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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 8)

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.
Concert and Group Singing In Harlem

The Educational Department of the Union has arranged a concert and group singing for the benefit of the officers and members of the Union. The concert will be held on Saturday, February 17th at 8:30 p.m., at the Maccabees Hall, 153rd St. between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Governor's Commission Calls New Hearings

Parties May Bring Up New Subjects Before Mediators—Sessions Will Take Place on March 7 and 8.

The negotiations in the New York cloak and suit industry, which have been pending before the special mediation commission appointed by Governor Smith in the spring of 1924 to endeavor to reach an amicable settlement between the workers, employers, organizations and the employers are reaching their final stages. The agreement between the New York Joint Board and the various employees associations in the cloak and suit industry of New York expires in the end of June, and, unless a satisfactory agreement embodying the Union's program of industrial reforms is reached by that time, a conflict appears quite unavoidable.

Of the several principal points of that program of demands presented by the Union, only two or so far have been granted by the mediators and incorporated in the present agreement—the unemployment (inasmuch as read and the sanitary label. The other demands—a limited number of steady contractors for jobs, a guaranteed time period of employment, a general refusal of the minimum scales and a forty hour week, still remain to be won.

Last week, on Monday, January 9th, the chairman of the Special Commission, Mr. George Gordon Battle, informed Mr. Morris Hillis, the Union's legal advisor, by letter that several new hearings will soon be held to give the commission an opportunity to obtain further advice on the subjects pending before them, and that they would take the union's recommendations. The letter also informed the Union that the parties may bring up before the Commission new subjects.

Dress Association Agitates Union Contract

Association's Failure to Order Clerks to Resume Joint Work With Union's Agents Results in Breaking Up of Collective Machinery for Dispute Adjustment—Union Will Sign Individual Contracts

The forty-odd last week, when the Association of Dress Manufacturers, body of dress contractors of New York City, withdrew its staff of clerks from cooperating with the staff of business agents of the Dress Division of the Joint Board on visits to shop headquarters. The result of this action, has grown in the course of the present week into a real storm which promises some hectic developments, unless the association quickly recedes from its stand and resumes normal relations with the Union.

It will be recalled that this clash grew out from the present widespread drive undertaken by the New York Joint Board to organize the large number of unorganized shops in the dress industry and to restore union conditions in a number of so-called union shops where work standards have become deteriorated and which have gotten out from under the control of the organization. This campaign has gone on successfully for several weeks, when, without hardly a warning, the Association of Dress Manufacturers served notice on the Union that it would expect the former to modify it twenty-four hours in advance which jobber the Union intended to strike.

The Union daily refused to concede to the demands of such an advance notice would practically nullify any move it might undertake against the jobbers. Thereupon the Association ordered its clerks to quit accompanying the agents of the Union on their visits to association member shops.

Pres. Sigman Congratulates Mine Workers

Shortly after the news of the settlement of the miners' strike became public, Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, congratulated the miners.

Boston I. L. G. U. W. Locals Prepare For General Strike

Unions Negotiate With New England Dress Manufacturers' Association, Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association and Boston Cloth Contractors' Group—Letters Sent to Individual Jobbers and Manufacturers to Negotiate Agreement—Big Meeting of Workers This Thursday.

The organization drive, which has been in progress in Boston for the past several weeks under the direction of Vice-President Julius Hochman, is making excellent headway. A large number of union organizers is daily distributing circulars, calling shop meetings and making various other attempts to reach the non-union workers in both the cloak and dress trades.

The immediate result of this intensive work has been the addition of a substantial number of members to the local organization.

During last week, Vice-President Hochman forwarded in the name of the Boston Joint Board two letters to each cloak jobber not in contractual relations with the Union and another to all non-union manufacturers calling on them to confer with the workers' organization for the purpose of establishing contracts and joining the local in the trade. These letters arrived on Wednesday, February 17th, and Thursday, Feb-

Cloak and Dressmakers, Attention!

Next Monday, February 22nd, is Washington's Birthday, a legal holiday in the cloak and dress industry of New York. No cloak or dress maker is to work on that day. Workmen are to receive full pay for Washington's Birthday.

Committees of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board will patrol the cloak and dress district next Monday all day, and such workers as will be found at work or on their way to work, will be brought before the Grievance Board of the Union and fined.

Pres. Sigman Leaves For Philadelphia

Local 50 Forwards Letter to All Non-Union Dress Employers—Drive For Unionized Industry Reaching Climax—Big Meeting This Thursday in Labor Institute.

