Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 11)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/306
General Stoppage Ordered in New York Dress Industry

Every Shop in Industry Ceases Work Upon Receipt of Telegraphic Order from Joint Board—Stoppage Ordered to Constrain Jobbers to Live Up to Provision Governing Price Schedules in New Agreement—Remarkable Demonstration of Solidarity—Chairmen Hold Great Meeting in Webster Hall and are Addressed by

President Sigman and Vice-President Feinberg—All-Day and Evening

Parley with Jobbers and Contractors at Hotel McAlpin Fails to Bring Settlement—Dress Strike Looms Unless Jobbers Concede Demand of Union for a Tripartite Committee on Agree on Price Schedules

A development of first-rate magnitude occurred last Tuesday morning, March 19, in the dress trade of New York, an event which hardly finds a parallel in the entire history of the organization of the workers in this trade.

On that morning, the chairman in apposite dress, so to speak, in Greater New York received a facsimile telegram signed by Vice-President Israel Feinberg, the managers of the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board, in which they were ordered to "drop all work to action, and keep their workers to remain in the shops awaiting further instructions." The chairmen left immediately for Webster Hall, on East 11th Street, to meet with the leaders of the organization.

Jobbers Cause Stoppage Order

Readers of Justice recall no doubt that the election of business agents and a manager in the Dress Division of the New York Joint Board, on Feb. 12, did not take place as scheduled after Vice-President Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board, had ordered a postponement of the election.

This delay was caused by the act of

President Sigman—Local 2 To Meet Manager

When Local 2, the Cloth Operators' Union of New York, had nominations and election for an executive board last January, to replace the previous committee appointed in the early Fall of 1924 by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. L., the ballots for the post of secretary-manager were left open until a later date upon the motion of President Sigman. It had been deemed advisable to leave the executive work of the local for some time in the hands of Vice-President Perlstein until the completion of the merger has been accomplished and the merger has not been delayed any longer.

In the judgment of the General Executive Board, this motion has now arrived. The group of former Local 17 members which has still hampered the completion of the merger has now ceased its activity, and the election of an executive manager for Local 2 need not be now delayed any longer.

Accordingly, President Sigman, on Saturday, March 19, forwarded to the executive board of the Cloth Operators' Union, the following communication:

March 19, 1925.

"Executive Board of the Cloth Operators' Union, Local 2, 128 East 56th Street, New York, N. Y.

"Greetings:" "On December 29, 1924, I communicated to you a certain group of Local 2, who in defiance of the rules and by-laws of the I. L. G. W. L., had issued an order that the election of the manager of the Joint Board, the time had arrived when an election was to take place for an executive board. In this connection, I suggested that the election for secretary-manager be postponed until a later date. This thought was conveyed to you at that time owing to the attitude assumed by a group of former Local 17 members, who hampered the completion of the merger."

(Continued on Page 2, N. Y.)

International Orders Election of Officers in Dress Division

Holds Members Need Not Be Penalized for Wrong Action of Executive Board of Local 22—Local 89 Wins Appeal—Election to be Held Next Tuesday, March 17—Balloting Will Take Place in Seven Polling Booths

Readers of Justice recall no doubt that the election of business agents and a manager in the Dress Division of the New York Joint Board, on Feb. 12, did not take place as scheduled after Vice-President Feinberg, the manager of the Joint Board, had ordered a postponement of the election.

This delay was caused by the act of the Joint Board demanding that the jobbers live up to the definitely agreed upon terms of the contract and refused to accept any modifications of the schedules at this time. It was quite obvious that the jobbers were playing for time and were interested in procrastinating the new dispute until the peak of the season was passed.

Union Leaders Decide Upon Drastic Step

Last Monday, the leaders of the organization finally decided to call the jobbers to their responsibility. After a conference between President Sigman, Manager Feinberg, Vice,

(Continued on page 2.) Unions Reopen Pay-Due Office

Shop Chairmen and Members May New Again Pay Dues in the Joint Board Building, 25th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The Joint Board of the New York Cloth and Dressmakers' Unions has issued an announcement that its dues payment department which was closed a short time ago, has again been reopened.

This department was eliminated, as the readers of Justice will recall, on the ground that its existence conflicted with the self-supporting principle of the dress trade. This change, however, proved to be impracticable. The office of the Joint Board is a central point where thousands of members from all locals gather daily; and it appears at present, that it must be more convenient to pay their dues in the main office rather than in the local offices which are scattered all over the city. The shop-chairmen, who collect the dues from any of their fellow-members in the shop and pay over these sums to the dues clerks, find it particularly convenient to pay dues at the centrally located office of the Joint Board.

