Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 9)

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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.
Collective Cloak Contract Signed In Los Angeles
Wage Scales Raised

The negotiations for a collective agreement in the local cloak industry, carried on for several weeks between the cloakmakers' organization of Los Angeles, Cal., and the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Association, resulted in the signing of a two-year contract on February 24th.

The conference committee of Local 52 of Los Angeles was headed by its manager, Abraham Piatkin and Louis Gold, the chairman of the local. The agreement is considered as one of the old pact which was concluded between the local and the association in 1919 and was later renewed in 1928.

For the past year and a half, the relations between Local 52 and the manufacturers' group were strained. The new agreement now provides a new schedule of wage scales for all the crafts, which measures up fairly well to wage standards in other markets.

Controversy With Dress Association Settled

Justice Proskauer, Acting As Mediator, Succeeds in Averting Conflict.—Injunction Application Sidetracked.—Permanent

Imperial Chairman Agree Upon.

The sharp controversy between the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions of New York and the Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors, which led last week to the suspension of the collective agreement between these two bodies and the application of the contractors' association for an injunction against the Union, was settled this Tuesday afternoon, February 23rd, through the mediating efforts of Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer.

The application for a permanent injunction in the case was filed last week by Justice Proskauer last Friday, February 19th, but the hearing was laid over until this Tuesday, after Judge Proskauer had offered to attempt to straighten out the difficulties of the two organizations in b.f. hearings. He conditioned his offer on the willingness of both sides to preserve status quo and to not take any aggressive move in the interim.

The new agreement provides for the immediate appointment of an impartial chairman to settle disputes which cannot be settled by direct negotiation. If an impartial chairman is not chosen by March 2nd, Justice Proskauer will be appointed chairman to supervise the proceedings of the union.

Miners Thank I. L. G. W. U. Necessary

Replying to the telegram of felicitation on the successful termination of the strike of the hard-coal miners, sent March 7th, the New York Workers by President Sigman, President John L. Lewis of the miners' union, sent a letter to Brother Sigman, conveying the greetings of the miners to the members of the I. L. G. W. U. This letter in part states:

"Peace has come to the anthracite industry after a strike of nearly six months' duration. It was induced a splendid victory and our entire membership joyfully accepted the agreement which was negotiated by the Tri-District Convention of nearly 760 delegates with but two dissenting votes.

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid interest in our welfare taken by the officers, and members of the United Miners' Workers' Union? The assessment levied upon your fellow miners will now be shown to be necessary, nevertheless your action demonstrated a splendid spirit of cooperation and intense sympathy for the cause of the Miners Workers."

Collective Cloak Strike In Boston

Great Outpouring of Workers From All Dress and Cloak Shops.—Non-Union Strengths Obed Strike Call of Union.—President William Green of A. F. of L. Addresses Final Meeting of Joint Board To Place Original

The expected general walkout in the Boston ladies' garment industry finally occurred. Immediately following a great mass meeting on Wednesday evening, February 24th, at the Scenic Auditorium, the Boston cloak and dressmakers of Boston, at the order given by the strike committee of the Joint Board, left their shops at 8 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, February 25th.

The mass meeting of the strikers was held at the Boston Labor Union hall, where the strike headquarters are located, was addressed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who was in Boston President Green was a tremendous oration, and the speeches of President Julius Hochman, the speaker at the strike, and of the other speakers were received with outbursts of enthusiasm.

As we go to press, we receive the information that a telegram from New York that the walkout of the dressmakers and of the cloakmakers is an unprecedented one in the history of the cloak trade at a main flow, and all the union dress shops empty, but practically all the non-union dress shops, controlled by the jobbers, are closed down. Five hundred workers are on the picket line, and the strike is attracting a great deal of interest in the general press.

Investigation Reveals Sweat Shop Conditions

The offices of the Boston Joint Board, and of all its affiliated locals, are being referred to by action. Organizing committees are being reviewed, and individual members of the headquarters from morning until night, reporting, seeking instructions and getting ready for the general walkout in the trade, and this (Continued on Page 2)

Philadelphia Dress and Waist Makers Prepare For Big Conflict

President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Vice-President Reisberg Address 1,500 Workers in Labor Institute—Gives In Earnest Effort to Mediate Between Unions and Employers—President Sigman Again in Philadelphia.

The situation in the dress trade in Philadelphia continues unchanged. The agreement in the field still re mains unratified, while the workers' organization is making all preparations for a general walkout.

The mass meeting last Thursday evening in the big hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute was an unprec edented success. More than 1,500 workers who filled the place to over crowing, received the speeches of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, and Vice-President Elias Reisberg, the manager of Local 50, with great enthusiasm. The speaker adopted the resolution empowering the officers of the international and of Local 50 to proceed with the negotiations with the employers. In the event of failure to reach a peaceful agreement with the employers' associations, the meeting voted that a general strike in the entire trade be ordered. The meeting adjourned in no time.

