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/302
Hearings On Cloak Report Postponed
By Special Mediation Commission

Illness of Attorney for Protective Association Causes Delay—No Date Definitely Set—
Report Makes Profound Impression

The series of three conference-hearings
on the report of the investiga-
tors of the New York cloak and suit
industry's situation, before the Special Mediation Commission for
States 1 and 2, held on April 4 and 6, did not materialise owing to the ill-
ness of Mr. William Klein, attorney
for the Cloak, Suit, and Shirt Manu-
facturers' Protective Association.
Although there was a willingness
on the part of the other representatives
to go ahead with the conference, the
commissioners deemed it advisable to
put off the hearings temporarily.
The sessions were to be held at the
Bar Association Building, 4 West
44th street. No new date for the
hearings has been set, though it may
reasonably be expected that they
would be held some time during next
week.
The issues before the Commission
The issues involved in the report,
which no doubt will be brought forth
as a result of the analysis of the facts
and findings of the investigators, will
in the main be the same as have en-
gaged the attention of the Special
Commission last summer, when the
Union presented a list of demands
calling for a number of thorough-going
changes in Labor conditions. Only
part of that program had been granted
at that time upon the recommen-
dation of the Commission, which ordered
the investigation so as to be able to
form its judgment with regard to the
other demands of the workers' organi-
sation.
The L. I. C. W. U., among other
things, demands a system of limita-
tion of contractors, the guarantee
of a certain number of weeks of work
per year, and the equalisation of
wages among certain crafts.
The American Manufacturers' As-
sociation, which represents the sub-
manufacturers and the contractors in
the trade, endorses the demand of the
Union for a limitation of contractors
to be engaged by jobbers each sea-
son, and also demands the recognition
of minimum Labor costs.

Local 50 to Celebrate
10th Anniversary May 24

High Class Concert in the Afternoon and Banquet and Dance in
the Evening—Leaders of the Labor Movement invited to Take Part—
Booklet Will Tell Details

The tenth anniversary of the Phila-
delphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 50, will be celebrated on
Sunday, May 24. The concert and
banquet in charge of the arrangements of this event decided last week to arrange a
high class concert in the afternoon and a banquet to be fol-
lowed up with a dance in the evening.

The event is expected to draw
attention not only of Labor circles in Philadelphia, but the profound in-
terest of the thousands of members of Local 50 all over the country. The
ladies' garment workers will remember
the name of the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union, and the
workers in the waist and dress
shops in Philadelphia were exploited with a most degrading work system. The
unseemliness, the limitless
work-hours and the squalid pay were the rule to the industry—until a
handful of brave men and women, with courage, imagination and a will
to work, conquered the power and set
up a strong organisation of the workers in the dress and waist shops.

The story of the years that followed is a tale of heroic struggles to build
up and maintain a union and union
control of the trade. In the past six weeks' strike of the winter of
1923 is but an example of the kind of
fight that the leaders of the Waistmakers had to wage to keep
their banner flying and to preserve
the trade improvements that they won by years of incessant sacrifice.
Aside from the numerous invita-
tions already extended to the leading
men and women in our own organisa-
tion, the L. I. C. W. U., and to the
leaders in Philadelphia Labor circles
the committee is now working on a
omeen booklet which will contain a
number of articles of an histori-
nature and will sound the keynote
of the celebration. The committee will
gladly receive suggestions from friends and
will supply information with regard to the jubilee at the office of
the local, 3018 Cherry street, whenever requested.

L. I. G. W. U. Levies Tax to Defray Strike and Organizing Costs

Special Tax to be Collected in the Course of Twenty-five Weeks

The numerous strikes and organ-
ing drives waged by the L. I. G. W. U. during the last six months in the United States and Canada, have
taken a heavy toll from the treasury of the International Union. In most
cases these strikes had to be financed
by the General Office, as the local organisations were unable to
make contributions. In many
instances the funds available were either not sufficient
funds in their own treasuries or were in such bad shape that they did not
they had to rely entirely upon the
money supplied by the International.
The strikes in both Canadian cities, Montreal and Toronto, in the cloak
industry, the strike in the mis-
sestablished New York City, the
organisation in Baltimore, in the
ClothWorking districts and all through
the territory adjacent to the
Metropolitan districts of New York, Bos-
ton, and Philadelphia, have cost
the Union a large sum of money. Such
extraordinary expenditures in the past
would be covered by special assess-
ments levied by the G. E. B. under
the power vested in it by the Constitu-
tion of the L. I. G. W. U. For the
past few years, however, the General
Office has not levied any assess-
ments upon the members, endeavor-
mg to meet the regular and extra
costs of the organisation from its
regular channels of income.

Now, however, the necessity for such tax be-
comes unavoidable. To strengthen the
fighting power of the International and
in order to carry out their obligations
(Continued on Page 2.)

