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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 21)

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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Cutters Strike in Warner Brothers Corset Factory

Woman Operators May Join

The cutters at the Corset Factory of the Warner Brothers in Los Angeles, the biggest in the city, went out on strike last week in protest against the firm's laying off of a large number of their cutting staff during the slow period.

The cutters at the Warner shop, who number 25 men, insist on equal distribution of work for all the men in the house. The firm refused to rehire and did not rehire the laid-off cutters, the Eastern Department of the A. F. of L. stating, which the small number of cutters in the Connecticut locals, will make an effort to raise all the workers of the shop.

Joint Board Appoints
Pre-Strike Committee

Takes Advance Action to Mobilize Preliminary Machinery—Meet- ing of Active Workers of Local 2 Held Last Monday.

With only a few days left before the final recommendations are rendered by the Special Commission in the New York Cloak Industry, less than the demands of the Union and the conditions of the market, the atmosphere at the Cloak circles in the New York market is tense with uncertainty and anxiety.

Designers Have
Big Meeting

This Saturday

Mrs. Adelaide Schect, manager of Local 45, the designer group of New York, announces another big meeting for this Saturday, May 22nd, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 3, at 3:00 p.m.

The meeting is open to action for anyone in the industry, the meeting will be held in the registry office of the local, will report on the strike plans. Several of the leading officers of the New York Joint Board, who are to be present at the meeting, will discuss the designers’ demands and their prospective strike.

The Joint Board of the Local is called upon to leave everything aside and come to the meeting this Saturday. The time is ripe for action; everyone in the trade who is man enough to stand up and fight for his right, will be called upon to take his place in the line of combat.

The designers must not any longer be considered as the representatives of the ladies’ wear industry.

Governor’s Mediators Issue
Final Recommendations


At press time, we received a copy of the long awaited final recommendations issued by the Governor’s Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Skirt Industry of New York. This report bears the date mark of May 20, 1926, and is signed by George Gordon Battle, chairman, Edmund Rogers, secretary, and Bernard L. Shleien, Herbert H. Langer, and Arthur H. Worl.

Final Recommendations of the
Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, New York City

May 20, 1926

The Governor’s Advisory Commission

The parties in interest appearing on it are the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers’ Association, and the Merchants’ Ladies’ Garment Association.

We reprint this report verbatim, with permission of the Governors:

L.A. E. S. C. U. A. L.

Sanitary Joint Board and Prosans Label Formally Launched in Boston

Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Wife of Governor of Massachusetts, Initiated As Honorary Member of Union; Sews Prosans Label on Garments in Three Leading Boston Cloak and Dress Shops—Vice President Hochman in Charge of Impressive Ceremony—Mayor of Boston and Large Group of Leading Citizens Attend.

Sanitary Joint Board Control Speaks—Permanent Director for Boston Board Named.

An impressive ceremony which will long linger in the minds of those who witnessed it attended the Boston meeting, May 23d, when the formal introduction of a joint board of sanitary control and of the “Prosans” label in the Union’s general campaign continues to broadcast in the trade papers that

Cloak Jobbers Reported
Rushing Winter Stocks

International Office Receives Information Many Jobbers Are Speeding Manufacture of Advance Winter Stocks in Sub-Shops—President Sigman, After Conference With Vice-President Hyman, Announces Steps Will Be Taken At Once to Check Scheme.

The office of the International has obtained authentic information to the effect that several of the large job-

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry, New York City, in an attempt to defeat any move the Union might make to enforce its demands before the beginning of the coming season, have started to make up winter orders in a number of sub-

Each manufacturer controls, on the part of the workers organization.

Union members are also called upon to shun all non-union shops where they might be offered some “special” jobs during the slack period. Such action will be treated as dishonorable, and those who violate the order may have their membership suspended.

