4-16-1926

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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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*.
Cutters' Union Protests Four-Trustee Decision

The decision adopted by the New York Joint Board several weeks ago to vest the power of control of its Strike Reserve Fund in four out of the seven trustees, was strongly denounced at a meeting of the cutters. Local 10, last Monday evening, April 12, held at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Marks Place.

There were 600 cutters present in the hall, and the discussion on this matter came to an end after several hours of heated debate. David Holinsky, manager of Local 10, and Louis Nagler led the opposition to the rule adopted by the Joint Board, which, as they stated, would place the administration of the Fund in the hands of one faction only.

The protesting resolution was adopted by a vote of 460 for it and 69 against it. The executive committee of the cutters' organization was instructed to present this resolution at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The Unemployment Insurance Fund announces that the registration of jobless cutters in New York City is no longer required.

Beginning April 1st, the registration of unemployed is no longer required.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Decide
To Postpone General Strike Call

Strike Against Puritan Dress Co. to Continue—Organization Work To Be Kept Up in Full Swing.

At a mass meeting of 600 workers of the Philadelphia waist and dress industry held in the Labor Institute Monday night, April 12th, it was decided not to issue a general strike call, although a strike against the Puritan Dress Co. will continue and the organization work by the union will likewise be carried on uninterrupted.

President Morris Figman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, made this announcement, over-riding the developments in this market since Local 50 was authorized to call a strike on April 8th.

Union To Carry on Drive

"The manufacturers, who have been so generous in giving the strikers their support, will recognize and support the Puritan Dress Co. at the meeting on February 8th.

"The manufacturers have indicated that they want to recognize and support the Puritan Dress Co. at the meeting on February 8th.

Dress Chairmen Urged to Cooperate
In Prosnails Labor Enforcement

Dr. Henry Sokolovitz, Director of the Labor Division of the New York State Labor Department, in his recent letter to the shop chairmen in the dress industry, asked the following question: "Do you cooperate with the New York State Labor Department in the enforcement of the "Prosnails" Label for the present season?"

April 16, 1921.

To the Shop Chairman:

As shop chairman, you are the responsible union representative in your shop concerned with the enforcement of the "Prosnails" Label. You are employed under an agreement to buy and use the "Prosnails" Label, but unless you carry out this agreement, you are not doing your best work to make it effective. That is why your active support is necessary.

I need not point out that many of the shop chairmen have not been as active in this work as they could be. That is why your active support is necessary.

We are very much in favor of the "Prosnails" Label being used in all dress shops.
The latest development in the mat-
er of the personnel of the board of
trustees of the plant, is the inten-
tion of the mill owners to terminate
the position of the executive board.
This action is being taken be-
cause the demands of the work-
men are not being met.

The latest issue of the "Justice"
newspaper reported that the
mill owners are considering the
possibility of terminating the
position of the executive board.

This move is being made in
response to the demands made
by the workers for better condi-
tions and higher wages.

The workers have been on strike
for several weeks, demanding
higher wages and better work-
conditions. The mill owners,
however, have been reluctant to
meet these demands.

The situation has been made
worse by the fact that the
workers have been without pay
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Cutters' Union Protest Four-Trustee Decision

Forward Resolution to Joint Board

The decision adopted by the New York Joint Board several weeks ago to reject the power of control of its Strike Reserves Fund in four out of the seven trusts, was strongly denounced at a meeting of the cutters, Local 10, last Monday evening, April 12, held at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Marks' Place.

There were 560 cutters present in the hall when the discussion on this matter came to an end after several hours of debate. David Dubinsky, manager of Local 10, and Louis Namer, secretary of the union in the rule adopted by the Joint Board which, as they stated, would place the administration of the Fund in the hands of one faction only.

The protesting resolution was adopted by a vote of 460 for it and 59 against. The executive board of the cutters' organization was instructed to present this resolution at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The Unemployment Insurance Fund announces that the registration of jobless cloakmakers is at an end.

Beginning April 1st, the registration of unemployed is no longer required.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Decide
To Postpone General Strike Call

Strike Against Puritan Dress Co. to Continue—Organization Work To Be Kept Up in Full Swing

At a mass meeting of 600 workers of the Philadelphia and dress industry held in the Labor Institute on Monday night, April 12th, it was decided not to issue a general strike call against the strike against the Puritan Dress Co. will continue and the organization work by the union will likewise be carried on uninterrupted.

President-Morris Sigman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, made this announcement after reviewing the developments in the market since Local 59 was authorized to call a strike when "it was 80" at the meeting on February 8th.

Union To Carry On Drive

"The manufacturers maintained, from the start that they did not want to recognize the union," said Mr. Sigman in speaking of the conferences with the manufacturers.

"They would not agree on a minimum wage, they would not agree on the discharge question and some would not agree on the hours when it came right down to brute force and putting down in black and white.

"We wanted to have a record written, in black and white—not only by the union but by a judge. We wanted to have this document to show these workers who are being fleeced by their employers and the facts, that are not been taken by others.

"However, we utilize the experience we have gained through this campaign for our immediate work.

"I am convinced that we will have to adopt some new method of coming into contract with the manufacturers of unionized workers. Throughout the industry in general we are dealing with companies with a different conception, if not with prejudice. The chamber of commerce in every city is conducting an educational campaign among the employers, teaching them where to take advantage and where not to take advantage of non-union employees.

