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Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 18)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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*.
A May Day Message

By President-Morris Sigman

Fellow Workers, Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union:

The First of May is again upon us, heralding far and wide the appeal for unity and true fraternity among the world's toilers.

The First of May is here again to remind us that those who are seeking to spread the venom of disunity and friction within the ranks of the toilers in Greater New York or elsewhere, or phrasing them otherwise, are the deadly enemies of the working class. Conscious, or unconsciously, they are the agents of the capitalist class, trying to sever the whole strength of the fighting ability in the ranks of the workers.

May Day is here again to remind us that each and every one of us, regardless of the extent of what we ourselves have failed to maintain unity in our organization or to check the enemies of the working class from keeping it divided and helpless, is guilty of treason to our great cause and to our ideals of ultimate liberation of the world's workers from the tentacles of wage slavery.

Let us regard this May Day, the workers' own great holiday, not as a day for fancy parading only. Let us on this day endeavor to give ourselves an account of what we have done, or failed to do, to make the fighting lines of the workers' army stronger, more solid, and invincible.

And if any of us, sisters and brothers of this great International Union of ours, has failed to do his or her duty, we may today, when the ideal of workers' solidarity is glorified the world over, have a bend on all our energies in the coming year to rectify our blunders and make amends for our failures and transgressions.

Pres. Sigman Visits Chicago

Will Aid in Coordinating Functions of New Agreement—To Take Part in May Day Festival of Chicago Cloak and Dress Workers

Last Tuesday afternoon, April 28, President Sigman left New York for Chicago to join a committee in coordinating the functions of the new agreement in the local cloak industry. Among the features of the new pact that require expert handling, the outstanding ones are the inauguration of a new system of arbitration and the formation of a joint sanitary board, etc.

President Sigman will also attend a first hand appraisal of the organizing activity conducted in the past few months in Chicago and the dress trade under the supervision of Sister Molly Friedman. Sister Friedman recently returned to Chicago and brought the glad tidings that the dressmakers local in Chicago, No. 190, is fast gaining in membership and influence and that it is gaining steadily new blood and strength.

Chicago Workers' May Day Festival: While in Chicago, President Sigman will take in the big May Day celebration arranged by the Chicago Joint Board for Friday evening, May 1st, in "Dreamland," one of the biggest assembly rooms of the Windy City, where an elaborate concert program will be played, in addition to a number of other events.

A special feature of the evening will be a pageant, specially prepared for the occasion by the Chicago Women's Local 190. A large group of girls, garbed in fitting costumes and impersonating striking episodes from the history of the World's wide struggle of the workers for their emancipation, will be one of the finest attractions at the gathering. In addition to President Sigman, who will deliver the principal talk of the evening, several local leaders of the movement will speak on the significance of May Day and its role in the struggle of the proletarian masses.

Where Members of the I. L. G. W. U. Will Celebrate May Day in New York

Entire Organization to Celebrate Workers' Holiday at Numerous Meetings and Music Festivals.

Though May Day is not among the legal holidays in our industry, few members of the I. L. G. W. U. locals have their day's holiday, nor do they place on their shops on that day. The First of May will be celebrated this year by the members of the International on a scale never preceded before in May Day celebrations in America. Some of the greatest and most imposing auditoria in New York have been hired by our locals for that purpose where they will gather fit tens of thousands to listen to speeches and to festive music and songs, symbolizing the ideal and spirit of the international solidarity of the working class, the underlying thought of May Day.

The Cloak and Suit Operators' Union of Greater New York, Local No. 2, and the Cloak Finishers and Tailors' Union, Local No. 3, will jointly celebrate the day at an afternoon mass meeting and concert Friday, May 1st, at the Metropolitan Opera House, 46th Street and Broadway. In addition to the speeches, the musical programs of the afternoon will be carried by the Sachem Planting Symphony Orchestra.

Local 35, the dressmakers' Union of Greater New York, will assemble on the same afternoon, at 2 P.M., at Carriage House Music Hall, New York's most famous temple of music. Speeches and an elaborate musical program are on the order of the day's festivities, and among the artistes there will be such well-known performers as the violinist Michele Piazzo and the vocalist Blanche Schreiber, soprano.

The Miscellaneous District Council, (Continued on Page 2)

Sanitary Joint Board Formed In Toronto Cloak Industry

Three-Party Board, Composed of Unions, Employers, and Public Officially Launched—President Sigman Sends Message.

On Saturday last, April 26, the initial meeting to formally organize a sanitary joint board in the cloak and dress industry was held at a luncheon at the King Edward Hotel, with the participation of a representative gathering of city officials, representatives of the union, the public and of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association. Dr. Henry Moskwits, secretary of the New York Joint Board of Sanitary Control, was the speaker of the afternoon.

The agreement recently concluded between the organized cloakmakers and manufacturers in Toronto recognizes the public as a party having an interest in the industry. Dr. J. W.

Two Notable Jubilee Labor Conventions Meet on May 1st

Workmen's Circle and Capmakers' International Celebrate Twenty-Five Years of Service in Workers' Movement

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Workmen's Circle, the great mutual aid organization of the Jewish workers, will be celebrated by the eighty-six thousand members of the working-class order at the opening session of its convention this week at the Adelphi Hotel in New York City on May Day. In the afternoon, in Madison Square Garden, a great symphony orchestra under the leadership of Nahum Franks will give the hundred of delegates and the thousands of visitors who will assemble at the Garden a program of music to make memorable this commemorative occasion. The United Workmen's Circle Chorus of several hundred voices will sing special songs composed for the occasion. Two thousand children of the Workmen's Circle Sunday Schools will parade down the street for the opening of the program. Thousands of members of the Circle from distant cities from every part of the country (Continued on Page 2)
Sigman Notifies Philadelphia Joint Boards to Amalgamate

(Continued from Page 13) tain differences that had to be adjusted between the parties in vo-

In this connection, I visited the Executive Board of London and discussed with them the necess-

ary and advisability of merging the two joint boards of the British Amalgamated Garment Trades. I was glad to hear that they had come to the same conclusion and that Sigman notified your Joint Board to hear your views, as well as the following, in decision I have reached:

That the affiliation of the dressmakers with the cloth-

makers' joint board should be effected on this basis: That the offices of the combined unions be located in Philadelphia and occupied by your Joint Board, and that the offices occupied by the dress and waistmakers be given up. The staff of the com-

bined Joint Board shall consist of Vincent Flanagan, general man-

ager—who will continue for six months as the direct repre-

sentative of the Garment Trades Union. Of course, the present business agents of your Joint Board, Brothers Iannelli and H. J. Flanagan, will continue in that capacity for the ensuing term and, in addition, there shall be one additional agent—by trade—to act as complaint clerk. These four per-

sons will make up the permanent staff of the Joint Board.