The Sanitary Joint Board will be an asset to all the laboring people of the city, the governor of the state, and the manufacturers, and the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to the J. Balch Dress and Coat Company at 614 Washington Street, where she inspected conditions of sanitation and safety, Boston, Mass. An invitation to join the Sanitary Joint Board and Label

The ceremony at the shops concluded with a visit of inspection at the Boston City Club in honor of the new board of sanitary control. Mayor Nickerson left the house to make an address of welcome to the institutions of a joint sanitary and health agency in the Boston women's garment market, the result largely of the efforts of the workers’ organization. Other speakers at the luncheon were (Continued on page 2)
Sanitary Joint Board and Prosanis
Label Formally Launched in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint Board Names Pre-Strike Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Local 2, the cloak operators, discussed preparation work for the coming strike and started an entourage of all wide-wise elements in the union for strike duties.

Joint Board Appoints Pre-Strike Committee

At its last meeting, on Friday, May 14, in pursuance of these tactics of Local 2, the Joint Board, acting upon the recommendation of its Board of Directors, appointed a special committee consisting of all local managers and of five Joint Board delegates, in addition to the members of the Joint Board, charging it with the preparation of a machinery for the coming strike.

The committee is composed of Sister Perlman and Brothers Hyman, Fish, Steinsmitz, Cooper, Pinkin, Kadrius, and Molinini.

Unemployment Insurance Fund Starts Suit Against Two Coat Jobbing Firms

Arthur D. Wolf, chairman of the board of trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the cloak industry, announced last Wednesday that in accordance with the authorization given at the last meeting by the board of trustees, he had instituted court proceedings against two firms in order to collect the amounts which, he said, are owing to the fund.

Summons and complaints have been served upon Louis 501 Thirteenth Avenue and Karl Light, 143 West 36th Street. Both of these firms are jobbers and were formerly members of the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association.

These actions are also in the course of preparation against other firms and announcement of these additional court actions will be made shortly.

The attorney for the chairman of the insurance fund is Sidney Rosenman.

The action taken by the fund follows an announcement some time ago that the trustees were determined to start court action against these firms which, apparently, evaded their obligations to the fund.

A filing—had been delayed, it was stated by the trustees, because there was no desire to press matters during the war.

Meanwhile, in the past month a drive to collect back payments was made by the executives of the fund, and many firms that had up to then been delinquent, made good the amounts due.

The filing of the suits precipitates the period when insurance payments begin to fail due.
Governor's Commission Makes Final Report

(Continued from Page 1)

1st; the inside manufacturer had dis-\banded. This was the only way in which the Uplands had presented a series of demands which the jobbers and manu-

facturers could be made to agree to. Industry seemed to be threatened with disruptive, perhaps even epileptic, measures in which to intervene, and to appoint a Commis-
sion to assist the parties in reach-
ing a compromise, was a recognition of the difficulties between them.

The Commission was appointed in June, and since its first sittings, has, made certain preliminary recom-
nendations and promised an in-
quity of the industry. The report contains more complicated questions in dis-
pate. Contracts were then negotiated with the Commission's approval, and were signed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers. The Mer-
chants' Ladies' Garment Association (representing the jobbers or stock houses); the Industrial Council of the Cloth, Selt and Hat Manufacturers' Protective Association (representing the cloth manufacturers); the Clack, Selt and Mill manufacturers' Association (representing the shipping interests); with their enforcement guaranteed by the Association, promised a measure of order. The Commission's task was set up to settle disputes which might arise between the organiza-
tions.

The investigation which the Commission promised was proceeded with, and this investigation continued into the spring of 1925. Neither the adequacy nor the accuracy of this Report was challenged by the parties in interest, the report held upon the findings of the Report with respect to the complicated rela-
tion which the newspapers and the ques-
tions by the parties in interest on the recom-
medial recommendations by the Com-
mission. The primary task of the work, which carefully and ably set forth the views and contenions of the respec-
tive organizations, was to lay the founda-
ton on the organization of the Industry and the various matters in contro-