An attempt to avert a clash that (Continued on Page 2)

Concert In Harlem Tomorrow Night

"Mme. Dora Boosher, soprano; Helen Jefferies, violist; N. L. Salaysky, baritone."

An evening of music has been arranged for the I. L. G. W. U. members and their families by the musical department of the union under the direction of Mirdred Fox.

Admission is free to members and their families on presentation of a card issued by the Educational Department. After 7:30, members showing a Union card will also be admitted.
General Strike Starts In Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

is reflected in the heightened atmosphere in all union circles.

Vice-president Julius Hochman is chairman of the joint discussion and is the head of the conference committee with the employers' groups in both local trades. Under his direction the Joint Board has appointed two weeks ago an expert investigator of shop conditions, and after a careful survey of 25 local cloak and dress establishments made by this investigator, the vice-president Hochman made a statement, fortified by sworn affidavits, that these "tattereries," which are by way, quite typical of the regular small cloak or dress shop in the city of Boston, are veritable "sweatshops and hagres" devoid of most elementary requirements of cleanliness, safety, and sanitation. It was further brought out that these facts alone as a rule making the work of such workers as now face deal with, the 19th and the 20th to decline to enter with it into a collective agreement for the purpose of placing the Boston ladies' garment industry on a more wholesome and rational basis.

Big Meetings Endorsed Strike

The big meetings announced on Thursday, February 15, and the other on Wednesday, February 24, at the Second Church, by the cloak and dressmakers of Boston, following the duly endorsed by the Joint Board's conference committee to proceed with plans for a general strike in the trade, were attended by representatives of the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors' hall to bring about peace.

Both meetings were unusually well attended and many late arrivals had to be turned away at the door. President Julius Hochman rendered a detailed report of the results of the negotiations with the employers. The Joint Board declared that while he succeeded in reaching some general understanding on the main demands of the Union with the dress manufacturers' association, the principal point of conflict between the employers and the jobbers who, in Boston, like everywhere else, are the chief key to the situation. A novel and interesting feature at these meetings was a series of pictures from the stage depicting the growth of our international, its most important institutions and its largest locals in New York, the main office of the I. L. G. W. U., the Union Savings Bank, the Unity House, etc.

The February 15th meeting was also addressed by Joseph Starace, the attorney for the Union in Boston and by Joseph Mocelé, the Italian organizer, who spoke in Italian.

Dress Dispute Settled by Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

sharow will meet again with the counsel for both sides and arrange for the selection of a chairman.

Contractors to Entegrate Staff of Framing Clerks

The stipulations made last Tuesday say that the Union shall not call out strikes against the members of the employers' group; that the Union shall not submit for summary arbitration and decision to Morris Rubinger.

The all money which the clerks have found due to workers shall be forthwith paid.

The committees have agreed to recommend to their associations the immediate appointment of a permanent joint commission. To that end each side shall appoint a committee of three for the purpose of choosing a chairman, and if they have not been able to agree on a selection on or before February 23rd, the two committees shall meet jointly with Leon M. Prince, Morris Rothschild and Joseph M. Proskauer. The two committees by joint action extend this time.

The workers, workers and Joint Board of Cloth, Suit and Reeter Makers' Union.

CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN, Manager Dress Division of the Joint Board.

ISIDORE A. GREEN, Counsel of the Association of Dress Manufacturers.

LEON M. PRICE, President of the bus by joint action extend this time.

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LEON M. PRICE, President of the

union clerks in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph Thied for the investigation of shops of the employers for the purpose of accertaining names of clerks for whom manufacturers work and whether the provision of Paragraph Fifteenth are continued.

in the event that a dispute

shall arise as to the sufficiency of the number of clerks prior to the appointment of a permanent impartial chairman, this dispute shall be promptly arbitrated and settled by Joseph M. Proskauer.

The existing disputes in which the clerks of the parties have disagreed shall forthwith and within a week be submitted for summary arbitration and decision to Morris Rubinger.

All money which the clerks have found due to workers shall be forthwith paid.

The committees have agreed to recommend to their associations the immediate appointment of a permanent joint commission. To that end each side shall appoint a committee of three for the purpose of choosing a chairman, and if they have not been able to agree on a selection on or before the 23rd of February, the two committees shall meet jointly with Leon M. Prince, Morris Rothschild and Joseph M. Proskauer. The two committees by joint action extend this time.

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Phila. Dressmakers Prepare For Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

might dislocate the entire dress industry, was started right after the meeting last Thursday by several well-known Philadelphia citizens, among them Judge Horace Stern and Mr. William Gibbott, publisher of the Philadelphia Jewish World.

Judge Green invited a committee of the Union to come to his office last Monday, February 22. The conference was adjourned yesterday. The Union has Presidential Sigman, Secretary Bore and Morris Hillek, attorney of the International. The committee was represented by a committee of three accompanied by an attorney. The first meeting was a little results so far, and a second conference is planned for this Friday, February 26, where a final effort, it is expected, will be made to reach an understanding, if at all possible. Local 34, in the meantime, is not deciding to go on strike to preserve the organisaution into fighting shape. A general strike committee has been appointed under the auspices of the executive board, and the organizing committee of the Union is making arrangements to go on strike with as many of the non-union members as possible.