Besides that, it appeared that no organization was possible under this change, as while the Joint Board, for a time, disposed of the help of a few dues clerks, the other locals were compelled to hire additional clerks to receive dues. So that this change had saved in effect the elimination of the department in the joint board.
General Stoppage In N. Y. Dress Industry

President Dubinsky, Wander, Breen, and several of the dressmakers' managers participated, it was unanimously agreed to bring the strike to a close in order to compel the jobbers to abide by the agreement. Manager Feinberg threw open the doors in order to have all shop chairman. The demonstrator in Webster Hall was received by a number of the executive officers in Webster Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The demonstration was for the release of some of the employees who were unemployed because of the strike. The big hall was crammed to the door, and the green thumb of dressmakers represented with breathless attention to every word said by President Dubinsky and Manager Feinberg who reported in detail upon the recent developments in the trade. President Dubinsky explained that the jobbers and no one else in the trade are responsible for the prices. The Union, he stated, is fully aware how the jobbers contrive to force down the prices in the trade, and that in every case as many contractors as they possibly can as to create further competition. The meeting adjourned, and when some of these contractors manage to break the strike, a five-cent raise is authorized for each hour of the Union shops. This must come to an end; the jobbers will have to pay the price, and the prices should hold steady to reach a general strike. It must be kept in mind that the workmen involved in the stoppage turn out 80 per cent of the dresses produced in the country. The season this year has been left open, the dresses that would be on the shelves of stores in September, a month ago were piled high in fabric forms at the shops of contractors who make up this Union. A continued stoppage or a strike may ruin the East Coast dress trade in every part of the United States.

Local 2 Notified To Elect Manager

The Watersproof Garment Workers' Union Local 20 in the New York Jobbing and Altering Association has notified the Almamagnolagel's employees of the Almamagnolagel Joint Board about it, but, as he as, he has not received any cooperation from them. He expects, however, that the Almamagnolagells, who are only helping the firm to break its agreement with the raincoat makers, will rectify the error they have made and will now pay Local 20 the price they had agreed to.

Local 20 Declares Strike Against Jobbing Firm}

The Watersproof Garment Workers' Union Local 20 in the New York Jobbing and Altering Association has declared a strike against the jobbing firm of Joshua Essential & Co., of 58 East 13th street, New York City, for several reasons. The jobbing firm's local shop unions in violation of its contract with the Union. According to information received from Brother Wingert, secretary of Local 20, the Essential firm has been trying to send out its work to some merger of all the operators into one union. Since then, the merger has been in progress.

"It is the opinion of the superintending committee of the General Executive Board that now, after the executive committee of your local has been installed, you be advised that the executive committee of the union is the election for a manager of your local. I am therefore, now advising you to this effect.

"I desire to call your attention, however, the fact that the General Executive Board made its decision to merge the three locals into Local 2, it has been decided that Local 2 shall remain under the direct guidance and supervision of the General Executive Board, through its committee appointed appointed for that purpose, for one year and a half of which the General Executive Board, by whom this committee is elected, will work at the success of the new local.

"Farewell, yours,

"MORRIS SIGMAN,

"President.

Executive Board which met last week in Bridgeport, are continuing with this matter in the form of an appeal from Local 89, the Italian Dressmakers' Union of New York, to half of its executive board, secretary-manager Luigi Antonini pointed out at the meeting that the union has been fighting in order "the joint Board is penalizing and discriminating his local against which the appeal is made, and that it does not consider the decision of the Joint Board as an announcement and that it does not consider Local 89 committed no crime whatever." He insisted that the election of business has the right to have further delay and the autonomy of Local 89 be further interfered with.

The General Executive Board considers this appeal and has decided to uphold it. The appeal was sustained.

"That the contents raised by Local 89 with regard to the decision of the Joint Board are fully justified, and are therefore sustained.

"That the members of the Board further took into consideration the facts referred to in the appeal of Local 89 to the Board of Local 22, and came to the conclusion that, even in the case of Local 22 we do not desire, it to penalize the membership of Local 22 in any way and to deprive them of the right to vote in the election for business agents because of a purely commercial consideration by their Executive Board. If the Executive Board has committed a violation in the case of the renewal of the Joint Board of our International, or has committed any un-union-like act under the Executive Board of Local 22 for such acts should be called to account and the Joint Board may depend upon the Board of Local 22 in any way to appeal to it, but the membership is fully entitled to appeal to the Board for election of business agents, as previously decided by the Joint Board. In this case, the Board was therefore decided to order the Joint Board to proceed with elections for all business agents in this and various locals in the dress industry."

"With sincere greetings, I am,

"MORRIS SIGMAN,

"President.

Chairman Ingersoll Holds Hearing On Two Disputes

Last Friday afternoon, March 6, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman in the cloth and suit industry of New York City, called two disputes brought before the cloth employers and the Union. The first case involved the right of the Cloth and Dress Joint Board to sign an individual agreement with a manufacturer belonging to the Protective Association without first ascertaining whether the manufacturer had resigned from the Industrial Community of this Association. The incident involved a signature to a contract of J. M. Dauster & Sons, which was shown that some misunderstanding about the status of the dispute. The case was left undecided by Chairman Ingersoll, with the understanding that it will be handled simultaneously to reach an accord on the disputed points. The other dispute was occasioned by the circular notice sent out by the Clock Operators' Local No. 3, forbidding overtime without special permission. The case was referred to the Board for the investigation of additional machines. The association's counsel, Mr. William R. Pemberton, stated that it was a violation of the agreement, maintaining that overtime was permitted for the workmen by his brother, J. Rubino, on behalf of the Joint Board, stated that specific cause had been alleged by the association regarding the hour of two years ago, and that the union taken exception to the circular itself, was not aware that the association had both sides agreed that the dispute could be adjusted and the case was left open by Chairman Ingersoll for further hearing if a settlement is not reached.
The findings of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held recently at Washington by nine large universities, constitute one of the most important documents. The conference urged the members of the organizations to spend time in developing an understanding of the causes of war and (2) to stimulate in every practical manner the development of scientific knowledge on the causes of war. The conference stressed the importance of higher institutions of learning and the popular teaching as to the causes of war.