Events in the campaign undertaken by the Philadelphia dress and allied organization of the I. L. G. W. U. to introduce standard union conditions all along this industry, are moving rapidly. The big organizing committee, headed by Vice-president Elihu Roebuck, is on the job-day and night, maintaining unbroken contact with all recently organized shops and reaching out and new groups of unorganized workers. The response of the nonunion element in the trade has been highly encouraging, and the volunteer organizers feel that the results of their efforts in this drive have still far from been fully realized.

President Morris Sigman left last Tuesday evening for Philadelphia, for a second visit in the last two weeks. He will remain in that city until Friday, and will address the big meeting of the dressmakers on Thursday.
New Hearings Early In March

Pres. Sigman In Philadelphia

Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers’ Union Celebrates Tenth Anniversary at Banquet

The Italian Cloakmakers’ Union of New York, Local 18 of the I.L.G.W.U, celebrated its tenth anniversary of its existence at the banquet in Percussion’s Restaurant, Canal Street and Burt Avenue, Can- can Island.

Among the invited guests were the managers of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, the Executive Board of the International, representa- tives of all the I. L. G. W. U. locals in New York, representatives of the La- bor press, and several leaders of the New York Labor movement, Vice-pres- ident Salvatore Zino, the manager of Local 48, acted as toastmaster.

Short speeches were made by Sec- retary Baroff and Vice-presidents Hi- man, Dubinsky and Perry. The prin- cipal addresses of the evening were delivered by President Sigman of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City, in- dustrial director of the United Textil- e Workers’ Union.

For the Italian cloakmakers and the Italian speaking workers in the other branches of the garment industry, Presi- dent Sigman was the last speaker of the evening, and he showed praise upon the special skill and unique do- minating faith and the per- formance which the durability of the Italian workers in the garment trade, who, he said, at the time to the great trade union movement in this industry, have shown themselves to be among the staunchest and best organized divi- sions in it.

The Italian cloakmakers of local of Cleveland, O., sent a representative to the banquet in the person of Brother Louis Lea Pata. Several messages of congratulations were received, among these telegrams from the executive board of the Philadelphia Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, Charles Kretzler of Cleveland and Elias Reisberg of Philadelphia and from Max D. Biskind, editor of "Justice".

Pioneer Youth to Meet In Third Annual Conference

Thomas J. Curtis, President of Pio- neer Youth and Vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, announced that the organization held its third annual Labor Conference on Wednesday evening, March 3rd, in the auditorium of 212 Third Street, Brooklyn.

The conference held at the local union and central bodies and at least fifteen international unions will be re- presented.

It will be the purpose of this Con- ference to plan establishing children’s clubs and summer camps under the Pioneer Youth auspices throughout the country. So far, this movement has de- veloped chiefly in the East, and has already reached thousands of children in New York and Philadelphia. Simi- lar organizations are beginning to form in various centers, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The other signatories of the Con- ference call, represent, respectively national Labor Unions and Central Bodies. Their names follow: Timothy Hedges, Pres. I.J.B. Firemen & Uni- versal, 212 Third Street, Brooklyn, Pres. J. Johnston, Pres. Western Machinists; Henry R. LoZuille, Pres.

Pioneer Youth (Continued from Page 1) subjects that they might desire to have incorporated in the new con- tracts. The letter is in full follows:

"Dear Mr. Tisch:"

"As you know there is a number of im- portant and difficult problems in the cloak and suit industry are still pending before the Governor’s Com- mission.

"While rather extensive hearings on these last few weeks have been held, the Commission wishes to have further advice and enlight- enment on the part of the parties in inter-

"For this purpose it is planned to hold hearings on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 7, 8 and 9.

"It is intended to give the full afternoon of Saturday to matters relating to efficient management and especially to the question of shop organization. All day Sun-

day will be set aside for considera-

tion of the feasibility of establish- ing guaranteed periods of employ-
ment and of the proposed special registration of sub-manufacturers. On Monday the remaining subjects, such as wage scales, unionization of examiners, and minimum produc-

tion costs for sub-manufacturers will be taken up.

"In case any of the parties wishes to bring up any subject, the com-

mission should be informed as far in advance of the hearings as pos-

sible."

Faithfully yours,

"GEO. GORDON BATTLE.

Broken Bones and Icy Weather

In these days of snow storms, slush, and uncovered sidewalks, there is an increase in the number of broken bones, dislocations, and fractures.

