Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 22)

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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.
Fourth Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board Stats on June 2nd

To Meet in Chicago at Hotel Morrison—Will Take Inventory of Wear Markets—To Review Results of Organizing Activity

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. Trade conditions since the Boston convention, will begin its sessions in Chicago on Tuesday, June 2, at the Hotel Morrison.

The meeting will have to tackle a number of very important problems facing at this moment the I. L. G. W. U. Chicago has been picked as the place for the meeting in view of the general interest which the steady campaign that is being conducted in the dress industry of that city is arousing in leading circles of our Union. Among the major motions to be discussed at the meeting will be the situation in the New York cloak and suit market and the pending negotiations between the Union and the employers' associations in the industry and the hearings before Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission.

The results of the campaign in Toronto, Montreal, the condition in Philadelphia, the outcome of the drive in the miscellaneous trades in New York in connection with the operations of the local industry in Connecticut, and the many other activities of the International, such as the planning of the construction of cooperative apartments in New York in conjunction with other friendly bodies, will be reviewed in detail by the members of the G. E. B.

Individual members, as well as locals, who desire to communicate with the G. E. B. or present any special matter, grievance or request, may enroll by writing the General International Representative, prior to the meeting, to the General Office, 3 West 16th Street, Chicago.

Chicago I. L. G. W. Unions Show Encouraging Progress

Vice-President Halperin After Visit Finds I. L. G. W. U. Locals in Western City Recording Steady Gain—Morale Greatly Improved—Mollie Friedman Doing Effective Work Among Dressmakers

After a stay of two weeks in Chicago, where he went at the request of President Sigman to look over the local situations in order to make possible better co-ordination and more effective team work within the locals throughout the country as affiliated with the Chicago Board, Vice-President Jacob Halperin returned to Yonkers, May 25, to New York. While in Chicago, Brother Halperin met with the joint Board, attended executive-board meetings at Locals 59, 148 and 149 and took part in a member meeting of Local 5, the opera-

Union Declares Strike—One Hundred Workers Involved in Fight

The Royal and Continental Cloak Company, of 460 Richmond West, Toronto, broke last week its agreement with the Toronto Cloak Joint Board and locked out its one hundred workers.

The Toronto firm was a member of the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association which only a few months ago had signed an agreement with the Union. This firm, however, has since broken its agreement when it used to run its factory on the "open shop" basis and has continually violated the Federation's "white list" or

Delegations From All New York, Philadelphia and Boston Locals Will Attend Opening of Unity House on June 12th

Forest Park House to Usher in Registration Work in Full Swing

The opening of the beginning of the 1925 season at the Workers' Unity House at Forest Park Pa. will begin on Friday night, June 12, when the International Unity House Committee will throw open the doors of the House to a large gathering of I. L. G. W. U. members and invited guests.

Dressmakers Attention!

Saturday, May 30, 1925 in a legal holiday in the dress industry.

Week workers, working a full week beginning Monday, May 25th and ending Friday, May 29th, are entitled to be paid for four hours extra, that is, ten hours. Week workers, working only part time during this time, are entitled to be paid at the rate of a 56 hour week.

Fraternally,
J OINT BOARD, CLOAK, SKIRT AND D RRES SMAK ERS' U NIONS,
JOSEPH FRID, Secretary-Treasurer
Local 50 Jubilee Celebrated In A Blaze of Glory

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and the G. E. B. Great the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers—New York and Boston Locals Send Delegations—G. E. B. Presented a Beautiful Testimonial

The twentieth anniversary of Local 50, the waist and dress organization of Philadelphia, was undoubtedly cele-

brated with more enthusiasm and more participation of the whole Labor movement of that city.

In connection with the splendid musical program, under the leadership of J. Kazee, was enacted by 25 members of the renowned Philadelphia Orches-

tra. The concert included soprano renditions by Helen Buchanan Hiss, Ray e. Y. Allen, G. E. B. and D. B. G.

The program was opened by President Eliis Reiberger, manager of Local 50, who expressed to the workers.

The Philadelphia Locals in One Joint Board

Philadelphia Locals in One Joint Board

organize the non-Union workers in the trade and bring the latter under the protective wing of their organi-

zation.

The arrangement committee had presented to each of the shop chair-

men and chairwomen in the joint board for the occasion of the jubilee, gold foun-

dal plaques and pencils in recognition of their excellent work in the past.

In the course of the dinner the arran-

gement committee also announced that it had decided to present to President Reiberger as a token of their appreciation of his indescribable office as manager of the Philadelphia Waist & Dressmakers' Joint Board, filled with a choice selection of literary masterpieces. Reiber-

garage, evincing, touched deeply very
easily, the pleasant surprise, thanked the committee in a few stirring remarks, saying that to him the fact that the

local is beginning to express its gratitude in such a gracious and affable

manner is a sign that it is forgiv-
every ray fast.

The Philadelphia Waist & Dressmakers' Joint Board, in its capacity of founder, organizer and manager, has been

completed by the Interna-

tional Waist & Dressmakers' Union of the Montreal Chasknak's Joint Board, for which city he will depart in

a few days.

President Sigman Sends Message

President Morris Sigman was scheduled originally to preside at the celebration meeting of the Phila-

adelphia Joint Board last Wednesday, but owing to pressure of business and the urgent necessity for beav-

ing for the West on that same day, had to content himself with forwarding

the following message to the meeting:

May 27, 1925,

Joint Board Cloth and Dressmakers' Union,

222 North ninth street,

Philadelphia,

I regret very much I cannot be present on this great occasion when the Philadelphia Waist & Dressmakers' Joint Board takes place. As you all know, the task was not an easy one but industrial developments tended to assume a shape and principles made it absolutely in-

perative. It is my sincere hope that the consolidation of our forces in Philadelphia will lead to greater prosperity and that the union in the aspirations of our Philadelphia workers toward a future of peace and harmony. I accept my heartiest congratula-

tions and best wishes on this his-
toric occasion and I am sure that the trust will be a source of new in-
spiration in the task that con-

fronts you in the future.

Very truly yours,

President Reiberger and your other officers.

NOTED LAWYERS TO DEFEND TEACHER ACCUSED UNDER NEW TENNESSEE EVOLUTION LAW

Neal, Darrow and Malone to Fight Scopes Case

Accepting the challenge of the an-

nouncement that William Jennings Bryan will handle the case against J. T. Scopes, Mr. Neal, charg-
ed with teaching evolution in viola-
tion of the Tennessee law, the Ameri-

can Civil Liberties Union announced that Dr. John R. Neely, former Dean of the Law School of his University of Tennessee, who was recently dis-

missed from the faculty because of his views on evolution, had agreed to act as senior counsel for the de-

fense.