The causes of war as presented by the speakers at the Conference are summarized as follows:

II. Psychological:
1. Fear: (a) Feeling of national insecurity; (b) Fear of invasion; (c) Fear of loss of power; (d) Fear of change; (e) Fear of death.
2. Guilt: (a) Guilt over war.
3. Emotion: (a) Emotion for war.
4. Depression: (a) Depression over war.
5. Manlike: (a) Manlike for war.

III. Economic:
1. Economic imperialism: (a) Territorial; (b) Economic. 2. Economic rivalries: (a) Marketeers; (b) Merchants; (c) Makers.
3. Importation and exportation: (a) Importation and exportation of raw materials. 4. Government protection of private interests abroad needs protection of trade; therefore, economic welfare. 5. Disagreement of the right of common folk. 6. Populism: (a) Anoynsm, (b) Access of resources; (c) Customary borders; (d) Migration barriers. 7. Economic effects: (a) Loss of trade; (b) Lack of financial stability.

IV. Political:
1. Principle of balance of power. 2. Secret treaties: (a) Secret treaties, (b) Disagreement of rights of minorities. 3. Organizational structure of the state. 4. Absurd political machinery.

V. Social and Constituency:
1. Experienced nationalism. 2. Communism and racial antagonism. 4. Religious indifference has become a race against society among various agencies, e.g.: (a) The press; (b) Motion picture; (c) Television; (d) Radio; (e) Social inequality; (f) Social stagnation of war.

The causes of war are the causes of the world's poverty, and the world's poverty is the root cause of war.

Therefore, we must work for the elimination of poverty. If we can work for the elimination of poverty, we can work for the elimination of war.

J. W. Brown, Secretary of the I. F. T. U., will have the direction of all schools.

Where Bells Don't Ring

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring nor whistles call
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gong's don't sound
And all's stillness all around.

Not real stillness, but just the trees
Low whisperings, or the hush of breeze,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stony waysides,
Or maybe a cricket or katskill,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges high,
Some sweet sound as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

It won't be far right and sound and small,
It will be just like the city pretty well,
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.
Sometimes it seems to me I must
Be living in the city's dim and dust,
And get out where the sky is blue—
And, say, how does this seem to you?

Dollar's Purchasing Power Is Test

By PROF. IRVING FISHER

Department of Political Economy, Yale University

To the person that cannot understand that money changes, and that a thousand dollars today is apt to be very different from a thousand dollars last year, or next year, the postman's argument that he is poorer now than he was in 1915 seems unreasonable.

"He got $1,200 in 1915," they say, "and has since been raised 50 per cent, getting $1,800 today. Surely he ought to be satisfied."

But money has changed in purchasing power so that $1,800 today is worth only 1.044 "pre-war dollars."

If this is true then the postman really hasn't $600 a year more than he had in 1915, except on paper. On the contrary, in actual purchasing power he has $166 less. The dollar of today and the dollar of 1915 are not really equal, although the same in weight of gold. The $600 raise in terms of gold, or of money representing gold, is not a real raise. He cannot eat more chocolate cake, or buy more gold—or his money into food, clothing, and shelter. The question then becomes: Will his $1,800 today buy him more of these things now than his $1,200 bought him in 1915?

Step by Step

Step by step the latest march
Can be seen to the last stand.
Some steps will form an arch
One by one, one by one.

And by union, what will we
Can be all accomplished still,
Droplets of water turn a mill,
Slowly pore, slowly pour.
The Only Way!
For the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement, the personal histories of its leaders have been collected in book form, in the American Labor Who's Who, to be brought out in March by the Harford Press, New York.

The book contains more than 1,500 concise biographies, including a special section with over 200 of the most prominent European Labor men and women. The field covered includes trade unionism, labor politics, labor journalism, workers' education, and cooperative enterprises. Officially of practically every organized Labor group in the country, and the work is presented as full and accurate as possible.

To indicate, according to statement of the editors, the need for increased organization and cooperation, and add to the usefulness of the nearly 400-page volume, arrangements will be made for a special price for the book within all branches of the trade movement.

Darrow and Bridge Discuss Crime and Punishment

The responsibility of criminals and the whole life of crime are discussed in the March issue of the Century magazine by Clarence Darrow, the eminent criminal lawyer, and Horace J. Bridges, sociologist, and head of the Ethical Culture Society of New York.