"A resolution was then passed by the body that President Sigman meet with the joint board and work out plans for the continuance of the campaign. It was also decided that a voluntary arbitration would be taken for the benefit of the striking textile workers in Passaic, and that each member of the union would be paid $9 in the support of those who are striking against the Puritan Dress Co. In fact several of the Puritan strikers addressed the meeting before the latter resolution was unanimously passed.

Philadelphia Dressmakers

G. E. B. Quarterly Meeting
April 26th, in New York

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Ready With Reports on Conditions in International.—Importance Trade and Organization Problems Facing Union.

The third quarterly meeting of the whole General Executive Board of the G. E. B. will be held in New York City on Monday, April 26th, and will probably last a full week.

President Sigman and Secretary Roboff will present to the G. E. B. a report on the organization and financial status of the International respectively, and the vice-presidents are expected to report on their activity in the various sections of the country where they are stationed.

New York Joint Board Suspends Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

Disposition of Fund Held in Abeyance

The Board of Directors of the New York Joint Board of Dress Makers, voted at its last meeting to suspend, for the time being, payments of unemployment insurance premiums by its members in the dress industry of New York City.

This vote came as a result of information which reached the Board to the effect that the dress manufacturers and jobbers have practically failed to comply with their part of the agreement governing the accumulation of such a fund in the trade.

It appears that the total sum paid in by the employers towards this fund in the dress trade amounts only to $5,000, while the workers have already contributed $16,000. On the basis of the workers' payments, the employers should have paid in nearly $40,000, as the ratio of contribution has been fixed as that of two for the employers to one for the workers.

The disposition of the money contributed by the workers to this fund was not yet decided upon by the Joint Board. There is a proposal to purchase bonds for this money and to retain it as a union fund, while, on the other hand, there is a strong demand that this money be accumulated for the purpose of alleviating the condition of the total number of unemployed in the trade.

Dress Chairman Urged to Cooperate In Prosanis Label Enforcement

Dr. Henry Meckweitz, Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control sent the following letter to the shop chairman in the dress industry asking their cooperation in the enforcement of the "Prosanis" Label for the present season.

April 16, 1926.

To the Shop Chairman:

As shop chairman, you are the responsible Union representatives in your shop concerned with the important duties of seeing that the "Prosanis" Union label is correctly carried out.

I am therefore writing you personally to cooperate with the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in getting that positive enforcement made in your shop carry the Sanitary Union Label—"Prosanis".

Your employer is enabled under his agreement to buy and use the "Prosanis" Label, but unless the shop chairman, and the rank and file of the workers, cooperate, we cannot carry out this obligation, many employer seek to evade it. This is why your support is absolutely necessary.

I need not point out, that but one of the chief objects of the "Prosanis" Division is to bring the troubled into the industry, and to eliminate the conditions which are existent in the industry. Only under proper regulation of payments into sanitary and union weekly stores where the "Prosanis" label is a part of our work, is the satisfactory working conditions and the satisfactory working conditions are being consistently, voluntarily, and uniformly enforced. (Copied on Page 3).
Dress Chairmen Urge to Co- operate in Label Enforcement

The more "Proman" Label garments we can make in the industry, the more work will be done by the members of the Union you represent in your shop, and thus help to weaken the non-Union sweatshops.

I hope, therefore, that you will regard the obligation of your employer and yourself for the carrying out of the Sanitary Label Pro- vision of the contract as an im- portant and serious duty.

Any neglect on the part of your employer to purchase and use "Proman" Labels should be taken

up, in the first instance, by you as shop chairman. You should in- sist that no garment is made in the shop without the "Proman" Label. If you need further help report the case to the Union who will hold him strictly accountable

by using the machinery in the agreement for the adjustment of grievances in the case of associa-

tion shops. This will result in discipline and protection. If your em- ployer is an independent manu-

facturer, the Union will directly impose discipline.

Very truly yours,
HENRY MOSKOWITZ.
Label Director.

Pres. Green Opposes Oppressive Anti-Alien Legislation

writes to Boston Foreign Born Council Voicing Opposition to Alien Registration

In a letter dated April 19, replying to the Boston Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, President Win- Green, of the American Federation of Labor, voices the opposition of his organization to the proposed legislation for unremitting surveillance and registering all non-citizens.

The letter among other things reads:

" Permit me to advise you that the American Federation of Labor is oppo-

sition the bills providing for registr- ation, photographing and fingerprinting of aliens coming to America."

"The Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor has been instructed to oppose the pas-

sage of the resolutions submitted to the Congress by Representatives As- well, Johnson, McClatchie and others."

The entire labor movement of Bos-

ton will line up solidly against the

proposed legislation in view of Presi-

dent Green's statement, whether ac- tion will be taken by the Central La-

bor Union and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is not yet

clear. In the meantime a full turn of

working men and women will gather at the protest meeting arranged by the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to be held on Sunday,

April 18 at Franklin Union Hall. The sponsors of this protest meeting be John

Van Waerneck, of the Cigar Makers Union, Joseph Stearick of the Social- list Party, H. W. L. Glebe, of the Boston Trade Union College, and Pascal P. Congrove of the Showworkers' Protec-

tive Union of New York. Dr. Howard A. Gibbes will preside.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

COLUMN

YOUR SKIN AND YOUR HEALTH

BY JESSE A. TOLMACH, M. D.

The condition of the skin is impor-

tant not only from the standpoint of

aesthetics but also from the standpoint of general health and comfort.