Dr. Neal, who will argue the Scopes case when it comes to trial after in-
nuendo, was named last week as the candidate for governor for the Democratic ticket in Tennessee. He

was a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1926, and he has been

Dr. Neal is considered an authority on the constitution.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Dudley Field Malone of New York have volunteered their legal services to the defense, which have been accepted by Dr. Neal.

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Foster Chapters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Mitchell Designing School
**With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board**

**BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.**

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on May 10th, at Local No. 8, 67 Lexington avenue.

Chairman—Brother Ansel.

**Communications.**

Local No. 9 requests the disapproval of the action taken by the Board of Directors regarding their complaint against the dress and cloaks firm, in a certain statement, in a letter sent out to shop chairman by a district manager, that a fine will be imposed should they fail to attend the meetings. Their Executive Board favors disciplinary action against those who ignore the orders of the Union or when it is approved by an authorized body.

Local No. 9 disapproves of the action taken by the Board in dissolving the association, in approving Brother Shapiro as Business Agent without consulting Local No. 22 and is contrary to the desire of this Local.

The same Local calls the attention of the Board to the action in the shop of T. Kilpatrick. Their Executive Board is of the opinion that this firm is not making their contract conditions to the satisfaction of the Master Committee and that under no circumstances should the Union permit it to reduce his inside force.

Local No. 22 informs the Board that they have adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of Directors of April 25th and the report of the Board of Directors of April 25th.

The same Local modifies the action of the Board in electing Brother Richardson to replace Sam Goldwater, who resigned. Brother Smith is the shop chairman.

Local No. 48 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Board of Directors of May 8th.

Local No. 59 notes the Board that their new Executive Board has recon- ciled the same delegation representing the conditions at the Joint Board up to the end of the present Joint Board term.

The same Local informs that they have approved the reports of the Board of Directors of April 29th and May 6th, and the minutes of the Joint Board of May 8th.

The following communication was received from T. F. Ruby, Manager of the Harlem Office:

*May 15, 1925.*

*Mr. J. Feinberg, Gen. Mgr.,
130 East 25th Street,
New York City.*

Dear Sir and Brothers: When I was transferred to the Harlem Office as manager, I was doubly happy, as I knew I would be able to take care of the work of this office re- quires. In the few weeks I have been there I have realized this fact.

I am therefore hereby submitting to you my resignation which will take place Monday, May 18th.

*J. RUBIN,
Manager, Harlem Office.*

The resignation of the above named, Brother Ruby, however, states that

cannot serve the Joint Board any longer.

The matter is referred to General Manager Feinberg, who in turn forms the Board that a new man will take charge of the Harlem Office on Monday morning.

The Trade Union Committee for Counseling and Disability Workers requests the Joint Board to send a delegation of two to represent our organization at a conference to be held on May 23 at 2 P.M.

The invitation is accepted and Brothers Frankin and Wine are de- legated to attend.

The Brooklyn Labor College informs the Board that the first few meetings of their Executive Board have discussed the present situation in the dress indus- try and find that although the new agreements have been signed with the manufacturers and tailors, certain very good clauses, nevertheless, the employers continue to violated the agreements. The local states that while the organization campaign was being carried on, no constructive work has been accomplished and that the few hundred shops which have been unionized are already in serious condition due to the lack of cooperation given by the Joint Board. The local states that the effort of the Joint Board to this evil and empha- sizes the fact that this condition must be remedied. They further contend that the jobbing department is much larger than it has been in the past. The Executive Board of Local No. 59, taking all this into consideration, requests either a reorganization of the jobbing department or that the department be created upon a basis and in such a manner that the organization finds its very existence menaced by the utter lack of cooperation on the part of this factor of the industry; also that an efficient investigation department by the joint board be created, and that the reorganization and Jobbing Department be combined, as this is very essential if the United States intends to face the problem competently.

Brother Feinberg reiterates the position of the Joint Board, stating that whatever the Joint Board will be in a position to do for the Dress Industry will be done, but that the time is present at improper to take the situation in hand, above referred to the General Manager.

**Managers' Reports.**

Brother Perlstein, Manager of the Uptown Division, Office No. 1, reports on the following meetings since last report:

The firms of Elefstein & Son, 312 West thirty-fifth street; A. Streich, 22 West forty-second street, and the cop- part Cloak Company, 552 Seventh avenue, discharged workers and in all these cases the workers were re- turned to one case a member of the employed or signed identification for rest. Mrs. Warren, chairwoman of the Cloak Dress, appears in behalf of the committee which was left to conduct the investigation, explained the situation. She informs the Board that this strike has been going on for the past five days, it is a half-back strike. The com- mittee has recently been informed by the Organizer, Brother Farber, that it is about to be discontinued and that they are therefore to look for other jobs. Its continuation is under discussion, and that the workers are to be retained for further discussions.

The request is referred to the office.

**Communications.**

Local No. 22 informs the Board that the last few meetings of their Executive Board have discussed the present situation in the dress indus- try and find that although the new agreements have been signed with the manufacturers and tailors, certain very good clauses, nevertheless, the employers continue to violate the agreements. The local states that while the organization campaign was being carried on, no constructive work has been accomplished and that the few hundred shops which have been unionized are already in serious condition due to the lack of cooperation given by the Joint Board. The local states that the effort of the Joint Board to this evil and empha-sizes the fact that this condition must be remedied. They further contend that the jobbing department is much larger than it has been in the past. The Executive Board of Local No. 59, taking all this into consideration, requests either a reorganization of the jobbing department or that the department be created upon a basis and in such a manner that the organization finds its very existence menaced by the utter lack of cooperation on the part of this factor of the industry; also that an efficient investigation department by the joint board be created, and that the reorganization and Jobbing Department be combined, as this is very essential if the United States intends to face the problem competently.

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The Black Couch

By BEN HECHT

Mr. Barlow indicated the next thousand and items which croud the floors of William, Baker & Co.—suction tables, dressing beds, granitite wheels and clock chins, statues, paintings, Russian bronzes. "There isn't a type of furniture or furnishing that hasn't sat on this floor," said Mr. Barlow, who had been coming in here for years—things worth a dollar, and things worth ten thousand dollars. But that's not the story. The story is that I have never come in place without feeling a queer mystery. They're other people's things, you see. They all belonged to somebody else and were part of homes and most of them were people called treasures.

