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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 10)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
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.

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Boston Raincoat Makers Rejoin L. G. W. U. Re-chartered As Local 24

The Boston raincoat workers, formerly Local 17, a year ago, have dropped out of the L. G. W. U., when the raincoat trade disappeared from the local market, were reinstated into the fold of the International Union last week as Local 24. The question of reinstituting the Boston raincoat makers into the work was decided last Friday by Vice-President David Glinzold, the manager of Local 15 of New York, who reported that the desire of the Boston raincoat makers was legitimate and that they were entitled to a charter. Thereupon the General Office issued them a new affiliation.

Commission’s Hearings Start This Saturday

Will Be Held in Bar Association Building—Hearings to Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday

The hearings before the Special Mat- eral Committee of the International Cloak and Suit Industry, ordered by chairman George Gordon Ball, will start next Saturday, March 2, at 9 o’clock in the afternoon in the Bar Association Building on West 44th St., New York City, and are to be continued until Monday evening, March 8.

Apparating before the Commission, as the preliminary work in the hearings continues, will be: the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers’ Unions of New York and the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, representing the workers in the cloak industry, the Merchant Ladies’ Garment Association, representing the organized cloak jobbers, the Industrial Council of the Former Protective Association, and the American Dock and Garment Union of Philadelphia, the latter representing the organized cloak subcontractors, who have been invited to appear.

Negotiations Continue With Philadelphia Dress Association

Several Conferences Held With Group Representing Employers—Judge Horace Stern in Role of Mediator—Workers to Con- sider Fairs Trials at Meeting This Week

The negotiations began last week in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry, between the Union and the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Manu- facturers’ Association, the group of employers who has since 1922 maintained an attitude of antagonism towards Local 50, the workers’ organiza- tion in their industry, are still con- tinuing. Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, who has undertaken to use his influence as mediator in an effort to avert a strike in the industry, is still endeavoring to bring both sides together on the basis of a collective contract.

At the conferences with the employers and with Judge Stern, the Union is represented by President Morris Sigman, Vice-President Reisberg and a few executive board members of Local 50. Several conferences have been held nearly the entire week in Philadelphia, meeting with the employers and with the executive board of the dress manufacturers’ organization in an effort to clear up the situation and to find out if there is a basis for a peaceful solution of the fundamental differences between the position of the workers and of the em- ployers.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia dress makers, who watchfully waiting the outcomes of these negotiations, are not allowing the conference to interfere with their extensive preparatory work for whatever emergency they might see fit to come their way. The organization work in the trade and the wire contact with all the shops, unions and members, is kept up un-interrupted and the entire organiza- tion appears ready to move in an in- stance, as soon as the signal is given.

Chicago Joint Board To Renew Drive

Plan To Form Committee of Five Hundred to Organize Non-Union Dress and Cloak Shops.

The new Joint Board of Chicago is embarking on a extensive campaign to organize the non-union cloak and suit shops in that city.

At its last meeting, a few days ago, according the information contained in a message received from L. J. David, the new chairman of the Chicago Joint Board, it decided to form a committee of five hundred workers which would have charge of this drive on the remaining unorganized, strongholds in the ladies’ garment trades of Chicago. A temporary organization committee consisting of Joint Board delegates was at once appointed and instructed, among other things, to call a series of shop meetings to select representative volunteers from these shops to work on the big organization campaign.

As a result, the Chicago cloak trade has suffered during the past year from an unprecedented depression, the effect of which was widespread in employment and a considerable lowering of working standards in most of the

Pres. Sigman at Conference With Dress Jobbers’ Ass’n


Representatives of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York met last Thursday, March 2, with representatives of the dress jobbers’ association to discuss means of stricter enforcement of the agreement between the two organizations. The Union was represented at this conference by President Morris Sigman, Vice-President Julius Putnus and C. K. Zimmerman, the manager of the Dress Board of the Joint Union.

The principal point discussed at this conference was the continued violation by members of the jobbers’ association of the entire of the agreement which forbids the sending out of work to non-union dress shops. President Sigman reported to the jobbers that the representatives of the jobbers very definitely that the Union is in no mood to appear tolerant these repeti- tions of the violation.

The conference agreed toward its close to submit four suggestions, two from each side, who would at once begin to investigate the books of such jobbers as were complained about of such violations are preferred by the Union and that in the event such violation transpired that the contract work is to be immediately withdrawn.

Seeking Impartial Chairman

Last Monday evening, March 11, the officials of the Joint Board again conferred with representatives of the Associated Dress Manufacturers, the contractors, to choose a suitable per- son to act as impartial chairman for the trade. The conference decided to appoint a committee of six, three from each side, to look for such a person.

Half of Boston Strikers Return To Settled Shops

Settlement With New England Manufacturers’ Association and Large Number of Individual Cloak and Dress Firms Returns 2,000 Strikers to Service. Vice-President HochmanDirects Fight on the Strike in Labor Union. March 10

The general strike of the Boston cloak and dress makers, now one week old, continued to come to an end shortly in a swarming victory for the workers.