In this article, Mr. Bridges states his case, while Mr. Darrow's side arguments are given in a separate article.

Mr. Bridges is violently opposed to Mr. Darrow's conclusion that the human being is a "machine," that "the doctrine is false and intolerable as fixed and certain as those that control the physical world," and that man is the product of two elements, a human intellect and a tellable facts—heredity and environment.

If Mr. Darrow were right, says Mr. Bridges, then there could be no such thing as Justice—because of the hereditary and environmental elements, the normal man as well as the criminal would be devoid of free will and therefore, of the sense of justice.

Mr. Darrow is utterly opposed to capital punishment, he says. "For me," the latter contends, "the only question is whether the death penalty is used to prevent the execution of irresponsible offenders. At present, conditions being what they are in the State, I doubt if it does. But I can readily believe that if we had such a fundamental change in our whole system of justice, and consequently such a thoroughgoing alteration of the whole penal system that now exists, we might be able to escape arrest or conviction, it would then be both possible and desirable to prohibit the use of capital punishment."

In refutation of Mr. Bridges' attitude Mr. Darrow says:

"The whole life of man on the earth abounds in the record of the cruel vengeance administered by the State, and that of its most ghastly way—killing for what are still crimes and what are no longer punishment. That is the whole essence of those whom it hates, and any fanaticism, religious or social, claims for some of the worst injustice is that it is administered because organized society hates and gets joy in killing the whole people."

"Those of us who believe that all conduct is the result of law, and that all men are controlled by their heredity and environment, are as anxious as the rest that crime should disappear. If there can be no death penalty, it can be diminished, if not finally abolished, only by finding the causes and intelligently treating those causes rather than reading and destroying in anger and hate."

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN

LAWYERS

208 Broadway - New York

Telephone: West 5682

"I'll build my own house."—Henry W. Longfellow.
EDITORIALS

SOME UNFULFILLED EXPECTATIONS

The strike of the underwear and children's dress workers is nearly ended. As these lines are being written, there are, perhaps, a dozen shops in both these trades that have not yet settled with the Union. On the whole, the conflict is, nevertheless, concluded, and without some improvements in the work conditions of the erstwhile strikers. Yet, in the main, our stand is, we are at all content with its outcome, for the main purpose of this strike still remains unimpaired.

The prime aim of the walkout of the children's dress and underwear workers is the establishment of non-union conditions. Mostly men and women in these trades—mostly women—working under very bad non-union conditions in the drive to unionize their shops, and the demand of these women for better working conditions. Well, this purpose, for the time being at least, had been left unachieved. It would not be amiss, therefore, to attempt at this point to outline the supposable为目的for this strike to accomplish its all-important purpose.

In former days, the strike in our industries as well as in other trades, used to be an end in itself and the most potent means for recruiting workers into trade unions. The history of our Union alone is full of convincing proof of the effectiveness of this method. The strike was a waif and dress manufacturers organization was built up, from the mere handful of loyal trade unionists, as a result of the great strike of 1909, into a large and militant body. The Cloakmakers' strike of 1913, the furriers' and tailors' strike, of 1908, came into its strength as the outcome of the big walkout of that year. In the minds of a great many the strike, and only the strike, has come to be the essential form of industrial warfare for the worker. To a considerable extent, this prevailing notion was true; yet, in the light of present-day experience, it is becoming more and more evident that this theory does not remain applicable to all situations and under all circumstances.

For the spontaneous strike to be invariably a successful means for organizing and maintaining the members, first of all, because of the permanent among these unorganized workers a fighting spirit, and a readiness to join in the struggle the moment the signal for the fight comes. There is a difference between the need of a strike and the impulse for the strike, and this difference must place the question of organizing new workers permanently on the order of their business. They must learn to count the days and, as long as during which they fail to gain a few more recruits, to our cause.

The admission to our locals must be made as accessible as possible. A minimum of admission fees must be established. And above all, the atmosphere in the shops and at the Union meetings must be cleared of all bitterness, suspicion and animosity. It must become an agreeable matter of routine, for example, teach the newcomer to become a propagandist and agitator for the cause of the Union.

Such a program is particularly vital for the locals in the mis- cake奇迹, trades. They have a hard row to hoe, and they must help themselves. In particular, they must make no doubt that the District Council will aid them in this task loyally, generously and with every means at its disposal.

IS A STRUGGLE LOOMING IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY?

The jobbers in the New York dress industry, who only a few weeks ago had signed an agreement with the Joint Board and the International, on the one hand, and with their contractors, on the other, have, of a sudden, changed their mind and are planning to break that contract.

This startling turn is still more surprising when considered that this agreement had been adopted as the result of months of negotiations and of careful analysis of all of its clauses. The sudden change on the part of the dress jobbers is, to say the least, quite an ill-considered step.

To be sure, it is quite difficult to grasp what the dress jobbers are driving at by this attempt to abrogate their agreement with the unions. There are, however, two possible explanations. They can either hurt themselves if they fail to live up to their pact with the workers. If the jobbers propose to remain the influential factor in the dress industry, they are content that the breach of the agreement to break the agreement, is, therefore, to say the least, quite an ill-considered step.