"I don't mean the expensive things—are the old things that point up and stick in their houses and sort of identify themselves with things that have become our personalities. And when I look at these things I think of homes that got lost. In them are the old characters that once owned this odd looking bed, for instance, or this curious looking table. We could go back to other days. Oh yes, the piece is full of antiques. We have most of them valued at a dollar or a hundred dollars and still no Max. The last time the man was in he said that the new style was so desperate and promised him that it was going to be back in another year and he comes in, I had given my word to keep it until his owner himself disposed of it. When the man said that they were dropped in and I told him the story.

"You can imagine how jubilant he was. These antique fans always feel they are part of us, and after a year or two, for years his dis armament oath to pass from pro-posal to fact in this small nation. With the big nations see the advantages of getting rid of the material and spiritual burdens. But that may find a way to eat the real fever. Of course, diplomatists which makes armament to them almost inevitable.

Outstanding Facts in the Bulgarian Case

Out of the red mens of terrorism and revolt in Bulgaria certain facts emerge. The first is that whatever violence Communists or others may have planned and committed the principal responsibility for Bulgaria's suffering and shame lies with the existing government which was imposed by force and lives by terrorism. The second outstanding feature in this relapse of Pahliska—once perhaps the most promising nation in the Balkans—is a choice of assassination, revolt, terrorism and wholesale anarchy in part a natural consequence of the world and peace. The peace imposed unjustly the war without reparation and indemnity. It left Turitia without an outlet to the sea and with irredeemable debts. These are conditions that make for restless populations and internal violence. The politicians and men of the old order can't make it on their own country's folly but of mankind's.

"English Conservatives Are Different" shortly after the British election which returned a Tory government to power, the National, the interest in the public speech that these conservatives would be able to explain the new legis- lation in which at least would be regarded as socialistic. His promise, which was made quickly digested by the announcement of the Chaus- tett of the Exchequer Whaddon Churchill, that the government con- template a plan for wholesale prop- erty for all our earnings fall below the level that they knew by the time the 20th century. In no case is old age insurance a funda- mental reform of our present system, but a step to protect the right of human rights and a palliative for human suffering, it is immensely, Ameri- can people would be more prosperous than England but old age insurance would lighten many a burden in this coun- try. Here, however, it would be de- manded by our conservatives prob- ably with more vehemence than any- thing we have had before. English conservatives are different.

Of that difference Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald said the other day. He is no orator, but not long ago in what was universally described as a great speech he pleaded successfully before his party not to take action which would make it more difficult for the Labour Party to win. On this comes a story by Mr. Wickham Strode to the effect that in 1915 Mr. Macdonald told one of his colleagues belonging to the Liberal party to the government. He was then fin- ancial secretary to the Treasury and professor of his own name in the initial P. T. B. he suggested that other rich men follow his example. The government was not generally fol- lowed. To an American this is not so surprising as that any man should have made such a proposal and acted on it. But what is most surprising of all is that a politician should have dared to speak in such terms. We are sure, trying to capitalize his good deeds for political purposes in an election.

President Von Hindenburg

By NORMAN THOMAS

Von Hindenburg is president of Germany and the Republic still has the old-fashioned old-fashioned leg- islature of a pledge loyalty to the Republic and of a body not of the Kaiser's but of the Bi- zantine sultan, Erfert. And that is good. But the correspondents de- scribe him as "the old German." And that is not so good, though it is what we might expect. Especially in a he is be clear, and to have sworn to serve the Republic. It was not an imperialism confined to Germany. Was it and is roused in other lands. The hope for Germany is not a return to it in answer to allied oppres- sion. That way leads cloths. The hope for Germany and mankind is only in a forward look toward international and democratic cooperation in the ser- vice of our common life.

Will the Little Nation Lead the Way? First the Danish Social Democrats have introduced bills in their respective parliaments for the abolition of male discrimination. The proposal is sound sense. Neither Denmark nor Holland could defend itself against its powerful neighbors. Both must trust to the decency of the English and French peoples and the feeling of the peoples they are parties to defend them from oppression. An army and navy are only expensive govenements. Between the Brit. French and the small nations time they pick up something like this. "I told you it was worth five hundred." And he was a wise old man. And he comes in, another day and you sell it to him and I'll give you a dollars commission." And he sold the fan and the next day in New York and go around to me to learn my business before sell- ing any more black couches for a quarter."

That's the end of the story, wished Mr. Barlow. "Our mysterious friend never returned. Max brought some furniture experts over and they examined the couch and said it was a good buy for $10 and that it was a good buy and that they wanted to sell it to them and they would give him the forty.

And after another month of investigation Max came to the con- clusion that the mysterious couch was all right, and he kept on selling things for him for what he paid for it. And it was last month we got the letter from Count Vladimir Vasilevich. The letter stated that the man who had been trying to buy the couch and explained that it was a piece that had been in his mother's home in Petrograd when he was a boy and that the sight of which his mother poverty. He had exiles in Chicago had almost undone him. And he ended up by asking me how much money I would give for the black couch and ship it to him in Paris.

Well, one day a man comes in, a rather queer looking duck, and noes around a little. I paid no attention to him until he began to how much the black couch was. I told him the price, $10 I think. And he nodded his head and said, 'Your luck is in with a lot of household goods and we put toward the back. I didn't pay any attention to that. Just a curious looking black couch I figured was an American piece around 1860.

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"Once, a few days before, I watched him for the couch each time and sit down. He bouquets a chair and sits down. But I saw through that. He was just stalling, spending a little money to delay the sale. Then one day he saw I knew what the thing was worth and is going to make a few hundred dollars off it. So I begin investigations about the couch and find out that it isn't an American piece but a French piece.

"It is a style, he says. And he paid a few times, always sitting on the couch, that he made his—of offer. Twenty dollars, say he I told him forty was the price and he shrugged his shoulders and said that was his price, he was all he had in the world. Well, after he left Mr. Kramm came in－the department store—and the couch fan and Max gets excited and flees out the couch is worth at least 100 dollars. And the chambermaid ships and piece and all that. And ends up by putting a deposit of 25¢ down on the couch and he paid the rest. And in the meantime he will in- vestigate and find out exactly what it is and how much he can sell it for.