The strike involves the whole women’s wear industry of Boston. Last Thursday afternoon, when the strike call reached the workers, not only the cloak and dressmakers in the union shops but practically every man and woman employed at cloak or dressmaking in Boston, irrespective of what they were employed as, manufacturers, street contractors, sub-manufacturers, or ‘inside’ manufacturers quit their machine and marched to the Franklin Union Hall, where the strikers, main headquarters are located. The total of the strikers in the estimate of the leaders of the Boston Joint Board, was nearly 1,000.
Half of Boston Strikers
Back In Settled Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

vice-president Hensch, the leader of the Boston strikers, next reported a settlement with the New England Man-
ufacturer, Associated Wholesale Garment Union, and that 3,000 dress- 
workers were returning to work under union conditions to nearly 2,000 before the end of the first week of the strike.

The Boston general strike, which is now in full swing, 
seems to be now concentrating all its ef-
forts on the dress workers in the Bos-
town market, who number a number of non-union shops in Boston and vicinity 
and who are still holding out against the strikers, obviously in the hope of obtaining some special con-
cessions. The strikers, however, are determined not to return in work un-
til a uniform system of work stand-
ards is introduced in all the Boston

Chicago Joint Board To Renew Big Drive

(Continued from Page 12)

Bro. Sol Polakoff, a veteran mem-
er and officer of the I. L. G. W. U., at one time first vice-president of the organization, and now International 
representative in Toronto and man-
age of the Toronto Joint Board, cel-
 ebrated a circle of friends and co-
workers in the labor movement his 
fiftieth anniversary last Sunday after-
noon, February 25th, in the "Randes-
ron Village", Second Avenue and 9th 
St., New York City.

Among those present were Mrs. 
Morris Sigman and President Sigman; 
Mrs. H. J. Moskin, Moskin & 
Mor-
row, Meyer London, Vice-presidents 
Mannie Friedstein, Dorothy, Halina-
Perleshold and Greenman, (the Per-
stein, Max D. Danzis, Max Polakoff, 
Secretary of the United Hebrew 
Trades, Abraham Rosenzweig, ex-pres-
ident of the I. L. G. W. U. and many 
other friends of Bro. Polakoff.

Messages were received from Vice-
President Louis Astumian, the Toronto 
Joint Board, Herman Greenman and from many other 

Friends Celebrate 50th Anniversary of 
Bro. Sol Polakoff

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course in Instruction in MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' For Garments

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Newark's Labor Bank

Newark, the big industrial metropo-
lis of New Jersey, got a little more than six months ago in line with a labor bank of its own. Co-

operative National Bank of Newark, 
N. J. Since this brief space of time this bank has succeeded in securing a real-
ly excellent record.

In the course of a half-year, the most recent bank in the East, which 
bears with a modest capital of $375,- 
000, has grown to over $4,000,000, and 
its deposits and resources are steadily mounting. Among its directors are the 
vice-president of the New Jer-
sey Co-operative Bank, Mr. F. H. 
hillers, his president is Arthur A. 
Quinn, the president of the State 
Labor Bank, and a group of the best-
known men in the Jersey labor move-
ment.

The Newark labor bank is located at 541 Franklin street. We heartily 
recommend it to our Newark members and friends.
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
Joint Committee of Action, Locales 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U.
June 24 to November 30, 1925

RECEIPTS:

"Exhibit A"

In:  
Defense Fund Contributions .......................... $12,250.37

Less: Refunded ............................................. 5.00

Check uncollected, returned by bank. .................. 700.00

705.00 $12,155.37

Loans Payable:  
Local 2, I. L. G. W. U. ...................................... 16,000.00

Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. (incl. 25% on second mortgage of 67-69 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.) ........................................ 28,550.00

Local 22, I. L. G. W. U. (incl. 25% on second mortgage of Workers' Unity Home, New York, N. Y.) .................. 65,562.19

Less: Repaid .................................................. 2,000.00

63,562.19

Joint Board, Furriers' Union of New York .......................... 16,000.00

Less: Repaid .................................................. 8,000.00

8,000.00

Loans-Exchanges: Various .................................. 25,316.82

Less: Repaid .................................................. 25,316.82

TOTAL RECEIPTS (Net) .................................... $122,358.15

DISBURSEMENTS:

Expenses:  
Meetings-Gen. ............................... Hall Rentals, etc. ........................................ $5,693.50

Mass Meeting-Varick Theater .......................... 2,590.00

Rental of Stadium ........................................ 8,700.00

Rental of Public Address System ........................ 2,500.00

Platform for Speakers and press ........................ 415.00

Gatesmen, Electricians, Laborers, Specials, etc. ...... 415.00

Insurance-Property and Liability Damage ............ 700.00

Circulars, Thruwaymen Posters, etc. .................... 1,301.50

Printing-General:  
Circulars, Thruwaymen, Leaders, Shop Cards, Circular Letterheads, Notes, etc. ........................................ 7,692.75

Contribution Books, Receipts, Vouchers, etc. ......... 677.00

Envelopes and letterheads .............................. 568.50

Advertising in Newspapers ............................ 1,373.05

Signs, Badges, Flags, Banners and Trucking .......... 362.95

Press Clipplings, Newspapers ........................... 263.25

Holmes' Protection Service ................................ 355.30

Legal and Court Expenses:  
Legal Fees-General ...................................... 26,356.00