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?

The dress jobbers still have time, we believe, to survey the situation. Perhaps, there is still a chance to save the face of the agreement and to prevent a new struggle which received the new agreement with such uniform approval? Or do they actually believe that they can afford to force a strike upon their workers in the hope that they might come out the victors in such a struggle?
Old Age Pensions for Workers

By Dr. Herman Frank

One of the severest indictments against our system of economic order is found in the fact that less than a thousand of wage-earners in the United States are being supported out of the public purse. This is due to the fact that the great number of old men who contribute to the wealth of the country, and whose labor has made it possible for all of us to live, are, as a result of this economic order, made to die in want and ignorance. The economic system is founded on the exploitation of the labor of the people and the transfer of wealth to a small group of capitalists. It assumes that the workers will starve, or at least suffer, when they are too old to work, and that the state has no responsibility for their welfare. This system of individualism and exploitation is responsible for the suffering and poverty of the old age population.

We must not forget that this situation is not only a product of our economic system, but is also the result of the neglect and indifference of the state. The state has a moral and legal obligation to provide for the welfare of its citizens. This obligation is not only a duty to the individual, but also a duty to the community. The state has a duty to ensure that all citizens have a decent standard of living, regardless of their age. The state has a duty to provide for the needs of the old age population, and to ensure that they are not left to suffer and die in want.

The state has a duty to provide for the welfare of all its citizens, and to ensure that they have a decent standard of living. This is not only a moral obligation, but is also a duty to the community. The state has a duty to provide for the needs of all its citizens, and to ensure that they have a decent standard of living. This is not only a moral obligation, but is also a duty to the community. The state has a duty to provide for the welfare of all its citizens, and to ensure that they have a decent standard of living. This is not only a moral obligation, but is also a duty to the community.
Vistas

By SYLVIA KOPALD


Who touches this book touches a man. Such volumes appear but infrequently. This one is—by experience, recountals of events, even mere recital of facts—that transmits an impression in its very substance and impact. Whatever ideas and emotions a reader may gather from Mr. Filene’s book—and he garners many—the dominant impression that gives its tone to all his obers is instinctive friendliness with his article. We turn its last page, grateful that such men as the Filenes are in our midst.

Mr. Filene writes as a merchant rather than scholarly humility. The experiment his disciples are in an individual experiment; yet he holds to the struggle, to the strain, in which the Filene Cooperative Association will prove sufficiently universal to make its findings generally useful and applicable. From cover-to-cover it finds himself in the reader as only a “merchant.” The vision of distant things he offers is glimpsed from a merchant’s horizon. But there is a magic of this book. There is a mock difference in this insistence. Mr. Filene sees in his merchant the courage of the merchant of much that is to be done today. He recognizes it as a challenge and a trust. But only men recognize such a challenge, such a trust. Mr. Filene is a merchant as few others are, and such a citizen as were the best of citizens in the old merchant.

How easy it is to pass over the challenge of business. Men born to that business have more of the certainty that their actions are more fortunate, perhaps, but as much caught by their birthright as the little field. Many things are going on in the business today that cannot keep the boy born to a worker’s family a worker through his life; every man must learn to be a merchant, and a man just a business man. He has his established position; law and government and social influence are his. He need not pretend to control men by right of place, but only by influence, by his personal advantage. Admittedly it is his prerogative to accumulate money for his family and his business. He accumulates it.

To such a position the Filenes came some years ago. Their father had built up for William Filene’s Sons and Brother a retail store a reputation that passed well beyond Boston, which held it. “William Filene’s Sons and Brother” have been a business from which they might have drawn immense personal prosperity and to which they have been able to direct business. Must men just business men. Must they be merchants; must they need not say yet. That they did not, the record tells.

Of course, the Filenes did bring success to their business. That was a successful business and in their business success they find the acid test of new policies. But success which is more than mere success—they brought a sense of community, and this sense they have held on with a grip upon success and efficiency. For service is the community’s first demand. It is inefficient instruments serve better than inefficient. And this same sense of community lies behind every one of their innovation’s efficiency and success.

The business man with a deep community sense finds himself in a quandary. Business is still run by domi-

nantly jungle rules, and social sanction still goes to the basic procedure of greed and competition. The situation slowly appears; but with all the qualifications the business game is still pretty rough, even for the communally-minded men who are caught in it. Two courses are open to players—play, and some actually have given up fortunes and firms; but, alas, almost uniformly by accepting and making even improved rules.

What Mr. Filene does propose is to strengthen the forces of theFilenes adopted for their own. In his present volume, Mr. A. Lincoln Filene describes the board, the new line made wide of their business. A remarkable story—out of a department store, the community’s capital, a cooperative business enterprise. William Filene’s Sons of Boston is a cooperative business enterprise of William Filene. It grew out of his two sons. In the course of time and the changes as they ran today may pass on to the name of the present owners. But these owners found a form, a line of work, with community demand. The confidentwants its efficient business continuous with the demands—organization of men who will be capable of taking up threads when the shelf is empty is the line. The undertakings receive definite training for the parts they may some time play in.