Union Will Press Original Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

before the Commission at the coming hearings on March 6th, 7th and 8th:

1. A labor bureau to be controlled and managed by the Union.

2. The scales of the tailors to be adjusted.

3. The scale of the sample-makers and piece tailors to be adjusted.

4. The wages of the workers who receive above the scale to be protected when going from one shop to another.

Among the original demands of the Union which have not been settled yet are the demand for the limitation of the steady number of clerks to be employed by each employer, a demand which has been seconded by most of the employers for protection of clerks, a raise in the minimum wage scales and a 6-hour work week.

Big Task Facing Chicago Cloak Locals

Joint Board Installs New Officers—New Manager to Be Elected—Brother Philip Davis Released From Prison.

The locals affiliated with the Chicago Cloak and Suit Brotherhood have had, in the past few weeks, elections for local officers for the current and also for the future and for local deputations to the Joint Board. These new officers were already inducted into their new positions and are now beginning to face their new tasks.

There is no raising the fact— the cloak situation in Chicago is at present honeycombed with difficulties and the trade is a very bad shape.
"Prosimas" Label Talks

BY DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ

Members of the Union will be interested to learn that the Consumers' "Prosimas" Label Committee has organized a full-time staff of experts to work with the retailers who are going from store to store to inquire about "Prosimas" Label garments. These experts, assisted by the personnel of the executive agency, are not to buy or judge the quality of the goods, but to inform the retailers what the quality of the goods is and to assist them in their relations with the consumer.

Are you now fighting a great many non-union sweatshops? Girls are standing on the picket-line, braving arrest, to unionize the shops. But, when the shops are unionized, what are you doing to make the conditions, for which you are fighting, better for yourselves and to your employer?

Stikes are sometimes unavoidable, but they are costly. They mean a loss of wages and suffering to the workers' families. Think of what you can do with your large membership, in every member of your family strengthens the organized condition you are fighting for by using your purchasing power in the stores where you buy your clothes and to encourage the employers to make conditions better.

If you organized yourselves into an army of consumers supplementing the battles you are waging through your Union as producers, you could never be vanquished. You can effect a revolution without the use of force. If hundreds of thousands of organized consumers go from store to store looking for "Prosimas" Label Garments which they want to buy in order to improve conditions, why should not thousands of workers do the same thing? Their interests are directly involved.

"Prosimas" Label Talks

BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, February 9, 12:30 at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street.

Committees:

A committee of the Textile Workers of Passaic, T. J. and vicinity, requests the Joint Board to assist them in their struggle, which has lasted nearly four weeks and which involves ten thousand textile workers, who demand a 10 per cent increase and a 4 hour week.

The Joint Board decides to contribute $1,000 towards the textile strike.

A credit application is presented by a committee of Local No. 91, Children's Dress Makers’ Union, who ask that the Joint Board forward the request of Manager Portway to the Department, that the Proper Dress Co., which is at present under their control, should be transferred to the Joint Board. The Committee explains that the workers in this shop work by week and receive their wages that when the shop will be controlled by the Joint Board they will be compelled to do all the piece work and will, as a result, earn much less.

They appeal to the Joint Board not to concur in Brother Portway's request.

Brother Antonini, manager of Local No. 85, states that the Proper Dress Co., which manufactures garments for the Department and should be under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board.

Brother Weissberg, of the union, is of the opinion that this shop should be transferred to the Joint Board for the reason that women’s dresses are being made there, and that it therefore rightfully should be controlled by the Joint Board.

Brother Weissberg proposes that action in this matter should be postponed until an investigation is made of the shop by the union and which also manufacture the same line of garments.

The resolution is accepted.

Communications:

The Russian Polish Branch expresses its dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Joint Board has been conducting their fraternal delegation in the Board of Directors and one in the Grievance Committee.

The communication is tabled. Secretory Sautlich, of the Russian Polish Branch, informs the Board that the branch refuses to be represented in the standing committees by fraternal delegates.

The Union Health Center submits a resolution, adopted by representatives of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 23 and 35, which union is one of other locals which have not yet adopted the system of physical examination, to do so and thereby safeguard health of the workers in our Industry.

The resolution is adopted. A committee for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers invites the Joint Board to a conference on February 21st at the Central Opera House at which ways and means of enrolling the delegation on the passage of the bill in Congress, which proposes to register foreign born workers of the United States and which, they believe, aims to enslave the foreign born workers. Sister Minta Perman and Brother Iannaccone are delegated to attend this conference.