It is certainly true that a regular use of the skin may be instrumental in ridding a person of opportunities for ad-

vancement, business achievement and general happiness. Some skin affec-

tions such as tuberculosis, cancer and, to a degree, syphilis, may very seriously undermine the normal health of the unfortunate victim. On the other hand, there are many diseases of the skin, among them eczema, herpes zoster, ringworm, and many others which may only be superficially and are not likely to seriously aff- ect the general condition of the pa-

tient, are nevertheless responsible for a great deal of discomfort, such as itching, pain, and discomfort.

Occupation may predispose or ac-

tually cause many skin troubles and in the main, various external irritants are responsible. In many cases of eczema contracted while handling fabrics or leather dyed with ar-

sine containing sodium or potassium chloride, acid, sulphuric, and ferric

green, etc. In some cases even systemic symptoms such as arthritis may occur.

Cloth handlers are frequent suffer-

ers, perhaps due to dyes or irritating substances used in the manufacture of the goods. The fingers of the workers, too, are oftentimes victims because of the arsenic in the fumes and because of the acids present. These fumes, particularly lye or ringworm may be contracted from fellow workers by women using the same towel, combs, etc.

There are some diseases of the skin that are virulent or fatal because of the influence of work on the general health. Here we may place certain cases of ana-

malia, eczema. These diseases sometimes disappear spontaneously after a time or as an individual moves into better surroundings changes his occupation.

It is impossible here to describe each skin disorder and the treatment.

Learn Designing
Earn $50 to 200 Dollars a Week at THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, cutting and finishing of flannels, suits, coats, and suits for garments and men's garments has achieved:

NEW IDEAS-NEW SYSTEMS-BEST RESULTS

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate position—Regis Pay.

DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.

MITCHELL DESIGN SCHOOL

Established 1896

15 West 37th Street

New York City

Telephone: Wisconsin 1479

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DESIGNING SCHOOL

Established 1896

265 GRAFTON ST., NEW YORK

Between Forty-six and Forty-seventh Streets.

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Glickstein's Designing School instructs in the drawing of patterns, grading and fitting of cloaks, suiting, dresses, coats, and men's clothing.

NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Easy to learn, Best results, Convenient Terms, Good Wages.

Pattens Cut at Moderate Prices for City or Country Schools.

School Open All Year Around

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Out our this advertisement and keep it handy.

Harlem Bank of Commerce

218 Second Avenue

Cor. 109th Street

New York

F. M. FERRARI, President

F. X. MANSOPO, Chairman of the Board

F. X. MANSOPO, Vice- President

F. L. SARRITZ, Vice-President

ANTHONY DI PAOLA, Cashier

Pierre L. H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney at Bank

It is earnestly advised that a physician be consulted, rather than to depend on the advice given your next door neighbor or the advice given on your druggist.

Prevention of Skin Disease

There are, however, a few general hygiene measures that may be recog- nized because of their importance in preventing and treating skin diseases. Proper diet is very essential. Food should not be very hot, heavily spiced, or filled with condiments. It is these things which are often responsible for the reflex dilatation of the blood ves- sels of the skin, leading to congestion and predisposing the skin to infection and chronic inflammations. Only a minimum of tea and coffee should be taken and these two beverages with sorrowful, and alcoholic beverages should refrain from using them. Plenty of water should be taken between meals. There is a certain class of people who are predisposed to disturbances of the pig- mentary system, such as skin rashes, pimples, and nervous skin eruptions. Enough and proper sleep is especially essential to these individuals.

Children with recurrent antec- titation is a very important factor in skin eruptions. It is found associ- ated with often with acne, rosacea, seborrheic eczema, melolip to place the essential skin eruptions. It is paid particular atten- tion to the proper action of the bowels. chocolate, open air, and the sunlight are very good foods for the skin.

The best soap for the normal skin is one which is neutral or as nearly neutral as possible, with the possible of acids or irritants. The common neu- tral bath soaps with which we are all familiar are made up with the watered. The use of plenty of water on the skin is always best for mainta- ining a good complexion. These soaps should be used only once or twice a day, for cleansing purposes only, and cold water several times a day for its tonic effect.

Any skin eruption is abnormal and a physician should be consulted before the condition becomes chronic or aff- ects the general health.

The Skin Clinic of the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is held every Wednesday at 5 P. M. At this time the clinic must be made in advance as only a limited number of patients can be seen at each clinic.

Designers Meet Next Tuesday

On Tuesday, April 30th, 1924, at 6.30 P. M., directly after work, a very im- portant meeting of the garment designers will take place at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 2.

The committee elected at the last membership meeting to confer with the Board of Directors on designers' demands will report. This report is of extreme importance. The designer who reads this notice should fall to come to this meeting.

All the necessary preparations for the momentous day of the strike, to-day, S. Breek, manager of Local 45, announc-
In Chicago

By I. L. DAVIDSON

The Palmer Shop Case

Perceval H. Palmer's shop is an independent shop. The owner of this charming old shop, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, was one of the first to be visited Chicago. However, the old Joint Board did not call in the tempers of the workers. The work was therefore left for us to start that work, and we started it at the first meeting.

Plan for the Organization Committee of 500

On February 26th, the following plan was adopted:

The organization committee should be composed of two representatives from each shop; more from larger shops. It is composed of representatives from the voluntary members, also of the shop chairman of each shop and of volunteers outside, who are not the members, and the committee organization committee should elect an executive committee of fifteen, who will act as a link, not only to the members, but to their leaders as well.

