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Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 19)

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.
Forest Park Unity House Will Open
For 1925 Season on June 12th

Secretary Baroff Notifies All Chairmen in New York of New Ownership and Management of Forest Park House—Registration to Begin on Monday, May 25.

The 1925 Unity House season is fast approaching, and its new manager and owner, the International, is making final preparations, to accommodate the visitors and vacationers who are expected to come in large numbers at Forest Park this year in larger numbers than ever before.

The Management Committee, headed by Vice President Scheinholz, is rushing to complete the extensive renovation plans undertaken by the International last winter in the Unity House. It is expected that the army of carpenters and painters, which has been busy at Forest Park for the last three months will complete their work by May 25, the day set for the beginning of registration of vacationists for the coming season.

It must be borne in mind that this year the Unity House will be more than ever a vacation house for all the members of the international, as the Unity House is now directly owned and managed by the General Office for the benefit of all the members of the I. L. G. W. U. Secretary Baroff, who is the chairman of the International Unity House Committee, has forwarded a letter to all the chairmen and chairladies in the women's executive circles in Greater New York, emphasizing this point, and calling upon them to give it the widest publicity and to stimulate among the workers in our shops the interest in the Unity House. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Shop Chairman:
The Unity House at Forest Park will reopen for its seventh season on Friday, June 12th.

We have big news in store for you. The Unity House, this year, will be operated directly by the international, which has now become the sole owner of our great vacation place. The Unity House, in other words, belongs to the international. We invite you to come to all our local and other divisions of our international.

The new owner of the Unity House, the International, is now extending through you to all the workers in your local, your shop, your community, the invitation to come and spend their vacation in our wonderful summer playground. The understandings unanswered anywhere for natural beauty, comfort and restful.

The Unity House, this year, will give all our workers an opportunity to spend an ideal vacation at an extremely low cost. The new management of the Unity House has spent this spring thousands of dollars to improve the place, to double its applet.

The President and Executive Board of the (Continued on Page 3)

V. Pres. Baroff
Leaves for Europe

Vice-president Harry Wangelin, manager of the Jubilation Department of the New York Joint Board, and one of the oldest and oldest leaders in the I. L. G. W. U., is due to arrive on Saturday, May 24, the day before his departure, a large group of Vice-president Wangelin's friends in the Labor movement contributed to make him a warm send-off at the Royal Caesar on East Fourth Street, which was attended by nearly one hundred persons. Among those who responded to Toastmaster Pinky's call at the dinner were President Sigman, Vice-presidents Izakowich, Jacob Halperin, Meyer Perlman, Samuel Lorkovitch, Jacob Perlman, Max American, President of the New York Joint Board, and Secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, Julius Hachman, manager of the Press of the John An. Editor Yanovski, and General Secretary Baroff. President Sigman, by special no arrival to present his warmest thanks and recognition for the honor bestowed on him.

President Sigman, in his speech, especially the point that the fact that the business was not a regular made-to-order official union business, He said that the whole thing was arranged by his friends upon their own initiative and cost.

Sigman and Baroff Greet Conventions of Cap Makers' Union and Workmen's Circle

The jubilee conventions of the Workmen's Circle and of the Cap Makers' Union held this week in New York City have made a deep stir in the Labor movement of New York City. Both were marked by unusual enthusiasm and a record of remarkable constructive achievement.

President Sigman and General Secretary Baroff forwarded telegrams to both conventions, speaking in the name of the membership of the I. L. G. W. U. to the Cap Makers' International Union, and the Workmen's Circle. The messages read as follows:

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' International Union, Headgear Workers Institute, New York City.

This day marks the triumphant conclusion of twenty-five years of struggle and sacrifice on the part of your organization, a long era of distinguished service to the workmen in your industry and to the labor movement in general. On this day, we extend to you the warmest wishes and sincere fraternal greetings which we so generously extended to your organization on the occasion of the twenty-fifth jubilee last year.

We recognize in you the pioneer of this movement in the Garment Trades, while the other organizations were still struggling to find a firm foothold amidst the perplexing industrial conditions which confronted our immigrant working masses in the early days.

You have shared with the rest of our labor movement the struggles and trials which we all endures and we, the past few years in the industry in America, dislocated by the upheaval which followed the war period, was going through the tremendously difficult stages of re-adjustment. You shared with the rest of the labor movement in general the burden of repelling the attack made upon it by the fanatical and destructive forces of Communism and Kiddie Culture. We have been trying to impose upon the Trade union movement. And, last but not least, you, the representatives of the workers of this fine trade, were able to the union and in the American Labor movement. We are pleased to note that we have emerged unshaken ready to continue upon your glorious mission of service.

It is particularly fitting that (Continued on Page 2)

Toronto Court Upholds Union's Right to Picket

Judge Rules Obsolete Canadian Law is Inoperative

Quite a serious situation, which threatened seriously to interfere with the right of the cloak strikers to picket in Toronto, has developed in that city about two weeks ago. The local police, on April 25, ordered the cloak pickets in front of the shops operated by the Fashion Cloak Company and the Toronto Skirt Company, which have been on strike since April 15, to vacate.

These two firms, together with two others, have persistently refused to deal with the Union and have sought from the first day of the walkout to operate their shops with scalpers—though without success. Feeling that they could not defeat the Union by direct methods, they enlisted the aid of the Toronto police, who appear quite anxious to help these manufacturers to break the strike. For this purpose, the police have discovered an old Canadian law which, in rather obscure terms, limits the interpretation that picketing is unlawful and on the strength of this law have ordered the pickets away from the front of the factories.

General Organizer Sol Polkofsky immediately took up the matter with the Toronto Police Department who agreed that a test case on the matter be had before a justice for the purpose of determining the validity of this obsolete statute. This law was declared by the Court of Queen's Bench to have no legal force and the picketing of the shops was fully upheld. The strikers immediately re-picketed the shop and the strike, against the four remaining union firms, lined up on the sidewalk with multitudes.