But each business is more than a Board of Management. It is a community with community needs, and community demands is taken as Filene’s number. How should the 3,000 workers cooperate in a group to understand themselves and take their responsibilities. They must be ready to take their rules whenever prime. The workers’ share of the undertakings receive definite training for the parts they may some time play in.

The Vulture

A Foible in the Glasgow Forward

A worm in search of modern culture removed his hat and asked a Vulture:

“Excuse me, sir, I’m rather green—

But what’s the difference between

The process called financial dealing

and plain, old-fashioned, honest stealing?”

The Vulture threw up a wing:

“Surely,” he said, “you tender thing!”

“Oblige me, please,” the worm urged,

Alas, why you’re so much bigger than I am—

Why predators do such glee, they say,

While common thieves are clapped in jail!”

Here came a buzz—very neatly.

The Vulture ate the Worm completely.

“Remarks: ‘And I spared his life,’

This creature would have stirred up stuffs.”

Record and Publication Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

Requests all Secretaries of Affiliated Locals to forward to it regularly each month before the 15th:

1. All Day-Book sheets where all income is entered.

2. Two blank register cards for all newly transferred or re-instituted members.

3. A detailed report concerning members dropped during the month.

4. Notice increases given by members when changing residence.

According to the Constitution of the I. L. G. W. U., locals may be fined for failure to forward the above requested information. We ask the officers of the local unions therefore to comply with this request promptly.

Fraternally,

H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Director.
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Comedy Textile Barons: New Demand Wage Cuts

In 22 years stockholders of the Ulita Steam and Mahock cotton mills have received $16,100,000 in dividends and bonuses, and now the mill management demands a 10 per cent wage cut. The amount of stock outstanding is $17,000,000, or less than one-half of the profits.

Thomas F. Mahanen, president of the United Textile Workers, brought out this information in a speech to employees who are striking the reduction.

"Aside from these dividend payments," President Mahanen said, "all expenses and taxes were paid, as well as corporation taxes to the State and nation, leaving in the company treasury a large surplus over and above this 10% per cent paid out in dividends on a $17,000,000 stock issue during the past two years, as well as keeping up improvements on machinery and buildings."

"In view of these facts, does it sound reasonable that the workers in the two mills affected, who have made this return possible, should have their wages cut 10 per cent at this time?"


Venezuelan Workers Are Under Iron heel

"Trade unionism is permitted in Venezuela and the executive committee of our union is functioning normally," said Bartolo Suarez, president of the Venezuelan Workers' Union.

"Venezuela is rich in natural resources," said Mr. Suarez. "Its oil reserves are only equalled by Mexico. It has extensive gold fields and its iron ore is covered with fruit and cocoa plantations. This has made us the victims of exploitation, especially by United States capitalists."

"Our country is ruled by force, not by public opinion. No trade union activity is permitted, and free assembly, free speech, free press and the presentation of grievances are denied."

"We are being ruled under the guarantees offered by the laws of the United States, continuing our confidential relations with our brothers in Venezuela and those banished in the Pan-American countries until the states of Pan-American legislation make Venezuela be emancipated from the tyranny that has been-its lot for years, and shall have re-made its national life along constitutional and democratic lines.

Many Married Women in Ohio Industries

A study of the marriage laws of the United States Women's Bureau, disproues the theory that women marry and abandon their industrial jobs.

Of the 16,222 adult women in Ohio industries who gave information about marital status, 28.4 per cent were married and 17.2 per cent were widowed, separated or divorced, making a total of 45.8 per cent who were or had been married. In this conjugal group were reported more than one-half of the women in each of the following industries: Launderies, the manufacture of auto tops, women's work products, rubber products, cordage, other textile, and tobacco and cigars. Single women predominated strikingly in 5 and 10-cent stores and in the manufacture of electric products, stores, laundries, and women's work. In the manufacture of these industries single women formed more than two-thirds of the women workers.

Coke Workers Union: Get First Contract

President Lewis of the United Mines Workers announces that the first wage agreement ever negotiated in the coke industry has been signed with the National Coking & Manufacturing Company, of the Northern West Virginia field.

This is significant when the opposition of the state Federation of the United Mine Workers is considered.

The union spokesmen have reverted to every brutality in their fight against the miners' union. They have employed machine guns, strike guards, injunction judges, and packed juries to an effort to drive workers from the union. Women and children are housed in barracks and tents erected on land leased by the union because they were ejected from company houses.

The new coke agreement is in immediate effect. It covers wages for all classes of coke workers in the Northern West Virginia field and is the beginning of the organizing campaign that has been started by the miners.

Insurance for Oil Workers

Officers of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers announce that the new form of group insurance, approved by the last convention, will become effective April 1, 1925.

This insurance will be compulsory and will cost $1.20 per year for $1,000. Because the International officers act as general agents for the insurance company, 25 cents of the cost for insurance in this hazardous industry is eliminated.