All matters of the organization campaign should be referred to the committee for discussion to the general organization committee.

In order to select the committee and acquaint the membership with the immediate task in the campaign, and conduce to the success of the meeting, the members, a series of shop meetings should be held which should be conducted by the Joint Board, or by any member of the Union, by the organization committee and by the active members of the Joint Board. Each shop should be visited, and should be held during the campaign for the purpose of organizing and informing the members about the conditions in the campaign at that particular time.

These shop meetings may be recommended to the leading committee new methods for its activity.

The first series of shop meetings will be held about a month, and its to be continued until the big meeting in a hall with leading speakers of the labor movement, who are to be selected by some leader from New York, and a musical program. This meeting and all others will be in the city and held at the newly elected officers, which would then be completed.

Work Already Begun

We are now in the midst of holding shop meetings every night, from eight to eight o'clock, every night. At the time this article is written there are forty-five meetings in progress, with about sixty members in each meeting to be held. The meetings have decided this plan very enthusiastically, and have already proposed the call of the committee. These meetings are well attended, and have the backing of all decisions made by the Joint Board. The Joint Board has accomplished the fact that the Union to work with the workers and make them feel that they have a right to exist, work with the workers and help to organize the members and make a stand for the working man.

The present Joint Board entered into action on the old office staff for about four weeks ago. At the right time, we have the following meetings, we saw the difficult situation that confronts us. We only have the following meetings to start with, and we are trying to get the members to be organized, but there is a great deal of organization work to be done in the city. The organization committee will be held in the Union shops. The members of the Union are badly out of commission, as may be proved by the following fact: Some of the employers dare to ignore the Union's demands, and in accordance with the agreement, one fact will prove the situation.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on April 1, 1933, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 16th Street.

The report of the Board of Directors of April 7th is approved, with the exception of Brother Zimmerman's recommendation pertaining to the employment of James L. Madsen.

On motion the first half of Brother Zimmerman's recommendation is accepted.

The next meeting of the Board will be in a position to report further.

Communications:

Local No. 27 has adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th, and the exception of the clause of the Constitution dealing with the powers of the Russian-Polish Branch. It is the opinion of the executive board that since the delegates are permitted to vote on trade questions, they should be accorded the same rights and privileges as the other delegates to the Joint Board.

Local No. 25 has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of April 2nd. They are, however, in favor of granting the delegates of the Russian-Polish Branch the same rights and privileges as the other delegates to the Joint Board.

The same local reports that the Joint Board has enforced the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, "which was approved by the Joint Board, by instructing Local No. 87, and Local No. 85, and this would be followed by the Joint Board, but in the meantime, until their application is examined by this joint Board, their acceptance as members.

Local No. 85 has adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of April 2nd. Their executive Board, however, has the same powers as the Joint Board, and it is the opinion of the recording Secretary and Treasurer who is contrary to the victory of efficiency and economy granted by the joint Board. The representatives of Local 2, 9, 22, 23, and 27 succeeded in eliminating the two offices and combining them into one.

Vol. VIII. No. 16, New York, Friday, April 16, 1932

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 W. 33rd Street, New York, N. Y., Telephone, Bannister 9885

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JUICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 W. 33rd Street, New York, N. Y., Telephone, Bannister 9885

MORRIS SHUMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

JUICE

REPRINTED FROM THE "ADAM OF ASSASSINS" NO. 4, 1926, PAGE 98

SPECIAL NUMBER

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EDITORIALS

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

Elsewhere in this issue, is printed an article by Bro. Jos. Borrowitz entitled "When a Majority of the Members of the Joint Board may be Deceived." It is interesting to note that the same subject is discussed on an editorial which appeared in this journal on April 2nd. We print Bro. Borrowitz's contribution "as is," under a rather vociferous heading, "Misrepresentation of Facts." As Bro. Borrowitz charges categorically the writer of the editorial with "misrepresentation of both facts and conceptions of democracy," this, he adds, was the motive that prompted him to write and to this he "demands an answer."

It appears, furthermore, from Bro. Borrowitz's contribution that the writer of the editorial, in his article, may have made some mistake on two or more points in the editorial page, he might have been inclined to ignore it altogether. We had thus been extricated from oblivion by the author of our article, whether well designed or not. Such is fate, or, shall we say, such is luck—against which is as difficult to guard as against a genuine afflication.

First, a few words anent "misrepresentation of facts."

Bro. Borrowitz complains that we had stated that the New York Joint Board decided that the board of trustees of the Strike Reserve Fund have no authority to fire seven of the bigger locals in that body. In taking us to task for this statement, our critic asserts that the Joint Board decided merely to elect seven persons from seven different locals and that as many had been elected.

In point of fact, however, the difference between our statement and that of Bro. Borrowitz is that of six and a half decades. We, of course, see no point in discussing the decisions of the Board of Directors vesting this authority in four trustees, and that, says he, "ended the matter."

After the Joint Board had decided that the money of this fund be invested and withdrawn by the authority of all the seven trustees, Bro. Borrowitz continues his recital of facts, the executives of the four locals representing a majority of the members, reveal the action and authorized the trustees of the Joint Board amounted to but two weeks. It is during this brief interval that the phenomenal evolution of judgment of the majority leaders of the Joint Board on the subject of democratic control of union funds had taken place. What on February 19 was deemed to be a logical, fair decision and thoroughly in accord with the fundamentals of democracy, was denounced by a large number of our locals weeks later in the eyes of these selfsame leaders the "tyranny of a minority."