The following are appointed as treasurers of the浙江 [Foreign Language] Fund: General Manager Hyman, Secretary Treasurer Fish, I. Steiner, Local 2; J. Portnow, Local 22; J. Gershman, Local 35; Salutro Nims, Local 45; L. Antonini, Local 85.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Joint Board accept two tickets from R. H. Hobeck and Hobeck Traveling the reception tendered the delegates of the Pilgrims of Palestine Workers.

The recommendation is approved and Brothers Berlin and Kritzer are appointed to attend.

The Finance Committee also favors the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a monthly contribution of $50 for one year’s time be given the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The recommendation is approved.

The Executive Committee submits a resolution that the Joint Board accept responsibility for the reception of the delegates of the Pilgrims of Palestine Workers.

The recommendation is approved.

Brother Hyman reports that a special session of the Board of Directors was held this afternoon to discuss a letter received by him from Miss Muriel Hillquit. Before this meeting the Board of Directors the local managers met and Brother Gigante stated that since the present administration always was, and still is, against the united front, they opportunistically refuse to appear at its coming hearing. Brother Hyman expresses the opinion that it would be opportune to attend at present to sever our relations with the Commission and that the Unions should appear before them to argue their demands. He also reports that the Board of Directors approved the decision of the General Executive Board that this Union should reiterate the demands which it formulated when the Commission began to function.

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Just a Labor Week

BY ROBERT B. WEBB

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MOHRIG SIGMAN, President 9 A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING

GRADING AND SKETCHING BY SIMPLIFIED NEW METHOD.

LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGN EXCLUSIVELY.

BUY WHITE LILY TEA COLUMBIA TEA ZWOTCHINO CHAI

Exclusively
straining order from a judge on the ground that it has an agreement with the Union which still has a year to run — after it had so flagrantly and brutally itself abrogated this agreement despite all protests from the Union.

Small wonder that Justice Proskauer, before whom this application for a temporary restraining order was made Friday, remarked that he “has never seen a labor dispute which seemed so needless as the one now before him.”

There seems but little doubt that this “injustice” will be thrown out of court in effect. The real fault of the situation in the dress industry will amount to nil. The wild and ill-conceived move of the contractors’ association, who, instead of conferring with the manufacturers, without even notifying them, suddenly ran off to get an injunction against it, will, however, not so soon be forgotten by the organized workers in the dress trade. The spectacle of the dress contractors moving the government to the assistance of a minority of employees when their Union was making a determined effort to place the dress trade of New York on a permanent union basis, will linger long in their memory and their heads. What this future will be in the future will be materially influenced by this remarkable and illuminating incident.

WAR OR PEACE IN PHILADELPHIA?

The next few days will tell whether in the Philadelphia dress and waist industry there shall be peace or war. The deciding voice will, of course, be the contractor’s understanding that will bring concord and equitable uniform work standards in the entire local industry or for a struggle that will dislocate and throw out of gear the manufacture of dress and waist in Philadelphia for months to come, will have to be cast by the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manufacturers’ Association.

The Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers’ Union is making an earnest effort to avoid a clash in the local industry. It has conducted an organizing campaign in the unorganized dress and waist industry out of which the six-day strike of 400 workmen in the dress industry was preceded in enrolling a large number of new members and in establishing union work conditions in many new shops. Its appeal for organization in Philadelphia and the garment industry has already resulted in the union rooms of many non-union shops, where the men joined the organization in a body.

The dressmakers’ organization in Philadelphia, compact, well-organized and convinced that it will make the Philadelphia dress industry what it has to expect in the coming months, has entered into an agreement with the contractors to avoid court interference and to work out a settlement of the dressmen’s demands in harmony with the law and peace and industrial interdependence.

We should like to hope that the dress employers’ association in Philadelphia, which has maintained some years ago peaceful contractual relations with the Union, will not court a repetition of the brutal struggle which has marked the abrogation of the contract agreement between the two organizations. It was a costly experience for the Philadelphia dress and waist industry, the effects of which had been felt for years afterwards by every group and factor in it. If the employers and the contractors were to avoid a new contentious conflict, they might realize that to force another such clash would be blind policy the rewards of which are chaos and industrial disintegration.

Informal negotiations between the Union and the manufacturers’ association have now begun, and before this week is over the Philadelphia dress industry will have found its own answer to the call for collective agreement and stability in the trade.

LEWIS THANKS THE I. L. G. W. U.

In a letter appearing elsewhere in this issue, addressed to President Sigman, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, returned the thanks, and the appreciation of the coal miners to the members of our Union, in the following terms:

"May I not express my intense appreciation for the splendid interest in our welfare taken by the officers and members of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union? We are deeply conscious of this interest, and if we are, nevertheless your action demonstrated a splendid spirit of cooperation and intense sympathy for the cause of the Mine Workers."

This message of warm comradeship will, no doubt, receive with genuine satisfaction throughout the ranks of our organization. The members of the I. L. G. W. U., true enough, require no thanks for the hour’s work which they planned to give last Thursday, February 16th, for the cause of the striking miners, which was called off at the last hour owing to the settlement of the strike.