"I hated to do it, feeling that I might as well make the profit as Max, that being way for a fortune. Well, Max, this other man didn't come in for about a month. And then one day he arrived all spruced up and asked for the couch.

"'Here's your forty,' says he, and I took it at par, and then the bird's had a fit. But when he saw it was still in its place he heightened suddenly to the full value for the seat. I tried to get Max on the place but found out he was out of the city. There and went to tell the man I couldn't sell it.

"Well, the poor fellow came in al- most every day and kept increasing the price, and when he got to a hundred dollars and still no Max. The last time the man was in he said that the new style was so desperate and promised him that it was going to be back in another year and he comes in, I had given my word to keep it until his owner himself disposed of it. When the man said that they were dropped in and I told him the story.

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Would Wages for the Unemployed "Demoralise"?

By TOM MOORE, President, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Part 1.

The vigor of the nation lies in its people and the conditions which they maintain, in strengthening the nation's moral, the encouragement of self-respect, in promoting health and individual health, and the suppression of tendencies that undermine social faith. No less than this is the reason for those who sponsor propaganda to remedy. Any measure which affects the fundamental conditions on which the people of the United States live, both in its existing in Canada and the United States during the same period, was due to the lack of an unemployment insurance act. Unemployment in America far exceeded that of Great Britain, both absolutely and relatively. Still, those who oppose attempts to remedy unemployment by legislation are not the people insured when unemployed, be he will be demoralised.

The relative importance of this argument may be judged somewhat by the sources from which it comes. Those who have failed to distinguish the Unemployment Insurance Act from the various emergency relief measures and from the various government aids given to war workers and soldiers (but often unemployable by the same government offices as unemployment insurance). We hear it from some reformed employers for whom we have a short time abroad, feel qualified to give "interviews" on economic and political matters and their judgments on rumors and isolated cases. We hear it from well-meaning but mistaken or uninformed people, and we read it in the literature, or hear it from the customers, of commercial insurance companies who fear that a uniform employment act may exclude them from this lucrative, though yet unutilized, field for profitable insurance business.

Is it the opinion of unbiased leaders in industry, of employers of large numbers of workers, of economists, of those best qualified by years of study and experience to understand the labor problem, that some form of unemployment compensation would demoralise the unemployed? This object is achieved by the following types of arguments:

1. There is no such thing as labor and industry. Unlike many who have not made a study of the labor problem, and of the capitalist class, who under which he toils—speakers of labor, enlightened employers, successful labor manumitters, church and civic leaders and statesmen, generally agree with Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, who says, in his report to President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, that though it is not the common opinion, the facts clearly show that "the strains of boom and the sufferings of depressions impair efficiency more than uncertainty stimulates it."

Divergent Attention from Real Issue

Unfortunately, demoralisation is one of the many more or less vague and flexible terms, which may sometimes be adapted to suit one's purpose. In definite forms, it means to undermine in mere orderliness, to weaken in discipline, efficiency, order, and to disorder or disorganize. In the light of the definition, let us compare the demoralising effects of receiving compensation during periods of enforced idleness with the demoralising effects of the enforced idleness itself.

As directors to unemployment in insurance urge that as far as compensation is provided to the worker, his spirit of self-dependence and self-respect and his incentive to thrift will be destroyed. If it were true that every person not employed could simply draw compensation sufficient for complete maintenance from the insurance fund (as many who oppose unemployment compensation seem conscientiously to think), there might be some ground for this objection. In the British Act and in measures proposed so far on this Continent, as well as in those in actual operation by several nations in various industries, numerous provisions are inserted which deter workers from depending upon compensation to the extent punishment when suitable work can be obtained. Compensation is paid when work is available but is not paid when unemployment is caused by voluntarily quitting work, discharge for proven misconduct or failure to work accurately.

"No Work" is Real Demoraliser

Such provisions make it very clear that compensation is not to be paid indiscriminately to any one who hopes to be unemployed, and that in any case the amount of compensation will not be sufficient to destroy bit or the incentive to thrift. It is absurd to suppose that a man would willingly be out of work, even if qualified to receive compensation he would be living a remunerative and comfortable life. Those who have drafted such legislation have been cautious to draw it in such a manner that the employment the vagrant, would be excluded from its benefits. Moreover, the primary purpose of legislation is to create conditions which will induce stabilisation of industry, and thereby decrease the need for unemployment compensation. This aim is not relief, but prevention.

(To be Continued)
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A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. MANAGING EDITOR
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EDITORIALS
DEMAKOOGUES OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE
The bluntest striker for the sake of striking, in and out of season, is, as a rule, a newly-minted individual, unworthy of a finer cause. But the great majority of our members, such as have had some experience in the workers' movement, will not be misled by these "revolutionists", nor will those who have what must be called the sense of the typical day, this day or the next. There are, however, in our own organization, as well as in other unions, a number of younger workers, perhaps today a quarter, or yesterday a half, of the members of the trade, who are still unconscious of these unconscious demagogues. These become easily intoxicated by the very sound of such words as "fight", "strike", "the class struggle", and presently fall for the sorcery of the present-day demagogues, the kind that adorn themselves in the feathers of communism. To these of our workers we should make clear that it is not a question of whether we奋斗 or not, but what kind of a fight we are going to make. Logically, the fight may be in removing the myopia that is safely affecting some of them at this moment.

We take it that their revelling in "revolutionary" phraseology is not caused by natural pugnacity, by love of fighting for the mere sake of fighting. It is not the people who are always the leaders, but the leaders who are always the people. There are surely a few, insignificant minority and are not at all representative of the normal majority. To a normal person, fighting is only a means for achieving certain aims and ends; a normal individual will fight only for a great deserving cause, and, as a rule, only when other avenues of accomplishment are exhausted or closed to him. To stop fighting is to abandon the cause, and the cause only will not become wild even when a red flag is flung in their faces.

The executive board of Local 2 have, at a recent meeting, adopted and put forth the slogan that they "would have no truck with the Special Advisory Commission in the Cloth Industry". We would have no truck with the Commissio.

The workers of the world, however, are the one and only measure for the Union to take, namely, on a general strike in the industry." The "executives" of Local 2 would not wait until the Commission had made known its stand with regard to the Union's demands. They would not wait with their new slogans until either the Commission had decided to recommend the rejection of the Union's program or the maintenance of the present union and would have refused to abide by the Commission's recommendations. These "executives", of course, know very well that in the event of a real conflict, an unearned and intended to emphasize the point that the whole strength of the organization stands ready to fight for the introduction of these vital changes to the last drop of blood, should all the workers strike.