I am accordingly sending in-

structions to Vincent Flanagan to get the Amalgamation into immediate effect. This amalgamation of the two joint boards in Phila-

delphia will bring about an increase in the strength of the union and the prosperity of the industry. Trusting that you will cooper-

ate with them in the best of

spirt and help bring about this much-needed merger, I am

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President.

At the time of writing, the Phila-

delphia organizations are considering the details of this amalgamation, along the lines recommended by President Sigman. We expect to be able to report shortly that the contemplated merger has become an accomplished fact in the workers' gar-

tment trades of Philadelphia.

Two Jubilee Conventions on May First

(Continued from Page 13) are expected to reach New York with their families to attend the Jubilee convention.

On the same day, another impor-
tant gathering, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the exist-

one of one of the best known na-

tional organizations in the needle trades, the Cap Makers and Millinery Workers' International Union, will meet at the Henegar Workers' In-

stitute, 216 East Fifth street.

This notable jubilee gathering will be opened by President Max Zaritzky of the Cap-Makers' International Union. Among the principal speakers at the convention will be Abraham Cahen, editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin of New York.

Sanitary Joint Board Formed in Toronto

(Continued from Page 13) of the joint board in New York and the achievements it had accom-

plished in the struggle against preventable diseases.

The joint board in the ladies' garment industry dur-

ing the fourteen years of its existence had been a great help in the introduction of the sanitary union label in New York designed to free the cloak shops from the menace of disease and to insure decent and uniform work conditions and properly protect the shops from fire hazards. In dealing with the fact that the work of the New York joint board included, in addition to hygiene, the nursing of the garment trade, it was possible to prevent disease.

Mr. Kohlstock, in answering the manufacturers, agreed with Mr. Polakoff that conditions in the Toronto shops were just as good as those in New York, and that there was a duty resting upon the manufacturers to raise the standards of the industry.

Other speakers were Rabbi Brick-

ner of Toronto, James Simpson, Vice-President of the Canadian Trades Congress, and Mayor Foster of Toronto, Premier MacKenzie King of Canada and a message of greet-

ings, President Morris Sigman, who was unable to attend owing to pres-

sure of business, in New York, sent the following telegram:

Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Yellow Room, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

I deeply regret that pressure of duty makes it impossible for me to be with you at the inaugural conference of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, in the ladies' garment industry in Toronto. It is a pleasure to know that the workers have so generously offered their services in this worthy cause of maintaining for the workers, with the highest standards of health and sanitation, the shops and affords protection as well to the con-

sumers of our products. We wish you all possible success in your work.

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Unemployment Insurance Soon To Become Effective

Workers in Cloak Industry of New York Listed by Shop Chairmen for Benefit Purposes.

In compliance with the provision in the

Act relating to the Cloak and

Dress Joint Board of New York, and the employers' groups, the Unem-

ployment Insurance Department of the cloak industry of New York, will soon become operative. With the summer season coming to an end, the workers in the industry who are en-

 titled to this benefit will soon be able to draw from the fund allowances of weekly pay to reimburse them for the idleness which they were com-

pelled to endure during the illegi-

mate season weeks.

The Unemployment Fund was or-

ganized in August, 1924, and is under the supervision of a Board of Trust-

ees on which all the factors in the industry are represented. The chair-

man of the Fund's trustees is Mr. Arthur D. Wolf, one of the members of the State Legislature. The oath of the trustees has withheld from distributing any of the Fund's money until properly authorized. It is advisable to allow the Fund to ac-

cause the burden of the bene-

fits of the Fund to the local to all the work-

shop-chairmen in the trade in rec-

ognition of the important services rendered during the last strike.

Local 28, the Ladies' Tailors'

Where Members of the J. L. G. U. Will Celebrate May Day in New York

(Continued from Page 1) with the participation of six locals affiliated with it, will celebrate the day at the Central Opera House, 6th Street, near Third Avenue.

The speaker of the day there will be Vice-

President Israel Wittenberg, pro-

gress manager of the Joint Board, and Vice-

President Liebman will preside.

Among the artists taking part in the musical program are the New York Trio, Marcel Salinger, Vi-

enna baritone, and the well-known dancer, Birdie Millin.

The White Goods Workers' Union of New York, Local 62, will have a meeting and a concert on Friday after-

noon, May 5, at the Musson Hall, 16th Street. The concert will be followed by an elaborate ban-

quet tendered by the local to all the shop-chairmen in the trade in rec-

ognition of the important services rendered during the last strike.

Local 28, the Ladies' Tailors'

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Member Federal Reserve System

YOUR BANK

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

RESOURCES

$4,000,000.00

Four Million Dollars

Now is the time to start

1 DOLLAR

Draws Interest

Do Not Delay!

Money Forwarded

To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurately and Cheaply

Open An Account Now and Draw

your First Month's Interest

Without Charge

100 percent deposit

100 percent deposit
The Label and Insurance Department of the Joint Board

By CHARLES JACOBSON, Manager

As the time when our Unemployment Insurance Fund will begin to function is approaching, all the members of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board are becoming eager to learn all about the details concerning the payment of Unemployment Insurance. During the past week hundreds of communications reached the Joint Board offices for the purpose of obtaining this information. Therefore, in order that ALL our members may be informed of the facts concerning this matter, we here- with submit a detailed explanation.

According to the Rules adopted by the Trustees of the Fund the distribution of the Unemployment Insurance Funds will be made on the following basis:

1. Each calendar year will be di- vided into two seasonal periods consisting of six months each, namely: the Spring season and the Winter season. The Spring season begins February First and the Winter season—August First of the current year.

2. Each season is divided into two periods, namely: the busy period consisting of the first three months of the season and the slack period consisting of 9 weeks in each season.

3. Each worker who will be em- ployed for at least 2 consecutive weeks in any of the two seasonal periods will be entitled to receive Unemployment insurance benefits, and no insurance will be paid to workers who were unemployed NOT MORE THAN 9 weeks in that period, which are considered as the normal dull periods of the year. This does not apply to cases of workers on unemployment as EVERY HOUR of unemployment sustained by a worker during the course of each six months period will be taken into account, and will be credited to him as such.

