr. Schustman will lecture on "Hippocrates." Tishler's "Bible." These are dramatizations of the workers' struggle.

On Sunday, January 25, in the same place, at 11 a.m., Max Levin will continue his lectures on "American Civilization." An attempt will be made to stress the growth and developments of the industries in the United States, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

HARLEM
In the Center of Harlem, 1639 Lexington avenue, corner 103rd street, on Sunday, January 25, at 10:30 in the morning, Mr. H. Hoffman (Delwin) will continue his course on "Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America." This will be a historical review on the various phases, aims and achievements of the Trade Union Movement in this country with especial emphasis on the I. L. G. W. U.

LOCAL 9 BUILDING
In the auditorium of the Clock Makers' Union, Local 9, 67 Lexington avenue, on Saturday, January 24, at 1 p.m., Max Levin will continue his course in "Discussions Method." This will be a discussion by the students with the assistance of the instructor, of the aims, problems, policies and tactics of the American Labor movement, with special reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

DOWN-TOWN
In Beethoven Hall, 219 East 4th street. Rooms C, on Friday, January 23, at 8 p.m., H. Rosoff will continue his lectures on "American Civilization." An attempt will be made to stress the growth and development of the industries in the United States, of its political institutions and social tendencies, and of its spiritual achievements.

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH
In the Russian-Polish Branch, 318 East 10th street, on Friday, January 23, a lecture will be given on "The Workers' Struggle," by Dr. Azelto Gersberg.

BROWNSVILLE
In the Labor Lyceum, 319 Jackson street, Room 301, on Thursday, January 29, at 8 p.m., Alexander Fishander will continue his course of six lessons on "Social Psychology." The topic of discussion will be "Leaders and Followers." In this case an attempt will be made to get at the fundamental human trait which makes men and women behave as they do. Illustrations will be drawn from the experience of workers in the shop, the union, the home, and elsewhere.

For further information and for cards announcing the courses apply to the office of the Joint Board of the Clock and Drum Makers' Union, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, or to the Educational Department, 2 West 14th street.

These courses will be continued throughout the semester at the same time and in the same place. Admission is free to all members of the I. L. G. W. U.

"Trade Union Policies and Tactics"
Mr. David J. Sapos started his course on "Trade Union Policies and Tactics," at our Workers' University, on Saturday, January 17, at 6:30 p.m., in Washington Irving High School, Room 301, 6th street and Irving Place.

Mr. Sapos has been a member of our faculty for several years and is a very able introduction to our members.

This course has been specially prepared by Mr. Sapos for our members, and will consist of the following topics:

1. The Underlying Forces Determining Trade Union Policies.
2. Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.
4. Political Attempts to Change Present System.
5. Forms and Structure.
6. The I. W. W. and Unionism.
7. The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.
8. The Intellectual in the Labor Movement.

Workers' Education In Salem, Mass.
By CHARLES E. REED
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor there are 906 central bodies. Some are known as central labor unions, others are described as trades and labor assemblies. Every large city in the country has its labor central and many of the cities with populations of but 25,000 also have their central bodies.

The purpose of these central bodies is, "a thorough organization of the trades, and a more perfect federation of all trades and labor unions." They bring together the many trades unions of the locality for the purpose of aiding one another. Their function is generally political in nature, they do a good deal of lobbying, and the officers generally become politicians, some of them experts.

When prices are rising and business

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 350

Saturday, January 24
1:30 p.m. B. B. B. Stupper—Clear Voices in English and American Literature: Swift, Pope and Gray.

Sunday, January 25
10:30 a.m. H. A. Bredstrom—Psychology of Conflict: Class Conflict.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' BUILDING
3 West 18th Street

Wednesday, January 22
6:30 p.m. Alexander Fischander—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

Thursday, January 23
8:30 p.m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement: Organized Industry—Employers vs. Workers' Organizations.

UNITY CENTERS
Tuesday, January 27
Bronx Utility Center—P. S. 61
Crosby Park East and Charlotte Street
8:45 p.m. Therese Wolfson—Changing Economic Institutions: International Relations and International Trade Union Relations.

Wednesday, January 28
East Side Utility Center—P. S. 62
Fourth street near First Avenue
8:45 p.m. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Forces in American History: Agriculture.

EXTENSION DIVISION
YIDDISH
Friday, January 23
Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
9:00 p.m. Wm. Schustman—Hippocrates' "Waves" and Galvashy's "Bible."