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Unity House Opens June 12th

(Continued from Page 1)

tunities for real comfort and rest, unit to increase many times its already ex-
cellent accommodations. It will spare no effort nor money to make every
one of our guests feel completely
fully contented and happy that they
did have a chance to spend their vacation at
Unity.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of
maintenance and foodstuffs, our rates
will remain about the same this year
for members as last year, which means about half the price charged in all other vacation houses.

The Unity House can do this, because it is not run for profit but for the
benefit of our members only.

Registrations will begin Monday, May 25, 1925, at our office, 2 West 5th Street, New York City. Please bring information of the shop, so that those who are eager to secure
best accomodations during the vaca-
tion months may make their reserva-

SIGINAM AND BAROFF

GREAT CONVENTIONS
OF CAP MAKERS AND
WORKMEN’S CIRCLE

(Continued from Page 1)

you have chosen May Day, the in-
spiring symbol of fraternity, In-
national solidarity and mutual
aid, as a final means of your cele-
bration. Your jubilee is an event of
joy for the entire labor movement of America and we devoutly hope that you will main-
tain in the future the same high
standard of achievement and the
same progressive pace which have
deservedly placed you in the vanguard of the working movement for
the advancement of the wage
earners of the world.

MORRIS SIGINAM, President.
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary.
International Ladies’ Garment
Workers’ Union.

THE MESSAGE TO THE
WORKMEN’S CIRCLE

National Convention
Workers’ Circle, Star Casino,
New York City.

We greet the Workers’ Circle
upon its twentieth anniversary.
In the name of the tens of thou-
sands of our members, Your great organization may justly boast of a career of unparalleled
service to the labor movement. The
Circle is not only a benefit society.
It is a potent social and cultural
agency in the lives of the Jewish
workers of America. The Circle
was conceived in an atmosphere
of broad humanity and a spirit of genuine tolerance and
therein lies its tremendous draw-
ing power, its magnetism. It is our eager hope that the Work-
men’s circle will forever remain a
great progressive workers orga-
nization, rendering lasting service
in the realms of general culture
and advancement, a service which
It is so eminently fit to perform.

MORRIS SIGINAM, President.
ABRAHAM BAROFF, General Secretary-Treasurer.
International Ladies’ Garment
Workers Union.

Workers Organization Will Support
Young Artists

There is in existence for the last
few years on the East Side an Art School
under the direction of the painter,
Alto Otrostowsky. The school is locat-
ed in the Educational Alliance build-
ing at Jefferson Street and East
Broadway and is being supported by
the Educational Alliance. Almost all
the students are workers and children
of workers. The accomplishments of
this school in the brief period of its
existence is of such importance that
artists and art enthusiasts give it
with the most famous and best art
academies in America. When a stu-
dent completes his course in this
school there is actually no school in
America in which he may study fur-
ther. Those who are in need of fur-
ter education and artistic studies
are to go abroad for further accom-
plishment.
The most, and often the best, stu-
dents after completing the course in
the school have no means to go to
Europe. These talented being poor
wage earners cannot afford to send
their children to . Europe and support them even for a short period.

A group of workers in the Labor
Movement have become interested in
this school of workers and have de-
decided to create a yearly scholarship
of $1500 for this Art School. With
this money the best student of the
school will be able to complete his
studies in Art abroad.

Italian Dressmakers Demand
Liberation of Political Prisoners
in All Lands, Including Russia

We have received the following re-
solution adopted by the executive
board of the Italian Dress and Wash-
workers’ Union of New York, Local
29, at a recent meeting on the sub-
ject of political prisoners in all
countries. Local 29 is composed of
forward looking and progressive work-
ners and the resolution speaks their
mind clearly with regard to the right
of freedom of opinion, speech and
assembly.

Resolution Approved by the Executive
Board of Local 29, at the Convention
of the International Workers’
Holiday, May First, 1925.

WHEREAS, there are more
men and women imprisoned today
for opinion’s sake than ever be-
fore in the history of the world; and

WHEREAS, this applies equally
to so-called “liberal” governments
like England, which is persecut-
ing Hindus and Eryptians by the
thousands, as well as pure and
simple despotism like Spain and
Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Russia with its so-
called Workers’ Government is
no different in this respect from
capitalist Poland, Italy, France,
Germany and the United States,
where thousands of the decent
and skilled minds are imprisoned
and tortured because they think
differently from those in power;

THEREFORE RESOLVED
that, we, the Executive Board of the
Italian Dress and Washworkers’
Union, Local No. 29, I. L. C. W. F.
of the city of New York, in meet-
ing assembled on April 19th, 1925.
at No. 6 West 21st Street, upon the
occasion of the coming In-
ternational Workers’ Holiday, May
First,

HEREBY DENOUNCE
exclusively and without distinction or quali-
fication all such governments as are
imprisoning men and women
for political opinions, and call
upon all fair-minded people to do
likewise, in order that the con-
science of the world may be
awakened and the prison doors
opened to such as are now suf-
fering because they have dared to ex-
press views contrary to those in
power.

ANTONIO BARONE, Chairman.
CARLO BUCO, Secretary.
LUIGI ANTONINI, General Secretary.

YOUR BANK

THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION BANK

RESOURCES
$4,000,000.00
Four Million Dollars

4% Open Account Now and Draw
Four percent Interest

FIFTH AVENUE and TWENTY-FIRST STREET
Member Federal Reserve System
ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS ELECT OFFICERS

Lively Interest Shown Despite Slack Period

John Gelp, chairman of the election committee of Local No. 9, the Italian Dress and Waiters' Union, wrote us as follows:

"In spite of the slack season in the industry and the want of a contract, 25 of the 26 candidates were to be elected, we had a considerable number of voters and a percentage not inferior to the preceding elections. The total number of votes was 1,006, or 84% of the membership of the Local.

It is to be noted that the elections were carried out with complete fairness and control by the registration of each voter and that only those in good standing with their payments on the Union's books were allowed to vote. It is also well to note the system used for Local with regard to candidates without competitors. The voters had the privilege of voting for and against them. In other words, all the candidates without competitors in order to be elected had to receive a vote of confidence from the membership.