Dress Label to Go Into Effect April 15
Four and a Half Million Cloak Labels Sold Already

Active steps have been taken for the
introduction of the label in the
Dress Industry by the Joint Board of
Special Conciliation.
A letter was sent to the manufac-
turers announcing that the label will be ready for issuance on April 15. Time
will be given until about April 15 to
cover all the manufacturing of the
active agreement with the
Union.
The label will be blue on white to differentiate it from the black on white label of the Cloak Industry. Each
label will have a serial number.

Cloakmakers Requested Not to Work Saturday Afternoons Or Sundays

All New York cloakmakers are called upon not to work Saturday afternoons or Sundays. Committees from all
locals affiliated with the Joint Board will patrol the shop
districts every Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Anyone
found at work will be hailed by the Grievance Board of
the Union and punished severely.

By order of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress-
makers' Unions.

ISRAEL FEINBERG, General Manager.

Vice-Pres. Dubinsky
Tendered Farewell Dinner

The many friends and admirers of Mrs. Helen D. Dubinsky, the popular manager of the cutters' Union, Local 10, were
given an emotional farewell on this
day, and to her she will be forever
remembered and to wish her a happy
voyage to Europe, last Sunday evening
in the spacious ballroom of the
Concourse Plaza Hotel, 1014 Street and Grand Concourse.
The farewell dinner was tendered
by Brohier Dubinsky by a committee of Local 10 and was attended by the group of cutters, presidents and officers of the
cutters' organisation and by all the
leaders of the International in New York City. The dinner was accompanied by an
exceptionally fine musical program and
followed later by a dance.
Among those who responded to
the toast were the address of Loyalist League President Morris Sigman, Secretary-
Treasurer Barof, Vice-president President of the Women's orga-

nization of the Women's Union, New York, April 10,
1925.
Montreal Clomakkers Extend Thanks to Hochman

Shop Chairman and Active Workers Meet to Bid Farewell to Strike Leader

Sunday, a week ago, the first shop chairman in this city, after the conclusion of the recent general strike in that city was called together for an emergency meeting to meet the last time with General Organizer Julius Hochman prior to his departure for New York. Brother Hochman came over from Toronto to bid farewell to the shop representatives with whom he had worked together for eight long months. Together with him came over from Toronto his chief assistant in that city, Brother Sol Pelkonoff, who took a prominent part in the strike of the Toronto workers.

Brother Hochman reviewed to the shop chairmen the history of the situation in the two Canadian cities for the time he had been with them. He pointed out that the strike would continue as the last strike, the need of solid organization and "the paramount importance of the shops in the struggle as a means of improving the condition of the workers in their fight for social justice. He expressed his hope that the Montreal clomakkers would now stick to their organization and would work to improve their general condition and to be only an inspiration to their parent organization, the International Union, and safeguard all the gains they had made.

Brother Hochman was followed by Brothers Pelkonoff, Shimber and Graftford, after which the shop chairmen adopted by a unanimous vote the following resolution:

"We, the assembled shop delegates and active members of the Montreal organization of the I. L. G. W. U., express our thanks and appreciation to Brother Julius Hochman for his indefatigable and good work in organizing and leading our strike.

"We hope that the activity which Brother Hochman is now undertaking in New York will be followed by similar success and that he will for many more years be of great use to the Labor movement in general and to our workers in particular.

"We hereby extend to Brothers Jacobson of Montreal president at the meeting."

Dress Label To Go Into Effect April 15

(Continued from page 1)

In accordance with the guarantee label, the "Pamela" label will give, not only a commercial incentive for its use to those manufacturers who are qualified to use it, but it will still maintain the constructive disincentives of the agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the employers.

The label will demonstrate the effort, which the public will actively cooperate with all parties in the industry, in maintaining sanitary conditions in the shop and fair conditions of labor, and thus help to eliminate that unsanitary conditions which undermines decent standards in industry.

Granting results in the control of the label are indicated by the following figures sent to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control by Mr. Charles Jacobson, Manager of the Label and Insurance Department of the Joint

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday, April 11, at 1:30 p.m., Robert Neuringer will speak on "The Temper of the Far West," in his famous lecture at the Rand School, 1 East 14th Street.

On Tuesday, April 14, Dr. Benjamin C. Grinnell will continue his lectures on "Guiling the Child's Leisure," at the Rand School.

On Wednesday, April 15, at 8:30 p.m., Dr. Morris H. Kline will lecture on "The Influence of Environment on Heredity and Eugenics," at the Rand School.

On the evening of 8:30 p.m., Mr. Louis Untermyer will lecture on Poetry and Propaganda—Gandhian, Oppenheimer and others.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to enable members of the Union to purchase "Women's Garment Workers" at half price—$2.50.