And since this mental somersault occurred in such a short a period of time, it is only fair to the Joint Board executives at present to think of this thought for the moment, and that's all there was to it.

As we fail to discover in Bro. Borrowitz's recital any further allegations of misrepresentation of facts on our part, we shall now proceed to his charge of "misrepresentation of conceptions of democracy."

Bro. Borrowitz is an up-to-date democrat. He is indignant at the thought that all elements in the Union that are taxed for its maintenance can be deceived in the administration of its affairs. He is a "majoritarian," pure and simple, and would not allow the minority to exert control over the will of the majority. True, he is willing, we asserts, to give "expression and representation to a minority," but as a sample of such a willingness he presents us his fervent defense of a rule that reduces to nil the representation of the minority. He knows of such an important board as the board of trustees of the Strike Reserve Board and which makes their presence on it both useless and humiliating.

That it is not feared of a "veto control by a minority" or similar, non-existing "conspiracies" that actsuates Brother Borrowitz is made clear by the fact that the present leadership is responsible for all and everything in the Joint Board, and that settles it! What matter fairness, a sense of unity, and the growth of friendly solidarity between the groups comprising a labor organization—what if the cutters, the Italian cloakmakers, the Italian dressmakers, the skirtmakers are deprived of a voice in the control of the Reserve Fund—we are the bosses and that is all!

We recall that in 1919 and in 1929, the New York Joint Board was also collecting a big fund for strike purposes. At that time the Joint Board also elected a special board of trustees to administer the Joint Reserve Fund—contrary to Bro. Borrowitz's assertion that the board of trustees plan is a brand new 1926 idea in the life of the Joint Board. That board has been kept by the present leadership from making a decision to fired one or more representatives from each local, big or small, thirteen in all, and in order to make the administration of the fund not too cumbersome and the work of the workmen's depots of the Reserve Fund under the Joint Board. This arrangement made it possible for each local and group in the Joint Board to feel that they had some actual share in the administration of the fund, while the sacred principle of majority control remained intact and inviolate.

We mention this fact here not because we are eager to appear as defenders of the financial policy of the old Joint Board, or that it is as we shall present the essential facts as we are, but as an illustration of Bro. Borrowitz's half-native, half-sanctioned statement that he "recognizes the representation of a minority in democracy."

If ever we had the courage to look at the Joint Reserve Board and ask for the reform that is needed, we might find there are more earnest and more convincing forms for the practical expression of the idea of "minority representation" other than that exemplified by a kick with the boot clear through the door.

As stated in our former remarks, we had not intended to go into a lengthy discussion of the present attitude of the Joint Board. Nothing is more near and dear to a close as far as these columns are concerned. We called attention to this incident, more in regret than in anger, as a proof of a growing lack of confidence among the members in the Joint Board. We at times serve as useful campaign material, only to be shoved when "we get in and "they" get out."

It goes without saying that we are fairly bulge out of every line and word in Bro. Borrowitz's article constitutes the dismal background of this and similar incidents. This belligerency is, in our opinion, always endearing, a subject of great and no small understanding in our ranks. And as long as it persists, it will continue to furnish the proof that Bro. Borrowitz and his comrades are we who designated them already "democrats by convenience" only.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

The negotiations between the dressers' union of Philadelphia and the association of dress manufacturers have come to an end. Eiseman & Co. in this instance have not come up to a close as far as these columns are concerned. We called attention to this incident, more in regret than in anger, as a proof of a growing lack of confidence among the members in the Joint Board. We at times serve as useful campaign material, only to be shoved when "we get in and "they" get out."

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Still the Union was not ready for the final move, for a general strike. A portion of the association shops still remained unorganized. Then, in order to avert a clash, a few public-spirited individuals in Philadelphia undertook to mediate between the Union and the employers. Their efforts were the efforts of Judge Horace Stern, who for nearly three months kept steadily at the task of trying to bring the contending sides together. But, as usual, to ready, neither permanently nor effectively, the vanishing of a union shop, on a machinery for collective adjustments of disputes, etc. After prolonged dickering and delaying, the manufacturers finally agreed to try the union. A time to the union never have been terminated.

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Members of the I. L. G. W. U. know that their trade union movement is in a healthy condition at this time. He has also had a greatly increased intelligence and consciousness of their interests. The workers of this country are at the present time in the best of health and are ready to fight for their rights. The Socialist Labor Party is organizing and pushing forward its work with great energy and enthusiasm. The Socialist Labor Party of America is organizing and pushing forward its work with great energy and enthusiasm. It is the only organization that can bring about the necessary changes and reforms in society.

The Socialist Party now continues to make rapid headway, actually winning some of the largest unions in the A. F. of L. in the country. One of the leaders of the union conventions voted for the socialists. In 1913, the big water union of the railroads voted for the socialists. The Socialist candidates for President of the A. F. of L. actually received 5,374 votes in 1922.