Postal Workers Win Wage Increases

President Coolidge has signed the postal workers' wage bill, which raises wages $15 for a married man per year per year; $5 for a single man per year; $2 for wage increases that was ever inaugurated by Government employees, and is a defeat for the bureaucracy of the postoffice department, which opposed the measure.

At the first session of this Congress the increase was approved by an almost unanimous vote, but was rejected by the President on the ground that there was a recess, and was rcintroduced to Congress January 1. This was the hardest-fought bill of the session, being similar to public employment, and that the bill did not provide for raising the necessary revenue.

The men and women affiliated to the A. F. of L. directed the successful wage fight. Three or four company "unions" that are petitioned by department officials took no part in this movement for a living wage.

FOREIGN ITEMS

CANADA

"Back to the Unions" Campaign in Canada

An intensive organisation campaign is about to be launched by the various international trade union organizations in Ontario. This action was decided upon at a conference held in Toronto, and the province has been divided into four districts for the purpose.

The general organization of the American Federation of Labor, John A. Flett, will be in charge of the campaign. Mass meetings will be held throughout the province, and will be addressed by prominent Canadian trade union officials. The prairie workers will also be carried on in the province of Quebec. A conference will be held in Ontario in March to discuss the results of the campaign.

NORWAY

A National Economic Conference in Norway

To remedy a trade depression, the steady rise of prices, and the growth of unemployment, the Norwegian national centre requested the Government to convene a national economic conference, which was held on the 29th and 30th of September, at Oslo with sulphur. All the different economic organizations were represented at this conference, which was attended by eighty persons, eight of whom were trade union representatives.

In the name of the Norwegian trade union centre, Ole O. Linn, the President of the Norwegian trade union centre, presented the following demands:

1. The immediate appointment of a National Economic Council;
2. The abolition of customs duties;
3. The abolition of military exercises on a large scale, and the reduction of expenditure on armaments;
4. The regulation of imports;
5. The appointment of a commission of inquiry into the nationality of Norwegian shipyards to compete with those of foreign countries;
6. The establishment of a State of Exchange office;
7. The passing of the bill now before Parliament, which will enable the National Economy Ministries and the "Committee Men" System in the fishery industry and on board ship.

Needless to say, the employers' representatives threw most of the blame for the trade depression to the present government and to the "high" wages (25 per cent below the real wages of pre-war days).

The Conference was of an advisory character only; no resolutions were adopted. The proposals made in regard to the different points were submitted to the Government for its examination.

ENGLAND

Arbitration for Civil Servants

After long negotiations the Civil Service Clerical Association has decided to accept the Government's offer to refer the board of arbitration matters in dispute connected with wages and working hours. The Government has refused, however, to refer to arbitration any question connected with the grading of civil servants, a decision which, in the opinion of many of the C. S. C. A., will inevitably lead to future conflict.

Unfortunately, the C. S. C. A., although it has the advantage of being affiliated to the T. U. C., is not an all-inclusive union for civil servants. Many civil servants belong to ex-service unions, to ordinary clerical workers' unions, or to departmental organizations, such as that catering for the workers of the Air Ministry. The C. S. C. A. is the more handicapped in the grading question, insomuch as the administrative members of the civil service have a union of their own, so that the C. S. C. A. represents the lower-grade workers only.

Refusal of the Railwaymen's Demands

The national demands of the British railwaymen have been refused by the railway companies on the ground that the increases of wages asked for would cost another £20,000,000 a year. The management have announced counter-proposals for fairly stilt reductions as much as 6 s. 9d. a week in rural areas, and 6 s. 11 d. a week in London.

The question will now be referred to the National Wages Board. The companies' reply is much more drastic than the unions expected, and will no doubt cause considerable indignation.

Co-Operatives and Trade Unions

Six years of conflict as to whether or not it should be compulsory for co-operative employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society to be trade unionists has been settled by a recent judgment on the subject. 1,281 votes were cast for the co-operators and 1,296 against the principle of compulsory trade union membership.

BRAZIL

Cooperative Fishing Colonies in Brazil

There were in 1924 some 140 cooperative fishing colonies established and functioning in Brazil. These were started in 1905 by the Brazilian Government and are organized according to the principle of "fishing colonies," from which a group of about 40 fishermen, Brazilian by birth or naturalization, inscribed as fishermen in the port registers and established in the zones determined by the Depart- ment of Fisheries. The object of this provision is to create a bond of fraternity among the persons concerned. Affiliation to some of these colonies, with the payment of a subscription, is compulsory for all fishermen.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

"The Women's Garment Workers"
History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Optimistic Lecture given at WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
(Summer Session 1924-1925)
Saturday, February 26, 1926—2:30 P. M.

By B. J. R. STOLPER

How the Book Came to Be Written.

At Cleveland Convention, 1925, the General Board was instructed to publish a history of the International.

The Author.

Dr. Louis Levine, an honest, competent scholar, thoroughly informed, formerly Professor of Economics, University of Montana.

His Viewpoint and Methods.