YOUR BANK

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

RESOURCES

$4,000,000.00

Four Million Dollars

4% Open An Account Now and Draw

Four percent Interest

FIFTH AVENUE and TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Member Federal Reserve System
Four Months' Work of the Label and Insurance Office

J. CHARLES JACOBSON, Manager

The first four months of the existence of the Sanitary Label and the Unemployment Fund was characterized by a series of important decisions and changes in the enforcement of the Sanitary Label and the contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Sanitary Label

Before the creation of the Sanitary Label, the number of sanitary labels purchased in a given month was directly related to the number of businesses operating in the city. However, as the number of businesses increased, the number of labels purchased also increased. In the first four months, the number of businesses operating in the city increased by 25%. This increase led to a corresponding increase in the number of labels purchased, with the total number of labels purchased in the first four months reaching 100,000.

The Unemployment Fund

In the first four months, the Unemployment Fund received contributions from 1,000 employers. The number of claims filed for unemployment benefits increased by 50% during this period, with the majority of claims being filed by workers in the manufacturing sector. The fund paid out a total of $50,000 in benefits during this time.

Conclusion

The first four months of the existence of the Sanitary Label and the Unemployment Fund were marked by significant growth and development. The Sanitary Label saw a 25% increase in the number of labels purchased, while the Unemployment Fund received contributions from 1,000 employers and paid out $50,000 in benefits. These achievements set the stage for continued growth and development in the coming months.
A veteran official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union picked up a copy of Dr. Lewis Levine's recent book in which his name appears on its pages, weighed it in his hands for several moments, and cried, "Ah, this is a book that is going to make a difference! It is, even as it is the story of the life struggles of 100,000 other workers in the industry, the story of the life of a whole generation of women." When the 1922 convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which was attended by the Executive Board to publish a history of the Union in celebration of its twentieth anniversary, the book was chosen as the only one with a unique undertaking. And when the General Executive Board engaged Dr. Levine, formerly professor of economics, author of several books, and young warrior, the story-teller of this history, it set a lofty standard, not only for trade union literature but for all sections of human literature. For Dr. Levine has written this history with the inimitable eye of a scholar and a spirit that is the book is a scholarly statement of facts, well documented, and presenting an accurate and vivid picture of the industry, the development of union policies, and the struggles for a unified United States Garment Workers' Union. Here are the warm human emotions, passions, sacrifices, and ideals of a group of young women workers, a story for leisure, and for self-respect.

Several years ago there appeared in a pulp magazine a thrilling, pulsating life story of one clock maker who during his lifetime had the old story of the struggles of an individual to compose the economic forces and to break out of his class. In "The Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

Several years ago there appeared in a pulp magazine a thrilling, pulsating life story of one clock maker who during his lifetime had the old story of the struggles of an individual to compose the economic forces and to break out of his class. In "The Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

Several years ago there appeared in a pulp magazine a thrilling, pulsating life story of one clock maker who during his lifetime had the old story of the struggles of an individual to compose the economic forces and to break out of his class. In "The Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.

In the Women Garment Workers," we have the kinesthetic experiences of the thousands of individuals struggling to rise, not out of their class, but in their class and will yet rise. There are thousands of individuals, coming from different foreign lands and holding different religious beliefs, who were attaining a melting pot nesting with complex industrial and social conditions, and emerging today as a new group of consciousness and group vision. It is at the same time the story of the struggles of a group of female workers and the story of the rise of a group of consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision. It is a story of the growing consciousness and group vision of the women who have been organized into the United States Garment Workers' Union.
A Food War

By NORMAN THOMAS

There is one kind of war in which man cannot afford to be a pacifist—the war against the pests and destructive insects. No heroes deserve better of the public than those men and women whose public and private research laboratories are fighting for the life of man. Lately we have been hearing much of the popular magazines articles that in spite of the science the war against insects is by no means new. The first general knowledge by which pests like therapy-smooth are introduced to new areas may be traced back to Homer's tales, the destruction of bird life, and other conditions of modern civilization that man will win an ultimate and complete victory against the tiny forms of animal life. We have a huge food supply, the cotton for his clothes and the timber for his houses.

The practical meaning of the average citizen is this: not only must he cooperate legally with every rule for dealing with these pests, but he must learn to know that the scientists of the Government who are leaders in the fields of agriculture and of science may be of the highest of all marks. For once our Congressmen, but the scientists in Government employment, devote their entire time and energies to learning, in more, greater public recognition for irrevocable service.

Birth Control As A Means of Progress

The sessions of the six international Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conferences have been characterized by a study of many of the diseases with dignity, honesty and a genuine spirit of scientific inquiry. The progress of the conference has been marked by the presence of distinguished foreign delegations and was addressed by them on questions of social science. More than one point of view was presented on the important subject of over-population and its relation to peace and well-being. The net effect of the conference was powerfully to strengthen the popular belief in modern methods of birth control as a condition for the intelligent control of the size of populations, to the aim to the improvement of the quality of population, and a great kicking off. The conference showed that they are forced by their own ignorance and the society's inaction and lack of action to bring the world children crippled in health and beyond the ability of their parents to support.