Workers going to their shops actual- ly endanger their lives by the possi-

bility of falling or slipping on the ice. The year past has been a matter of course that a worker suffer-

ing from a fracture or a dislocation of the shoulder should be put into a brace of plaster cast and kept immobi-

lizable for six and seven weeks. This frequency resulted in a steadfast of the joint which was the causes permanent and often became inurable. Of course, the worker was unable to work for weeks and often permanently disabled as a result of just slipping on the ice.

The modern treatment of fractures and dislocations should be known by every worker. A man whose capital consists of a sound belt, healthy joints and muscles, should be allowed to have any of these members stiff or useless. Therefore, the mod-

ern method is to cut down the period of immobilization of the joint, and start managing the affected member to pre- vent stiffness. This enables the workers to go back to his job within a shorter period of time than was the case pro-

vious.

The Union Health Center, 411 East 17th street, through its Physic-the-ope- dical Department of which Dr. Wrona is the specialist in charge, is prepared to treat all fractures, dislocations, and broken bones, and give expert electric- al treatment that benefits. This clinic is open Monday, Wednesday, Thurs-

day and Saturday, from 12 to 5 P.M.

CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING AT HARLEM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 5 P. M. TO 9 P. M., 1724 Second Street, between Madison and Pine.

Mrs. Boshever, well-known so- prano, will sing. Name of violonist will be given next week. Dancing after concert.

Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

FOR YOUR WINTER VACATION COME TO THE LAKE VIEW 303 FOREST AVENUE, LAKEWOOD, N. J. IN THE FINEST SECTION OF LAKEWOOD Home atmosphere, modern service, personal attention, prepared by an excellent Hungarian cook.

Rates reasonable. Lake view 257

REBECCA SILVER
SARA CAMPEN, Prop.
conclusion consisting of two persons, one selected by the miners from a list of three submitted by the operators and the other picked by the operators from a similar list proposed by the miners. This being the case, two of the parties arrive at a settlement for the very nearly ninety days after the matter had been placed in their hands, and in the event of failure to reach an agreement they may, by mutual consent, submit the controversy to an odd number and reach a decision through a majority vote.

If the miners, however, choose not to resort to the enlargement of the board of two conciliators and withdraw the controversy from their hands, they are at liberty to bring the matter back to the form of direct negotiations with the operators and seek redress for their grievances or a solution of the controversy in any manner they may desire for their benevolent interest-element of compromise, of obligatory arbitration, is therefore clearly and definitely removed from this settlement, and is substituted by voluntary conciliation which is left to the discretion of the parties in each controversy or dispute that may arise between them.

The second point at issue, the "check-off" system, was just as stubbornly contested by the operators. It is involved in the economic question of the union to the union of tens of thousands of dollars annually that would be spent in sending around collectors to the far-flung and widely scattered mines, big and small, throughout the anthracite region. The "check-off" system has been in vogue in the anthracite mines for several years past, and now the operators, in order to cause embarrassment in making union, insist on securing the establishment of a system which, referring to this point, except to mention that the question of "efficiency and cooperation" are referred to the board of conciliation. For the sake of the miners, with the object of efficiency in the interest of the miners organization, which while somewhat ambiguous to outsiders, this clause, no doubt, meets fully the demand of the miners organization on this point.

On the subject of wages, the agreement instructs the board of conciliation to proceed to once to equalize wages in accordance with the agreement of 1923, and opens the way for the union to demand an upward modification of wages annually, beginning with January 1st, 1927.

Thus while in spots the final settlement between the miners and the operators may appear to some as the result of a compromise, the agreement is in reality a prolongation of the very uncompromising arbitration as against voluntary conciliation, has been won decisively by the strikers. The desperate effort of the mine owners to save the 183,000 miners from the 1927 Miners' strike, by the recommendation to the Joint Board that it make an effort to open the way for the presentation of such new demands as might be considered of the highest importance, has been recommended to the Joint Board at a meeting held in the old program that has been pending before the Commission for the past twenty months.

The last suggestion by the General Executive Board of the International union, our readers will recall, suggested to the New York Joint Board that it forward to the Commission a renewal of its demands for the purpose of making clear whether or not there may have been any use either to the mediators or to the principal factors in the coal and suit industry that are chiefly interested in the matter, in presenting the presentation of whatever supplementary requests they might be inclined to advance.