But these "revolutionary" executive boards are little if at all concerned about the actual winning of these all-important demands. The leaders of the union, it is true, have been given various tasks to do, but in the main it is the rank and file of the workers who have been at once break with the Governor's Commission and start an all-around melee. Can a more bewildering, a more insane course be imagined?

Let us assume, for a moment, that the Union had adopted their "plan" and had declared that "we refuse to deal with the representatives of Wall Street and we are calling a general-strike, and that such a strike had actually been declared. What a ludicrous, what an indefensible position such a course would have placed us in before the eyes of the whole world? What else but sheer insanity, indeed, could provoke any human being to fight for anything by means of which the administration of any depress would be furthered? Such an act would have been fully justified in inferring from such an act that the cloak-makers are not in the least interested in upholding their major demands but that, on the contrary, they are deliberately playing into the hands of their enemies and are actually aiding the jobbers and the manufacturers in the cloak industry to keep up the present deplorable state of affairs in the industry.

Grosset as such an inexact sentiment would, we must admit, the decision of the executive board of Local 2 makes it quite logical if not inescapable.

Of course, no such a thing will ever happen to pass in our Union; the great majority of our cloakmakers are normal human beings and not averse to the upholding of normal human rights. But at that time we had been frank enough to admit that we cared mightily little for the actual results of a strike and worried only about the value of the lessons we have learned. Quite the contrary, we would rather see them lose than win, as we were afraid lest the gaining of an additional rest hour and the raising of a few cents of pay might dampen his revolutionary ardor and blunt his fervor for the social revolution.

A strike is a very keen weapon in the workers' struggle for their rights, and because of that, extreme care must be taken that it be applied only when its objective is sufficiently commanding and when it can be the method for the accomplishment of the ends open. It is a weapon that should not be used upon every provocation, lest its very usefulness and effectiveness become impaired. Little happenings here and there may be dangerous, but the rest, as such, as it use than for those against whom it is intended.

A reminder from comparatively recent history is in place here. Some nine years ago, in August 1916, when the cloak and suit protocol was abrogated and the employers had obtained the right of notice, a strike was taken by which the workers had regained the right of striking without restraint, a great many of the best friends of the cloakmakers' organization began earnestly to fear for their economic existence. There was a great deal on the possibility of the misuse of this unrestrained right to strike which might lead the Union straight toward democratization and destruction.

These fears were by no means groundless. Nothing could have better played into the hands of the employers of the cloak industry as was the protocol. The employers, after taking the opportunity to ruin a few employers on occasion, but they would have surely destroyed the Union in its short order. They would have exhausted all the possibilities of overt forces, and would have then resorted from it in disgust, and the already powerful organization of the cloakmakers in 1916, would, by this time probably have been but a sad memory. But to be sure, this possibility of frequent strike outbreaks had been the primary reason for the passage of the protocol. The employers at that time to abrogate the protocol with the Union. But the cloakmakers had fooled them. They knew what the employers were up to, that they refused to live in peace and be a big cause. As a result, the few years after 1916 have been the most peaceful in the history of the cloakmakers' organization, and simultaneously its most successful. Would it not be possible now?

Is it possible that after an experience of nine long years the cloakmakers would in 1925 fail to remember what they had grasped so well in 1917? Is it likely that the clamor of a few unconscionable demagogues would blind their vision and befog their sense, though this clamsis already shrewdly served up to our workers through every form of the class struggle, a term deservedly popular among our workers?

And now a few words concerning this class struggle, so willfully and sadly misunderstood and misapplied by our generous "revolutionists". We feel that it as our faithful conviction that in no strike, no matter of what dimensions, could the class struggle have been better and more clearly demonstrated than by the representatives of our International Union at the hearings before the Special Advisory Commission. The arguments of the manufacturers and of the jobbers are replete with the clamor of their class demands, and the mere mention of pithy and incontrovertible arguments sent the expression of the workers' class struggle in its keenest and finest form. We have not only a class, or a person interested in misleading the workers, could delude himself or others that the strike is the only form of the class struggle. It is a falsehood, plain and simple. The strike is not the complete expression of the interests of those who are familiar with all its ugly sides and shades, often find very little of class-consciousness or of the class struggle in it... It is the surface of the loaf that is not cut, and the surface of the loaf. The loaf that has been and is still the struggle against our own "brothers", the strike-breakers. The worker in the shop, the actual striker, knows the whole truth of the class struggle only in its keenest and finest form, much of the class consciousness and the sacredness of the strike weapon! It is neither true nor sensible to assert therefore that the shop is the complete expression of the class struggle before the union derrier; in a strike that requires a lot of explanations if not apologies.

Time was when we too had seen in the strike the only expression of the workers' class-consciousness and of the class struggle. We had viewed at that time the strike as the only means by which we could express our class demands and desires. But at that time we had been frank enough to admit that we cared mightily little for the actual results of a strike and worried only about the value of the lessons we have learned. Quite the contrary, we would rather see them lose than win, as we were afraid lest the gaining of an additional rest hour and the raising of a few cents of pay might dampen his revolutionary ardor and blunt his fervor for the social revolution.

"Just as the Financing Classes are the enemies of the People, so the People are the enemies of the Financing Classes."
Bootlegging Children In New Jersey

By GILBERT E. HYATT

TWO states can solve the child labor problem and there is no need of a constitutional amendment. Look at our neighbors, New York and New Jersey, law well enforced," says some of the compliant opponents of Federal regulation.

Well now. How about the padrene system under which, the Italian children of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania work? That a good child-labor law are shipped, like chickens packed in a coop, to work in the sweatshops to bring in the cranberry bogs, berry fields and truck gardens of southern New Jersey.

These children are beyond the reach of their home states and the New Jersey officials assume no responsibility; the chil-
dren do not belong to them, they say. The children suffer while the "backwoods" state thrives.

Right now the padrenes are making their preparations and, during the months of July and August, will commence to drift away from their Pennsylvania homes, filling their coffers and leaving their parents and they will be gone for months.

The situation as I found it is as follows:

Intensive farming prevailing in southern New Jersey requires large numbers of workers at certain seasons of the year.

To supply this demand a system has grown up whereby padrenes contract with migratory workers to bring their labor force. They then engage whole families, usually charging the family a fee of around $1.50 for an adult and $1 for each child.