Labor History At its Best

Poets have sung of heroes in many a useless war. But they and the historians have neglected the great inspire struggle of Labor to be free. Only lately have competent historians begun to make vivid for us the men and women, the tactics they used and the heroism they displayed in the struggle against the slavery in coal mines and sweat shops and the crowded unsanitary ranks of tenements.

Dr. Louis Levine has made the most recent contribution to this new literature in his fascinating volume, "The Women Garment Workers," prepared at the expense of the Women Garment Workers' Union. The Union, honored itself by giving the writer, Dr. Levine, an opportunity to show him as an historian, not a hired column. He writes not as a sentimentalist, but is a human being and color with a thoughtful analysis of the oh and flow of the history of the garment industry and the successive steps in industrial self-government in which the I, L, G. U. W. has been active. Every Labor library should contain this volume which has practical sug-

A Labor Chautauqua

When we reached the mining town of Hastings in the mountains of Pennsylvania another blustery March day, the wind had turned a banner stretched across the street upside down, so that two miners, painted on the sign of the Labor Chautauqua, were standing on their heads. But there was nothing upside down about the Labor Chautauqua itself. But five successive nights the comfortable auditorium of the Moose Theatre was filled with miners and their families. They listened to learned addresses and practical organization talks by such men as Professor David Saposs of the Brookwood Workers' College; President Wray of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America; President M. S. of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Richard Rognes, Director of Labor for the Pennsylvania Federation; Paul W. Fuller, the energetic teacher and leader of educational classes in District No. 6; Louis J. of Labor Age, and Norman Thomas of the I. L. D. The complimentary more than lived up to it. It furnished its own entertainments from the ranks of the miners and young people. And mighty good entertainment they gave night after night. As a result, the working class called class in the little town of Hastings grew from 29 to 76 members. The whole district, outside of Hastings, has fourteen student classes with a combined membership of 312 students.

Claims are studying such subjects as the "History of the Labor Movement," "Some Aspects of Unemployment Insurance" and "The Coal Industry."
The report of the investigation of the cloak and suit industry of New York ordered last summer by Governor Smith's Special Mediation Commission is exactly as it will be. We believe this report is as conscientious a survey, and summary of facts as could have been made by a body of expert investigators working without holding an objective. And anyone who knows how little or this theory or set of fixed principles. As such, the report is, of course, of outstanding significance for the organization of the workers in the last months of industrial general. In this sense we are entirely in agreement with the comments of Governor Smith, who, upon receipt of a copy of the report, is quoted further in his statement, that while this report may not be the greatest of the existing cut-off cut-throat competition is contained in the demands of the Union to limit the number of sub-contractors employed by the contractors. It seems that the limited number of days of work to all the workers employed in the industry. This would imply that each jobber would have to employ only half as many contractors as he might need to meet the demands of his output, and it would safeguard the workers against any erosion by the jobbers. If this is the case, it is important, he be then, to have them to concentrate his work in the shops of the contractors selected by him at the beginning of the year, and to supply their workers with labor for a fixed number of weeks.

The adoption of these two reforms in the industry would make an end to the ruinous policy of setting up contractors against each other. It would also result in the contractors employing the "owners" of whom are compelled to sweat their workers longer. It is certain that the total labor prices which the jobbers are so graciously ready to grant to them.

This, in our opinion, is one of the most important facts brought to light by the investigators. To be sure, this was one of the leading causes, as our readers will recall, which prompted Governor Smith's action in calling a Commission to investigate the cloak industry.

The Commission, at the time, had granted only a small number of contractors, and it is evident that the limited number of the contractors and of the limited time of employment, and it therefore ordered this investigation to enable it to report the complaint with a sufficient basis of such facts as might be brought to light by an expert survey.
Inevitably, in each economic dispute between workers and employers in America involving wages, the employers are heard to voice the argument that America is paying wages higher than those paid in England, Germany, and other lands, and that in consequence the American industry is being, and will be, seriously handicapped in its attempts to compete with foreign products in the American market.

On the other side of the question, the American industry defends itself on the ground that it is paying higher wages in order to secure better work and to make the American products more nearly equivalent in quality to the foreign products.

On the other hand, the American industry is always justified in the argument that competition by a high tariff wall which makes it practically impossible for foreign goods to enter the market and compete with American products in the American market.

It is not to be denied that there is some merit in the American claim, but it cannot be denied that there are also some merit in the American argument, and that the question of whether the American workers are the best paid workers in the world, or whether the American standard of living is the highest in the world, is a question which cannot be answered without some difficulty.

The question of the comparative productivity and efficiency of the American and European workers is a question which cannot be answered without some difficulty, and it is therefore necessary to have a clear understanding of the conditions which have led to the present state of affairs in the American and European industries.

A Comparison Between America and Europe

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.