The ladies’ garment workers, nevertheless, feel that the bond of sincere friendship which they always have felt for the great masses of coal diggers of America and for their fighting organization, is only made stronger and closer by President Lewis’ fine message.
New York Garments Retail High In the Far West

Talks With Western Retailers Who Buy in the New York Cloth and Dress Market

By HARRY LANG

I spoke in a former letter of the jumpy state of mind of the retailers of woolen goods who are directly affected by the uncertainty prevailing in the Eastern garment producing markets, and stressed specially the present baffling and ambiguous situation in New York retailing. The retail market is in a state of some greater detail new. Readers of "Justice" may learn with some advantage to themselves, and to their organization, that aside from their own problems, the purely labeling and merchandising difficulties that dog the clothing trade very seriously, and that these influences are not so distinctly removed from the interests of the workers themselves as some of them might be inclined to believe. It is one knotty cluster of cross-currents and influences which may be understood by any one with one angle of side it but with each and every thread that makes up this tangled and bewildering skein.

A retailer from Sacramento, Cal., propounded this question to me: "I work to you people in New York know some of our problems?"

By our problems he, of course, meant the problems of the retailer who has been selling practically all the producing markets in the West. I was asked a similar question by a retailer of. Vest New South Wales who queries are constantly being put to travelling Easterners by buyers and who feels the lack of the trans-continental trains. The act in the total of these discussions indicates approximately to the following:

The various groups which stand to benefit from a Westward movement, or which feel it is assumed, know each other's needs very well, and know, perhaps, how to coordinate them. The New York garment manufacturers, department store owners, smaller retailers, and even the workers—appear to be familiar with their varied and mutual problems and are at least making an effort to consider them. But the fanciful groups in the producing markets seem to be totally ignorant of local conditions. Vast tracts of the Far West, their needs, troubles and problems—and this I believe is very much the case. It is my conclusion the fact that these conditions are bound, in the long run, to exercise a decided influence in the merchandising of garments.

One of my informants put this subject up as follows:

"The large figures and, pointing to cloaks and coats on the racks in his own store, said: "

"You get this selfsame dress in a New York retail store for anywhere from ten to twenty dollars cheaper than I ever could sell it."

Quite an impressive difference, even when one considers shipping costs, insurance and other current traveling expenses. And the selling price of such a garment would not, as a general rule, be much lower.

The same retailer, in the Far West, who has bought a garment in a jigger in a nearby city—Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., or a city in the State of California, U.S., the Western jigger who buys his merchandise in New York is bound to pass on part of his overhead to the local buyer. But in the smaller community, the consuming power of the population is not so great; the cost of transportation is not so high; and the grower is more forced to charge "all the local traffic could bear," as the first run of garments is sold, he will remain with a stock of out-of-hand and out-dated costs and dresses as his racks. A retailer in such a town is there fore quite likely to reap a harvest in one "lucky" season. He may just as well get stock with which heZ. could not dispose of even at a $1 a sale."

The new season and the new fashions are handicaps in the garment retailing business that he simply cannot control.

"Our chief problem," another retailer from Cheyenne, Wyo., tells me, "is the high price of the wool from the surrounding territory, Chey- ene and the smaller towns in the town in Wyoming depend on farming and cattle raising. And before each new season, before ordering any new style garments, I am bound, not only to take into account the current price of the material, but the prevailing condition of the wool market, and the trouble of it and the amount of time it will take to get my goods, and then to be, he, is reasonably sure that his new stock of garments will be a year quicker than his competitors' stock.

Of course, all this is hardly new even to the industry. But the local garage manufacturers, men who buy from the local producers, are very much concerned about the prices of their garments. In fact, there is not so much concern about the demand for their goods, but much more about the ability of their customers to buy them. And there is no reason to doubt that the factors that affect the condition of the wool market, have some connection with the demand for the garments. And for these reasons, there is another angle to this increased demand for up-to-date flannel and modern clothing for the conflicting conditions and the distant looks and corners of the land. There is, namely, a conflict between the tendency for less clothing but for the better things in life-in general, for modern homes, for pyriform figures, for modern decorative art in general. All through the West there are now up in recent years various "home builders' associations," big, medium and small, with everything from house plans to installments for furniture, homes and textiles. These are frequently up in the new home building and are being marketed with all sorts of prospects and plans for busy selling seasons.

And, my stockkeeper again asks me:

"Isn't it reasonable to ask you people out there to take these factors into consideration when you come out with the new prose and investigate production problems in the women's garment trade?"

His argument runs along these lines:

It is an accepted fact that each depression in the wool market results in the raising of the prices of garments by the jobbers. This in turn means a demand for more wool, which, of course, means to keep our hands above the water line, and considering the hazards of our own individual markets, it becomes imperative that we also consider the minimum of fifteen or twenty dollars above the price one may buy the commodity—say, in Seattle or Chicago. This puts even more uncertainty and hazard on the already sick industry and shows the wrong policy of our communities and this naturally reflects badly upon all the factors in the construction of garments—producer, manufacturer, jobber and the worker.