Work Through Crop Seasons

In addition to receiving payment from both ends of the transaction, the padrenes compel the workers to buy their provisions from them. According to investigators, excessive prices are charged.

The work continues through the various crop operations from dropping seeds in the early spring to picking hogsheads and to the packing of the cranberries in the fall.

Many attempts to end this system or to mitigate its effects on the children have been made but the only result has been to drive it a little further underground.

Conditions under which the work is performed are miserable.

According to a findings of a survey made by the Pennsylvania Public Education and Child Labor Bureau in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, conditions are as follows:

1. Atabout 5:40 A. M. to 5:35 P. M., but Mr. James J. Moran of the Pennsyl-
avania Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

2. In the Cranberry Bogs

The following concerning "cranberry picking" is typical:

"The cranberry vines run along the ground and the berries grow about 6 to 8 inches from the ground," said Miss Janet E. McCay, who in vestigated the cranberry bogs in the Berks County region occasionally (occasionally away) on their knees in a bending position, according to the padrenes.

"Where scope (i.e. a good pickers' work) is the padrenes' big money. Scoping is heavy work and usually done by men. But, on some of the bogs, boys of 11 and 12 are working the scope. They are often dressed in a manner determined by their clothes wet to the knees."

"We saw two children standing in the ditch in water up to their knees, picking along the edge of the bog."

The report of the United States Children's Bureau says:

"As the season advances the workers complain of cold and when from time to time the picked berries are floated up on the water they are covered with dirt until the next day."

3. In the Cranberry Bogs

"As the season advances the workers claim to be owed $4,000 and when from time to time the picked berries are floated up on the water they are covered with dirt until the next day."

4. In the Cranberry Bogs

"Some of the older girls wear stockings over their arms for protection, but many of the tanned and sunburned workers have freckled and sunburned arms and legs show the results of contact with the vines."

Owing to the fact that cranberry picking is a rough job, in order to get the crop in before frost, driving the workers is practices.

Mr. Moran says: "Discipline is ex-
pected, by the padrenes, through the parents, if a child is found lagging the attention of the government; they are frequently called to the fact and a faster pace demanded."

The living conditions are very bad.

"Very rough, minimally furnished. Known to have a low standard of living, one is scarcely prepared for the grime in which the pads and people are permitted to live while working in the bogs," said Miss McCay.

"You would treat a horse better than these farmers treat their trans-
"tient help," said Mr. Moran. "They actually live right on the floor of barns, similar dwellings, without comforts of any description."

The investigation, made by the Public Education and Child Labor Bureau, Donovan, discloses the following conditions:

- Woolen socks, unpainted, and woolen clothes.

- Three, four and five children at a large bank seemed to be the rule and, as far as we could learn, was the condition to be expected.

- One family of six had two rooms. The children's room was just large enough to hold the bed; the window was nailed tight and the shutter closed.

- The woman with two rooms and twelve children said "That is all they gave me!"

- "Privacy is unknown in a picker's home."

- On a few of the bogs provision may be made for removing and burning garbage, but on the majority, it was not provided and they fell down the sheer, in front of the barn, with the result that the premises are in a filthy condition and out of doors in all kinds scattered around.

- It would appear that the only safe-
guard for the children is the courage of the mothers and parents and the natural rectitude of the workers.

- Lack of proper medical facili-
ties was one of the items of which Mr. Moran spoke with indignation.

Hoping for a Doctor

From the report of the Public Edu-
cation and Child Labor Bureau of the following examples illustrate the situation:

"As we drove up to one of — a home of eight children, no girl asked, 'Are you the doctor?' Her hands were badly swollen with dirty poison, aggravated by the scratches from the cranberry vines. She said, 'Please take care of Nellie Bohnt for me.'"

"No one had thought of bringing

- As soon as we arrived in the neighborhood of New Jersey, we found a twelve-year-old boy had broken his arm and the padrene had him taken in the car to Philadelphia and driven five miles away, to have it reset.

"We noticed many little children with large sores around their mouths."

5. In the Cranberry Bogs

La"dies" and "children" of the same age with a two-year-old child, who was very sick. She left an eight-month-old baby and five year-old girl with a seventeen-year-old girl. This older girl's condition was filthy, even her clothing being the same, dirty cloth, which did not promise well for the care of the young children.

"On — a boy of a small child of eight years, his face was red and taking off his hat to his mother, her eyes were badly inflamed and the Тур пе като "Sue's eyes."

"She can't go to school because she has sore eyes."

Kids Kept Out of School

About half the children, according to Miss Janet E. McCay of the New Jersey in April or May and did not return until October. Of course, the children almost died of hunger.

Miss Janet E. McCay found 1,531 absentees from the public and paro-

- The children are absent and working on the bogs.

"One school had 23 percent of its pupils absent, thirty-four out of one hundred. Another school had 550 absent pupils."

A survey of 261 pupils showed 79 percent retarded from one to seven years.

- Even if the New Jersey authorities assumed responsibility, which is not likely, there could be no relief in sight. New Jersey cannot solve the problem of providing facilities for this influx of migrant children, who would be a serious one.

A solution is made additionally difficult by the fact that it is to profit by the labor of children that the padrene system exists. It is children who could not work their parents would not migrate.

- While the children are to be protected, the law must do it. State officials have fallen down on the job. They are flouting the law.

- Only the Federal government can interefectively and the Federal authoritites can not sit until the child labor amendment is made part of the Constitution.
“The Dressmakers’ Illiad”

Review of “The Women’s Garment Workers,” in The Nation of May 27, 1925

By SYLVIA KOPALD

The leaders learned well-facade and cooperation, and only they carried the mass with them. The gradual penetration of the garment industry, the seasonal regularity of fashion, the slow displacement of the average worker from the factory to the garment shops, the heightening pressure of industrial America helped to teach coordination. In 1917 the American Garment Workers’ Union was founded. It affiliated with the A. F. of L. Garment Workers Union in 1919, and moved a stoppage...
In the Cooperative World

DANES FIRST IN FARMERS' BANKS

While America is teaching the world the power and soundness of cooperative banks, the Danes have been setting the pace with the examples of the Locomotive Engineers' eleven banking houses stretching from coast to coast, and now a similar role in agricultural banking. If there should arise among Manhattan bigwigs the specter of rubber-shoe pushing, the Equitable and Hanover's Trust buildings, but downtown the representation of the farmers' interests and not to the service of predatory wealth, you would have the revival of the American Cooperative Commission, of the commanding strength of the Danish model.