Legal Disbursements and Expenses-General ............. 15,097.65

Court Fines ................................................ 749.00

Prepayment of Hall Rents ................................ 726.00

Court Expenses-Miscellaneous ........................... 51.50

Legal Fees and Disbursements and Expenses in connection with second mortgage on 67-69 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. .......................... 2,882.00

Legal Fees and Disbursements and Expenses in connection with second mortgage on Workers' Unity Home, New York, N. Y. .......................... 2,000.00

$44,469.97

Balances-Staff .............................................. $11,214.00

Balances-Office-Quarters ................................ 9,400.00

Extra Help .................................................... 594.00

Advertising Services .................................... 159.25

Posings, Posters .......................................... 1,350.51

Telephone and Telegrams ............................... 390.00

Messenger Services ....................................... 177.48

Light and Lighting ....................................... 609.47

Building Expense-Repairs ................................ 289.09

Towel and Toilet Supplies .............................. 164.88

Ice, Water, Chips, etc. .................................. 232.20

Office Stationery, Supplies, Books and Miscellaneous Office Expenses ........................................... 225.55

Bank Collection Charges ................................ 19.93

Committee Expenses-General:  
Fares ......................................................... 54.22

Food .......................................................... 412.56

Organization Committee Expenses:  
Salaries ...................................................... 765.90

Headquarters Rental ....................................... 275.00

Lost Time, General Organization Expenses, Fares, Telephone, Telegrams, Post, etc. .......................... 1,609.22

Out of Town Committee Expenses:  
Train Fares, etc. ............................................ 3,585.47

Meeting Expenses-Rentals, Advertising, etc. .......... 678.21

Lost Time paid .............................................. 621.09

Imperial Shop Chairmen Committee Expenses:  
Part paid by Joint Committee of Action .................. 516.60

Trial Expenses of Trial Boards and Officers of Locales 9, 22 and 23 by Joint business agent of Local No. 25, has been placed in the office of the Local and that Brother Kilduff has been appointed to take his place.  
Brother Hyman's report is approved.

$7,784.69

Donations and Relief ...................................... 1,228.00

Preference to Unemployed Workers ...................... 475.00

Payment to Injured Worker ................................ 150.00

Funeral Expenses (Mrs. Rubin) ........................ 95.00

Payment to "Freethink"-Collections after Peace Settlement (Per meeting of Membership—Sept. 28, 1925) ........................................ 1,550.00

Premium on Indemnity Bond—Covering securities, etc. at bank, from July 2, 1925, to Aug. 25, 1925 .......................... 550.00

Fire Insurance Premiums:  
On Buildings of Locales 9 and 22 ........................ 211.72

Auditing and Accounting Services ...................... 297.50

TOTAL EXPENSES ........................................... $131,682.21

Loans Receivable—Various .............................. 489.00

Imposition paid ............................................ 400.00

Lost: Refunded .............................................. 150.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (less refunds) .................... $125,285.21

BALANCE, NOVEMBER 29, 1925:

Cash in Bank (Class A) .................................. 41.45

TOTAL .......................................................... $125,285.14

BALANCE SHEET

As at November 30, 1925.

Joint Committee of Action, Locales 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U.

"Exhibit A"

Cash in Bank (Class A) .................................. 41.45

Defense Fund Contribution Receivable:  
For work returned by bank uncollected, considered deductible ........................................ 700.00

Deposits for Bail Refundable (Court Cases dismissed) ........................................ 225.00

Loans Receivable—Various .............................. 489.00

TOTAL ASSETS .................................................. $1,404.85

NET DEBT ....................................................... 94,891.05

TOTAL .......................................................... $106,295.11

LIABILITIES

Loans Payable:  
Local 2, I. L. G. W. U. ...................................... 10,099.00

Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. ...................................... 28,550.00

Local 22, I. L. G. W. U. ...................................... $35,562.19

Less: Repaid .................................................. 2,000.00

$33,562.19

Joint Board, Furriers' Union of New York .......................... 10,000.00

Less: Repaid .................................................. 5,000.00

5,000.00

TOTAL Loans Payable ........................................ 76,152.29

Account Payable:  
Legal Disbursements and Expenses ........................ 405.32

TOTAL .......................................................... $76,557.61

J U S T I C E

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Tel. Clinton 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BARDOFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor

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Published as second Class matter, April 13, 1919. at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912, for mailing at special rate of postage, granted for Class 11, Act of October 9, 1913, and was on file as of that date.
Today properly belongs—to the real employers in the industry, the jobbers who employ, through the sub-manufacturers whom they control, three-fourths of the workers in its employ. About 32 years of the history of this industry is visible in the New York market. The limitation of the sub-manufacturers, coupled with a guaranteed period of employment, will achieve not merely a great object of industrial peace, but introduce system and orderliness in an industry that is so badly in need of stability, and will readjust the relations between the workers and the employers. It will, in the main, do away with the fundamental changes which have taken place in it in the last few years.