4. For the purpose of entitlement as to how the insurance period shall be distributed the following schedule is submitted:

All persons who were employed between February first and June first not more than 8 full weeks will receive 1/2 payment of insurance. The 1st full week in June; 9 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in June; 11 full weeks will receive the first payment of insurance the 5th week in July; 13 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 4th week in July; 15 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in August; 17 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 4th week in August; 20 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 2nd week in September; 23 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in September; 25 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 4th week in September; 28 full weeks will receive his first payment of insurance the 3rd week in October; 32 full weeks will be entitled to receive 1 week additional insurance.

Those who were employed full 17 weeks or more will NOT be entitled to insurance.

After receiving the first payment of insurance the workers who were employed more than 8, 9, 10 and 11 full weeks will, if they remain unemployed all that time, those who were employed 12 full weeks will be entitled to receive 2 weeks additional insurance; those who were employed 14 full weeks will be entitled to 3 weeks additional insurance; those who were employed 16 full weeks will be entitled to 4 weeks additional insurance.

Mr. Johnson and I are, in a way, rather intimate friends. In fact I know Mr. Johnson’s face better than any face in Chicago. I can detect it a block away. Mr. Johnson is one of the bailiffs for the Municipal courts— the men they send out to noteally defraud the State that suit has been filed against him, and that their presence is desired before His Honor on a certain date.

Only members who belong to the Union not less than one year and who have worked in the New York market at least one year will be entitled to Unemployment insurance.

All Clockmakers Must Register

In order to determine which mem- bers are entitled to receive insurance the Unemployment Insurance Fund keeps a record of the earnings of each worker employed in the shops controlled by our Joint Board. The data concerning each worker’s time of em- ployment and unemployment is being compiled from the weekly payroll re- ports which the Insurance Fund is receiving from each firm. But in order to complete these records the Insurance Fund must have the local and ledger numbers and the ad- dress of each member of your Union. For this purpose the Director of the Unemployment Insurance Fund sent out lists to each Shop Chairman in the Clock and Watch in- dustry containing the names of all workers employed in their respective shops, requesting them to fill in the local and ledger numbers and the addresses of these workers, also to fill in the names of all workers employed in their shop which may have been omitted on the original payroll reports, and to turn in these lists to the office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Most of the Shop Chairmen have already turned in these lists, but quite a number of them have not done so as yet. It is, therefore, imperative that all Shop Chairmen do turn in these lists and that they do so at once. Those Chairmen who did not receive such lists are requested to call the Secre- tary of our Joint Board and secure such lists from the member of the Insurance Fund.

Workers who are unemployed at present and who do not belong to any register shop will have to register individually at the registration office which will shortly be established by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Child Employer’s Daily Fare

By IDEN HEICHT

Mr. Johnson, and I am, in a way, rather intimate friends. In fact I know Mr. Johnson’s face better than any face in Chicago. I can detect it a block away. Mr. Johnson is one of the bailiffs for the Municipal courts— the man they send out to noteally defraud the State that suit has been filed against him, and that their presence is desired before His Honor on a certain date.

Mr. Johnson has the same almost uncanny familiarity toward my face. Many of my closest friends sometimes pass me without recognizing me, even at the distance of ten feet. But Mr. Johnson turning a corner at Madison and Clark streets in the thick of the high noon crowd will say me darling around a corner at Clark and Menomonee streets.

We were discussing this pheno- menon yesterday afternoon. I had been hurrying through the crowd at State and Randolph streets, when I heard my name. I knew it was Mr. Johnson at once. And since I have long ago given up the idea of being able to evade Mr. Johnson I stopped and waited.

"Been looking for you for some time," said Mr. Johnson, catching me entirely by surprise. "He has a reddish face and his wind is sort of bad."

"In that so," I said. "I’m sorry," Mr. Johnson said he was very sorry too. He took a rubber hand off a stack of summonses and handed me one. I recognized it at once, at least my conscience did—another suit for money filed by some low and incondi- tional creditor. Not wanting to em- barrass Mr. Johnson, I threw it care- lessly into my pocket. One always feels uncomfortably episcopal to the heralds of bad tidings.

"Which way you going?" I asked.

"Well, street," said Mr. Johnson. We walked together.

"Funny how you always recognis- e, even in the street. You were at noon half a block away," I began just to make conversation. Mr. John- son nodded.

"I say," he said, "I wonder what it is? I asked.

"It must be my goods," he replied.

"Well, well, well, we’ve only seen each other four times," I argued. "You’re always on the wrong side of the 4th avenue, and they don’t recognize me right off."

"Well," said Johnson, "that’s my business. Once I see a man I never forget him. Even if he grows a beard, I can always recognize him by the way he talks or his size or his name. There’s training, see?"

"Do people ever do that?" I asked. Mr. Johnson nodded. "It’s a sort of human training. You pick up half serving legal notices for fifteen years. And I’ve bumped into a lot of them recently. Take it from me," I said.

"The hardest part," continued Mr. Johnson, "is finding the names of people. The first time they come it’s hard as the dickens sometimes. Lots of them don’t even answer to any. I ask them and I’ve got to hang around and play detective for weeks. And sometimes they’ve changed their name and don’t answer to any. Des- crip- tion the lawyer furnishes us. But I always get them in the end.

And with that my pay for the day was putting me off. He said his name was Johnson. I was not a legal notice and I asked him to give me a hint of the kind of a coincidence that the names sounded alike, but otherwise he was a dead ringer. So I told him on the telephone one day. I said the lawyer who had filed the suit had told the story of how the man to whom the suit was directed had just dropped the suit if he would come up and talk it over. He got excited and said, "That’s right. That’s what I did."

"Since the story filled the smartest report will be the major who had the suit, I got on the phone and said, "Mr. Johnson, you’re the man who filed the suit." He hung up the phone and said, "That’s right now."

"Oh," said Mr. Johnson, "I wasn’t looking for you. I usually take a trip to the meat market. But when you come you’ve got to go or somewhere. Anyways but State street.

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Mr. Johnson looked at me reproach- fully.

"That’s luck," I agreed.

"Yes," began Mr. Johnson, "and you was sitting at the next desk all the time."

He paused. His eye lit up. He had finally got an idea. He turned to his goodbyes he was crossing the street in pursuit of a little man with a wig, which was maybe as bad as that hurrying toward a building entrance, specializing such as Mr. Johnson’s, however, has it drawback. When you look at the wig, he handed me to study his hairless countenance, an unexpected happiness to get. It was a wig, and I was not for me, but for a man named William Dayton. I have returned it. I had to. I was not a few days later.