Established in the provincial town of Aarhus in 1914, Den Danske Afdlingsbank now has headquarters in Copenhagen with 47 branches and 55 offices scattered throughout the kingdom. The various small co-ops subscribed the capital of $1,800,000, and it has a capital stock of $1,260,000 held by 1,706 societies and 25,000 individuals. Among the banks' better known are the creameries, 24 bacon factories, 50 large central associations and 750 combinations.

From a business of $200,000 in 1915, the bank's operations have leaped forward to $1,000,000 in 1918 and nearly $4,000,000 in 1932.

ITALIAN PEOPLE'S BANKS PROSPER DESPITE FASCIST

Not even the handicap of the Fascist dictators of Italy toward the co-operative movement and their ruthless plundering of cooperative stores has dampened the enthusiasm of the Italian co-operative bankers,despite Fascism.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN ON BROADWAY

(Continued From Page 8)

Yet my first experience of Gilbert and Sullivan came when I was at college—the year that the Park Theatre at Columbus Circle offered Ruddigore. On the night I saw that play the heroine was singing from a codiad song that made her sound a hoarse whisperer. I shall never forget the complete satisfaction of that evening. I learned that "this particularly rapid, most unoffending chatter isn't generally heard. If it is it doesn't matter; if it isn't, it doesn't matter, matter and matter," and that the villain by his own confession was a most abominable person who lied and stole and murdered. I never forget that character and that piece of observation and that was the music of the night and the other. Perhaps the secret lies in what was far less professional, far less conscious. It went in for no grand scales, for no pretentious. Somehow the little things and all the other things in it seemed to be having so much more of a bolting time than usual. It was a musical comedy with a hint of murder that was missing in the other. Perhaps the secret lies in what was far less conscious and private.

The musical comedy of the nineteenth century was far more private and personal. The music was to be heard in the parlors of the upper classes. There was a solitaire there that could never let you suspect even for a moment that the music might be written into a Broadway musical comedy by some inexplicable mistake.

To be sure, New Yorkers can't have everything. And two expert producers are offering us magnificently. The productions of Gilbert and Sullivan are yours for the asking.

WHERE TO BEGIN TO PREVENT WAR

part in the financing of agricultural cooperatives to develop waste land, and has aided Labor unions in banding labor contracts for cooperative protection. The Institute now has seventeen branches and seven agencies covering the whole country, in addition to its headquarters in Milan. Its business reached nearly a billion lire with producers' and Labor cooperatives. Because of the open warfare of the Fascist on cooperative societies the operations of the credit institute for the past year declined to 676,000,000 lire with producers' cooperative and 122,000,000 lire with consumers' societies.

Despite the remarkable growth of Labor cooperative banks in America, we still have a long way to go before we surpass the Italian workers and farmers in the cooperative control of credit and finance.

ISLAND BOOMS THROUGH COOPERATION

Cooperation is usually regarded as belonging cooperatives only, but the All-American Cooperative Commission contends the beneficial effects of cooperation can extend throughout all society, raising standards of living and standards of living. One example would be how what happened when the large Co-operative Wholesale Society of England began buying potatoes from the island of Jersey, living in the English Channel between Britain and France. Jersey enjoys far warmer climate than London or Manchester, and so the potato crop is ready for the mar- ket weeks before the English crop, assuring a dependable market. But a dependable price was by no means assured until cooperation stepped in. Cut off the middleman's tribute from grower and consumer, and put the farmers of Jersey "in velvet." As a result the two cooperative ships which ply between Manchester and Jersey have brought a high stand-

of evidence to the farmers there, bringing industry and enabling 26,000 people to obtain a living from an island 13 miles long and four wide. And to thousands of British people, who are traders at G. W. B. stores, cooperation has brought a staple food from the growers, which profit has been won, and in which quality has been guar-

When a Feller Is Out of a Job

By E. C. RISER

All Nature is sick from the feet to the head. None is free. She is all out of order and out of repair.

When a feller is out of a job—

No job, no relief in the land, no soli-

The sea;—

So, the universe aren't what it's come up to be.

When a feller is out of a job.

What's the good of blue skies and of blossoms' trees?

When your boy has large patches on both of his knees, and he's out of a job?

Thom patches, I say, look big to your eyes.

That they shut out the landscape and cover the sky,

That the man can't shine through it.

When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work of the earth

He feels the 'blin' blinder' mistake of Noth.

When a feller is out of a job.

He feels he has no share in the whole of the plan.

That he's got the mitigation from Nature's own hand.

That he's a rejected and left-over man.

When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your bolt with the rest of the crowd,

And you feel like a dead man without any breath.

When a feller is out of a job.

You are crawlin' around, but you're still a man.

Yes, dead with no tombstone to puff up your name;

Yes, dead with no tombstone to puff up your name.

When a feller is out of a job.

Every man that's a man wants to help push the world.

But he's left out behind, on the shelf he is cumbered,

When a feller is out of a job.

Hain't no job in the earth an' no rain in the sea;

Hain't no singer in life in the land an' no wind.

An' the universe aren't what it's cracked up to be,

When a feller is out of a job.

Rosmersholm

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members can obtain half price tickets to see Hans Christian Andersen's ROSMERSHOLM at the Fifty-second Street Theater. Cards entitling the member to the reduced rates can be had from our Educational Department, 3 West Sixtieth Street. Those of our members who wish to see this play should do so at once, as it will not run for a long period.
Workers' Education
In Mining Industry

By PAUL W. FULLER.
Director Workers' Education District Number Two, United Mine Workers of America.

The real miners, not the miners of fiction, but those big strong men who are old in years before their time, and whose work for generations has been to strip the boulders of the earth in order that the progress of the world may continue, are the workers we need to interest and help in their physical existence. These miners are trying to get a square deal for work, but the poverty in which they strive for humanity. Workers' Education will be their salvation.

It seems to me that the theory is that it is not lack of brains that forces men into servitude, but a lack of opportunity to get a square deal for their labor after three months trial as Director of Workers' Education in District No. 2, I believe that my theory is logical. Many of the miners, when the idea of Workers' Education was taken up, agreed that it was something they needed but had never before been made available to them and enabled them to understand and change their intolerable conditions. They wanted it at once. They seemed to think that all they had to do was to enroll in a class in April and work after work for an hour for the opening of the evening session. The audience was intensely interested in Dr. Harry W. Walker's presentation of the labor movement in Great Britain. At the conclusion of Dr. Walker's address the meeting was dispersed but many miners continued to meet until an hour was spent asking questions. One question, for example, was: "Has socialism or communism the answer?" Mr. Hill, who represents the miners yet! The result of Dr. Walker's address was newly developed interest in the workers' classes and new members were enrolled.