The other two demands of the Union, for an increase in the minimum wage scales and for a reduction of the work-week from 44 to 40 hours, need no special introduction to any one familiar with New York work. The question of the reduction of the work-week has long been a matter of vital concern to the members of this union, and to other trade unionists in the country. The members of the shop have repeatedly been asked to work longer hours to enable their employers to realize a profit. The demand for the reduction of the work-week is based in no small measure upon the fact that the members of the shop, working for the present reduced conditions and for much less than their work is worth, are now working merely for a living wage. It is certain that the adoption of a 40-hour week will greatly increase the wages of all workers in the industry. The demand for an increase in the minimum wage scales is based upon the fact that the working conditions, the wages paid, and the rates of pay for the workers, who are engaged in the manufacture of goods which the public badly needs, are far below those paid for work in the other industries of the country. The demand for an increase in the minimum wage scales is met in this case by the adoption of a wage scale of $1.50 per hour for all workers in the industry.

We should like to, in speaking of these demands, to emphasize the point that all these demands have been before the Governor's Commission for nearly two years now, and by this time the conviction is rife in every quarter of this city that the time has come when these demands must be entirely and unequivocally answered. Certainly our members, the New York shoemakers, feel that further delays and postponements would play havoc with the already bad conditions in the shops and would add to the ills from which they are suffering and from which they are evidently seeking relief.

It is, perhaps, quite timely now to refresh in the minds of our readers the most important points of the Union program that will, no doubt, form the principal topic of discussion at the impending hearings before the mediators.

The Union's program of demands, the so-called "ten commandments," it will be recalled, were originated at the now historic meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. U. in New York in August, 1917. It was there that it was decided to adopt a uniform program of industrial reforms that the Union is now pressing for adoption in the cloak and suit industry of New York, with the express purpose of improving the working conditions and the employment insurance fund—which have already been accepted and put into operation. The four major demands of this group may be summed up as follows:

1. A minimum guaranteed period of employment for all workers in the inside shops and in the sub-manufacturing establishments.
2. The designation of a minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers for each location which would be definitely defined, that thereby the jobber towards such steady sub-manufacturers, including the obligation to furnish them with work to enable them to give their workers complete and uniform employment, a fund for the purpose of which has already been accepted and put into operation.
3. An increase in the minimum scales of wages.
4. A reduction of working hours from 44 to 40 hours per week.

The first two demands, a guaranteed minimum period of employment and the designation of a minimum number of sub-manufacturers by each jobber, are inseparably linked together and form, what has been characterized, a twin demand. The jobber whose demand of the Union is referred to as the limitation of submanufacturers, but, in point of fact, what the Union is primarily concerned with is not the limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers with whom a jobber may deal but a designation by the jobber of a specified minimum number of steady sub-manufacturers with respect to whom he cannot discriminate.

The majority of the cloakmakers in the sub-manufacturers' shops, as has been made clear by the report of the investigators employed last year by the Governor's Commission, are limited in work and earnings periods ranging between thirty and twenty-six weeks in the year and condemned to idleness and productivity during the remainder of the year. These workers, it must be borne in mind, are not "casual" or "surgical" workers, but a legitimate and integral part of the producing forces of the cloak and suit industry. And the Union therefore maintains that the industry of which they are a part cannot be made productive by working up to a large extent assumes no responsibility whatever towards them. It is a crying injustice, and this injustice can only be wiped out by the adoption of the limitation of sub-manufacturers, that will at once give the employers an incentive for stabilizing and regulating their work and spreading it over longer periods and will, at the same time, give the workers the protection from the exploitation of the sub-manufacturers, which are the direct product of the irresponsibility and the cut-throat competition which is fostered in the trade by the prevailing methods of the jobbers.

What is most important, the adoption of the limitation of sub-manufacturers and of a guaranteed period of employment in the cloak and suit industry, which not only technically but actually shifts the burden of responsibility for labor standards in it where it
Life Insurance—A New Field For Labor

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The subject of cooperative life insurance had already elicited considerable interest on the floor of the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1924. But that decision to form such an enterprise for the organized workers of the country was not adopted until 1925, at the Atlantic City convention of the Federation.

The "Labor Life Insurance Company" was incorporated in Maryland, and has its main office in Washington. It was a division of the International Photo Engravers' Union and a vice-president of the A. F. of L., is the chairman of the board of directors of this company. The fifty-five directors, among whom is also Morris Sigman, president of the I. G. T. U., is one of them.

In the American movement and heads of so many of the most important national bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L.

First Organization of its Kind

This labor life insurance company is the first of its kind to enter the workingmen's field on a national scale that includes all trades and occupations. In this sense this life insurance company is in a class by itself. The old life insurance companies are banks which similarly draw no line between workers and are ready to sell their policies to labor and capital as a whole. The organizational structure of this company vests its control power in the hands of the organized workers, as represented by the American Federation of Labor. Its charter states specifically that "the Labor Life Insurance Company is to be owned by trade unions and by trade unionists only; three-fourths of its directors, or more, is composed of representatives of trade unions affiliated with the Federation. A special advisory committee of representatives of trade unions is to be made up at least once a year, according to the by-laws of the company, not only to discuss the business of the company, but to find ways and means how to co-ordinate the insurance activity of the company with the aims and purposes of the Federation in general."