"Surely you mean to tell me that he was still "Mr. Johnson," and would have to face me with the impossibility of telling Mr. Johnson that I am wearing no disguises and attending to my business as usual and that I am not put upon to take him on at four to one that he doesn’t buy hold of me inside of three weeks."

FRIDAY, MARY 22, 1925

THE PHENOMENAL MR. JOHNSON

By IDEN HEICHT
A New Unity House

By ABRAHIM BAROFF

The announcement that the Forest Park Unity House is to be opened in the near future will hereafter be managed directly by the International, is big news not only to the tenants of the four-story brownstone at 6017 South Shore Drive, but to all of the other members. The announcement also marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Unity House movement in Chicago. The new organization will undergo a number of important changes.

The Unity House in Forest Park had its beginning in 1930, when a small group of people, including prominent members of the Jewish community, gathered to discuss the need for a community center in the area. Over the years, the organization grew in size and scope, providing a range of services to the community. The new organization will continue this tradition, but with a focus on providing services to a broader audience.

The new organization will also be governed by a board of directors, which will be elected by the members. This will provide a more democratic structure, allowing members to have a say in the running of the organization.

In addition to providing services to the community, the new organization will also be dedicated to the promotion of unity and the prevention of violence. This is a reflection of the founder's vision, which was to create a space where people from different backgrounds could come together to learn about each other and to work towards a common goal.

The new organization will also continue to be committed to the provision of affordable housing. This is a crucial service, especially in a city where the cost of housing is so high. The new organization will continue to work towards this goal, by providing affordable housing to those in need.

In conclusion, the new organization is a welcome addition to the community. It is a testament to the founder's vision of unity and the prevention of violence, and it is a reflection of the community's commitment to providing services to those in need. The new organization will continue to be a vital part of the community for many years to come.
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A Labor Weekly
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friday, May 1, 1925

EDITORIALS
MAY DAY THOUGHTS
In his First of May message, published elsewhere in this issue, president s. yanofsky took up the underlying idea of May day—the unity of the working class. when the international labor congress had proclaimed in 1886 the first may day as a workmen's day, it was primarily in its decision by more than one motive. there were some who conceived it as a day for expressing a demand for the burning political or economic grievances of the working class, and in view of the day's history irrespective of the wishes of the master class a sufficient enough revolutionary act in itself to justify its faithful observance. and some there who hailed the day as a harbinger of a world in which would free, the proletariat of the chains which hold them smith.

The may day idea is, indeed, so deep and wide, that it can embrace all the striving and aspirations of the working class and its spirit can be made to live in the desire for social and economic reforms, which, by their very nature, change and make place for others, and it includes the ultimate expression of the workers struggle for a thorough and fundamental reconstruc-
tion of our entire society. it is the day, therefore, the day
by the form of an organized demand for the enactment of a para-
mount political or economic measure, such as the extension of suf-
frage, as it has been observed, the countries which have had
other countries may day would be utilized for propagating the general
socialist or anarchist ideal.

The most essential, the basic idea which prompted the labor
congress in 1889 to proclaim the first of may as a workers' hol-
day, or centen, was to bind to this hour the spirit of the
six-hour day, of the eight-hour union, and that the
interests of the workers are identical in each land and all over
the world; that the workers, no matter how separated by a variety of
countries, under the same conditions, and that they can never hope to emancipate themselves unless
they feel and act like one class. the first of may was therefore
organized from the beginning, which was 36 years ago, the de-

Until the thought of unity is firmly entrenched in the minds
and hearts of the workers, the decision of 1889 will not grow old.
Most of the immediate demands put forth by the workers towards
the close of the last century have been materialized in part or
in their entirety, such as the enactment of the eight-hour day, or
the extension of manhood and womanhood suffrage. But as long
as the unity of the working class still remains a plaus wish, as
long as the present social order remains as firmly entrenched,
occupation to the lack of working unity, and was 36 years ago, the
decision to proclaim the first of may as a day of proletarian unity
will not lose a particle of its great significance.

Moreover, with each passing year, the importance of that de-

The jubilee convention of the cap makers
Wholehearted felicitations to our sister organization, the cap
makers' international union, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary
of its birth!

Both, the l. l. g. w. u. and the cap makers' union, are the
children of the same industrial and social environs. both have
promulgated, and continue to promulgate, the ideals of brotherhood.
and on this occasion, we wish to express our reasons why they still have the brainy effrontery loudly to profess. may this
May day awaken, at least, amidst our own members a genuine desire to meet halfway in the effort they owe to their own
organization. may they forever keep in mind that as long as the
spirit of true unity is absent in our ranks, we may never hope to
accomplish not only our ultimate and glorious ideals and hopes,
but even our most moderate demands. if our membership in
thousands, declare war against all the dark forces which, in one
of our members only an inch of ground gained in the advance until they reached their pres-
ent commanding position in their respective industries.

The cap makers, for one reason, and perhaps greater obstacles
to overcome than some of the other unions in the needle trades.
While the other organizations, such as the meals, could not help arousing the interest of public opinion in their spectacular struggles, the cap makers, few in numbers, small in their best known, their work, but the upholds in their work, stand at the very forefront of the battles of the cap makers, of course, never have been isolated from the rest of the working men, but may be truthfully stated that, on the whole, the cap makers have given much more to the other associations of organized labor in the needle trades than what they themselves had received in return in the
form of assistance from these unions.

The cap makers' union has for a number of years past served

ten, Italians, Austrians or Englishmen and started butchering one
another with unparalleled ferocity. the solidarity of the working
class became submerged in an ocean of human blood.

And not only is unity between the workers in the various
countries today still much more of a reality, even among
workers of the same country, than it is not to mention the
thing. it is an undeniable fact that in most civilized countries
only a minority of the producing class is united, while the great
mass of working men is scattered, without solidarity and from
the field of labor. and even the organized groups, when put to a decisive
test, often fail to prove their spirit of solidarity. the example
of the triple alliance in europe, the political and the industrial struggles, which fell apart like a rope of sand when it was called upon to prove its unity
and solidarity, is still fresh in our minds. the problems of the trade-
cease of working class unity against the workers who still fail to
克服, the solid that against the capitalistic class itself. not because
the capitalistic class has in any manner changed its demand in years
from that. but it seems to us, indeed, that the organized
workers have even a stranger case against their unorganized,
indistinct and dissipated class, who do not even in their fight against capitalisms, are doing their utmost to oppose
them.