The third day's session featured Dr. Edward W. Frazee, Director of Workers' Education, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who talked on "The Crime and Criminals." Dr. Frazee proved himself an able speaker, thoroughly familiar with his subject and able to get the audience's attention. The conclusion of this address was a very large number of interested workers were developed.

Friday evening the session was addressed by W. Chester Logan, of Logan, who represented the Co-Operative League of America with headquarters in New York. Mr. Logan gave an interesting talk, and, as a result, it is reported a greater interest was created in the local co-operative store, especially among the women.

At the conclusion of the meeting I spoke, using as my subject "Labor and Success." The attendance was unusually large in spite of a drizzling rain and we had an interesting discussion at the end of the address.

The last Sunday of our Chautauqua, President Brophy spoke in the afternoon on "Trade Unions in the United States." In the evening he took as his subject, "Coal, a Mismanaged Industry." Both meetings were well attended and he put before the people in a very interesting manner. At both meetings an open forum was made possible, but in some cases the advantage of the opportunity, due perhaps to the fact that they realized that the President is somewhat of an expert on coal problems and they felt rather embarrassed asking him questions. A large number of questions were asked and discussed at the evening session.

The results of this Chautauqua were beyond expectations, not only from the standpoint of attendance but from actual educational results. The membership of the various classes consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They raised money to secure some instruments and have been meeting regularly each week since August practicing on their instruments and are now about ready to make a public appearance. This band is named the "Workers' Education Band" and after it has been developed will be used in various social activities in connection with Workers' Education, and other occasions.

After the conclusion of this Chautauqua I was very busy in various communities of the Broad Top, bell ringing and attending classes, typing letters, and helping with books, etc. I discovered that the result of the first Chautauqua was a desire on the part of some people on the other side of the Broad Top mountain for a Labor Chautauqua to be held there.

Our Educational Department has made arrangements with the management of the 52nd Street Theatre, whereby our members can get tickets to see "Helen's "Roman Homescum" at less than half price. On presentation of cards which can be obtained at our Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street, you can get a $2.75 seat for $1.10.

"Helen's play need an introduction. "Roman Homescum" is artistically performed, and we are glad to note that the management is giving us a chance without availing them of the opportunity offered them by our Educational Department to see this play. Tickets can be obtained for all performances including Saturdays.

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase "The Women's Garment Workers" at half price $3.50.

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Course given at the Women's University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION Season 1924-25.

(Continued from last week)


England—Like that of every country, the literature of England is merely the mirror of English life in letters. To grasp its meaning one must know something of the influences which shaped both life and letters.

The Race—A mixture of five, the result of conquest: Britons, Saxons, Romans, Danes, Norwegians and Franks. Expectancy imagination, respect for women, respect for law, respect for class. The Language.—Also a mixture due to conquests; resulting in an extraordinarily strong, beautiful and plant instrument of thought.

Earliest Forms.—Poetry, not prose, with very little rhyme, and much utilization. Since it was meant to be sung or chanted, it was full of the best of rhythm.

Earliest Content.—Violence, bitterness, praise of strength and generosity.

Beowulf.—An epic. The first great English masterpiece, author unknown. Its two parts: the first, of daring death for the joy of adventure; the second, of daring and winning death while striking a blow for fair English life.

Wielick—The champion of freedom of thought in religion. Translated the first complete English Bible, which has been for more than five hundred years the basis of all later forms.

Piars Plowman—The first English cry for justice for common men. Written in the fourteenth century by William Langland, against selfishness, kings, judges, and the appointment of rulers of church and state, and pleading with equal strength for honesty in labor itself.

Ubens' Rosmersholm At 52nd St. Theatre

Members Can Obtain Tickets at Reduced Rates Through Our Educational Department
**РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ**

В мире труда. Англия.

Конгресс-заседание на Британской империи и Европы,엽, конгресса и на стадионе всех работников Бригантской империи на счету безработицы, потери трудоспособности, старости, смута болезни социальных пределов экономики, экономики очень сочтанные во всех случаях, связанные с обществом человека, это будет ученые и парламентские.

Со вступлениями этого закона в силу каждый заводской рабочий 1) будет имел прочную посессион, на корню он сможет существовать без работы, 2) он может безбедно жить и иметь для неплохого поселения, 3) рабочий, достаточное несчастное дополнение жизни, будет выдать для достаточно для жизни работник, и 4) сына потеря стариков, будет выдавать страхование средств к существованию.

На проведение этого закона английский врач должен будет сверкать при личных двоих.

Связь с крупными строителями на случай старости этот закон имеет смысл, это даст быть один факел, кромешного сверкания и произведения и какое бы ни было особое.

В английской законодательстве на случай старости существует уже более миллиона специальных средств.

За все это время самый показательный, что только около 20 процентов стариков поселился за счет средств на случай страдания, остальные вынуждены проживать на своем средств.

**Презент Day-Books are abolished**

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day and receipt book which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue.

Secretaries are to print no more receipt or day books for their locals, as the combined book will soon be issued and will have to be used by all the financial officers of affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will be issued in the autumn.

Fraternally,

**ABRAHAM BAROFF**

General Secretary Treasurer.

**THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT**

I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit it to monyith, before the 16th of each month.

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.

2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.

3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.

4. New addresses of members suspended by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U. may be fined for failure to supply the information requested above. We ask all our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

**LOCAL SECRETARIES**

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members of the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform officials of this Department concerning any member that you may drop from your books, by transference, from payment of dues, or for any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with per-capita taxes or any other assessments for members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrest on your local by any suspended member on the day of his or her suspension.

Fraternally,

**H. A. SCHOOLMAN**

Director.

**The Women's Garment Workers**

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

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

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**The Price of the Book is Five Dollars**

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.59, from the General Office directly, at

3 West 10th Street, New York City

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

**Present-Day Books are abolished**

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day and receipt book which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue.

Secretaries are to print no more receipt or day books for their locals, as the combined book will soon be issued and will have to be used by all the financial officers of affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will be issued in the autumn.

**Fraternally,**

**ABRAHAM BAROFF,**

General Secretary Treasurer.

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The book contains several excellent illustrations

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