Sunday, January 25
Club Rooms of Local 2—1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
11:00 a.m. Max Levin—The Industrial Development of Modern Society.
Friday, January 29 and 30
Beethoven Hall—East 9th Street
8:30 p.m. H. Rosoff—American Civilization.

Saturday, January 24 and 31
Local 9 Building—67 Lexington Avenue
1:00 p.m. Max Levin—Discussions Method.

Sunday, January 25
Clock Makers' Center—1639 Lexington Avenue
10:00 a.m. B. Hoffman—Twenty-five Years' Labor Movement in America.

Friday, January 23
Russian-Polish Branch—219 East 10th Street
7:30 p.m. O. Meichenko—Industries of the City of New York.

Thursday, January 29
Brownsville Labor Lyceum—Room 301
7:30 p.m. Alexander Fischander—Psychology and the Labor Movement.

In these discussions we shall study some of the fundamental laws of human behavior. We shall analyze some of the instincts that urge us to want to fight, to create, to lead, to follow, etc. We shall also analyze some of the laws which underlie the progress of human reasoning. We shall draw from the workers' experience. The topic will be "Leaders and Followers."

OUT-OF-TOWN
PHILADELPHIA
Friday, January 23 and 30
411 Race Street
7:40 p.m. John B. Leeds—Sociology.
Vladimir Chlenko

Workers' Education In Salem

(Continued from Page 10)

and must be done to "revitalize" the city's central business district, at least, in my own case, the city's central body of Salem, Mass.

Just think of it: eight of the ten delegations present at a November, 1961, meeting, were no delegates present under thirty years of age. Should I grab a book, should I grab a hold of the body and shake it? Or should I grab a hold of the body and shake it? There were thoughts that flashed through my mind. The writer decided that a series of lectures for the trade unions of the city might help. Committees for the purpose of running these lectures were appointed, letters were broadcasted; and for two weeks, eight o'clock in the evening generally found my foot inside the lecture hall. On those occasions, there was not much of a crowd, but it got better one by one, as the city's older generation became interested in the topic. As the meetings continued, we discussed the importance of unions and how they work. The meetings were well attended, and we received a lot of positive feedback from the participants.

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67-69 Lexington Avenue, New York

(Continued from previous page)
Due to the very important meeting of the General Executive Board which began last Monday, and which lasts for the entire week, the regular meetings of the various committees with the employing groups in the different cities were postponed until the manager, Mr. Dubs reported to the Executive Board, the greater part of the agreements have been transmitted to him. While what remains yet to be considered is important, nevertheless the union is not able to add an extra meeting as a whole will be concluded within a few days after the refusal of the negotiations from the International President and the General Executive Board members.

To Hold Special Meeting

When the manager reported to the Executive Board on the progress of the conference he said that he expected the signing up of the agreement within a week's time. This would allow the holding of a special meeting for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Since, however, no conferences have taken place during the week it is doubtful as to whether the agreement will be submitted at this meeting for final ratification.

The meeting, nevertheless, stands as a special one, where decisions can be made. The January 26th, 1926 in Arlington.

According to the demands which the union has secured is responsibility by jobbers of nearly two weeks' wages. Formerly, during the winter, when their workers are paid their workers dues due them on their regular payday. However, the present low wage situation has made the jobber had paid them to pay. Incentives are not uncommon where complaints have been made of business conditions, and the union would be unable to collect the wages. After coming to the demand, therefore, it is for one reason or another a contractor cannot pay his wages, the jobber will be held responsible for a minimum of two weeks' wages. During this time, the jobber will be urged to be present at Monday's meeting, where a detailed report will be rendered.

Ball Committee Meets

The Ball Committee which President Noll has been meeting last Saturday. After the arrangement of the committee, which will take place on Saturday, 1923, at the Point Face, 7:30, the members are supposed to secure one ticket each, the price of which was fixed at fifty cents. The reason for this action by the committee is that by the purchase of one ticket by every member, good attendance is assured as well as a good income. The income, as usual, will be turned over to the now established Relief Fund and will assure the funds of a ample. The committee is made a special order of business for the coming special meeting.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Isidore Nagler, consists of the following members: David Dubinsky, David Frichling, Samuel Permutter, John C. Ryan, John A. Hovington (62.50), Maurice W. Jacob, Sam B. Shenker, Sam Greenberg, Louis Gallenkamp, Victor Hay, Harry J. Selchak and Benjamin Eryv.