At its meeting, early in January, the General Executive Board of the International union, our readers will recall, suggested to the New York Joint Board that it forward to the Commission a renewal of its demands for the purpose of making clear whether or not there may have been any use either to the mediators or to the principal factors in the coal and suit industry that are chiefly interested in the matter, in presenting the presentation of whatever supplementary requests they might be inclined to advance.

The action of the Commission in opening the door wide for the presentation of new demands should, therefore, be greeted with genuine satisfaction. This attitude, whether influenced by the suggestion of our General Executive Board or not, will, we hope, give the miners the opportunity, with the Joint Board in open session, to present to the operators demands that they will meet full and constructively every expectation and hope of the tens of thousands of workers in the coal and suit industry of New York whose fate and welfare totally depend upon the successful achievement of this program.

THE MINE STRIKE ENDS

The longest and most stubbornly contested mine strike on record in American labor history is over. So now the anthracite miners will return to the pits and the production and supply of hard coal will soon become normal again.

The fundamental issue which precipitated the strike was not, as some of the capitalist newspapers have attempted to raise in wages, but the form and manner in which all disputes arising between the organized miners and mine operators should be settled and arbitrated. The miners have always insisted that the miners or any grievances advanced by them be adjusted through a process of compulsory arbitration. And the miners, having tasted only recently the bitter fruit of this arbitration system by "impartial" outsiders, determined that they would have no more of it. It was on this crucial issue that the now historic strike has been fought for nearly six months.

The settlement reached between the operators and the United Mine Workers on this subject is unequivocally a victory for the miners. It discards entirely the principle of compulsory arbitration by "impartial" persons and substitutes a system of "all issues in controversy", in the event direct negotiations between the parties fail to produce an understanding, to a board of
Step By Step

**Step 1:** The Telephonic Telephone

The great telephone industry in the United States probably comes as close to monopoly as any public service, for although the Bell System owns 92 per cent. There are 121,015 employees, of which the Bell System owns 85 per cent, and the two together own 85,925,350 paid in salaries and wa-

**Step 2:** The Telephone Industry

There is an enormous combination on which now depends the well-being of 272,000 employees, and about 16,000,000 customers. There are 14 important competitive companies, divided geographically. Each of these companies is a separate, self-contained unit—for operative purposes. Most of their common stock is owned by the same different group. The Telegraph Company, which controls the whole system. Another important subsidiary is the Western Electric Company, which manufactures and sells telephones and other equipment used, besides selling electrical equipment to outside companies.

**Step 3:** The Telephone Industry

As a public utility, the telephone system is of course subject to public controls. The nature of the system is such that as a matter of fact it escapes regulation to a large extent, for the reason that the service is a public service that is not subject to regulation as to rate charges.

**Step 4:** Accounting, Capital, etc.

The greatest crime that telephone in-
bors for private profit are committing against the public is that it closes the doors of the prisoners at a time when the achievements of modern science, and retains the conditions of the Dark Ages. The most generally accepted standards of common decency, physical and mental hygiene, are lacking in practically every prison in the country where prison labor contractors rule. They simply will not permit scient-
ifically trained men to enter the prisons to make necessary surveys and do important research work, nor will they permit same and rational treat-
ment of physically and mentally disea-
sed convicts. They know that only in secrecy and darkness they can exist, for their methods will not stand intelligent study, so they see to it that all intelligence is shut outside the prison walls.

There is nothing in my prison life that I remember with so much loath-
ing as the inextricable methods of han-
dling communicable diseases. The bathe facilities gave me my first in-
duction to prison horrors. At the time I entered the Missouri State Pen- Hentiary there were but two old, cracked, rusted tubs in the wash department, which we were all forced to use. Naturally among women so largely recruited from the under-
world, real cleanliness was com-
mon. There was no effort to segregate the clean women from the infected, and treatment was given, I found that we were all expected to use the same tub, and I was ordered to use one that had been in use by a woman who died shortly after with syphilis. When I protested that it was a social crime to expect me to use the tub without an interval of sterilization, they com-
tinued to shrug and burst into a pleasant smile.

It is scientifically true, as well as ethnically true, that we are our bro-
thers' keepers; but there is an im-
portant to us—he is ours. And surely as night follows day, whatever we do to our brothers will come back into our own.