After careful deliberation, the Commis-

sion decided in June, 1925, to con-

ceive of the industry and issue recommen-
dations, in spite of the elaborate nature of the Report of the Special Investigation Committee, the graphic record of the hearings, and the briefs of counsel, the Commission will continue the work further and to have more discussion of the problems confron-
ting the industry—particularly those problems connected with the outside system of production. The Commis-

sion, therefore recommended the re-

move of the contracts for one year with the modifications in respect to the payment of unemployment in-

surance and several changes in the dealing in cloth and job materials. The job-

bers—the industrialists, and the job material—will be charged to the

rather than to the employers. Only the most difficult disputes have been

up to the Imperial Chairman,

come up to the Imperial Chairman,

and the decision of the umpire was accepted. In the meantime the Court that this bill of the capital and in order to be

bon will improve the syndicates of the industry.

in the syndicates of the industry. The plan has been put into effect of

of the syndicates of the industry has been to throw back upon an unregu-

lated market an enormous

force. This has resulted in a

market. The jobbers and manufacturers had become con-

trated in large "inside" shops, as the jobbers and manu-

facturers have, to a great extent, both for the purpose of tying up-

look at the report of the Depart-

ment of Commerce, of the National, as to the employment of women, and to

the importance of the investigation of this subject. The recommendations of the Commis-

sions' report are to the effect that the

jobbing-submanufacturing

system has grown up partly as a device to escape labor responsibil-

ity, and partly as a method of marketing. An inside manufacturer creates a certain demand for his goods by the large number of workers and seeks, so far as possible, to get advance orders and also to maintain an important market for his goods, regardless of their amount or quality.

The jobber in the cloth and suit in-

dustries is not only the agent for the

inside manufacturer, who simply

manufac-

ters, but is also the agent for the

jobber in the cloth and suit in-

dustries. Instead of merely being a

wholesaler distributor, he is an indi-
sn

an outside manufacturer, who simply

fices. Little and small shipments have been made to encourage orders for the next season, for the manufacturing over-

head of the small manufacturers. A large number of small manufacturers, each with a little o

fla and a few machines.

ufacturers, who are the selling power of the individual jobber, will have no incentive for lengthening the season, for the manufacturing overhead of the small manufacturers is much less than the required amount, and they are driven to sell their goods at a loss to the consumer. This is the cause of the frequent complaints of the manufacturers, who are the selling power of the individual jobber, and of the manufacturers, who are the selling power of the individual jobber, and of the manufacturers, who are the selling power of the individual jobber.
Final Recommendations by Governor’s Special Commission

(Continued from page 3)

are distributed in various ways. hundreds of these subcontracting firms each year lose the small capital with which they are equipped to leave their creditors, including work-

ers, in the lurch. The jobbers them-

selves are almost as badly off, more through the cancellation of re-

tail orders and the return of mer-

chandise as the result of defaul-

ting stockmen who are later skimping in materials, and disregard of sizes and other specifications. The grow-

ing scale of operations, the im-

pact of the existing overproduction falls upon the workers, through abort-

ed seasons, and through subcontracting. The resulting symptoms will be shown later, on conditions that have grown up in this “outside” system of growing dissatisfaction of the workers.

The conditions in the two systems of subcontracting, the inside and the outside systems—are entirely different, and it is therefore necessary, in considering the two, and to make recommendations suit-

able to each. Unfortunately, the less prominent system, the “inside” or wholesaler system at present accounts for about three-fourths of the total output here.

Here, as has been said, the output is controlled by the jobbers who place the orders for the actual work, or, indirectly in the form of materials, is involved in the manufacturing process. The act of manufacturing is itself divided into many manufacturing shops, mostly small and of slender resources.

The question of the wholesale abun-

dant testimony from all the parties, showing the conditions prevailing in these shops. The conditions in the retail market in the securing of orders throws upon them a greater pressure out of all proportion to their power of resistance.

Were this pressure felt only by the subcontractors, the situation would not be so serious, and it might work its own cure through discouraging the perpetual opening up of new shops.

But the fact is that a large pro-

portion of the jobbers, in their continual competition and in their need to have their materials on hand in their shops, feel no interest in the condition of their workers. This is the case in the inside shops and which are precariously en-

forced in the larger shops of the in-

side system.