And what is the moral from all that?

"No retailer in the Far West is coming around to the firm belief that when the producer-all factors in the market that are about to modify or restrain conditions of employment, they must also keep in mind the conditions and the problems and the possibilities of only in the big cities but in the smaller towns as well, where women's garments cost a great deal to the jobber, while keeping to conditions priced above.

And here is a point worth noting.

This Far Western retailer fully ad- mits the viewpoint of the union that the jobber is the manufacturer in the Western states, and he does not have a chance if only a short few years ago they had been dealing with these same selfsame jobbers as with "manufacturers." Today you find that the jobbers are the "jobbers," and the retailer is the old-time manufac- turers, slightly revamped. These retail dealers in the small, but very prosperous, towns, bring back with them a legitimate desire to dress stylishly and even in the most remote and isolated communities which resemble the small town in the small town that used to be honest-to-goodness provincials only a few years ago, and are now called the "jobbers."

The women in the small towns that used to be honest-to-goodness provincials only a few years ago, and are now called the "jobbers."

The women in the small towns that used to be honest-to-goodness provincials only a few years ago, and are now called the "jobbers."

They dress as the East is dressed, and it is a matter of some regret to observe in the small town that women's garments, which used to be made of flannel and flannel, and the garment would be made material low and more accessible to the lo-

This uncertainty, above all, appears to be the spectre in the back ground which is disturbing every group, factor and element in the ladies' garment industry. Even if we turn to a discussion of this question, in connection with its retailing end, at an early opportunity.

Fres. William Green On Our Relations With Mexico

William Green, President of the Western Federation of Labor, issued a statement today in which he said he hoped "that in all dealings of our governments with Mexico, the question shall be based on fairness and justice."

"Instead of hating, he said, "the United States should be friendly, and the economic advancement of the 15,000,000 people of that country."

The statement follows:

"The delegation just given me I wish to reiterate the public declar- tion I made in June that nothing Mex- ico has done has hurt the United States, but it has made the United States friendship between that eg- eniour and ours.

"Certainly our states have our aliens land laws and in some mestret, but if we do not have enough of our own, we are here. Our friends in the President and in the economic advancement of the 15,000,000 people of that country.

"For more than ten years the American Federation of Labor has enjoyed close relations. Each year those rea who are close, and who feel that they have a common interest in on both sides of the border, Mexico is simmering in the meeting pot and its government is endeavoring to organize it into the standard of life in that country.

"Mexico's problems are great. In every state they are present, and it is not necessary for its government to enact laws that will protect their country, but it is a great deal of work, and it is the soles judge of its domestic af-

"it is to be hoped that in all deal- ing between the United States and Mexico they shall be based on fairness and justice. Instead of hating the United States, it is the noble judge of its domestic af-

THE LABEL IN NEW YORK SHOPS

The number of shops entitled to use Labels in the Dress Industry are Nine Hundred and Forty (940). The number of the shops in the Cloth Industry are Seven Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty- eight (748).

The Western Cloth Division has sold, during the past season, 248,556 Silk Cloth Labels; 1,489,156 Cotton Cloth Labels; 131,820 Leather Labels; and 12,459 Canvas Dress Labels; and 64,220 Cotton Dress Labels.

These figures indicate very clearly that the public have bought all the labels that they should have purchased. For, without making an in- vestigation of the extent of its use, it is known that so many shops entitled to use the labels have produced only 1,473, 380 of the total for., 11,460 labels, and only 15,900 Dessous, or a total of 2, 114,354, garments representing the total of labels sold by all its branch.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

What To Eat and How

By DR. ZACHARY BAGAL
Stomach Specialist, Union Health Center

We eat to live, but we also, as the saying goes, dig our graves with our teeth. It is mainly a question of what, how and when we eat. Why should it matter? It is not a moral question, it is one of health. Why must we be careful keep well? Why not leave it all to nature?

The food we eat and drink serves several purposes. In the first place, there is a certain amount of wear and tear that normally takes place in every individual in the form of destruction of tissue that is continually going on in our body and constant wear of the cells replacing the worn out and broken down cells. The food we take in must supply the material for that purpose. This is particularly important in the young growing individual, and in one recovering from a serious illness when new cells must be formed. It is of vital importance that the foods we eat contain the necessary elements from which the organism can build tissue.

Secondly, we are using up a considerable amount of energy all the time. Our body maintains a constant even temperature, which is twenty to thirty degrees lower than a physical room, above the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding us. We are, figuratively speaking, walking miniature furnaces in order to maintain this temperature we are using up energy (food) and this must be supplied by the food we eat. We are also eating up large amounts of energy in exercise, work, and play. This also must be supplied by food.

Thirdly, we are eliminating from our organism the various excreta a certain amount of salts and we must replenish these, as it is essential that we keep the proportion and concentration of the various salts in the organism as constant as possible.