The first of may should serve as a protest against such, in our
mind who for the sake of personal ambition have brought friction
and disharmony among the workers and who have thereby caused
disorganization of the movements themselves. if we are to
make our workers fight their fellow workers. may day should serve as a demonstration against those who, under the banner of communalism, are working into the m., every idea and sentiment of unity
and are endeavoring to destroy all that the workers' movement
has gained as the result of arduous and incessant battles in the
past fifty years.

This may day in particular should be utilized as a great pro-
test against such a movement among the more lenient-minded who
squeezed every trace of independent thought in russia and had
creased their faith with thousands of socialists, trade unionists and
unions, as they were pressing the ideals of bolshevism from which
they still have the brainy effrontery loudly to profess. may this
May day awaken, at least, amidst our own members a genuine
desire to meet halfway in the effort they owe to their own
organization. may they forever keep in mind that as long as the
spirit of true unity is absent in our ranks, we may never hope to
accomplish not only our ultimate and glorious ideals and hopes,
but even our most moderate demands. if our membership in

We cannot think of a better and more appropriate way for our
workers to work with all other organizations who un-
derstand the great significance which may day, to celebrate this
international holiday of the working class.

The jubilee convention of the Cap Makers
Wholehearted felicitations to our sister organization, the Cap Makers' International Union, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth!

Both, the I. L. G. W. U. and the Cap Makers' Union, are the
children of the same industrial and social environs. Both have
promulgated, and continue to promulgate, the ideals of brotherhood.
and on this occasion, we wish to express our reasons why they still have the brainy effrontery loudly to profess. May this
May day awaken, at least, amidst our own members a genuine desire to meet halfway in the effort they owe to their own
organization. May they forever keep in mind that as long as the
spirit of true unity is absent in our ranks, we may never hope to
accomplish not only our ultimate and glorious ideals and hopes,
but even our most moderate demands. If our membership in
thousands, declare war against all the dark forces which, in one
of our members only an inch of ground gained in the advance until they reached their present
commanding position in their respective industries.

The Cap Makers, for one reason, and perhaps greater obstacles
to overcome than some of the other unions in the needle trades.
While the other organizations, such as the meals, could not help arousing the interest of public opinion in their spectacular struggles, the cap makers, few in numbers, small in their best known, their work, but the upholds in their work, stand at the very forefront of the battles of the cap makers, of course, never have been isolated from the rest of the working men, but may be truthfully stated that, on the whole, the cap makers have given much more to the other associations of organized labor in the needle trades than what they themselves had received in return in the
form of assistance from these unions.

The Cap Makers' Union has for a number of years past served
The Central Labor Union of San Francisco, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, launched a great organization campaign in this city with the aim of extending it to other sections of the Island.

Mr. Santiago Igalmas, organizer of the A. F. of L., has held three important meetings together with the most intelligent and active labor leaders in an effort to plan out the campaign. He also conducted a Sunday rally with the members of the Executive Council of the Federation to study the general conditions of the working people of Porto Rico under the present administration, Santiago Igalmas, who is the President of the Federation, is preparing to re-print his book of organization and instructions to the workers in order that they may be acquainted with the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor. He is also busy in planning the history of the Porto Rican labor movement since he arrived on the Island and the days of the old Spanish rule.

Mr. Rafael Alonso, President of the Central Labor Union, is also very active in the organization campaign.

Labor Legislation

Senator Santiago Igalmas has in preparation a resolution to the Porto Rican Senate to prohibit or regulate home work on this Island. The conditions under which these women are employed in the dress, blouse, embroidery and lace industry in Porto Rico is truly appalling. They are all home workers and they work by the piece. Their employers reside and have their factories and selling rooms in New York. They have agents in Porto Rico and these agents are in charge of this "home" work production on the Island. The names of some of these New York firms, which are probably familiar to you, are as follows:

Bollas Hosa & Co.; Beamam &

as a model to many of our organizations. The unity among its members, its solidity, and the intelligent leadership it has displayed is something that should be studied by every worker, that the cap makers have earned it for a forefront place in our movement.

What concerns the relations between the cap makers' organization and our own Union, there has always been of the friendship kind. We cannot recall a single instance of failure on the part of either to extend to the other help in time of need to the utmost of its ability. It can safely be said therefore that the jubilation of the cap makers' Union is also our holiday, and a source of joy to the entire Labor Movement.

We greet our sister organization, the Cap, Cloth Hat and Millinery Workers' International Union, in the name of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upon its conclusion of twenty-five years of independence. To this day, the pride of our cap makers, head cap makers, has earned it for a forefront place in our movement.

The Workmen's Circle is twenty-five years old.

This remarkable benefit and mutual aid order, composed almost entirely of Jewish workers, may rightfully boast of a career of unparalleled service to the Labor Movement. The Circle is not merely a benefit society; it is a great propaganda agency. It is the only great mutual aid society that the Jewish workers have, and may be said to have been the cause of the Jewish worker's organization and will continue to maintain its place of honor and substantial achievement in our movement during the next quarter of a century as it has so successfully done since the first twenty-five years.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

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What attracts the Jewish worker and the forward-looking person to the Circle? principally is that within its ramifications there is a possible ever lofty and noble striving in the workmen's movement. From its beginnings the Circle has been reared in an atmosphere of broad humanity, and its founders were not narrow-minded promoters who thought that their work would be an enemy to be vanquished. The builders of the Workmen's Circle were imbued with the spirit of genuine tolerance, and as long as they have maintained that spirit, the workers shall forever remain a great, progressive workers' organization, rendering our workers indispensable service in the realm of general human culture and advancement, a service which it is so eloquently fit to perform.
May Day

By SYLVIA KOPALE

May Day, May First, in a peculiar way, marks the end of winter and the beginning of a month in which Spring's timid beginnings strive to break bloom, when the hope of the coming garden is in the air. When the soft promise of approaching fruition is in every breeze, in every animating spirit of life. It is the first day of a period when youth gladly seeks youth, when maturity sturdy builds on itself, and when age mellowly reviews fine memories.

May First in May Day, Labor's May Day.

Is it any wonder that Labor who over the world chases this day for the very same Labor is a movement that promises civilization what May first promises the unfolding year. It holds in its hand for the age-wearied masses soft beginnings that hint at brave bloom, tender shoots that breathe approaching fruition, the view of a spring and summer for the generations that thus far have known only the hardship of Winter. And when Winter the white season of the world came first and spring follows after. Like all Winter's life now seeds, nurses, and kept warm roots which some day will bear glorious flowers. Our labor movement has become its gardener. Its toil and struggles will one day bear the perfect fruit to the children of unending masses who have died with visions—those names.