These concessions by the workers take various forms. They chiefly in-

volve wages, hours, rates of pay for overtime, the security of their jobs, and the substitution of piece work for the hour. All this is done without the knowledge of the jobbers, and it is frequently concealed in the books of the firm. Indiscretely, it subjects the workers to a skilful use of the system of fair competition as tools to drive out of legitimate subcontracting into job-

bing, and the jobbers, in addition to the elements of the most exclusive and ex-

pensive character is not all. The tendency has been for the size of these sub-

contracting shops steadily to decrease and for the size of the “outside” system to increase. The number grows from season to season, in spite of the fact that a good percentage go out of business every year and leave their workers without employ-

ment. More than the insides shops in the work crowded into short and feverish seasons, with the fluctuations in the extent of employment from month to month proportionally acute.

The investigations of the Bureau of Research have shown this condition to be even more pronounced in 1925 than in 1924. A study of the records of the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Fund, the Bureau of Research has made analysis of wages in the various subcontracting shops during 1925. It appears that the workers in the outside shops will work at an average rate of 26.5 per cent lower than in the subcontracting shops during 25.

It appears that the workers in the outside shops will work at an average rate of 26.5 per cent lower than in the subcontracting shops during 25.

The administration of such a system as this results to a large extent in the issuance of all the work produced by the workers in these shops, and have approximately 1,500 workers working for them. While there are, of course, outside contractors making separate contracts with each one of these shops, the products of these firms are actually finished and sold by the jobbers.

The jobbers are not well in formed, it might be said, to a great extent, to get the profits of the contract, which would be materially checked under a system of limitation.

The jobbers are not well informed, it might be said, to a great extent, to get the profits of the contract, which would be materially checked under a system of limitation.

In determining the relationship be-

between jobber, subcontractor, and the small manufacturer, it is first necessary to understand the meaning of the word "jobbing." The jobbers control and sell the materials, and that element of control insures them to a large extent of the proper working conditions. The small manufacturer is only a link in the chain; he is not in a position to dictate the standards of employment; he may be stipulated against.

In the present method of doing busi-

ness there is the splitting up of pro-

duction units to a point which dictates special supervision and superinten-

dentships of industries in the institution, and which makes impossible the maintenance of satisfactory standards of employ-

ment.

We appreciate that any remedy that is proposed must be reasonable, prac-

tical, and one that can be put into effect without a disruption of the industry. Bearing this in mind the recommendations made are such structural modifications in the existing jobbing-subcontracting sys-

tem as will make possible the more just flow of work into subcontracting systems, as will help to maintain conditions of competition between subcontractors, and thus help to establish working conditions in the shops.

With this in view, we recommend that the parties adopt a system of limitation of subcontractors with whom a jobber may do business. At definite intervals every jobber shall, in accordance with a standard formula agreed upon between the parties, se-

dance a number of hours of work during the year aver-

age 10 per cent greater than in the following year. The three facts are fully recognized by the Union, and every individual work-

er would prefer to be attached to an inside establishment. It is a sound and rea-

sonable request. The manner in which the taxation of employment. Under pre-

cur conditions these regulations have been avoided. They are forced to start workers as more and more of them are forced to seek employment in the outside system of production. In that system during last year 5,700 workers were thrown out of employment by the clearing house, and where there were 6,960 workers. The Commission believes that there is no way in which a substantial gainsment be given in the inside system of production and to larger produc-

tion. It is proposed to allow the firms to do their work more efficiently and to make reasonable changes later on in response to the needs of their business. It is the general feeling that in this manner the normal regular force of thirty-five or more employees be given the right to recon-

tract with their jobbers. It is the general feeling that in this manner the normal regular force of thirty-five or more employees be given the right to recon-

tract with their jobbers.