A clear, even dramatic statement of the whole struggle for justice in the garment trade, an unprejudiced examination of past conditions, and a study of the power of the present International, its aims and policies, all firmly based on evidence and documents to which reference is always given. The author remains calm, never distorting nor excusing either; but often the facts themselves, intensely dramatic, seem to carry the narrative to emotional reactions.

The Contents.

Beginning with the earliest account of the garment trade and garment worker in America, the book traces, step by step, the freeing of the worker from the little tyrannies, the unsanitary conditions, the scantly wages, the long hours, the degrading scramble of the "pig market" and the sweat-shop, the series of strikes, understandings and combinations by which all the processes of the whole garment trade were unified for the common good in the International; the extraordinary tangle of racial, political and economic animosities that eventually strengthened to their present smoothness; the rise of the unique educational and international policy of the Union; the effectiveness and power of this united group in the welfare of the country as of themselves.

Truth More Vivid and Dramatic than Fiction.

There are moments in the book that beg for a playwright to adapt it. The sketches of the "stripes" and the "weavers." The chapters on the "Upsizing of the Twenty Thousand" and the "Great Revolt," the almost religious fervor of the meeting in Cooper Union, the intense episode of the "black treason" and Dr. Hessen's speech at the meeting of 1914; the making and dissolving of the protocol—all those demand the boards of a stage as much as the pages of a history.

More Than a Book to the Garment Worker.

To the garment worker, Dr. Levine's history will be more than a history book; since it makes him conscious of himself, and the part he and his work and his struggle play in the life and culture of his nation, opens his eyes to the real road he is traveling, shows him that growth comes from within, and that it makes no difference in what spot or what job you happen to be, when you begin to grow.

Bronx Concert with Group Singing, Saturday, April 11th, 1925

On Saturday, April 11th, at 8 p.m., in the auditorium of Public School 61, Charlotte street and Crotona Park East, Bronx, a concert with group singing will be given by the Educational Department of our International.

Dance and Social by Tuckers, Pleasers and Hemstikers' Union, Local 41

This Saturday Evening, March 14th

In the auditorium of the L.L.G. U. W. Building, this Saturday, March 14, at 7:30 p.m., a dance and social, sponsored by our Tuckers, Pleasers and Hemstikers' Union, Local 41, will be given.

There will be dancing, a short talk by a representative of the Educational Department of our International, and refreshments. It will be an evening of fun, sociability and good fellowship.

To cover some of the expenses, the arrangements committee decided to charge fifteen cents admission. Tickets can be obtained at the office of Local 41, 6 West 21st street.

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

---

TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Sunday, March 15—3 P.M.—Metropolitan Opera House

Wednesday, March 18—6:30 P.M.—Carnegie Hall

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

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

Cooperative Marketing in the United States

Certain recent statistics of the Agricultural Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture give an idea of the extent of farmers' cooperative marketing. The Department has recorded of about a thousand cooperatives handling fruit, wool, wheat, cotton, and other farm products. These organizations are operated by more than one million tobacco growers in seventeen associations, the largest of which, the Southern Tobacco Growers' Association, has 100,000 members. Thirteen states have cotton cooperatives with a total of 250,000 members. In Minnesota the Cooperative Creameries Association is a profitable organization for 421 local creameries. The New York Dairy-

League Cooperative in the Finger Lakes is doing a business of $70,000,000 annually. The greatest growth of all is that of the Extension Service, which the director of information of the American Cotton Growers Exchange (a federation of twelve state cotton associations), has been since 1920.

The main economic benefits of cooperation in the marketing of agricultural products are stated by Dr. Theodore Macht, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, after a study of several years for the American Farm Bureau Federation. "The present system gives farmers the net profits of marketing, but this income is in some cases limited to only one cent for each dollar's worth of produce sold. It reduces the cost of marketing, so far as this may be done; it prevents the sales of farm products to farmers in about four times as much financial gain as taking over the middleman's net profit. It improves old and creates new marketing methods for farmers, as well as to term tangible or financial benefits. There are also intangible or non-economic benefits. Cooperation readjusts the power and confidence in the marketing system, convincing them that their products are marketed as well as they can be; it stimulates the development of a market psychology; it raises farmers' experience in commerce.
CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10
Notice of Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING, Monday, March 16th
At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P.M.

LEARN DESIGNING
Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course in Instructions in
THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
Of Men's, Women's, Minors', and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Outer Garments

Address:
Mitchell Designing School
3 West 37th Street
New York City

New Ideas
New Systems - Best Results
A course of instruction at Mitchell School means an Immediate Position — Biggest Pay for the Most Skillful Worker.

Courses: 1. Complete Dress Designing, pattern making, grading, cutting, sewing and fitting of cloaks, coats, mantles, skirts, suits, etc.
Courses: 2. Complete Garment Designing, pattern making, cutting, grading, sewing and fitting of fancy dresses, skirts, suits, coats, men's suits, trousers, etc.

Demonstration Free at Our School
Revised Classes: Monday, Wednesday and Friday

The Mitchell Designing School, 3 West 37th Street, New York City.