May First became Labor Day for the world after a chequered career. First Boycott'savrangement for its establishment, according to all available records, began in America. The first organized Labor Union first suggested that the first Monday in September be set aside for the purpose. Day. But in 1888 the eight hour movement was taken over by the American Federation of Labor. On May First in 1889 the American Federation of Labor was presented at the Paris Congress of the International Socialist. Bureau to discuss the emphasis of Labor Day. The European movement decided upon May 1, but the America Federation of Labor held other dates. May First in 1894, and May First in 1895. In 1884 the United States Congress passed a law making it a legal holiday on the first Monday in September in the District of Columbia. From that time on the movement spread until Labor Day is a legal holiday throughout the United States.

During the same period May First had become Labor Day for the European movement. In 1893 a resolution was presented at the Congress of the America Federation of Labor suggesting that May First be adopted by all labor unions in the United States as also Labor Day. The resolution was defeated. But in 1911 another day was observed. The May First observance as a holiday of American workers. Its convention that of this nation designated May First as May Day. On that day Labor mourns the dead who have fallen in its battle for humanity's freedom just as the nation mourns its Civil War dead on the thirteenth.

And yet it is that the garment workers in the United States are not to celebrate May Day in September their membership in and unity with the American Federation of Labor. How firmly will their unity with the International labor movement.

There is inquired what the movement is doing on this day that workers which the world over are commemorating the labor movement of which part that tollers in France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Scandinavia, Belgium, Australia, America, etc. And all the rest are extending fraternal hands across the lands and together looking to the future.

May First, in all Labor experiences, has a past as well, as a future. What is Labor today and will tomorrow reach always back to what it was yesterday. And May Day has especial historic importance because workers have often chosen to mark the beginning of a new era of notable demonstrations. In 1919 when the horrors of unright left by the war began to assume sig- magnitude because of workers workers began to plan. mony as a result of the experience; the workers as a whole up to the very end were not ready to partici- increase in the cause of the labor movement from the point of view of fact and logic but also also from that of relevancy to the issues involved and to the "false" governing the present time.

The Brief

In preparing the case it is necessary to pay attention not only to the substance but to the form of the presentation. Whereas substance is of much greater intrinsic importance, the form aids in the delivery of the case as much as to obscure its merit in the one case or bring out its merit in the other. As an appearance and arrangement ought not to affect the judgment of an arbi- trator. The appearance of an able and un- unfavorable impression created by such considerations often in the decision on the general ability of the arbitrator.

A few words on this phase of arbitration procedure may therefore be set of place before going in to matters of greater significance.

An arbitration brief should be made up in as clear and as concise as possible so as to reduce to a minimum the mechanical effort of following the brief, in itself the argument and OR script, but always typed or printed. There should be ample margins for easy noting the arbitral proceedings and the conclusions.

There is a large field to be explored in this series we will discuss other aspects of the problem of preparing and presenting an arbitration brief.

MANUMIT SCHOOL CONFERENCE

A conference of trade union, delegates will be held at the Rand School on Monday, May 15, 1922, at 8 o'clock, to hear reports on the work of Manumit School and to discuss the future work of the school in its educational services.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Saturday, May 5, at 5:15 P.M., Scott Nearing will discuss "What British Labor Saw in Russia" in his last lecture in the course in Russian at the Rand School, 7 East 11th Street.

On Thursday, May 7 at 8:30 P.M., Margaret Daniels will give the last lecture in her course in Elementary Psychology.

On Friday evening, May 13 at 8:30 P.M., Abrahm Lee will meet his class in Theoretical Economics.

Arbitration in Labor Cases

No. 7 — Preparing the Case

NOTE: This is the seventh of a series of articles based on study of arbitration cases and experiences with different forms. Others will follow in successive issues.

In the preceding articles of this series we discussed the theory of arbitration, types of arbitration, with special reference to the forms which have become estab- lished in a variety of countries. We called attention to the importance of satis- factorily settling the fundamental conten- tions of an arbitral case in advance and considered the function, powers and limitations of impartial chairman-arbitrators. In this and the following article we will take up the actual presentation of the case, assuming all conditions have been agreed upon between the parties at issue and an arbitrator chosen.

The Arbitrator

An arbitrator is in the dual capac- ity of judge and jury. An judge he is in the sense that he holds on the admissibility of the evidence and arguments presented. In this he may be considered as a judge. The jury is a body of men who are to decide on the evidence presented, the acts of a person. In this capacity he may be considered as a jury.

It is important that a union bear this dual capacity in mind so that its case is properly supported. In the case of a judge from the point of view of fact and logic, but also also from that of relevancy to the issues involved and to the "false" governing the present time.

The Brief

In preparing the case it is necessary to pay attention not only to the substance but to the form of the presentation. Whereas substance is of much greater intrinsic importance, the form aids in the delivery of the case as much as to obscure its merit in the one case or bring out its merit in the other. As an appearance and arrangement ought not to affect the judgment of a union, and it is not the case that will be considered, it is but a way to present it. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded. On the other hand, the case should not be slurred over; on the other, the case should not be over-loaded.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

L.03 ANGELES is paying for a tremenduous campaign to increase its population by luring people here from desertion of real estate and speculators. Idleness prevails to a large extent, and this has resulted in a general disregard of law.

THE 1920 per cent reduction of the B. and W. coal company recalls a severe arragement of that corporation two years ago by a commission appointed by Mayor Hyland of New York to investigate labor conditions in the Democratic and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. The company supplies coal to seven hundred rapid transit companies.

The miners are at strike at the mine. The company prepares organized labor. The investigations revealed that "no Egyptian Pharaoh, wearing for his glittering on his own mines, and that the miners were being driven. No case was more autocratic than this big business."

"It did not take long," the investigators said, "to learn that the Birmingham coal company officials treated their employes as beasts of burden and sacrificed the lives and limbs of thousands of men and the happiness and future of thousands of women and children to hold for themselves an idiotic autocracy."

"According to the tales of horror recited before the committee the living and working conditions of the miners employed by the company are worse than the conditions of slaves prior to the civil war."

Government Railroad Teams in Large Profits

GOVERNMENT ownership of railroads pays in the Canal Zone.

The board of directors of the Panama railroad company, owned by the government of the United States, has advocated a rate of 50c. per ton for the export of cane sugar from the island to the United States, as against 25c. per ton for the export of sugar to Europe. The company's reports for the year ending June 30, 1919, show a net earnings for the year of $19,500,000, or an average of $333,333 a day.