The Commission wishes to present to the parties in interest six general points affecting the industry as a whole:

(1) The Imperial Chairman

In the opinion of the Commission, one of the most important steps taken by the industry was the setting up of the Imperial machinery. The selection of Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll as Imperial Chairman has proved to be most happy, and much of the peace and stability which the industry has en-

joyed in recent years has been due to his fairness and abil-

ity. In the opinion of the Commis-

sion, the Imperial Chairman has become a person of even greater im-

portance and authority. He should be assigned the responsibility of securing the outside system, and the Commission feels that much progress will be made immediately if the Imperial Chairman is vested with the power of making recommendations to the members of the ramification. and under the jurisdiction of the imperial machinery.

The Commission recommends that the parties enter into an agree-

ment with the Imperial Chairman for the purpose of getting an agreed plan, investigations under his direc-

tion in any establishment in the indus-

try, whenever a grievance arises and ten contracts entered into between the parties are being carried out.

(2) Unemployment Insurance

The establishment of an Unemploy-

ment Insurance system was a prais-

able step, and as such should not be dis-

carded. (Continued on page 5)
Final Recommendations by Governor's Special Commission

(Continued from Page 4)

opinion of the Commission, a great achievement. In a seasonal industry with inevitable periods of unemployment, workers trained to perform unemploy-

ed workers are highly desirable if, indeed, not absolutely necessary. Two years of experience, under the en-
forcement of the Commission, the parties to the collective agreements established an

the assistance of employers and employees alike, and could do much to reduce the effects of the present periods of idleness.

(3) Increase in Minimum Wage Scales

An increase in the minimum wage scales was requested by the Union at the time of the appointment of the Commission in 1921. The Commis-

sion in its recommendations of July 10, 1925, proposed "that in the new contracts, the several parties to the collective agreement on this is-

ject be rendered by the Commission during the fall. This will be on the understanding that if any increase is then granted, it will go into effect for the spring season." This recom-

mendation was accepted by all parties, but with their acquiescence, the Com-

mission postponed a decision until the present recommendations.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Research, in accordance with instructions by the Commission, has published a report on "Wages and Wage Scales in 1925." It gives in great detail the average wages in the industry, the average wages of workers in independent shops, and the average wages in subman-

facturing shops, and the average rates of independent contractors. The Bureau has also published a report on the information presented to the Com-

mission the information with respect to the present wage scale. All parties are agreed that they will engage only in Union transactions. The enforcement of the wage scale, the divisibility of the Union, and other conditions developed in the past, may be made to bear on the scale. Wage scales are not the principal problem in the book and suit indus-

tries. The chief difficulties, as has been said above, arise from the seasonal nature of the industry. The fact that the manufacturing units are be-

Bureau of Research.

In an industry with distressing peri-

ods of unemployment it is partic-

ularly desirable that adequate machin-

ery shall be set up to equalize the op-

portunities of workers and to act as a clearing house for placements

and replacements. Such an effort, in the

opinion of the Commission, would do a

benefit to employers and workers alike, and could do much to reduce the effects of the present periods of idleness.

(4) Non-Union Manufacturing

The principle of maladministration in the Calliope plant is still chal-

lenged. All employers and jobbers have agreed in their contracts with

the Commission that they will deal only in garments bearing the labels which are furnished by the Department of Industrial Relations, which certify that the garments have been made under proper conditions.

During the past several months of the Commission's existence there were some complaints of non-Union manufacturer-

ing and it was decided that the latter con-

dition at that time seemed to indicate that it was not a serious factor in breaking down standards. The Report of the Special Investigation estimated that 15 per cent of the total production was made by non-Union shops, and since this 15 per cent covered prin-

cipally lower-priced garments it was not im-

portant to the non-Union manufacturers to be en-

forced and, if possible, entirely elimi-

nated.

The problem raises no disputed ques-

tion of principle. It is simply a ques-

tion of enforcement. All parties are agreed that they will engage only in Union transactions. The enforcement of the wage scale, the divisibility of the Union, and other conditions developed in the past, may be made to bear on the scale.