When the war was broken. Its anti-war attitude caused its isolation. The American Federation of Labor is the standard organization and, therefore, all unions affiliated with it are, strictly speaking, dual unions. Nevertheless, by a special dispensation, the A. F. of L. recognizes dual unions wherever, and railroad brotherhoods are considered "regular." It must be remembered, however, that the two kinds of dual unions: the ideological or philosophical that differ from the trade union because of the principles and the opportunity that arises from practical considerations. Only the former is an ideological or "regular." It does not follow, though, that ideological dual unions are necessarily regular, and therefore must be recognized by the country, where the "regular" labor movement is conservative but in Europe.

The author delves into the history of the American labor movement and describes the emergence of left wing unionism about sixty years ago. At that time, the German radicals tried to win over the English workman and organize dual unions to independent political action and become a part of the social movement. The workers who joined the socialists, and the radicals who joined the communists, both on their own account and on the basis of the social movement.

The T.U.C. definitely allied itself with the Workers' Party. Immediately after, the non-communists began to desert the League and it was not long before the communists found themselves completely isolated in the trade unions. Expulsions became the disaster of the day. On the political side, the Workers' Party, after the convention of 1924, found itself also marooned. In August 1925 the communists adopt plans to modify their policies so as to cope with this new situation. Having given a descriptive and historical account of the left wing movement, the author takes up a detailed study of the I. W. W. as the outstanding example of radical dual unionism. The present writer endeavors to depict the importance of the question that the Industrial Workers of the World has been anything else but a speculative organization which looked upon trade union action solely as a vehicle of revolutionary propaganda, and the present writer has been able to find in the resolutions, which form the guide for the failure of the I. W. W. ever to have succeeded.

What Mr. Sapos thinks of the possibility of organizing a dual organization to compete with the A. F. of L. can be stated by quoting the concluding paragraph of his book: "The man of unorganized workers and scattered independent unions inevitably induces a periodical revival of dual unionism on a national basis. The increase of unrest among the unorganized and the consequent spontaneous strikes form the basis for the pendulum of radicalism towards some form of dualism. Whether these elements operate together to create an independent and effective union or whether a union finds its motivation in the mistakes of the I. W. W. if they regard these unions merely as a vehicle for propagating their doctrines rather than as agencies that must attend to the economic problems of the workers then they will lose." The hope of the progressive workers is in the establishment of dual unionism on a national basis. The present writer expresses his doubt. The fact that the workers find themselves in the revolu tionary struggle, they have supplied leaders in big strikes but they have never remained free from permanent unions.

The Children of the Mills

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Oh, the silence of the children in the sunny south! Oh, the joy of morning in the golden hills. Oh, the tears of the children in the north! Oh, the tears of the children of the mills.

They no longer shout and gambol in the blooming-boned fields, and their laughter does not echo down the street. They have gone across the hills; they are working in the mills... when the sun is up and the dew is on the grass, the mills are calling to them. "The mills!" They are the mills of the future. They are the mills of the new world. They are the mills of the new order. They are the mills of the new society.

In this boasted land of freedom there are bonded slave babies, and the busy world goes by and does not heed. They are driven to the mills just as to the mines. Bursting echoes of the mighty monotonous deep. When they perish is it God's will. Oh, the roasting of the mill, of the mill!
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Our Bronx Affair a Fine Success

The success of the concert given by our Educational Composer, Mr. 2 P. E., at the Academy on Saturday, April 2, in P. S. 61, Bronx, exceeded all our expectations. Practically two thousand came for each seat. Every free inch of space was occupied by "standees", and children sat on the floor of the platform. It was a truly inspiring sight of our members, their children, and the community that they can all be proud of.

Fannie M. Cohn in a short address stressed the importance of cultivating a taste for good music, and the need for such concerts, which are the chief way of maintaining a family connection. Usually children are not admitted to concerts, and so either father or mother is compelled to stay at home. From this point of view such a gathering may be called a family reunion.

She also spoke of the importance of the educational programs of our International Union, and how the activities are specially prepared to meet the needs of various groups, considering race and intellectual development.

We cannot overestimate these affairs arranged by our Educational Department which offer an opportunity for members, their families, and our own brave sons and daughters, old and young, to come together and spend a few hours in the company of a musical program. Our members regretted that President Siegmund was too ill to attend and speak to the audience.

Lecture and Walk Through Museum of Natural History to-morrow, Saturday, April 17th, 2 P. M.

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kapols in the Academy Room on the Main Floor

The lecture and walk through the Museum of Natural History will take place to-morrow, Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M., in the Academy Room on the Main Floor.

Dr. Kapols will discuss the exhibits which are on view at the Museum. This will help them to understand the objects when they walk thru the rooms after the lecture.

These lectures and visits to the Museum have been most welcome in previous years. We would request those who intend to come tomorrow to be on time.

The Museum is at 71th St. and Columbus Ave. and may be reached by the West Side Subway or the Ninth Avenue Elevator. Get out at the 79th Street Station, and the Elevator is right at the door. From the Subway it is a short walk to Columbus Ave.

THEATRE TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR OUR MEMBERS FOR STRINDBERG’S “EASTER” AND CONRAD’S “ONE DAY MORE”

At the Princess Theatre, 29th Street, East of Broadway.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members, can see the latest production of the Roundabout Theatre Company. August Strindberg’s moving drama “Easter” is the main offering. As a curtain raiser they are doing Joseph Conrad’s one-act tragedy “One Day More.” They are excellently staged and acted by a distinguished cast.

Piano entitling us to reduced prices can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 2 West 15th Street. They are good any day but Saturdays and holidays.