Fourthly, our foods must contain a sufficient amount of necessary ingredients. It is comparatively recently discovered that many ingredients are very easily destroyed by improper preparation of food and if we eat food that is not prepared properly, the various enzymes that are essential to the organism will not work, and it is a complete mistake to cut down on one's diet when subject to constipation — this only makes it worse. Eat less in number or we may be incapacitated and certain work or personnel workers require more food than brain workers. Gauge your food intake also, by your weight. If overweight eat more of vegetables and fruit. If underweight eat more fatty and oily substance. There is no cure for diabetes except with your digestion. Eat only three meals a day and drink plenty of water between the meals. It is particularly ben edical to drink water every morning on arising.

Quality of Food and Number of Meals

Most people eat too much. Some err in the other direction and it is only a common mistake to cut down on one's diet when subject to constipation — this only makes it worse. Eat less in number or we may be incapacitated and certain workers require more food than brain workers. Gauge your food intake also, by your weight. If overweight eat more of vegetables and fruit. If underweight eat more fatty and oily substance. There is no cure for diabetes except with your digestion. Eat only three meals a day and drink plenty of water between the meals. It is particularly ben edical to drink water every morning on arising.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS TO PERFORM FRIDAY, MARCH 5

At the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street, New York City.

The Brookwood Players will give their first New York performance of three one act plays, all directed by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, at 5:30 P.M. in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue at Fourteenth Street.

The player's name is "A Dollar" by David Plack, "The House of the Hungry Ghosts" by Harold Williams and "The Pleasure of Susan Glaspell."

We expect a large attendance and members to come to this performance, as it will be most interesting to see what important that the play consists of.

At the conclusion of the evening, we advise our members to get their tickets in advance at our Educational Bureau, 3 West Sixteenth, on Sunday morning and Saturday after-WEEDICAL CALOOGICAL CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 529

Thursday, February 27


Sunday, February 28

11 A. M. - A. W. Calhoun—"The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization."

Tuesday, March 2

P. S. 40, 320 E. 38th Street

6:15 P. M. - Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 5 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, March 3

6:30 P. M. - Alexander Fichandler—The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1501 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, February 28

10:30 A. M. - Max Levitt—Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry

LOCAL 5 BUILDING, 5 E. 35TH AVENUE

Saturday, March 6

4:30 P. M. - Max Levitt—Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry.

P. S. 171, 153d Street, Between New Ave. and 2nd Ave.:

5 P. M. - Concert and Group Singing—Prominent Artists to participate. Dancing after the Concert.

Rosa Bovcher, Soprano; Helen Jefries, Violinist; N. I. Kasyavsky, Baritone.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediates and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25, 326 E. 5th St., Manhattan

P. S. 42, 110th Street between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 42, Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx

P. S. 61, Crotona Park E., and Charlotte E., Bronx

P. S. 158, Christopher Ave. and Beckman St., Brooklyn.

COURSE ON THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

Wednesday, 6:30 P. M. in I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 West 16th Street.

Mr. Alexander Fichandler will give the first of four lessons on the "Economic Basis of Modern Civilization" this Wednesday, March 3 in the I. L. G. W. U. class room, 3 West 16th Street, at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. Fichandler will discuss the nature of our economic system, the character and cost of production and how this distinguishes us from other countries. He will also discuss the economic and political life of the people, and their relation to the Labor Movement.

The lesson lasts one hour only, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M., which allows our members to keep their evening engagements.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND DANCING TUESDAYS

6:15 P. M. in P. S. 40

Our Educational Department is continuing to give physical training classes in P. S. 40, 230 E. 39th Street, between first and second avenues. The class is under the direction of Mildred Fox, who is well known to our members.

The hour and a half is divided into three periods, one for physical exercise, one for basketball, and one for social dancing. We urge our members who wish idly at the time to come and take advantage of this opportunity for bodily development and recreation.

P. S. 40 is centrally located and easily accessible to our members by "J" or other trains.

Amenities Free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

DR. CALHOUN'S COURSE ON "THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION"

Workers' University, Sunday, February 28, 11 A.M., Washington Irving High School

Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun will follow up A. J. Muste's course on "History and the Workers" with a course of five lessons on "The Place of Workers" in Modern Civilization.

Dr. Calhoun will show the situation in which the workers have been placed by the course of economic and social development. Attention will be given to the position of workers as producers, as consumers, as citizens, as Climbers, and as an insurgent Class. Stress will be placed on the fact that has kept the workers in a position of subordination and on the influences that are tending to develop independence and self-reliance in the workers.

The first lesson will be Sunday, February 28, 11 A.M. in Washington Irving High School, Room 529.

The second lesson will be Sunday, March 7, 11 A.M. in..."
Once more the Democrats in the Senate have shown that they don't know an inheritance tax from a hole in the ground. They have voted against it, on the slender ground that the tax would reduce the resources of the country. They have shown little concern for the future of the country itself. The party that once stood for the future of the country has now become the party of the past. The Republicans are also to blame for the failure of the tax.