Brother Luigi Antonioli, candidate for re-election as general secretary, received 692 favorable ones and only 24 against from a total of 611. His re-election may be said to have been unanimous.

The elected executive board members are the following: Operators - Faranda, Rosa 530 votes; Grimaldi, Soci 123; Fabrizio, Jenias 108; Milazzo, Salvi 40; Galasso, Leo 475; Milazzo, Frank 471; Labra, Frank 466; Alfano, Anna 445; Zappia, Patrizia 438; Milazzo, Enzo 402. Nipol 416, Presser, Ilarone, Antonio 406; Berruccaro, Carlo 405; Catini, John 403; Graziano, Antonio 393; Di Mella, Giuseppe 351; Fincke, Faitani, Clara 343; Curieppetti, Adele 556; Vittorelli, Margareta 547. Miscellaneous: Buonstrina, Anna 576; Di Marco, Grazia 560; Lodato, Riviera 553; Belussi, Sante 528.

The following were declared elected to fill the quota left vacant in the financiers and miscellaneous category, who among the defeated received the most number of votes, in accordance with the by-laws of the local: Apuzzo, Massimo, operator, 281; vedge-Pravdloli, 'Giuseppe, pizzaro, 312 and Mirenda, Giuseppe, operator, 306.

HISTORIANS AND EDUCATORS IGNORE HISTORY OF LABOR

Historians and directors of American educational institutions have a well defined policy to the effect that the history of the history of the history of labor from students, according to Edward G. Sis- man, professor and philosopher in Reed College, Portland.

In his new book, "Educating for Freedom," Professor Sismon devotes a chapter to the "Educative Use of History," and criticizes in emphatic language the extent to which the history of labor, or the history of labor in America, is ignored by history writers and teachers. His indictment reads: "Most of this history has been written even while it occurred, and little record has ever been made of it until the day. It is only three or at most four generations since laboring men were first permitted to organize in the United States for daring to unite for the purpose of raising their wages and improving their conditions of life. "But these laws have not prevented labor organizations, certainly proved to be one of the most potent seeds of industrial revolution in the world today, sown by everyone who desires to understand his times.

Yet even our school instruction practically ignores the whole movement; the most trifling and indis- ciplined consequences got more space and consideration.

"In the education of an American citizen in the twentieth century, the average American is far more worthy of a quarter of a semester of study than the history of any foreign country is; one may study excepting even Greece or France.

"One of the grave defects of our country is that as written and studied today labor unionism is sorely neglected and neglect toward the great and growing interest."

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JUICE

A Labor Weekly

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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

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Walter H. King, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.
The Wheeler Acquittal

BY NORMAN THOMAS

The jury which acquitted Senator Wheeler in ten minutes morally if not legally exonerates all industrial officials and institutions. It indicted the National Committee of the Republican Party who say they haven't a drop of Montana specifically to get evidence against Senator Wheeler. It indicted Harry M. Daugherty, who to all appearances is the Secretary of Attorney General. It indicted his supporters and his successors who have never retracted any of the facts he left behind but conspired to carry on a prosecution as if it were a per- secution. Indeed, you fear that the whole Administration has stooped to using the Department of Justice as a Department against your radical friends, Wheeler. Of this fact the two indict- ments, one in Montana and one in Washington, are evidence. Other evi- dence was furnished by the "surprise" witness, Hayes, friend of Daugherty, whose word had no little weight with the jury. Justice rested on it. It was an inhuman thing for the gov- ernment to try to spring a trap on the jury in such a matter. The judge got from the government let- ters which went far to belie its own witness. Yet the government could not scruple to use that witness without notifying the defense.

The following outcomes for such tactics must be directed against the De- partment of Justice the legal provo- cation of the complete government. It rediscovers the old game of law as played in the courts that the government should dare such a trick. It confirms the impression that the government had that too often courts are not high and tidy ground where truth is sought and justice done but a playing ground in unscrupulous plotters struggles for advantage under rules that encourage cleverness rather than truth.

Germany Elects Hindenburg

Hindenburg's election has made Monarchists in Germany rejoices. Ac- cording to a bulletin in the New York Times (April 28) it also "suits Wall Street." That is reason enough for the rest of us to deplore it.

The chief gain of the Hindenburg election is that it is one more rem- inder that things are not as they might have been. But one more reminder about the time of the Armistice it seemed as if a republican Germany devoted peace and the election con- struction might emerge out of the terrible years of strife. That was not to be. The Social Democrats lacked the ability to make the most of their opportunity. They had been divided by the war and further divided by the Communists adhering to President Hindenburg, leaders of German republicanism from Liebknecht on the left, to Rathenau, on the right. They were divided by these and other sorrowful happenings the policy of the Allies was largely responsible. They could have made the Armistice in the Reparations sec- tions. The boundaries they drew had more regard for vengeance than self determination of the people. The occupation of the Rhineland, the mi- norization of the Saar, the still more infernus French occupation of the Ruhr — these things constitute grievances so serious that perhaps the wonder is that Germany has done as well. It was French policy in-par-
Largest Engraving and Printing Firm in the World

Engraving and Printing on Government at Washington, Engraving 5,000 Men and Women, Members of the A. F. of L. Organizations Great Record.

An Employer's Big Idea
Prior to the death of the late Mr. Eberhardt of the large engraving and printing firm, Mr. Eberhardt had made many changes in the engraving and printing business. He was one of the pioneers in the field and had been successful in his work. He had always been a great believer in fair wages and good working conditions. He was a man of principle and integrity, and his employees knew that they could always count on him for fair treatment.

Making the People's Money
Last week, a man took a personal

In this issue, we are pleased to announce that the $10,000,000 bond issue was sold at a record-breaking price, and the $100,000,000 bond issue was sold at a record-breaking price.

Good Dinner for 25 Cents
The hour after noon was spent at the distribution of the dinner by the state labor unions.