Manager Reports on Complaints and Adjustments

At the last meeting, Manager Dubinsky, in his report to the members, stated that he had completed his reports of the complaints and adjustments in the dress and cloak departments. Due, however, to many other important matters he was un-able to report for the last week. In his discussion of some of the figures of the report he said that there was a falling off of the number of complaints from those filed and adjudged in the first half of 1922. The number of complaints is not to be considered as the final word, for it is attributable to the fact that many men who make their complaints to the office of Local 10 are told to go to the Joint Board without writing out a complaint in the office of Local 10.

Again, many complaints are adjusted by the office of which no record reason to believe that activities have been made. On the whole, there is every reason to believe that it is increased. It is rarely that a cutter files a complaint in the Joint Board without first making his complaint in the office of Local 10. This is true of both dress and cloak cutters.

A striking feature of the report is the fact that very few complaints are pending. It was only last year when over 1,000undred complaints were reported as pending. Because of the close checking system and the constant efforts of the office, the number of pending complaints has been greatly diminished.

This is a detailed report of the complaints and adjustments:

Clowns and Suit Compliants

(1) Boss is doing the cutting. No cutter

Unfounded—cutter were found working in 4

Cutter were paid 18.75

Firms paid fines and cutters were

Work in shops 23

Firms paid fines 45

No work in shops 58

Shoes on stock 15

Non-union shop 7

Receive cut work 17

Fabs. 3

Skirt contractor 1

Out of business 10

Pend 1

Total 599

(2) Boss is doing the cutting. Unfounded

Unfounded 14

Inspected 21

Firms paid fines 6

Additional cutters were placed 4

Total 43

(3) Non-union cutter employed.

In favor of union 18

Unfounded 21

Firm paid fine 1

Cutter placed 2

Out of business 1

Total 67

(4) Cutters were not properly paid.

In favor of union 25

Dropped 3

Total 28

(5) Firms refuses to pay wages due

In favor of union 22

Dropped 3

Total 25

(6) Firm refuses to pay cutter the miners' wage.

Unfounded 1

Out of left shop

Total 1

(7) Firm offers to pay less than miners' wage.

In favor of union—Total 12

(8) Firms refuses to pay at holiday wages

In favor of union—Total 1

(9) Firm deducted for mistake.

In favor of union—Total 5

(10) Cutters were discharged.

In favor of union—Total 2

Disharge sustained (out twenty garments wrong, amounting to $1,000; always makes mistakes)

Shop declared closed

Complaint withdrawn by cutter

Total 39

(11) Equal division of work.

In favor of union

Withdrawn upon request of cutter

Total 11

(12) Cutter is member of firm.

Call other worker to perform.

Unfounded

Called before Board (not on payroll)

No work in shops

Firms have cut work

Firms out of division

Open shops

Out of business

Withdrawn

Firms going into joining business

Total 1

(13) Firm sends its work to a non-union shop.

In favor of union

Non-union Jobber

Total 4

(14) Firm receives cut work from a non-union jobber.

In favor of union

No work in shop

Total 2

(15) Cutters violating union rules.

In favor of union

Unfounded

Cutters summoned before Board (one fined $10; one fined $23; one was discharged)

Pendings

Total 2

(16) Cutters to be stopped from work for failing to sign its union books.

In favor of union 63

Cutter is out of shop

In favor of union 1

Out of business 1

Total 77

(17) Cutters to be stopped from work for failing to sign its union books.

In favor of union 23

Cutter is out of shop 8

Total 31

(18) Firms violating agreement—

Complaints—Saturday afternoon and Sundays.

Firms paid fines

Out of business

Unfounded

Total 6

The Week In Local 10

BY SAM. B. SHENKER

January 29, 1926.

Total number of complaints filed to December 31, 1925... 777

Total number of complaints adjudicated to December 31, 1925.... 774

Notice of Meetings

SPECIAL AND REGULAR MEETING . Monday, January 26

Special Order of Business

1.—Report on renewal of dress agreement.

2.—Important Recommendation by Ball Committee.

3. —Notice of Meeting

NAT BARON

Announces the Grand Opening of His New CIGAR STORE

In the Heart of the Garment Center

162 West 35th Street, New York

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH

Savings Will Be Distributed

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Special Notice

1.—Report on renewal of dress agreement.

2.—Important Recommendation by Ball Committee.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.