In America, the American worker earns, on the average, twice as high wages as his English, fellow worker, he is, therefore, able to produce twice as much as the English worker.
Pea Porridge Hot
THE SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT. By W. H. Wakins'haw. New-
castle-on-Tyne: Andrew Reid & Company, Ltd., 1824.
By SYLVIA KOPE

There appears from time to time in the forums of printed words peering from a hazy dark a book of Mr. Wakens'haw's. It contains a fascination all its own: it makes the spread of literary just a little more appalling. Must one peruse through such books these days to find the possible—masterpiece? Must one peruse such unreadable nonsense—be...? There may be some book that covers a real crisis in the sphere of social world. Why don't man rush to write such included nonsense? Why do other man upmostingly pull it? No. Who, besides book reviewers presented with free copies by the publishers, read it? Is this democracy or the scandalizing newspapers, moving pictures, etc.? Mr. Wakens'haw's "Solution of Unemployment"? Obviously, Mr. Wakens'haw has felt up to make a god-given chance to narrow some admirable piece of thinking and writing will restore. In the meanwhile it is found possible while to let Mr. Wakens'haw point a moral.

Pea Porridge Hot! But what has pea porridge hot, or pea porridge cold for that matter, or even pea porridge in some cases days have been studied with Mr. Wakens'haw's book? Just as much as Mr. Wakens'haw's book on the solution of unemployment to do with solving unemployment. Mr. Wakens'haw mentions unemployment on page 8 of the solution—to dismiss it. The fallacy of unemployment. Remember when the slack season arrives or your stores close down that, "those who argue in terms of unemployment" must be here dismissed, as other beliefs like an inferior level of civilization (whether the servile State of Socialist bureaucracy or that of Capitalist bureaucracy) victims of such a sloppy thinking as they would be idle to persuade anyone further.

Mr. Wakens'haw is not solving unemployment in his "Solution of Unemployment," what is he solving? He strings a hint, his emphatically reads, "Or—(or, indeed) The Postulates and Implications of the Social Credit Theory of Major C. H. Douglas."

No, indeed. The theorem is the open sesame with which he unites easy access to the domain of truth and practical affairs. The despatch with which he solves everything under the sun—while you wail—with one wave of the magic wand is wondrous to behold. The Daily Report, Romania, Belfast, the Jewish Question, Money, China—The Gold Fallacy. War Peace. Progress. "Inferior." Racism and the Racial Peril. Science and Soul. Upon my honor. This hodge-podge begins with the aim of economics and ends with Science and Soul. Followed, of course, by the novelty in politics of appealing to the already amassed not free individuals, but bondsmen who, whether by the starting of socialistic schism or the absorption of modern Marxism, are many of them clamoring for the glided increase of their fellows." So tell, Mr. Wakens'haw! We have reason to believe that our troubles today proceed mainly from misconceptions of Currency. . . .

"Doctor's and schoolmasters tend to become public officials, while lawyers and politicians are the peers of servants of the wealthy or their commercial corra..." To speak boldly, according to the connection between this question and the financial impasspe does not seem as yet to be solved.

"It is remarkable how the Jew is implicated in finance and all the lux..." It is evident that it is to consist of a society of producers with leisure, then the Anglo-Saxon and productive activity. Inheritance from the Nordic strain, will gain a stronger hold on the world by virtue of its importance to the masses in... imperial occupations. . . . If, however, we are taping into a community or a rich few, while the rest of the world is sunk in poverty, we cannot compete with the Jew and kindred Gentile types. . . . the purveyor of

luxury and the essential student of and provider for all human weaknesses. (e. g., arti) The question of race and culture we are prone to fear too light-hearted in this country. . . . It has been said that there are today three powers in the world fighting for its domination—high Finance, the Jew and Romanism. . . .

THE ENGLISH attitude of tolerant amusement toward the Klax Klax, the Orangeman, and the Anglo-Indian is illogical when one recollects that in the same circumstances Fall of Man. . . .

And thus a moral is pointed; But do not seek to solve modern social problems with neatly inclusive formulations; the problems are too complex. But why point such a moral? Every one will agree to its truth—for the other fellow's formulations.

Child Labor
By W. A. B.

Down in the depths of the factory's gloom They gather at early daws Where the ceaseless whirr of spindle and loom Glee, . . .

And the god of gold in the tainted air An invisible Molech stands, As he haunts young light, there By the toll of childish hands.

Backward and forward, ever up, Steadily still they go, But they hold to the lips a bitter cup, Who are the mere devices there For the hopes of youth grow faint and die Held fast in these iron hands, And the cold, hard world has never a sigh For the patient, childish hands.

Ah, ye, whose darings, in fawry ways, Know naught of grim despair, Think of the heated summer days In your children working there, Where never a cooling syrph comes Through the factory's stifler breath, Where the looms weave up and the spindle's head In the treadmill round to death.

And onward, upward, and back, In the close and crowded rooms, In a dusty race on an endless track. Go spindles and shafts and looms; Till the angel of death, with fateful glass, Pours a cloud of sad embers. . . .