The Underlying Purposes

What were the chief motives which led the central body of American labor to embark upon this plan of cooperative life insurance? Many, probably, would be inclined to think that, like in labor banking, the principal consideration in this instance has been to utilize labor funds for labor interests. This, however, is not far from the real reason. There were, other, more compelling reasons which spurred on the leaders of the movement to attempt to invade, on behalf of this enterprise, a new important branch of the country's business.

As we pointed out already in our first article, the American wage earners are paying out annually to the big privately-owned and controlled life insurance companies hundreds of millions of dollars. A considerable number of the leading insurance companies have "industrial" departments which cater exclusively to workers' families, having organized this branch of their business on the basis of small weekly payments. This is said, of course, as well, to involve a high overhead expense for collection costs, which, in turn, makes the prices charged to the trade unions and workers exorbitantly high, if not to the poor masses which must use it. How large these expenses for agents and overhead were and are now, is evident from the following fact. The number of "industrial" insurance agents collecting in England before the last war was estimated at 35,000, of which the London "Prudential" alone employed 10,500. The costs for the maintenance of these agents are naturally paid for by the small policyholders, as especially from the immense profits derived from the insurance of children and minors of working class families.

It may also be observed that there are various privileges and rights which the holders of "ordinary" life insurance policies usually enjoy that are absent from the policies of this "popular" life insurance. And, as we bear in mind that 30 per cent of these "industrial" premium payers are wage earners, and that a majority of these are either directly or indirectly connected with trade unions, we may readily visualize what a vast field of activity a cooperative life insurance organization for workers and by workers may find in this great mass of prospective insurance materials.

Labor life insurance has proved a success in other countries and there is no reason why it should not prove an equal success in America. It is the only kind of organization that may successfully compete with the capital-controlled companies, the only kind that may give the workers an equal opportunity and an equal chance to enjoy the full benefits of life insurance, at least to such an extent as offered by the private companies to middle-class or wealthy policy holders.

Special Problems of Labor Life Insurance

The principal difficulty that will confront the new company, will, of course, be the organization of a wide network of agencies, while at the same time keeping the premium rates as low as possible. As the experience of Germany and of England has shown, however, the labor companies can easily compete with the capitalist companies by utilizing the union unit of the cooperative group as a collective agency and thus saving a large and permanent administrative expense.

Not ever-ready to mass huge profits, a labor life insurance company will, no doubt, be able to eliminate for its policy holders such rates as are caused by cancellation as a result of difficult economic conditions, like unemployment, strikes, etc. The capitalist companies maintain that they suffer little from these cancellations owing to the fact that one of its policies, whether active or not, it result the usual amount of adminis- trative expenses. This explanation, however, is hardly plausible. These companies, in addition, impose upon their policy holders such hardships as an unfairly long "waiting period," both in the event of death of the insured, and in the case of the dropping out of an insured after a substantial amount has been paid in by him in the course of a specified number of years.

In England, where "industrial" insurance was first organized, it was calculated that while "ordinary" policy holders receive back nearly four and one half cents ($1.50) in various forms of reimbursement for every seven pounds (£5) paid in by them to the "industrial" companies, policy holders of such classes get back only one pound (£5) out of every three pounds (£14) paid in by them. If a labor life insurance company wants to compete, they must, in the first place, have to receive in return as much as the "ordinary" policy holders get; they must have got back annually not 5½ million pounds sterling, as they used to receive in the years before the war, but at least 16 million less. It would appear, therefore, that the poorer policy holders of England had been forced to pay over annually 35 million pounds in premiums to keep up a big army of collectors for these companies. Needless to say, that probably the same conditions prevail also in the United States and that these companies, as soon as they were treated with the entrance of organized labor into the business of life insurance for workers.

Other Indirect Benefits

The other indirect benefits from cooperating on the life insurance movement would be the general strengthening of the position of the workers in the national economy of the country and a step towards the development which should not be overlooked as we discuss the possibilities of this new movement. The labor movement has to be steady for the conviction in mind that these big insurance companies are also powerful, financial and moneyed institutions, whose investments in recent years, owing to the phenomenal increase in the volume of life insurance, have been especially great. It stands to reason, that many of these investments are frequently being utilized for other purposes than the real one which the workers, serving the "open" shop movement, promoting socially useless enterprises, etc. The advent of labor life insurance will open up a great avenue for massed labor funds to be invested in good solid, productive, labor enterprises as homes for workers in the form of first mortgages on such properties, the safest form of investment and socially, in this instance, the most useful.

With the founding of the "Union Labor Life Insurance Company," organized labor in America is entering a new phase of economic self-determination. It is a step forward in strength and stability to the trade unions as the workers' natural agency for industry, etc. The advent of labor life insurance is a step forward in the social and economic functions.