Only Six States Lack Compensation Laws

THESE are now but six states in the United States, besides the District of Columbia, without workers' compensation laws, according to a bulletin issued by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics giving the status of compensation legislation as of January 1, 1920.

The black states are: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The changes effected by recent legislation "liberalizes the laws by reducing the waiting time, increasing the amount of benefits paid, either by percentage increases, raising the maximum, or both, and by increased medical aid.

The six states—Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, Washington, and Wyoming—have the exclusive state fund system.

Employees in agriculture and domestic service are excluded in all jurisdictions except Hawaii and New Jersey. Casual workers are also quite generally barred from benefits.

TEN states and the federal government now recognize occupational diseases as compensable.

New Labor Banks

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Engineers Tillis and Trust Company has opened in Philadelphia for business with a capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $75,000. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have also opened a new bank in Philadelphia, at Pine and Fifth streets, two weeks ago, with a paid in capital and surplus amounting to $150,000.

POSTMASTER GENERAL has directed postmasters throughout the country to join the local organizations of federal officials known as federal business associations and to take an active part in the organization of new associations.

Cooperative effort in President Coolidge's policy of "economy and efficiency" makes the compulsory membership necessary, declares the postmaster general.

Labor Lured to West: Thousands Are Ides

HOME WORK Exhibition will be held in Berlin from April 24th to May 15th, the object of which is to draw the attention of the public to the evils of home work, and the necessity for protective legislation. The Exhibition is organized by the Social Democratic party, the foreign trade unions and other organizations interested in combating home work. A similar exhibition was held in 1906, and excited much attention. Typical are the machines for home work, exhibits of the conditions, statistics, tables, etc., which will give an impartial presentation of the general conditions in homework.

Germany

Old Age and Disability Insurance

THE Austrian Minister for Social Welfare recently promised to prepare a scheme for old age and disability insurance by the end of March, and to submit it to the Chambers of Labor for their opinions. In the course of its preparation, the Government has called in a number of experts, to which it has assigned its highest aims for the organization of old age and disability insurance in future.

The Chamber of Labor has now drawn up a counter proposal, which it is submitting to the Government. The Government desires the organization to appear in three parts: the first, which will be the three-fold Social Insurance fund centre; the second, the accident insurance institutions, which will be known as the "Labor Insurance Institutions," and finally a National Office of Labor Insurance. A draft to be issued by the chambers of labor will be sent to the Government.

The lock-out in Sweden involves 120,000 workers. Thanks to the efforts of the State Conciliation officials, agreement has been reached in some of the more important trades affected by the lock-out, so that there is good reason to hope that peace will soon be restored.

Scandinavia

Labor Conflicts in Denmark and Sweden

THE long-throated conflict between employers and workers in Denmark, after long and wearisome negotiations, has at last been found possible to agree upon a renewal of the agreements. But the employers' association was not satisfied and said: "By the Check and advantage of the fact that the executive of the Factory Workers' Union wished to submit to its Union Congress the proposal made by the State Conciliation official and the employers, and made the delay an excuse for proclaiming a lock-out which at first affected 50,000 workers, but a few days after was extended to another 50,000."

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Holland

 Strikes and Lock-Outs in Holland

THE YEAR 1924 was a record year in Holland in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes. The conflict in the textile industry was the most serious and lasted the longest. The textile employers from the beginning were making any further changes for the worse in working conditions. Over 2 million working days were lost in the textile strike alone.

The number of days lost amounted to 15,000. The number of workers affected being 25,000. Of these strikes and lock-outs, 211 were ended in that year. In 27 cases the result is not yet known, 29 (25%) ended in victory for the workers, 55 (45%) ended in a compromise, and 56 (45%) ended in victory for the employers.

Czechoslovakia

A New Unemployment Act

AFTER long negotiations the Czechoslovakian Parliament has passed a law for the introduction of paid holidays for workers. The following are the chief provisions of the law, which will come into force on May 1, 1925.

All workers engaged in permanent work, and not working occasionally, or by way of subsidiary occupation, will be entitled to holidays paid for by the employer when they have been in the same work at the same employer or from the same employer.

The holiday will be 6 days in the year. It will be open to all the working community who are employed in the same enterprise or employer. There are certain days, however, which are excluded from the holidays and holidays in the year. By way of example, holidays on weekends or days falling within the holidays will be counted in and paid for.

An apprentice is entitled after six months' consecutive work to a paid holiday of 8 days.

The provisions of the Act do not apply to seasonal workers, to paid or forestry workers or to home workers.

Workers who have received notice before their holidays are due are only entitled to a paid holiday, corresponding with the notice period, and, if they do not work in the notice period, the employer has the right to sell the holiday rights of the workers who leave their work for important reasons.

Holidays are to be arranged to fall as late a day as possible in the period between May 1st and the end of September. The holiday shall be carried by the employer after consultation of the works' council, or the workers' representative. For certain industries with continuous shifts holidays may be distributed by government decree.
An Interesting Visit to the Museum

Perhaps the outstanding and most compelling feature of the new addition to the "walk" to the Museum of Natural History on Saturday afternoon, April 25, 1925, for graduates, was a show by our members.

Well over two hundred members of our colony and a few from the neighboring colleges. They came with their wives and children, young men and women, a group, each person well prepared to follow the Union, a cross section, as it were, of our total membership. So popular did this activity launched by the Educational Department seem, that it was decided to make this first trip the forerunner of others. All such trips are planned by which our interested membership will have a full and adequate opportunity to learn all that the museum can offer them. From the exhibits there they will receive some notion of all the fascinating facts about life locked in the past ages of the world.

While our members were thus congregated at the museum they were shown by a guide in the West Assembly Room to see a picture of Principe Piteco which had seen wide for our group. Before the members in this room was a picture showing the formation of the sun, but when our members had crowded the room to capacity they were asked to look at the picture (with permission by Dr. Sylvia Kopald), they were told by her of some of the secrets into which they were now a part.

In her introductory talk Dr. Kopald explained to the members the meaning of the museum and the exhibits it offered for study. She pointed out how the museum constituted a sort of time machine by which visitors could travel through the ages. When they are on a train they see the way five million years ago the earth was. It is the same, and Dr. Katz showed them the differences. By the exhibits in the museum they would not be able to see all kinds of things. They saw the photograph through their span upon our earth.