As the mourners, longing for shadows pass Over worn-out childish hands.

NEW SLAVE MUNTS

NOW THAT WE GOT THE FREE DIGNITY QUESTION ALL PICTURES FROM THE 1914, WE ARE HERE TO TELL YOU THE 1921, 1922.

1. HOW MANY SLAVES JUST FM THE STATE, THAT YOU WISH YOU WERE FREE FROM?

2. HOW MANY BETTER THINGS COULD YOU DO WITH THE MONEY, THAT IS WASTED ON THE SLAVES?

3. HOW MANY WAYS COULD YOU USE THIS MONEY TO HELP YOUR FELLOW MAN?
DOMESTIC ITEMS

Civil Service Shows Women in New Jobs

Entry of women into new fields of work in recent years is reflected in the records of civil service employment, where they now hold many situations for which they were heretofore considered in the past, said a statement by the Civil Service Commission.

While in recent years "it was difficult to visualize a woman employee of the Government in other than clerical or stenographic positions, an increasing number are now being employed in the fields of chemistry and other scientific work, in addition to teaching, nursing and social work," the statement said.

Company "Unions" Defends Long Hours

Roundhouse workers employed by the Great Northern Railroad are forced to accept a 10-hour day, though the Railroad Labor Board has ruled that these workers should be paid time and one-half after eight hours. The railroad management ignores this decision, and is defended by its company "union."

At the recent convention of the company "union" in St. Paul, the roundhouse workers were denied representation. Then they said that their grievances be cared for by "local unions" of the General Federation of Trades Unions.

Trade unions declare that every working rule is violated by the company in whatever it does which is profitable.
The "unions" have been formed to guard the rights that certain officials of the fake union have served the Great Northern as undershovel men.

Shipping Monopoly Proposed On Pacific

The Dallor shipping interests, together with Herbert Fleischhacker, San Francisco banker, are seeking a monopoly of American shipping on the Pacific Ocean, said former Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who represents the Pacific Mail Company in its bid for five Government steamships.

Senator Chamberlain told the Shipping Board he was opposed to the formation of a $30,000,000 corporation to take over all Government tonnage on the Pacific was discussed.

The present plan is to rejuvenate the scheme that would drive off the ports almost everywhere else in the business.

Oppose Canute Labor

Governor Baker has notified Kansas City business men he agrees with them that State prisoners should not be used in the manufacture of garments, shoes, branches and other commodities in competition with free labor. It is stated that the Governor is considering plans to have the prisoners work on the prison farms in this city. Hundreds of acres of unprepared land could be planted with crops and dairy products to supply State institutions. The large amount of rock on some of this land could be crushed and used on State roads.

FOREIGN ITEMS

BELGIUM

The Dilemmas of the Belgian Miners

Belgium miners are faced with a decision of tremendous import. After enjoying periodic pay increases, they were told that the rise in the price of coal fell. In the first six months of 1924, coal prices fell from twenty to thirty per cent, and coke prices by about thirty-three per cent. The difficulty of finding a sale for the coal led to the accumulation of coal stocks, which, in spite of the ten-weeks' strike in the Borinage, amounted at the beginning of this month to no less than 1,139,000 tons. Miners' wages have fallen also; since May, 1924, unskilled workers' wages have been cut eleven per cent, and surface workers eight per cent. The employers now want to make another cut—six per cent for underground workers, and two per cent for surface workers. This time, the miners are determined to resist, whereas the employers have declared that they intend to give notice to terminate the agreement of March 1 unless the new wage-cuts are accepted.

The General Council of the Belgian Miners' Union has declared its willingness to negotiate provided that the minimum fixed in the agreement is maintained. A few days ago it passed a resolution to hold an extraordinary congress, to which it was decided that a committee would consider the worst to the last. In view of the very grave depression of both the Belgian and the international coal markets, the decision is by no means an easy one.

BRAZIL

The Growth of the Brazilian Textile Industry

Thanks to European and American capital, South American industry has made great strides during the last decade. Its growth was greatly stimulated during the war, when, being cut off from its supplies of European goods, its effort to make a war effort was greatly encouraged.

One of the industries which has advanced most rapidly during the last fifteen years is the cultivation and manufacture of raw cotton. If progress should go on as it has in the past, there is every reason to believe that Brazil will become one of the great cotton-producing countries in the world. Moreover, many great cotton factories have recently been established in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo with the best English latest machinery. One hundred and fifty-four textile factories now exist in Brazil, and probably there will be fifteen more new ones before the end of the present year. A new waving mill is now being erected which will be used for manufacturing finer goods. It will have about 80,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The President of Brazil is one of the largest shareholders, besides the factory itself, and the consortium, and was built with Brazilian, Italian, French, British and Dutch capital.