"BECOME INDEPENDENT"

LEARN DESIGNING AND CROCHET MITS GARMENTS, LADIES' TAILORMAKES, DRESS-DESIGNING, FRENCH-DARNING AND PATTERN MAKING.

Three hundred of our graduates earning $1000 to $10,000 yearly.

CROONBORG DESIGNING SERVICE
125 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Friday, February 26, 1926

JUSTICE

Russian-Portuguese Treaty

The treaty has been signed in Moscow.

The treaty envisages the withdrawal of Russian forces from Manchuria.

The treaty provides for the return of the Manchurian railway to Chinese control.

The treaty guarantees the right of assembly for the Chinese.

The treaty stipulates for the establishment of a joint commission to settle outstanding questions.

The treaty contains a provision for the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Manchuria.

The treaty provides for the establishment of a joint commission to settle outstanding questions.

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The Week In Local 10

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 registered.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 322 West 18th Street.

Executive Board decided to impose a fine of fifty dollars upon each of the men.

Miscellaneous Cutters Meet

The members of the Miscellaneous Division recently held an interesting meeting in Arlington Hall. Following the report by the office, a general discussion ensued, during the course of which the problems of the trade were considered.

Just now Local 91, the organization composed of the operators in the children's wear trade, are raising further rates and kimono lines, together with Local 10, is conducting the renewal of agreements which expired this summer.

Brother Harry Greenberg, manager of the local, together with Brother Paul Arsen, have been immersed in working relations with the individual employees.

Since no other demands were considered except a raise in wages, no unusual steps were taken with a view to the renewal of agreements.

In anticipation of the white goods industry, that is, the shops manufacturing ladies' underwear, the usual activities were pursued. The agreement in this trade has still another year to go, hence, no steps will be taken for any kind of organization work until some months from now. In the meantime, the office is faced with the ordinary, normal activities.

In spite of the fact that no organization work is being planned, the office does manage to secure increases for underwear cutters here and there. Some difficulty was experienced with two of the larger shops which employed nonunion cutters. Some demand was made to force them to give up their employment upon their failure to join the union.

Brother Fred Raten, one of the members of the Miscellaneous Division on the Executive Board, distributed the minutes of the meetings and expressed the opinion that some steps should be taken to prepare for the organization of the nonunion shops. He also suggested that the undercutters should become more active and aid the shop in its organization plans. As the same as the active members in the cloak and dress divisions are doing. Work

Organization Work Continues

The work with respect to the undercutters continues in spite of a few of bands. During the past few months, the organization department has been mainly taken up with receiving applications from several shops who were afraid of a conflict with the shop, against some of the larger employers

Cutters, 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.

The end of the first week of the break with the union by the association saw no change in the external appearance of the strikers and nothing of any much importance lies in the fact that the association has not, as it so fondly hoped, it would cause a change in the attitude of the union as yet.

Attempts to Straighten Out

When the union and the association's representatives appeared before Judge Redfield, they were in the opinion of the association's application for an injunction, the justice said that he would hear the case at 2 o'clock on the following day in an effort to bring the parties together, after remarking to the effect that the controversy is a needless one.

The suggestion was accepted that representatives of the union and the association meet in the chambers of the Justice on Tuesday, February 21, 0 where an effort would be made by him to bring the two sides to some understanding.

This was conditioned, however, on the understanding of both sides not to take any measures of aggressiveness. The union had proceeded with the calling of the meeting, and the suggestion of action had been de-6 pounced upon. After the action of the court, however, this meeting was postponed.

Refers to Failures of Association

The main argument put forth by the strikers at the meeting of the board, against the granting of the injunction was that the association had brusquely and unreasonably and that it has no longer existed.

He emphasized the failures of the past of the association to come up to important decisions of importance.

Pointing to the refusal by the association to hire a sufficient number of clerks for the purpose of taking up complaints and making investigations, the union's attorney said that this attitude was open to the part of the employers to abide by the agreement.

The agreement which brought the situation to a head was mainly caused by the difference on the part of the employers. The strikers agitated jobbers who dealt with non-union shops. A glaring instance of this was the report to the International Dress Company, which employed a number of non-union shops.

The association in this instance refused to send its representatives in company with the union's business agent on investigations necessary for the decision of the complaint, in the opinion of the part of the jobber.

Situation Unchanged

When the union concluded that the association manner to break the contract, it proceeded with making ar-rangements for the signing of independent contracts with the members of the association. No general strike was contemplated, however, until the question of the nonunionists was taken against those of the contractors who refused to deal with the union.

The hearing in the court's chambers took place last Tuesday, February 5. At the outset the court was found unknown to the following day, and no present decision was arrived at before this house of 'justice' goes to press. It will be found on the first page. This report must be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday night. At the time of writing no further important developments were known than those recorded here.