"BIG YANK" IS ON THE RUN

By KAITE RICHARDS O'HARE

Organized labor has drawn the "Big Yank," a new and powerful weapon in the battle of the labor unions. The "Big Yank" is a giant-strength engravable machine that can be used to stamp out of thin copper, brass, and steel. It is capable of running 1,000 stamps per hour, and its power is matched only by the "Big Yank" itself.

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Union made money! Union made great revenue stamps. Union made revenue stamps.

Money of Uncle Sam is Union Made.

By CLINT C. HOUSTON

The United States Government is a great factory, the largest of its kind in the world. It employs the highest skilled craftsmen as well as the most efficient workers of every class to be found anywhere.

Organizations of Employees
The following unions have locals in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: postal employees, linotype operators, engravers, mechanics, pressmen, compositors, bookbinders, stationers, engineers, firemen and others, steamers, mechanics, painters, hangmen, washers, practical all of the employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hold membership in the Women's Union, local No. 105, National Federation of Federal Employees, which was organized in 1900 by Gertrude M. McNeill, vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

All of the unions in the bureau are represented on a joint bureau committee for the purpose of answering questions or working conditions that affect more than one union.

The normal force of employees is about 5,000 of whom approximately 2,000 are men and 3,000 are women. During the war and two three shifts were worked in which the force ran up to 8,000.

Union From Top to Bottom
Practically all of them are members of a union—from the directing staff at the top down to the janitorial staff at the bottom. Membership in the union is universal among all members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

They cover all the products, ranging from the new one-half-cent postage stamp to a $10,000 bank note and $10,000 government bond are union made—by union men and union women.

As to their honesty and efficiency.

Here's what some of the government officials told me:

It is noted that with the enormous quantities of securities produced at this establishment every year, not a single error has ever been made on the government.

This is the highest testimony to the integrity and ability of the employees, of whom the government is proud to have such a large number of men and women who have ever engaged in the handling of securities manufactured by this bureau.

The present pay roll is about $25,000 per week. Stamps are manufactured around the round year, because there is always a demand for them. Everybody wants the world around. Business of Engraving and Printing employ about 18 per cent more than the average of other industries.
DEMANDS RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL

The editors of a few of our New York locals have now embraced upon a highly pernicious course, an aspect of which we demand our daily press to lay a daily charge of warning. Had their action tended only to demand, we might as well have felt for them as members of our Union—we should have been inclined to consider their mischief-making as a hopeless right to make fools of themselves. But these officers, acting in the capacity of executive board members of their locals, are attempting to place the stamp of ridicule upon our entire organization, and their demand will not be tolerated by the International Union, much as it is felt to be contrary to the interests of the members of our Unions, as well as to the interests of the members of our Unions, as well as to the interests of the local officers who among the other things have been most outspoken in our Union's behalf.

We shall not, at this moment, dwell at any length on the manner in which these selfsame leading spirits in these two or three locals have recently "celebrated" the first day of May. We shall return to this subject in a subsequent number. Only the future. Suffer it now for us to say, in all sincere conviction that these officers had thoroughly misrepresented their locals and had overstepped in an extreme effort to bring the limits of ordinary decency in the way they had carried out their "May Day" affair. These local leaders have proved beyond cavil that they are the sworn enemies of all that our Internally 21 historically and traditionally represent; they have brazenly paraded their alliance with and friendship for an element of outsiders who, among the other things, most outspoken in our Union's behalf.

It is, of course, self-understood that the wages earned by a cloakmaker in 32 weeks of work are far from sufficient to maintain him and his family all year round, and, as we have insisted upon an unchanged and a normal union standard, the Joint Board is entitled to make a decent living at his trade not only during the season months but all throughout the year. Of this there can be no question; but one must question the spirit of the Joint Board, black reactions which, in the instance of Local 2 as this silly bit of demagogic politics which is intended to come to the middle-headed and irresponsible in our midst.

From this painful incident we shall now pass over to another, no less a matter of serious dimension. The Joint Board has for the past year been engaged in the working out of an elaborate program of industrial demands and reforms for our interest and our members. After the most careful consideration and consultation over a period of years, the Joint Board has presented to the employers a demand which, according to the latter, was their demand of thirty weeks. We are not about to review in this place the merits of this demand, and we are not about to pass judgment upon the Joint Board. We will simply say that, in the course of these negotiations, the Joint Board demanded for the Union, as a unit, a guarantee of thirty weeks of work for all employees. The Union did not, at the time it presented its program to the employers, specify the number of weeks it wanted guaranteed to the workers, for the following reasons: it did not, at that time, have its position on the necessary information and data upon which we base, with approximate fairness, its demand for a fixed number of weeks. The Union could not, under such circumstances, logically defend a demand, let us say, of forty weeks. No more than it could, in fact, a counter proposal of a guarantee of thirty weeks. Secondly, the Joint Board, by this demand of a guarantee of thirty weeks of work, had purported to introduce a new principle in the cloak industry, namely, that the cloak worker is not any longer the playing field of the whims of the individual employer, but that the cloak worker is a man and a part of the labor force, and that his trade must bear a fixed responsibility to his workers, and that a definite number of weeks of labor—be agreed upon later—must be guaranteed to them.

It was in this spirit that the Union's program had been discussed and endorsed by the machinery and the local commission by Governor Smith which subsequently authorized the investigation of the cloak industry of New York. This investigation, among other things, had the function of determining what percentage of all the workers in the cloak industry are working full time, and the conclusion that they are fully entitled to demand a guarantee of 32 weeks of work for all cloakmakers.

The conference committee of the Union decided not to demand a greater number of weeks not merely because such a demand would have been irrational and could not have been met by the industry. The Union had another very important motive for it. Quoted, the committee reasoned, that the workers would be willing to concede even forty weeks—is it not possible that a drastic innovation would almost inevitably lead to the elimination of a large percentage of the workers from the industry? It stands to reason that the worker, in order to meet an obligation of that nature, would have had to employ indirectly a correspondingly smaller number of workers. To avoid the consequence of dragging out the season, to manage to give forty weeks of labor.