The chief centre of the textile industry is Sao Paulo, where about 75,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. There is no prohibitive duty on cotton cloth in Brazil, but it is apparently not difficult to evade it; it is all the easier, because Brazil now has so many penniless immigrants and because eighty-five per cent of the people are illiterate.

GERMANY

The German President as a Trade Unions

Ebert, the deceased President of the German Republic, became in 1899 a member of the Sattlers' Union which had been founded the year before. In his very first year of his membership he took part in leading a strike which resulted in a two-month strike.

The "Free" trade unions (those holding the platform of Amsterdam) have issued a declaration calling upon employers to stop work for a quarter of an hour while the funeral of Ebert was in progress. This demonstration was a proof of loyalty both to the dead President and to the Republic.

The Ways of Yellow Trade Unions

A few days ago there was a trial in Berlin which furnished some interesting sidelights on the ways of the so-called yellow trade unions. Fahrendorff, a member of Parliament, who had formerly been a member of the Yellow Federation of Trade Unions, confessed that false lists of members were kept by the yellow unions. One union which had 138 members gave its membership as 5,183, another, which had 137, announced 2,187 members. The Union of House and Private Tenders had an income of 3,210 marks last year, the income of the hairdressers' union was only 161 marks and that of the landworkers' 1,560 marks, but these unions spent altogether 150,000 marks, the deficit being supplied by the employers. But to the eyes of the people, these sums were the members' contributions. Ordinary lists of members are said to begin with the number 1,001, instead of one.

These discoveries will not surprise those who have been in contact with yellow trade unions and know how devoted they are to the interests of the employers.

DON'T

Suffer from BAD TONSILS

HAVE THEM TREATED AT

UNION HEALTH CENTER

135 EAST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Charges for Operation on Tonsils and Adenoids:
$25.00 FOR CHILDREN — $20.00 FOR ADULTS.
A Walk to the Museum of Natural History, Saturday, April 25

Those of our members who wish to join this walk will assemble in a classroom in the School of Forestry. Sybil Kopol, in a short lecture, will acquaint the audience with the objectives of the trip.

Then our students will be taken to the various exhibition halls on a tour of discovery. Many fascinating things will be pointed out to us and carefully explained. Discussion on the significance of the material may be given during the afternoon.

The students will see at the Museum that Saturday afternoon may be classified under three heads. In the first place the students will be shown Museum material illustrating the evolution of life on this earth. The second thing is, for instance, reconstructed skeletons revealing the emergence of the modern whales, the mammalian, the saber-toothed tiger, the mastodon, etc. They will be taken from the room of the Hall of Mammals, and go on to that of the mammals, and so on to the Hall of Man. All the exhibits of this type should be interesting both in fact and color to the student just what science means and when it speaks about the evolution of life.

In the second place the student will be shown material which reveals the development of man, his history, and the development of civilization. Skeletal remains showing how man is thought to have emerged from the ape will be shown to the students.

A Walk to the Museum of Natural History, Saturday, April 25

Messages of Greetings Received at Reunion of Students and Teachers

- From President Sigman:
  I am sorry that a previous important engagement prevents me from attending the Reunion at the end of a successful educational season.

- From President I. G. W. U.:
  I regret that illness in my family makes it impossible for me to join you in the celebration of the end of a successful educational season.

Our International is proud of the contribution it has made to organize this new venture—Workers' Education. We hope that the information and ideas we provide in these studies will result in a better understanding of the history, aims and problems of the Labor movement in particular and society in general. We hope that we will celebrate more successful educational seasons.

Fraternally,
MOORE C. SIGMAN,
President I. G. W. U.

Message from Secretary Baroff:
I regret that illness in my family makes it impossible for me to attend.

Our International always appreciates the need of Workers' Education and will continue our experiment for the Labor movement.

Fraternally Yours,
ABRAHAM BAROFF,
Secretary International, I. G. W. U.

Message from Vice-President Feinberg:
I am exceedingly sorry that an unforeseen occurrence prevents my being with you tonight to celebrate with you the successful educational season and the activities carried on by the Educational Department of the Union.

We believe that the contact between the men and women of theory and action leads to a better understanding of the groups that are working for a change in the conditions of society.

Only are we now celebrating the release of a successful season, but we are also celebrating the eight hour day, the first day of the new educational program, and we are encouraged by the fact that workers' education as initiated by us has become an integral part of the Labor movement in this country.

We hope that our members who attended our educational activities will have a better understanding of the theory and action and will be imbued with a greater faith in the ultimate success of the workers.

Fraternally yours,
PANNIA N. COHN,
Executive Secretary, Educational Department, I. G. W. U.
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.

3 West 16th Street, New York City

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.

One Hundred Years of Trade Unions

(Continued from page 5)

The competition was more his work than any other man's.

Judged by actual results, the work of Place in this single instance was certainly one of the cardinal achievements of the century. Yet his name is lost in the orthodox histories in altogether, and is not conspicuously, even in Labor records. School children are still sedulously taught to believe that Wellington was a greater man than Place, just as they are made to think that Waterloo was a more significant event than Peterloo. Place and his associates did it, it is true, seek to attract much attention to their doings. The measure passed through Parliament in less than a week, without debate or division, almost, as it were, without the notice of Members within or withouters without.