We dare not forget that the convict or slave was always back at the door, ready to hit us through the avenues of commerce. Prison made goods are practically all made in surroundings that reek with the vilest diseases and medical science. The girl who sat next to me in the shop had both syphilis and tuberculosis. There were great oppor-
tunities on her mouth from which the pus dripped continually, and she coughed and sprayed her work with tubercular germs all the time. She made children's play-suits and she used them to wipe her lips, then tossed them in the plie of dished garbage. Each of these Opportu-

**Step 5:** Labor

Not only is it a thing that is something that is always fresh and new, but it is a thing that is always fresh and new. This is an important point to remember. It is a thing that is always fresh and new.
Women and the Labor Movement

by FANNIA M. COHN

Much can be done towards accomplishing that end by stressing the necessity for organization upon individual lines, which in turn may carry the message of trade unionism for women to the local constituencies. The necessity of recognizing that necessity will furnish an important medium in this work by spreading the truth. Women are those working women with whom they come in contact, convincing them that they owe it not only to themselves and to the women who will follow them in the Industry, to become organized, but also to their own menfolk, and to the future of the nation.

With their realization that the organization of women workers is important for the well-being of their trade unions, and that they cannot retain the standards they have built up after much sacrifice unless the threat of competition on the part of the unorganized or paid workers in the officership of the trade unionists who have organized themselves into Ladies' Auxiliaries to various trade unions. Their interest should be aroused for such a campaign, since they come in frequent contact with unorganized working women, and it is their duty to impress upon these women that the words their words will carry greater weight.

Such a campaign should prove of educational value to organized as well as the unorganized workers, we say necessarily lead to a change in the attitude of the leaders of some trade unions, whose representatives are not willing to admit women into their organizations. They will begin to realize that, among the working women, only women out of their unions, they cannot keep them out of industry. Indeed, such a campaign will gradually change the habits of women and men, women, return women, women into the local unions their human touch, their personal interest, and the pressure of the women's trade unionism will be the more effective, if such a campaign is made of it.

The end result in this respect by the organized women workers in the country will prove of great value, and it is the organizers of the A. F. of L. regular and district organizers who carry on the most effective work if enlisted in this campaign. They can, for instance, interest in the present labor unions in the problem, and make it virtually an order of business at their meetings. But these organizers most possess facts. It may be desirable to do search work in this respect, and prepare special literature that will provide them with the necessary information and arguments. This may be done as a local, as a district, and as a national level, making an appeal to working women in a language that will impress them. Special articles made to the press that will call attention to the conditions of working women would undoubtedly do much in the advancement of their cause.

The Equal Protection movement, in the form of equal rights for women, has been rendered more necessary by the changing attitude of the attitudes of the leaders of some trade unions, whose representatives are not willing to admit women into their organizations. They will begin to realize that, among the working women, only women out of their unions, they cannot keep them out of industry. Indeed, such a campaign will gradually change the habits of women and men, women, return women, women into the local unions their human touch, their personal interest, and the pressure of the women's trade unionism will be the more effective, if such a campaign is made of it. The end result in this respect by the organized women workers in the country will prove of great value, and it is the organizers of the A. F. of L. regular and district organizers who carry on the most effective work if enlisted in this campaign. They can, for instance, interest in the present labor unions in the problem, and make it virtually an order of business at their meetings. But these organizers most possess facts. It may be desirable to do search work in this respect, and prepare special literature that will provide them with the necessary information and arguments. This may be done as a local, as a district, and as a national level, making an appeal to working women in a language that will impress them. Special articles made to the press that will call attention to the conditions of working women would undoubtedly do much in the advancement of their cause.

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

Mr. Alexander Fiehleander will start a course of four lessons on the "Economic Basis of Modern Civilization." The student of the history of civilization knows that the development of social institutions and ideals has been directly related to the material conditions under which the human race has lived. Mr. Fiehleander will discuss the natural resources of the United States and how this distinguishes it from other countries. He will also discuss the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effect on the social, political and economic life of the people and their relations to the Labor movement. The first lesson will be given on Wednesday, February 24, at 6.30 P. M. in the classroom of the L. I. G. W. U. building, 3 West 14th Street. The class will last one hour only, which will enable our members to keep their schedule. Admission is free to members of the L. I. G. W. U.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS TUESDAY, AT 6.15 P. M.