CORRECTION

By mistake something of importance was omitted from the account of the Roundabout Theatre Company. In the article the announcement was made that all members, students, instructors and officers of our Union were entitled to this price.

As the article was written in error we have been able to include it: Pearl Yandowsky, active member of Local No. 52.

Our first correction has a chance to make good the unintentional omission.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Mon., Wed., and Thursday until 5 p.m. to enable members of the Union to purchase.

“The Women’s Garment Workers” at half price—$2.50.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS CONTINUED

Our members can still join our Physical Training Class which meets on Tuesdays 6:30 P. M., in Public School 40, 29th East 26th Street. The class is under the direction of the Manhattan Fox.

On the same evening at 8 P. M. Mr. Alexander Flecklander gives us on “The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization” in the International Union, 4 West 16th Street.

On Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. Alexander Flecklander gives us on “The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization” in the International Union, 4 West 16th Street.

The session lasts one hour only giving our members an opportunity to keep evening engagements.

Admission to the course is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

27th Street and Columbus Ave. ne

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kapols.—Walk through Museum.

P. S. 40, 229 East 25th Street

Tuesday, April 20

1:45 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class.

Tuesday, April 20

1 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Garment Industry

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING

3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, April 21

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

CLOAKMAKERS’ CENTER

72 East 40th Street

Tuesday, April 20

7:30 P. M. Mother and Child. By Elizabeth Flecklander

Two Additions to the W. E. B. Publications

Thomas P. F. to each companion in a room on their own room and there upon thy knees.

Before thy bookshelf, humble thyself before God.

That thou hast friends like these.

The first of these volumes entitled “Readings in Trade Unionism” by David J. Saps in Brookwood College faculty, is the first collection of addresses, writings and speeches of the leaders of the American Trade Union Movement about its structure, government and functions. It is a unique volume and should become an invaluable reference book for trade union officials and organizers, students and all others who seek to know the aims and policies of American Labor.

The second of these volumes, “The Tragedy of Waste” by Stuart Chase, is an important discussion of the vast wastes of our modern industrial civilization. Mr. Chase has pointed out in a lively and interesting manner some of the reckless ways in which waste cuts into our present prosperity and our future as a producing nation.

“Readings in Trade Unionism” contains 448 pages and is sold at the minimum price of $2.00. Our members, however, can get it at reduced rates by ordering through the Educational Department, 3 West 14th Street.

The price of the “Tragedy of Waste” is $2.50, but a special paper edition has

been issued by the Workers Education Bureau by which you can get it for only 50 cents a copy. This was done to make it possible for every intelligent worker to get this most inspiring and interesting volume.

The Workers Education Bureau publishes regularly books, pamphlets, bulletins, and news sheets on matters of interest to labor. You can always have a complete list of publications by writing to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

“MOTHER AND CHILD”

Second Lecture Arranged by Our Educational Department for Wives of I. L. G. W. U. Members

in Harlem

The second lecture for the wives of our members will take place on Tuesday, April 20, 7:30 P. M. in the Cloakmakers’ Center, 72 East 14th Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Flecklander will discuss “Mother and Child.” It is needed to say how important such discussions are for married women. We are all working for a better future. We dream of a beautiful future which will never be realized unless the children who follow us will be prepared for the task. It is recognized that the greatest influence on the formation of a child’s character is the Mother.

The lecture will be given in Yiddish and we hope that the wives of our members will appreciate this opportunity and attend. No one is not admitted from this lecture but in case there are children to be taken care of we expect the husbands to stay at home and let the wives come to the lecture.

DISCUSSIONS ON ECONOMIC TOPICS

Beginning with next week you will find on this page a weekly short article on economic topics by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, Instructor in Economics, Brookwood Labor College.

It will not be lessons on orthodox economics such as are usually written by conventional teachers. Dr. Calhoun deals with present day economic and social conditions which workers are confronted with daily and are sometimes called upon to solve.
Is This Democracy or Not?

By JOSEPH BORCHOWITZ, Manager Local 2, New York.

Under the heading—Democracy—When Conventional Wisdom Is in Command—by Edward Schumann in the Bulletin, the writer of which is endeavoring to prove that the left elements which contain the AFL-CIO and the left elements which contain the CIO are not necessarily more democratic than the left elements which contain the American Federation of Labor, without a shred of proof the writer of the editorial concludes that the present administration of the CIO is not democratic. For the writer of this editorial concludes that the present administration of the CIO is not democratic. For the writer of the editorial concludes that the present administration of the CIO is not democratic.

Describing how undemocratic we are, you state that the Board has only a small number of members and that the third of the Board shall have been satisfied to consider it a piece of "illegitimacy" that deserves to be called into question. The Board should be satisfied with the large number of members, and its conclusions could both to facts and to conceptions. I am writing this reply and demand an answer.

What are the facts? After the membership of the Board shall have been satisfied to consider it a piece of "illegitimacy" that deserves to be called into question. The Board should be satisfied with the large number of members, and its conclusions could both to facts and to conceptions. I am writing this reply and demand an answer.

1) For all seven: 2) For five out of seven: 3) For six out of seven. The trustees agreed on the first suggestion and rejected the second. It is our intention to seek the support of the membership of the Board and to seek the support of the membership of the Board.

The Board, however, was satisfied to consider it a piece of "illegitimacy" that deserves to be called into question. The Board should be satisfied with the large number of members, and its conclusions could both to facts and to conceptions. I am writing this reply and demand an answer.