It is obvious, therefore, that in fixing the number of weeks of work to be guaranteed by the employers, the Union was promptly large by the needs of the welfare of its entire membership. The Union, obviously, could not have conceived of weeks which, if conceded, would have thrown out a large number of employees from the shops. To the Union all its members are equal, and for it the same number of weeks of work which might be deprived of their jobs would be the height of absurdity. It is equally certain that, under such conditions, the unemployment which would result as a consequence of one and the same industry demoralization in the industry and would play havoc with all or the results of the shops, than paying back for the grave injustice done to them by their own Union and their own fellow workers.

In order that the executive board members of these locals fail to understand these plain and simple truths? Can there be a difference of opinion with regard to such a clear and unassailable position of our Union as the representatives of all the locals had agreed, and, not only the subject, not to demand, at this time, any more than 32 weeks. This, of course, is demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a demagoguery, pure and simple. It is a...
"Disident" Unions Coming Back to the Confederation — The Status of the Women’s Garment Industry—A Talk With the Secretary of Clothing Workers.

(Special Correspondence to Justice) By JULIA LESSER

tages for the trade as a whole, but this is not the situation now.

Many union leaders express the opinion that the result of the last few years has been very good for the U.W. in the long run because it has helped to clarify the unions’ ideas on just what they are really fighting for and to point out those members within their ranks who could not be relied upon for firm support in time of need, but who preferred rather to use the occasion of a struggle for purposes of what is considered essentially political propaganda.

At present a tendency is noticeable for the members of the rebel unions to injure the revived C. T. U. unless either individually or as a body, the office of one union for example, I saw a batch of the red cards of other unions. Someone was attempting to convert the Communists who had turned those cards in to the old union and taken out new cards and re-registered, the so-called “People,” the C. T. U. daily newspaper, inserts small notices of cases where Communist unions have deeded to their last lot once again with the old unions. But in many cases, the unions prefer to take little or no notice of these returns and to pass the matter over as a mere part of the daily routine.

Something has been said in Paris about the breaking up of these rebel unions being the result of orders from headquarters: this is not the case, it may be the case, and to what extent, also, the Communist International may be supposed to have had anything to do with the entire move in order to create the desired conditions of relations between the U.W. and Moscow, it is very difficult to say.

One particular condition of difficulty which has been rather important in the struggles of the French unions is entirely unknown in the United States. It is the existence in many industries along the Syndicalist unions of the Catholic unions opened by the Catholic Church and frequently called upon by Catholic employers. Some of the Syndicalist unions point out that the Catholic unions attract a good many members because their movement becomes receive more calls for workers than do the Syndicalist organisation—easily understood because the Catholic unions are often honorably tolerated by employers.

An example of the type of difficulties which are bound to arise rather frequently between the Syndicalist and Catholic unions is that of the mid-week strike in Paris in 1923. The Catholic union was finally persuaded to call its members out on strike with the other but then offered the employers, as the list of improvements upon which it was based, a scale of wages of 6 hours shorter from and decidedly lower than that for which the Syndicalists were fighting. Such conditions are obviously not favorable to united action on the part of the workers in the industry.

The states of the women’s garment industry in France is quite different from that of the U.S. It is only the cheapest goods of merchandise which are manufactured by machine in large factories. All other grades of garments are manufactured in small "ateliers" or workshops, and very largely by hand. It is still very difficult for a large store to sell stock quickly, for the French workers demand that her dress be always just a bit different to everyone else’s degree and she prefers to have it made by hand and to her measure.

Of course, in some extent, the persistence of this demand for hand work and individual garments must be due to the fact that the hand labor can be obtained so cheaply. One of the most lamentable results of this system is the great prevalence of house work in the women’s garment trade. Some of the stores even give out large bundles of work to be done at home. Naturally this kind of work is practically impossible for the unions to organize, and when added to this you have the fact that there is practically no government regulation of home industry, you have a problem which is just short of an innumerable obstacle for the trade unions.

Boosting the Bandits

By G. R. K.

The leading business concern of this country are giving dangerous encouragement to the local idlers, bank robbers and stick-up men. No doubt the yegg and thug artists are watching the legalized hold-up gang very carefully and are distinctly encouraged to go and do likewise.

A ton of coal on board the cars at the mill was recently sold for $35.50. The freight on the coal freight on the mill to Salt Lake City, was 24.77. That is, the freight charge, carefully protected by the national flag, was more than 125 per cent greater than the price of the lumber on board the cars at the mill. The bank robber looks on and thinks.

The widows of the large barge-streets manufacturers are now dividing up an $100 million-dollar fortune which they didn’t produce, which they didn’t earn, which they didn’t put anything whatever to create; and they lived on the fat of the land while the honest workers toil day by day.

"Something for nothing," thinks the bandit. "And the flag protects it all.

A distinguished Patterson, New Jersey, silk mill magnate admitted his company’s boys were in the habit of raising the flag that waved over his factory he was making a profit of 200 per cent. This also is extremely interesting and impressive for the bootlegger, bank robber, stick-up fellows who are always at them and all they do make their victims come across with "you for the color.

Really, these big business men are selling a most dangerous game to all the bad boys who are also "out for the color."

THE JOB IS NOW COMPLETE

ANOTHER GAIN IN TORONTO

The formation of a joint board of sanitary control in Toronto is a substantial achievement, and its initiator, Brother Sol Polkofsky, is to be sincerely congratulated upon it. The establishment of such a board is important as an agency for the preservation of the health of the citizens of the Toronto Cedar, and that while the wholesome interest manifested in the launching of this board by the wider strata of public opinion in that Canadian city is a matter of the greatest importance. It is high time that the workers in the shops to help this sanitary board, by every means at their disposal, to become a truly effective agency for health and cleanliness in the industry.