The Italian Chamber of Labor Convention

The Italian Chamber of labor, with headquarters at the Italian Labor Center, 211 East 14th Street, New York City, is an organization of all labor unions and labor bodies in New York City and vicinity asking them to send a delegate to its annual convention to be held during the month of April. A special invitation was sent to all unions and labor organizations asking the Italian members for a delegate to the Central Council of the Italian Chamber of Labor, which meets every Monday evening each month at the above address. All present activities of the Chamber, which were planned at last meeting of its Executive Board, an organization campaign involving the cabinet makers, the upholsterer workers, the Italian butchers, the candy makers, the laundry workers, the bakers and the tailors, the members of the large clothing stores and others was decided upon.

Leonardo Fessli, General Organizer, was placed in charge of this campaign.

Meetings for these workers are being arranged in various parts of the city.

The Executive Board of the Italian Chamber of Labor has been considering a plan of action for the year 1926, to include a campaign against the Italian Federation, to start an extensive speaking tour during the coming year and a new speaking up-time and will go further west as far as California. Private and labor organizations wishing to have these lectures on Fascism or other topics are requested to communicate with the Italian Chamber of Labor, 211 East 14th Street, New York City.
Reunion of I. L. G. W. U. Students and Instructors, Saturday, March 20th

At Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place

At the last meeting of the Students' Club a sub-committee of seven was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to make our annual reunion a success. This gathering of students, teachers, officers and friends of our school will take place in the dining room and gymnasium of Washington Irving High School, on Saturday, March 20th, at 7 p.m. An elaborate program is being prepared which will be announced later. In order to defray some of the expenses involved it was decided to charge $2.50 admission. Reservations must be made in advance either by writing to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or at Washington Irving High School, Room 530, on Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning, where a committee of the Students' Club will be present.

These reservations, with reservations cards enclosed can exchange them for admission tickets on payment of 50 cents.

COURSE IN THE HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. U. WILL BE GIVEN BY DR. HARRY J. CARMAN

Tuesday, March 16th
P. S. 40, 220 E. 50th St.

The first lesson of Dr. Carman's course on the "History of the I. L. G. W. U." will be given on Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 3 o'clock in P. S. 40, 220 E. 50th Street.

This course, based on Dr. Levine's "Women's Garment Workers," after briefly contrasting industrial America of the 1800's with that of today, will stress the outstanding features of the history of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The major topics for the four lessons of the course will be: "The Background and the Beginning of the American Clothing Industry," "Darkness and Revolt," "The Promise of Peace and Progress," "Recent Changes and the Problems Ahead."

It is for some time that we have been eager to have this course given by a historian in sympathy with the aims of our members, and who, therefore, has a sympathetic approach to the subject. We hope that all members who understand their psychology. We could not have selected a better man than Dr. Carman, who has been connected with our family for several years and is well known to our members.

H. ROCCOF WILL GIVE 3 LESSONS IN HARLEM

This Sunday, March 15th, at 11 A. M., theCloakmakers Center, 73 East 10th Street, H. Roccob will start his course of three lessons on "The Economic and Political Development of the United States."

To understand the development of the economic and social developments of our country, we must have some knowledge of the growth and development of its industries, of its national legislation, of its political principles, and of its spiritual achievements.

HALF PRICE TICKETS FOR "THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN"

By special arrangement with our Educational Department our members may see Louis K. Astor's celebrated play, "The Unchastened Woman," at the Princess Theatre, 25th Street, East 21st Street, at half price.

This is an American play dealing among other things with child labor and factory conditions which should be of great interest to our I. L. G. W. U. members. Assemble your members to tickets at half price can be obtained from the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

This offer is for the next two weeks only.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS PERFORM TONIGHT.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue

Brookwood Labor College Players will present three one-act plays tonight, Friday, March 5, at 8:30 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue. They will give "A Dollar" by David Pinkey; "Penny" by Harold Williamson; "The People" by Susan Glaspell.

The Brookwood players have been coached by a prominent dramatic teacher, and their work has already been acclaimed as excellent. Since the seating capacity of the Labor Temple is limited we advise those who wish to see these plays to come early.

Tickets may be obtained at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or at the door.

CONSUMERS' PROSANS LABEL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

Representatives of women's civic and social organizations met yesterday and organized the Consumers' Prosans Label Committee for the purpose of furthering the campaign to protect consumers against swindling manufacturers in the garment industry by the use of the Prosans Label. The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. Edith King, Women's City Club; Secretary, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Consumers' League of New York.

The Prosans labels are issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to manufacturers whom shops meet the sanitary requirements established by the Board. The educational campaign was outlined and committees of consumers, retailers and suppliers were appointed. The following organizations were represented by members:


Weekly Educational Calendar

W,ORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, March 6

1:30 P. M. H. J. H. Stickler—A Special Study of English Literature—G. R. Chesterton

Sunday, March 7

11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun—The Place of Workers in Modern Civilization—P. S. 40, 220 E. 50th Street

Tuesday, March 9

6:30 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class

1. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, March 9

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

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOM

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, March 7

10:30 A. M. Max Levine—The Legal Status of Organized Labor.

LOCAL 6 BUILDING, 67 ALEXANDER AVENUE

Saturday, March 6

10 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry.