P. 56, 320 20th St., between First and Second Aves.

Our class in physical training meets every Tuesday evening at 6.15 in the Gymnasium of P. 56, 320 20th St., under the direction of Mildred Fox, who is well known to our members. The hour and a half which our members spend there is divided into three periods, as follows:

1. Physical exercises
2. Basket ball
3. Social Dancing

These who join the class are first examined by the Doctor and the student are given the Independence test by the Educational Department of the Union Health Center. This is done in order to determine how much physical exertion each person can stand. The central location of P. 56 makes it easily accessible to our members, and it is also near the subway and "L" line.

THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION

This course of five lessons is designed to supplement A. J. Muster's course on "History and the Workers" by showing the situation in which the workers have been placed by the course of economic and social development. Attention will be given to the work of the Workers as Producers, as Consumers, as Citizens, as Hummers and an Insignificant Class. Stress will be laid upon the conditions that have kept the workers in a position of subordination and on the influences that are tending to develop the independence and self-sufficiency of the workers (in the direction of a new industry system free from class lines). The course provides a comprehensive analysis from the standpoint of psychology, economics, sociology, and politics, and is designed to aid in a realistic grappling with the problem confronting the individual worker and the trade union movement today.
The End of the Coal Strike

By NORMAN THOMAS

Of course, we are glad for the end of the Coast Strike on terms fairly favorable to the men, but it would seem incredible, if it had not happened, that so great a strike with so much damage has been fought for no greater issues than appear in the truce—we cannot call it a settlement—towards which the war is marching.

Coal Crisis Still Remains

It remains in the anachronistic field. The problem of the high cost mine, the problem of private monopoly and of extortion, has not been solved by this agreement. Only mutual ownership with democratic administration can reach these evils.

Some coal remains in the bilingual field. Here is a tale of wild profiteering and bankruptcy. Twice too many mines are open. Civil war in cheerful, Gatsby-like waste of life is common. From West Virginia, Central Pennsylvania and Ohio, the total赏金 is being paid for thousands of dispossessed miners and their families. They are housed in mid-winter, in rudely built, unheated barracks. Relief is imperatively needed without delay. Despite the horror of the raw and the physical, the poor coalfields are no longer of national program would help give it. Nationalization of the bituminous mines is essential in any real solution.

"Chaos continues in wholesale—chaos reigns in business—chaos in the coal mines. The laborer, the miner, is the first to be ejected. New York and Pittsburgh coal and coke from $20 to $29 is preferable, for which whole the workers are daily taking the strike for better prices. It won't solve this problem.

The organization Republicans and Democrats who have been pampered back to each other for political reasons won't solve any coal problem. They are controlled by the same interests.

Only by acting together economically and politically can the farmers and workers unite, and take the reins of the common coal, its misery, its extortion, its tragic waste of human life.

A little while ago a vigorous movement began to organize the Pullman car operators. The company got scared. It started a campaign. Every union union, had delegates elected, held a conference with those delegates and granted it 8 per cent and certain other minor reforms. It never would have happened if organization had not been begun by the men, and not enough. Of the 18 delegates who attended the conference we were informed that two refused to sign, two were not present, 4 signed under protest, and the rest because of coercion rather than voluntary action. A new implication of the point of view, we hope that the business of bona fide union organization will go on.

Here's a little arithmetic for you which we are indebted to Repre-

entative Shallenberg. A Goodrich balloon tire and tube before the increase in the price of rubber cost $3; it now costs $5. The increase in the price of rubber, due to the British export policy, accounts for about $2 of the $4 increase. Who got the other $2? Why not give it as clean houses to a man.
The Week In Local 10

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1926 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday at one of their unemployment offices, at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

The full quota of the staff of business agents for Local 10 as previously set down is now complete.

This appointment was the result of a request by Julius Portney, acting manager of the Joint Board's dress department. At the time, the trade became busy and the dress against the open shops was undertaken, the filling of Local 10's quota of business agents in the Joint Board was found to be necessary.

At the present time two business agents serving the Joint Board's dress department, Fleischer and Fink, has been assigned to assist in the conduct of the strike against the firm of Maurice Boettner, which has now some four weeks since it has been solely taken up with this.

Report of Dress Complaints and Adjustments

As was reported in those columns in the last, Manager Dubinsky had rendered to the members at their last meeting a report on the complaints and adjustments for the closing of business, due to lack of shop work or other causes, and also the visits made to the shops and the administration of the unfair practices. All these were made entirely in the course of the business of the Joint Board.

The above report is available at the shop of the members and is held at the next meeting of the Joint Board. The above meeting will be held at 8 A.M. on Thursday, February 14th.

Cutter's Special Attention

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

Executive Board, Local 10.