Belgium in the 19th Century

In Belgium, the 19th century, is a period of rapid economic development. The Industrial Revolution brought about significant changes in the economy and society. The textile industry, particularly, experienced a boom, leading to the rise of industrial cities such as Brussels and Antwerp. The growth of the economy was accompanied by political changes, including the abolition of serfdom and the introduction of universal male suffrage in 1830. The period saw the emergence of nationalistic movements, with the Belgian Revolution of 1830 leading to the establishment of an independent Kingdom of Belgium in 1831.

Belgium remained a constitutional monarchy throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. However, political tensions and social conflicts persisted. The Belgian Congo, acquired in 1885, became a source of conflict and controversy, leading to calls for decolonization later in the century. The country also faced challenges related to language and regional identity, with the Flemish and French-speaking communities often at odds.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Belgium experienced significant political and social changes, setting the stage for further developments in the 20th century.
By SAM E. SHENKER

By an overwhelming vote of the members at their regular meeting on March 21st, the Joint Board of Local 10 and the Executive Board of the United Cutters' Union rejected the recommendation of the Executive Board that the workers' employers pay the full four weeks' unemployment insurance on the wages paid for the week ending March 14. This action followed the report by Manager Dubinsky of three important questions which had come up during the course of the past month, in which was the question of the Board of Directors' action related to (1) the action of the Joint Board with respect to its discretion to discontinue the further payment of unemployment insurance, and (2) the activities of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission on the question of the union's demands for the recognition of the union by the employers in the cloak and suit industry.

Insist Upon Democratic Control

The Joint Board had decided at its meeting on March 12th that it would not endorse the Trustee of the United Cutters' Insurance Fund to the extent of $27,650, the insurance fund of which about $194,000 is paid in by the workers. Manager Dubinsky had recommended that the Board of Directors that up to now the fund had been collected approximately about $194,000 was paid in by the workers. The expense of maintaining the department necessary for the handling and management of these insurance payments approximated $5,000 more than the money collected from the employers.

This condition is in no manner to be compared with the collection and application of unemployment insurances in the cloak trade. In the first place the present is the third slack season alone the last three years money collected in the trade began and unemployment insurance is still not being paid to the workers in the trade.

In the second place, unemployment insurance for the present is not collected and such employers began to be paid in out in the second slack season. In addition to this over a million dollars was collected two thirds of which was paid in by the employers. Thousands of workers have received unemployment insurance ranging from ten to sixty dollars in a slack season.

Urges Dress Workers to Receive

Considering how little was collected from the employers in the trade, the Joint Board was forced to the conclusion that the collection of unemployment insurance in the dress industry must be suspended for the present. Remembering that the workers' agents of contributing to the unemployment insurance fund is one per cent, which made for a collection of $110,000 in the present time, the employers should have paid in nearly $400,000, their share of contribution being two per cent. Having paid about $26,000 only the employers owe about $354,000 to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When the Executive Board was informed of the action of the Board of Directors in suspending the collection of unemployment insurance from the dress workers, it coincided with that of the Joint Board. However, the Executive Board disagreed with another part of the decision relating to the disposition of the money already collected.

The Board of Directors had decided to hold in abeyance the further collection of unemployment insurance until a more opportune time and it planned to purchase bonds with the accumulated fund. The Executive Board felt that a better use would be made of the money if it were paid to the workers in the form of unemployment insurance.

In view of the fact that the action of the Board of Directors was subject to approval of the Joint Board, the Executive Board directed its delegate of Local 10 to the Joint Board to propose its recommendation directly to the Joint Board to purchase bonds with the money on hand by the administrators of unemployment insurance in the dress trade.

When the Board of Directors report to the Joint Board at its last meeting, that is on Friday, April 9th, Mx June 1923. The proposal of the Executive Board for the joint Board, however, was deferred to the following meeting of the Joint Board.

Expect Mediators' Decision End of Month

A detailed report was given to the members on the operations of the Special Mediation Commission on the reports of the Dress Industry for the period up to date. A third report is being completed now which will be made public shortly. It deals with the producing, sub-producing and jobbing phase of the cloak trade.

While this report does not bear directly so far upon the demands presented the union, nevertheless, the conclusions arrived at have a considerable bearing upon the union's demand for a time guaranteed of employment.

The present agreement operative in the cloak industry between the union and the employers will expire on Monday, April 16th. The representatives of the next few weeks are eagerly looking forward to the parts coming to be held in the Commission's final report.

The report shows that 56.7 per cent of the employers' orders are below the minimum wage scale and that only 2.1 per cent at or slightly below the minimum wage scale. At the same time only 67.8 per cent of the operators receive above the scale and 31.2 per cent receive below the scale. The percentage of non of the other crafts equals the cutters' perquisite in point of receiving above the scale.

Unemployment Offset by High Scale

The high wages scales in point of earnings are readily offset, however, by the comparison of the annual wages paid to the workers and the employers for the year, 1925. Unemployment was in the trade in 1925 75 per cent of the average annual earnings, and only 25 per cent were paid to the workers. In 1924 the average annual earnings of the workers, who appeared to be manufacturing shops were $1,675, while in 1925 they dropped to $1,375. In the inside factories the drop was from $2,016 to $1,675.

In other words, the workers in the cloak and suit industry during the year, 1925, averaged in the inside shops about $136 per week while the workers in the sub-manufacturing plants earned only about $36. The same report states that a "com-