CLOAKMAKERS CENTER

73 East 10th Street

Sunday, March 7

1145 A. M. H. Roccob—Economic and Political Development of the U. S.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

16th Street and Second Avenue

Saturday, March 20

7:30 P. M. REUNION OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Make your reservations now.

P. S. 61, BRONX

Charlotte St. and Crotona Pl.

Saturday, April 3

7:30 P. M. CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING—Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after the concert. Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students have been organized for our members in the following public schools:

P. S. 28, 220th Street, M. H. D., Madison Avenue, M. H. D.

P. S. 171, 1602nd Street, between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43, Brown Place and 152nd St., Bronx

B. S. 64, Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx

P. S. 159, Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

OUR PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS A GREAT SUCCESS

Meets Every Tuesday at 6:30 P. M. in P. S. 40, 220 East 20th Street.

The Class in Physical Training organized by our Educational Department is most successful. Every Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock the members of the class meet and spend an hour in physical exercise under the direction of Mildred Fox. They are given instruction not only in how to keep their bodies well, how to play basketball and other games, but also in social dancing.

The sound of laughter in the Gymnasium is the expression of joy that comes with play. We are gratified to note how our members more and more are beginning to appreciate the importance of taking care of their health, realizing that a healthy spirit depends upon a healthy body.

MOSLEYS WILL SPEAK IN COOPER UNION

Workers in New York City and vicinity will at last have an opportunity to see and hear the two famous British lecturers to socialism, Lady Cynthia and Gerald Mosley, speak in Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and 4th Street, Monday evening, March 15th, at 8:30.

The meeting, which will take the form of a recreation to the two British Socialists, followed by promising articles, group singing and dancing will be given by our Educational Department, on Saturday, March 13th at 3 p.m. is the auditorium of P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East, Bronx. The program will be sponsored by prominent artists whose names will be announced later.

The group singing will be lead by N. L. Backwey.

We invite our members with their families who reside in the Bronx to attend this affair.

Tickets selling at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 may be obtained at the City Committee, 1 East 15th Street (Room 801). An excellent musical program has been arranged.

CONCERT IN THE BRONX

SATURDAY, APRIL 8

P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East.

A program consisting of Yiddish, English, Russian and Italian folksongs, instrumental soloists and duets, group singing and dancing will be given by our Educational Department, on Saturday, April 8 at 3 p.m. in the auditorium of P. S. 61, Charlotte Street and Crotona Park East, Bronx. The program will be sponsored by prominent artists whose names will be announced later.

The group singing will be lead by N. L. Backwey.

We invite our members with their families who reside in the Bronx to attend this affair.

Tickets selling at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 may be obtained by the members who will be ticketed free.
Amalgamations in Great Britain

The National Union of Engineers, which has over 200,000 members, has decided to amalgamate with the National Union of Electrical Workers. The latter union, it may be remembered, itself amalgamated with the National Union of Machinists last year. This move constitutes another strike forward on the way to the one big union which would absorb all the skilled craft unions and the allied trades. It is reckoned that negotiations now proceeding between the Trades Union Congress and the other 30 unions will result in a unit of transport workers’ union representing over 2,000,000 men.

Other unions which have agreed unreservedly to this far-reaching scheme are: the Transport and General Workers’ Union on the question of the Triple Alliance. The result of the vote shows that the union is in favor of adopting the rules of the union to the proposals laid down for the Triple Alliance.

End of the Bombay Textile Workmen’s Strike

The strike of the textile workers in Bombay terminated last week when the Government suspended the Cotton Eradicating Duty, and the employers have been driven to make a number of concessions. This means a grading success for the 150,000 strikers, and for the Employers’ Federation, which has been forced to concede conditions.

The All-India Cotton Eradicating Duty was imposed to bring the industry up to the mark, it is claimed that the Government has no other alternative. The Government has decided to suspend the duty for a period of six months, and to grant a reduction of 10 per cent in the duty for the remainder of the year.

The Cotton Eradicating Duty is designed to encourage the growth of the cotton industry by limiting the availability of imported cotton. The duty has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent, and the employers have been required to pay the difference.

The union leaders, who have conducted the strike throughout, are now negotiating with the Government to introduce a new duty which will be less damaging to the industry.

At the beginning of the strike, the secretary of the All-India Cotton Eradicating Duty Congress stated that the workers would not be satisfied until they secured their demand for a reduction in the duty. The Congress was held in Lucknow, and it was attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

The strike was called by the All-India Cotton Eradicating Duty Congress, which represents the interests of the cotton industry.

The strike was called in response to a government order to increase the duty on cotton goods. The workers were demanding a reduction in the duty to 5 per cent, which they believed would be more fair.

The strike lasted for six days, and was called off when the government agreed to reduce the duty.

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VOL. 32 No. 6

JUSTICE

Friday, March 9, 1926

RUSSO-POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

The situation in the eastern part of Europe continues to be very complex. The Polish government has been trying to make arrangements with the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of Polish troops from the border areas. This has led to some difficulties, as the Polish government is unwilling to withdraw its troops until it is assured of the safety of the Polish border areas.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Polish government is fully committed to the idea of a peaceful solution of the border dispute. However, it remains to be seen whether this will be achieved in the near future.
by the association for some technical reason. On the Union's demand in re- sponse, the shop agreed to provide the money which the clerks have found due to workers shall be forthwith paid.”