Education; socialization; labor legislation; social and economic conditions; the movement in Belgium; the class struggle; workers' control of industry; the diffusion of Marxism; how to read and write; social science; individual hygiene, etc. It is the Central for Workers' Education which appoints the teachers and sends the syllabi to the local committee.

The local committees however do not omit their activities to the organization of Socialist Societies. Their organization lectures on subjects the list of which is supplied by the Central for Workers' Education. During the year 1925-26, 276 lectures have been given. They were attended by 115,238 working men and women.

The movement is young. But there is no doubt that it is resulting in an ever-increasing number of the workers and that it is focusing more and more upon the activities of the shop and the rank and file of the labor movement. (The other activities of the Central for Workers' Education, such as the organization of special schools for shop stewards, the municipal socialist labor committees, the organization of "political weeks," of "syndical weeks" and last but not least, the unions of Marxism; how perhaps be dealt with in another article.)
The Week In Local 10

By SAM R. SHENKER

The quietness prevailing in the fash- ion trade was manifestly present in the salt trade, reflected itself at the meeting of the membership which was held in the Arlington Hall. In the dress trade, the only thing looked for at the present time was the result of the quietness in the cloth trade, how- ever, is the calm before the storm.

Commissioner's Hearings Concluded

The salt trade now has presents the main- report by Brother Incler Lingle on the in the cloth division. The report, which after every phase of the activities of the commission was mainly concerned with the matter of the renewal of the agreement, which is shortly to expire.

The prostitutes, however, do not- the conclusion of the hearings.

In his report, Mr. Mugger emphasizes the demand of the union for the lim- itation of prostitution. He does not hope for the return of the large- inside shops. Responsibility, there- fore, for the control of standards in the shops of contractors and sub-manufacturers must rest, in the final analysis, with the Jobbers.

Unions' Waits Recommendations

Reports made by the preceding re- quests for recommendations for accep- tance by the union and the associa- tion is. It is, therefore, not unlikely that in even such sub- mit its recommendations for acceptance. The union not hope for the return of the large- the hearings, the commission will for the want of one or two further hearings be called to order.

It may be taken as a general rule that previous re- uses of agreements were accom- plished by such elaborate studies and arguments that, in the absence of a degree of certainty that never before did the union present in its de- mand such important issues as those involved in the present one.

The union in the present instance is not merely concerned with the mere renewal of an agreement. What it seeks to do now and to what extent the social life of the salt industry is the stabilization of the industry. The character of the cloth trade is such that it will not be easy to bring about radical change are made, whatever agree- ment is reached for the workers will be only a matter of months.

All this was made plain by the union's representation before the commission, in its report to Commissioner Morris Hilliery's investigation of the union's demand and his interpretation of the conditions in the trade, International President Hilliery and Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board, spoke for the union and stressed the importance of the union's demands in an able, measured and clear-cut style. Every-thing that can be done by the union to make clear the needs of the workers for a living wage under
either failed to obtain working cards or failed to renew them at the be- ginning of the season.

Complaints relating to non-employ- ment of cutters resulted in the placing of the business of the unions in the same shops. In quite a number of instances it was found that the cutters, after being employed, were turned down or, that they received cut out work or that investigations proved that the firms against which the complaints were filed were owners of stores and employed tailors who made a custom line of goods.

Complaints to the effect that bosses were helping cutters resulted in the suspension of a number of mem- bers who were found guilty of such failure to report this violation to the office. The firms which were also suspended.

Twenty-one complaints to the ef- fact that firms were employing non- union cutters showed that the cutters were merely in large, bad standing or that they were former members, but that they were suspended because they failed to reestablish themselves before acceptance. These firms and mem- bers, of course, were deposed in favor of the union.

Quite a number of complaints with regard to the failure of firms to pay wages properly for overtime, refusal to pay wages, and the like, were investigated in the office of Local 10, which was first inaugurated by Manager Dubinsky a few months ago. This investigation is, as long as our business is suspended, is being corroborated by the reports of the controllers.

The first few days of work of the controllers, the controller's work, if the firms which were suspended were closed, and some were turned over to the business agents of the respective departments for im- mediate action.

In respect to the activities of the controllers, the tempo- of work was not slow as the work of the division, emphasized before the mem- bership at the meeting the impor- tance of observing the rules with re- gard to the working cards. Mr. Mugger pointed out with considerable empha- sis the fact that the efficiency of the work divided is based on the working cards. The office is considerably hampered in the proper control of the shop.

Quarterly Report for Cloth Division

The report for the cloth division of the union and the agreements, and the arrangements for the three months ending March 31, 1925, reflects the situation of work during the busy season. The quarterly report for the present three months will be considerably written by the activities of the controllers. It is not to be expected that the cutters are in a too- busy to complain and the work of the other hand is considerably taken is not to the work to off the complaints and the business. But complaints also fall off in the busy season, because the demand for work for the factory. Other cutters also find little time in which to do their own work.

For the three months of this year ending March 31, the cloth depart- ment handled 269 complaints. Of the 269, 110 were adjusted and 153 pending.

The largest number of complaints received and handled by the union and bosses dudes their own cutting. Of this number the bulk of the complaints were and the number of business agents handling them found that cutters were employed. The complaints relating to the cutting by the unions were placed in force which accrued to the workers in the form of wages for improper layout. Bosses who thought that by helping the cutters to rush the work out they would have to pay a cutter, found their suspicions were not entirely true. When the bosses finished the work and cut them in large, bad standing or that they were former members, but that they were suspended because they failed to reestablish themselves before acceptance. These firms and mem-

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The report for the cloth division of the union and the agreements, and the arrangements for the three months ending March 31, 1925, reflects the situation of work during the busy season. The quarterly report for the present three months will be considerably written by the activities of the controllers. It is not to be expected that the cutters are in a too- busy to complain and the work of the other hand is considerably taken is not to the work to off the complaints and the business. But complaints also fall off in the busy season, because the demand for work for the factory. Other cutters also find little time in which to do their own work.

For the three months of this year ending March 31, the cloth depart- ment handled 269 complaints. Of the 269, 110 were adjusted and 153 pending.

The largest number of complaints received and handled by the union and bosses dudes their own cutting. Of this number the bulk of the complaints were and the number of business agents handling them found that cutters were employed. The complaints relating to the cutting by the unions were placed in force which accrued to the workers in the form of wages for improper layout. Bosses who thought that by helping the cutters to rush the work out they would have to pay a cutter, found their suspicions were not entirely true. When the bosses finished the work and cut them in large, bad standing or that they were former members, but that they were suspended because they failed to reestablish themselves before acceptance. These firms and mem-