But their attention was not awakened by the sudden blossoming of the Trade Union movement: Unions multiplied with astonishing rapidity within the first few months, and a series of strikes occurred. This led in the next session of Parliament to a demand for the restoration of the Amendment.

During the debates on the situation in 1835, the Prime Minister, Lord Chancellors, Lord Eldon, declared they were quite unaware of the passing of the Act, and would not have assented to it if they had known what it was. But the work had been done, and repeal of the Act was out of the question. This was the method of the "pax and " of the Pax Act" in 1835, the workmen found themselves secure against the law of unjust bargaining, the right to strike, to organize. The Magna Charta of labor was passed and became law.

A quarter of a century passed before the Trade Unions found the right to strike, for a long time no longer, but laborers who they longed for in the United States of America. Twenty years later they dreamed of the One Big Union, in which all the workers would be united, and the day had never been nearer realization than in the Grand Consolidated National Labor Union, which was founded. It did not live long, and not that of the power it claimed more than half a million adherents. By this time industrial organization was well advanced in the principal trades, and with the advent of the Grand National a positive frenzy of activity set in. Strikes were being pressed everywhere, and the Government became alarmed. Their hostility culminated in the attempt of the Government to repress the Trade Unions and industrial organization languished during the time of political agitation that followed. For ten years the story of the working classes period was in the story of Chartism. But in mid-century a new movement began with the establishment of the engineers' society on the new model. Unions like the IWZU and the laborers' clubs for saving and industrial society which had been the Trade Unions grew and amalgamations.

And by union, what we will

Can be all accomplished still.

Drops of water turn a mill,

Simply men, simply men.
True to the purpose for which the affairs of Local 19 are arranged annu-
ually, the cutters, together with their families and friends, retailed their daily trials and tribula-
tions and made the most of an en-
joyable occasion, which was marked by a de-
cent of Local 19; Charles Stein, formerly the Mailist of the Walsh and Drew Division of Local 10, and John W. Allen, who has been presid-
ent of the old timers, who, he said, were gratified with the progress made by the local in its last year. The annual banquet is at once a test and a measure of the success of the local.

Following upon the heels of this affair, there took place the send-off in the evening of March 31, which was tendered to Manager Dubinsky upon the occasion of his departure. The event was held in the ballroom of the Anthro-
ponight, April 5, in the banquet hall of the Concourse Plaza, 1241 street and Madison Avenue.

Gathering Symbol of Progress

One of the first impressions that one got at first glance of the gathering was that the worker is capable of many things that are beautiful and significant.

An instance of this is the excel-
lent musical program which the com-
mittee of Local 28 had worked so hard to arrange in order to get outside of the ranks of the workers to secure the desired talent. Not only was it well received by the pianist. The pianist, Mr. Ida Groom, is the son of a member of Local 19, whom I am proud to have been a member of the masterful compositions of Chopin. The violinist, Mr. David Madison, ac-
companying the pianist, is a member of a group of members of Local 35, who chooses his selections from the works of mas-
ters, whom he admires and who, to none other than the president of our organization, Brother Philip An-
selm, with whom he has studied, from Russian and Italian masters. Mr. Madison has accompanied the pianist on the piano and the dan-
core music was supplied by the Rudek & Miller Orchestra, directed by Peter Bilko.

Brother Samuel Perlmutter, who was chosen toastmaster, introduced Mr. Madison and the musical program from the feelings of the cutters organized the program and said that the musical program was sym-
bolized by the wine.

In wishing Dubinsky bon voyage, the cutters expressed their feeling of ac-
sitivity and said that he not only made himself conspicuous by his leadership of the workers but as vice-president of the International.

Perlmutter's opening remarks that hundreds of members tried to get into the dinner but could not be accom-

accommodated because of the limited capacity of the International. The president to say that this was the 'highest tribute to the work of Du-
binsky that could be paid to him today.'

The evening was arranged by a committee of Local 19 and that the gathering consisted in the first place of Local 19 and that the gathering consisted in the presentation of a well-arranged dinner and entertainment.

The evening was arranged by a committee of Local 19 and that the gathering consisted in the presentation of a well-arranged dinner and entertainment.

The evening was arranged by a committee of Local 19 and that the gathering consisted in the presentation of a well-arranged dinner and entertainment.

THE WEEK IN LOCAL 10

President :: SAM. R. SHENKER

The weekly meeting of the cutters of Local 10, to be held on April 15, will be held at the headquarters of the local, 223 West 37th Street.

The affair is for the benefit of the newly organized shop, and the workers are asked to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.

At the meeting, the report of the committee on the proposed new shop will be presented.

The meeting will be open to the public and all members are invited to attend.