The Toronto coökmakers have a right to feel proud of this additional improvement in their working conditions, a gain which is the direct outgrowth of the victorious outcome of their last strike. It is now clearer than ever before that the joint strike in Montreal and Toronto last winter was an opportunity, properly timed and excellently carried out movement on the part of our Instructional Union.

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For the first time since its founding, the Workers' Education Bureau held its annual convention outside New York City. The gathering took place at a time that met in the conference room of the Hotel Benjamin Franklin in Philadelpia, the historic site of the first American workers' education conference. It also marked the beginning of an increasing importance assumed by workers education in the union movement, and by the trade unions in the context of the new round of struggles that will take place in the new year.

The convention, which was attended by over 100 delegates from all parts of the United States, was organized by the Workers' Education Bureau, which was founded in 1932 by a group of socialist intellectuals, including Harry M. Schwartz, who was one of the founders of the American Communist Party.

The convention brought together workers from different industries, including steel, textile, and automobile workers, as well as farmers and teachers. It was a occasion to discuss the current developments in workers' education and to plan for the future.

The convention also featured a number of speakers, including Harry M. Schwartz, who delivered the keynote address. Other speakers included John L. Lewis, the head of the United Mine Workers, and Alexander Berkman, a leading socialist thinker.

The convention was a turning point in the history of workers education in the United States, as it marked the beginning of a new era of workers' education, one that would be characterized by greater organizational and ideological coherence.
Labor the World Over

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Plumbing Capitalists Raise Housing Costs

Manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing fixtures advanced the price of standard plumbing fixtures for a two-room house from $65.28 in 1915 to $124.64 in March, 1925, an increase of 90.6%, according to figures made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This price is not to the retailer without freight.

From the Department's figures it is evident that other elements besides higher wages in the building trades may be responsible for the high cost of houses.

167.670 Lose Jobs; Dividends Raised

The industrial insolvency of railroad workers is apparent in figures relative to the decrease in railroad employees in 1925 compared with 1920, made public by the committee on public relations of the eastern railroads. Shown in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the committee states that in 1925 the average number of employees on Class I steam railroads decreased from 2,648,000 in 1920 to 1,972,579 in 1925, a reduction of 167,670 in the working force.

There is another reason. The divvy to railroad stockholders was small in 1925, amounting to only $173,511,669, while in 1920 it was raised $281,511,029, an increase of $28,551,666.

A considerable portion of the dividend boost may be attributed to economies resulting from discharging 167,670 men and employing those who remain into doing extra work.

Food Price Boosters Keep on Boosting

Retail merchants boosted the price of food products 56 per cent during the 15-year period ending with March 31, 1925, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For the year ending March 15, they limited their boosting to 5 per cent. During the months ending March 15, they jacked up the price of 25 articles of food in a way that far exceeded their usual method of raising prices, raising the cost of living.

According to the bureau, the wholesale price of food increased 18 per cent, the retail price 23 per cent, and the consumer's price 28 per cent.

Printers Celebrate 75th Anniversary

The Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six) of New York entertained eleven hundred guests, including union printers and their families, at a dinner in celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and January L. Pleydell, president of the International Typographical Union, were among the speakers. Leon H. Rouse, president of No. 6, acted as toastmaster.

President Green paid a tribute to the work of Big Six and the International Typographical Union. The local and international unions had made life possible for the union printer, he said.

6,534 Metal Workers Killed or Injured

Five hundred and eighty-six men were killed and 8,176 injured at accidents in metal-molten works of the United States during 1925, according to figures made public by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Coal Mines Wage Reductions

The new workmen's compensation act of South Australia embraces within its provisions employees of every class, including domestic servants, agricultural workers, and even race-track workers—all of whom were either wholly or partially excluded by the former act.

The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a mine worker has been increased from $300 to $400 and $1,500 to $600 for each child who is dependent and mainly dependent.

The amendments were demanded by the organized labor movement of South Australia.

INTERNATIONAL

New Plan to Secure World Labor Party

The Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending October 31, 1924, authorized the issuance of $1,768,067,649 of new railroad securities. At 4 per cent the interest and dividend charges on these securities will be over $107,000,000 annually.

The necessity of lowering these charges will be used by the railroad owners as added arguments against wage increases for railroad employees and freight and passenger reductions for the public.

ENGLAND

Municipal Tramways Makers' Actual Losses

THI Municipality Tramway Makers Association of London made actual profits of $220,000 pounds last year despite the auditor's report showing a deficiency of $16,000 pounds, according to Angus Scott, municipal reformer in the London County Council.

A policy of the auditor included charges for repayment on capital which if they had been deducted would have shown a profit of $265,000 pounds. In addition the tramways made road improvements costing $229,000 pounds.

"By taking these items out of the expense account, the tramways show an actual profit of $220,000 pounds," Scott says.

More Owners Cause Disasters in Mines

AID of, home owners held mine owners and the British Government jointly responsible for the mining disaster near Newcastle in which 33 miners were killed.

Labor men claim the mine owners refuse to comply with the local safety requirements of the mining law and that the Government does not compel them to obey them.

Robert Smillie, veteran official of the miners' union, claimed that during the 70 years preceding the war more men were killed and injured in the mines than in all of Great Britain's battles during that period. His likewise charged responsibility for mining disasters to the mine owners' refusal to obey the mining laws. "I have attended over 100 inquests," he said, "and in the majority of them the explanations that took place could have been prevented by proper legislation or even under existing legislation if it carried out."

Mr. Smillie also addressed the French system of workers inspectors under which representatives of the miners themselves devote their whole time to mine inspection.

FRANCE

Coal Mines Defeat Wage Reductions

The French coal miners are seeking to compel mine owners to resort to other methods than wage restrictions to reduce production costs.

The mine workers are also determined that they will compel the mine owners to raise wages as often and as much as the producers boost the cost of living.

Some time ago the mine owners expressed a determination to reduce expenses by continuing through the months of February and March, the advance of the thorough organization of the mine workers wage increases have been granted instead of wage reductions being imposed.