In order that in the future the machinery for the adjustment of disputes will not unnecessarily be used it was decided that a permanent impartial chairman be appointed. A committee was appointed for the purpose of finding and agreeing on such a person.

As soon as the union agreed to accept these conclusions the workers who were ordered stopped as a result of the controversy were sent back to work and relations with the association were resumed.

Original Demands Placed Before Commission

According to the letter which the Union received from Mr. George Don- nald Battle, chairman of the Governor’s special mediation commission in the cloak and suit industry, sewers will have started by this time the members of the Union, together, this copy of “Justice.”

The letter occasioned a special meeting of the Board of Directors, later approval by a meeting of the Joint Board of the decision to submit the membership of the original commission.

The union also availed itself of the opportunity to submit some addi- tion demands. These are: A labor rou- tein to be controlled by the union; salaries of formers to be adjusted; scale of sample makers and piece tail- ors to be adjusted; the wages of the workers when not at work to be protected when going from one shop to another.

As in the original demands not yet settled include: limitation of contrac- tors; guaranteed period of employ- ment; a raise to the minimum scales and a 40-hour week.

To Report at Member Meeting

The hearings will begin on Satur- day, March 5th and are to continue Tuesday and Monday. These are the final sessions of the Commission. At the conclusion of the commission will then begin his work of making recom- mendations.

Owing to the resumption of the hearings by the Commission, the mem- bership meeting which takes place on Monday night, March 5th, in Arlington Hall, 59 St. Marks Place, will be of special importance.

By the time the meeting will open the hearings of the commission will in all probability have been com- pleted. It is possible however that another day may be needed. In any event the manager will be in a position to make at least a partial report.

Organization Work Continues

The organization work undertaken by the Joint Board continues. How- ever, the number of shops being orga- nized now is smaller than during the course of the first few weeks of the campaign Shop generally is the case.

In addition to work in the trade also showed up well and increased during the past three weeks or so. Nevertheless, the union is still main- taining its special headquarters and the work goes on.

About two weeks ago the Joint Board declared a strike against the firm of the East Coast, 556 Seventh Avenue. The Union was compelled to declare a strike against this firm for the reason that the workers employed by the firm were not members of the union and the original commission.

The investigation was necessary to determine the extent of the complaint. When the firm was reached there was no word of the union having a strike.

This makes the third large dress shop that has been called on strike during the course of about 4 weeks. The first to be called on strike was Maurice Reuter, of 488 Seventh Ave. The second was the firm of Sheer of Fall River. This firm, although it is not yet organized, in all the cases the unions’ complaints were similar — sending workers out while the union workers were idle and sending it to non-union shops.

The firm of Sheer of Fall River was set- tled when the firm agreed to supply the workers with the strike. The Hearst and Roth firm is still in progress. Reuter about three weeks ago applied for an injunction. The application is still pending, no decision having as yet been ren- dered according to information at the time of writing.

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are in- structed 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 con- stitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10

Cutters, Union Local, 10

Regular Meeting —— Monday, March 5th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Cutters, Union Local, 10

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 during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 1 West 18th Street.

Appoint Jubilee Committee

At a recent meeting of the Execu- tive Board Manager Dubinsky called for the members present to make arrangements for the Jubilee celebration which is to be held in the coming year, the jubilee point which is to bring in a "resemblance" of the machinery in which the firm is now engaged. The committee charged with this work consists of Brothers Dubinsky, Ansel, Fish, Perer, Robbins, Nagler and Ja- bebe.

This committee held its meeting last Saturday, February 25th and will in all probability present the Executive Board in time for the purpose of reporting to the membership meeting of Monday, March 5th, so that steps towards arranging the celebration should be proceeded with.

The order for the jubilee celebration was celebrated on October 1st, 1916, ten years ago. The commemorative event, he is obvious, occasions in importance the event of years ago in this year is the jubilee year of the local.

Members of the Executive Board, United Cloak and Suit Cutters’ As- sociation, which was organized September 3, 1916, or exactly one year ago. It reorganized as an incorporated body as the afi Crok Orfier’s Cutters’ Association.

Staying in Shop After Regular Hours

Violations of the Local 10 are summoned to the Executive Board on charges of having been found in the shop after regular hours of work, which they are not employed, after leaving regular hours of work, they cannot understand why, when they call to learn what happens after the time.

It seldom happens that a member summoned on such a charge is disem- ployed. Members having important business to attend during the shop after regular hours of work, should and can notify the Executive Board the day they are going up to a shop for private business.

In the case of this sort, which re- sults in the imposition of a fine, and this fatuously happens, the office re- ceives information that a certain cut- ter is going up to work in a certain shop. For in a shop in which a cutter pays a visit work is not found cut off on the following day or on Monday, the first visit takes place on a Saturday or Sunday.

The excuse given the Executive Board when a member is summoned on charges of being up after regular hours is that he is a dress cutter and on Saturday afternoon if he is a cloak cutter. As a matter of fact the division that arranges an operator or for himself are also here.