The mine owners now realize their inability to force down wages to reduce production costs or to prevent wage increases when living costs rise. They are therefore retreating to other methods to meet the emergency. For this purpose there is a tendency to establish more coke ovens at the mines.

Several large companies have also installed equipment for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia by utilizing the gas from the coke ovens. It is thought that the better utilization of the coal will bring about economies to offset rising labor costs.

NORWAY

From the Norwegian Trade Unions Movement

The negotiations carried on in Norway for the renewal of wage agreements covering from $8,000,000 to 60,000 workers have now been brought to an end by the acceptance of the proposals of the State Conciliation Official. All male workers obtain an increase of $1 per hour, and female adult workers 8 to 9 per hour. Piece-workers obtain a similar increase per hour. The minimum wage rates are raised by 10 and 12 cents per hour respectively. This arrangement is a success for the workers, incomparably as it cuts out of their fully for the rise in the cost of living.

The 'Norwegian trade union movement is growing steadily, despite the political disorder. In 1924, the unions affiliated with the National Centre increased their total membership from 56,000 in 1922. If we add the membership of the Masses' Union, which withdraw from the Centre during the year, and also take account of the fact that the increase in membership has been continuous throughout the months of February and March, the advance of the trade unions in the last 15 years may be estimated at about 14,000.
The trade union is becoming more and more the organization through which a group of men will earn their living. This member is increasing his demands upon his union. He is expecting his organization to make him a better human being. This imposes on the union new responsibilities. It cannot be content any more purely to trade problems, but must widen the scope of its activities.

The trade union is confronted with the same problem that besets every social institution: its large membership will not engage actively in the affairs of the union. For the unit of action is a small committee, it is an essential institution; its functions more specialized and its existence more remote. The workers will naturally being confined to smaller groups, and a gap appears between the daily affairs of the union and its membership.

This should not be interpreted as indifference on the part of the members. They are too often more and more to appreciate the value of his trade union. He is willing to help it in its cause and to add to its pride in its achievements. In essence, the problem is how can the union be a constant touch with its members?

To solve this problem the union will have to follow the example of other labor organizations. It will have to induce its members to participate in the complicated affairs of a large community. Its activities are so varied that the needs of each group of its large citizenship are partly met. Consciously or unconsciously, the development of our trade unions is in that direction.

Everywhere we see our unions launch their education programs demanding the needs of its passive as well as of the active "population." They are not only treating of their activities but also of their families, and through these activities the leaders are constantly in touch with their organization.

Obviously, our unions have begun to appreciate the importance of giving some of their attention to the large inactive membership. For the union is a democratic institution. Each member has the right to express his ideas and through that voice they express their will. Consequently, it is of paramount importance that the union keep in touch with its members.

Unfortunately, most of these unions have not been able to establish a democratic machinery established in the union. They are silent on the problem of keeping in touch with the organization.

Hence, the trade unions lacking the Workers' Educational Movement. For example, let us see if it is an advantage through which to reach the active as well as the passive membership. It is educational as well as the inert and passive members. And to do this workers' education will be carried out in the club. It will not only include the intellectual, economical and recreational needs of the membership but will extend it to all the intellectual, economical and recreational needs of the membership. And to do this workers' education will be carried through the club. It will not only include the intellectual, economical and recreational needs of the membership but will extend it to all the.

The Workers' Educational Movement will grow with the Trade Union Movement of which it is steadily becoming an integral part.

A director who has the faculty are responsible for the management of the school.

It has been said of Manum that it stands for a "new spirit in education." Among its aims, surroundings, workers and children enjoy at Manum all the advantages of the best boarding schools. They are in the practical mission of cooperation thrown in at a charge within the reach of any worker, the teachers of the workers. There, teachers and students do the entire work necessary to keep up the school and the farm. Manum, in brief, is a little democracy in which engenders a fine moral spirit among its members.

The call for the forthcoming conference has been sent out by A. J. Muste, head of the workers' college at Manum. It has been signed by Henry Miller, Henry Miller of the Teachers' Union. On the Manum Associates, a group consisting of men and women engaged in the Organized Labor Movement, and well known modern educators. Helen and William Flans see the co-

BRITISH CO-OP ADAPTS MOVIES

Movies showing cooperation in action are being used in England, following the successful example of Sweden. The English societies in many cases have halls where the "screeners" of cooperation can be shown with a regular run pictures. It is hoped that a higher type of movies will be the flicker-showers now so rapidly debasing public taste.

THE MONUMiT SCHOOL CONiERENCE

"Labor Men and Educators Meet To Shape Course"

Delegations from trade unions will meet, together with leading educators, this May 15, at eight o'clock to discuss the work of the Manum School and consider ways for expanding that work.

Manum is the only residence school in this country established primarily for the children of trade unionists. It is situated at Pawling, New York, in the foothills of the Berkshires and has been in operation for a year. The school is controlled and maintained by the Manum Associates, a group consisting of men and women engaged in the Organized Labor Movement, and well known modern educators. Helen and William Flans see the co-

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

The Trade Union AS A Social Institution

By FANNIA M. COHN

Workers' Education; Its Objects

(Extract from Pamphlet on Workers' Education.)

BY ARTHUR GELEASON.

1. What is the object of workers' education? One object is the training of young workers, who are already officials, or are potential leaders, or are the most ambitious of the rank and file. Workers' Education will train them in the technique of their particular union and industry. It will train them in the relation of that union and industry to society and the state. This kind of workers' education gives the techniques of the unions, of the labor law, of the use of the injunction, workers' compensation, industrial and health insurance, unemployment, Federal agencies of inspection, employers' use of a secret service, duties of the walking delegate. Perhaps eventually place can be found in the curriculum for a course or courses dealing with the psychology of management and production. Although it is inevitable that present interest in all these questions should be slight, it seems equally inevitable that the leaders among the workers must more and more equip themselves with knowledge of the technique of their industry on both its administrative and its operative side. And this can be done by the Workers' Educational Movement.

2. What is the Workers' Educational Movement? The Workers' Educational Movement will grow with the Trade Union Movement of which it is steadily becoming an integral part.

The Workers' Educational Movement "controls" a demands of the functions of foremen, supervi-

ظن ture and (frequently) a knowledge of the whole administrative and operative side. It will become increasingly necessary for the advanced labor leader to study the "fronter of control." Once the institution is under way, there will be no difficulty in selecting students for this first group. Only those will be admitted who have gone through certain courses. At first, the

MAY DAY MESSAGE FROM VICE PRESIDENT FANNIA M. COHN TO THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION

May 1, 1925.

Barnett White Goods Workers Union, Manhattan Hall, New York City.

Believe that distance prevents us from joining you in honoring your labor.

I wish I could tell them in person of the importance of their work and also how I appreciate their devotion and loyalty to the interests of their fellow workers and how much I value their splendid personality and character in the service of their union. The shop chairmen are always in the first line of defense whether in peace or in war. Therefore, they should be mindful of the responsibilities of the Welfare Department in helping to develop an intelligent, well-informed and loyal army in the cause of labor,

I trust that the appreciation and recognition shown them by their union on the first of May, the symbol of the solidarity of the working class the world over, will encourage your shop chairmen to greater service to their local union in particular and the labor movement in general. With best of May greetings to all.

FANNIA M. COHN.

TWO MORE VISITS PLANNED TO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The last visit to the Museum of Natural History on April 22 was so interesting and popular with our members that arrangements have been made for two more within the next few weeks, the times have not yet been decided upon. Watch for the exact date.

These visits to the museum are of great educational value and we urge our members to come and bring their friends.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 1 West 19th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock in order to enable members of the Union to purchase their "The Women's Garment Workers' Union" at half price—$2.50.

"The Women's Garment Workers' Union" at half price—$2.50.
The Women's Garment Workers
A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellent Bound
by Dr. Louis Levine
Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France."

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.

Workers' Education Bureau Convention
(Continued From Page 8)

The Workers' Educational Committee brought in other revisions to the constitution. President among these was the elimination of the office of vice-president. This change was made necessary by the newly established principles of representation and election on the Executive Board of the Bureau. Nominees are chosen by caucuses among the various groups represented in the Bureau—three of the international unions, one of the central labor bodies and two by the workers' groups in the craft organizations. Three members of the Board are appointed by the American Federation of Labor, giving a total of nine members in all. The new constitution also provided for the appointment of general executive officers by the workers of the entire delegate body present, thus they become employees of the members of the Executive Board. If the office of vice-president had been retained, the Board would have had twelve members. The change in an even numbered membership often means an inability to arrive at a final decision. The Governing Board will make a decision among the workers in the "tie" division of opinions occurs. To have added another member to the Board, it was hoped, the Board would have had twelve members. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor. The new Constitution provides for an even-numbered membership with even numbers of members. The two members of the Congress of American Labor.
Normal slack-time activities will probably continue for some time, as well as the Joint Board for the present. However, the resuming call is only the prelude to the main question: What will the next few weeks bring?

Commission Studies Briefs

As will be recalled, the Commission conducted a number of brief studies on the week ending April 12. The purpose of the new was to determine how the violation of the rules would affect the employees. The regulations are in the nature of a code of practice for the control of slack-time activities during the course of which they would further study the status as it was presented to them.

The briefs have been already submitted to the company. As to whether representa- tives of the union will be invited to attend the session, cannot be decided in the executive session, is not known. The commission's object is to make recommendations in a manner that will be acceptable to the conclusion of the present agreement in the craft industry.

The commission of the union is by no means an easy task. The demands presented by the union have been met in the past. The Morris Hillquit, Industrial Relations of the Steel Company, and Israel Selberg, General Manager of the Joint Board.

Controlling Unfair Practices

As an immediate condition which prompted the International and the Joint Board to present the demands at this time, the Joint Board's brief on the craft industry. The tendency for the present and future time as well as the subcontracts is to be followed. The conditions which existed in the past have already shown the present situation to be different, with a resultant difference in the present working conditions and sanitary conditions.

Condemning by the Joint Board

While the action of the commission is by no means an easy task, they are well aware of the difficulties involved in this matter. The commission has been acting in the capacity of the Joint Board and the Steel Company, and is not to be regarded as a "wasting" of the companies by the Joint Board. The companies will not be allowed to receive proper attention to workmen's work as a result of the commission.

The office is very anxious to have the commission give all their time over to the control of slack-time activities and to the study of the conditions which exist in the present working conditions and sanitary conditions.

When a contractor is sent out to make an investigation of a shop, the contractor is not to be permitted to ignore the fact that he is under no circumstances neglect to return their work cards.

Twice a week, in the months of January and July, members of the two craft unions are sent to each of the shops to see that their cards are returned on time. These changes are not only necessary to the contractor, but they are also necessary to the certain craft unions. The contractors have been getting back the work cards, but are not returning them to the contractor. The consequences of such negligence have been making themselves felt in the form of work cards, which have been found wanting in the hands of the contractors.

Unemployment Insurance Rules

In last week's issue of "Justice" there appeared by Charles Jacobson, Secretary of the local and state Department of the Joint Board, an article on the rules governing the payment of unemployment insurance. These rules provide for the payment of unemployment insurance in the event of a "short time" unemployment insurance, which will be paid out to those entitled to it.

The writer of the article states that "the fact that there are such cutters, it is not an easy task, when they are laid off, the time spent in investigating shops such as these is that the contractors will observe the rules employed, could be utilized to far greater advantage. However, the case in point is whether the general conditions which have been observed about the situation, the list of shops to be controlled is taken from the working records. Where a cutter of a shop has failed to renew his card, where a shop's card has not been renewed, the shop will be notified by the contractors for investigating. In the meantime, the cutters who have no cutters or the competition of having work to do their own cutting.

The office is very anxious to have the commission give all their time over to the control of slack-time activities.

The consequences of such negligence have been making themselves felt in the form of work cards, which have been found wanting in the hands of the contractors.

Cutters' Union, Local 10

At Atlantic Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.