The reports of the Bureau of Re-

search show that in 1925 the number of full weeks' employment was 37.4 for workers in the inside shops and 26.3 for workers in subman-

facturing shops. If workers are at the scale, and have the average number of weeks of employment their annual earn-

ings are distressingly low.

In view of these facts and in view of the data which the Bureau of Re-

search has prepared showing inequalities between the various scales, the Commission feels that the follow-

ing increases are abundantly justified:

Craft

New

Recent

Cloak and Dress Cutters

$4.00

$5.00

Sample Makers

$0.00

$1.00

Tailors

$2.00

$3.00

Refore, and Dress Makers

$4.00

$5.00

Refore, and Dress Finishe...

$5.00

$6.00

Ronet, and Dress Under Finishe...

$7.00

$8.00

Bosunmen who also do Finishing, Marking and General

Work on Garments

$2.00

$3.00

Skipt Operators

$3.00

$4.00

Skipt Upper Pressers

$2.00

$3.00

Skipt Under Pressers

$2.00

$3.00

Skipt Batters

$2.00

$3.00

Skipt Finishers

$2.00

$3.00

Beggards on Skirts

$2.00

$3.00

Dahl, Beggards

$2.00

$3.00

Conclusion

The Commission has been in close touch with the industry for nearly two years. Its members have given a great deal of time and thought to the problems, some of which are extraordinar-

ily complex. Those problems have been highlighted by the investiga-

tors to a much greater degree than in most industrial inquiries. The

in most instances the condi-

tions existing are, of course, not to be considered as in any way conclusive but no evidence of the checks to the existence of harmful situations which have de-

veloped, and for which no one group in the industry is responsible.

At various times during the last two years, the Commission has made sug-

gestions which have been followed. It be-

lieves that some of these changes have already demonstrated their

value, and it is believed that the only interruptions in the industry

(Continued on Page 9)
Chicago strike against the International and Taylor Clothing companies, and its constructive campaign of rehabilitation in the New York clothing industry which resulted in the liquidation of the arbitration machinery destroyed by the lockout of 1920-21.

In its report to the convention, the general executive board of the Amalgamated stresses the signal success arbitration has had in the clothing industry as a means of not only averting occasions of strikes but in solving the problems of rate of trade and for the extension of the union's influence and control.

The report further recites the success of the unemployment fund in the Chicago clothing district and the successful employment of organized clothing markets; the successful operation of the employment exchanges in Chicago and Rochester which makes it possible for the members to regularize their work and to deal with the problem of housing for its members in New York City.

It is a record of constructive gains of which the members of the Amalgamated may well feel proud of. It proves again beyond the shadow of a doubt that the great organization of American workers is built on solid rock, that its leadership is interested in building up for the men's tailors a sound, rational trade union here and now, and that its future is bright and full of still greater promise.

The Amalgamated emerges from its last convention a more united, a more solidly organized body, spiritually and organizationally than it ever has been in the two decades of its existence. The whole labor movement of America, and the organized workers in the women's garment industry especially, sincerely rejoice with the clothing workers. Indeed, the emotional satisfaction is making despite the obstacles created for them by enemies on all sides. And our own International Union, besides, adds the further hope, that we will not be overmen by the events of Wednesdays, and that the message forwarded by him to the Amalgamated convention in Montreal that "the day is not distant when the clothing workers of this country will think of the clothing workers of Canada, and the clothing workers of Canada, of the United States... The sooner we get organized labor where it will form an important link in the big chain of organizations that safeguard the living interests of the wage earners of our country..."

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

The General Executive Board, with the sanction of nearly all the trades of the Amalgamated in New York City, has given its approval to the union labor life insurance plan preliminary and without comment, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. O. M. S. gave concrete expression to this sanction by deciding to purchase a block of shares of the Mutual Life Insurance Company which is beginning operations under the presidency of Matthew Woll, with the participation of every large trade union in the country. It is, perhaps, in place to state here briefly some of the purposes this company aims to accomplish and its potential benefits to the labor movement as a whole.

The Labor Union Life Insurance, which was launched upon the initiative of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, continued its stock trustees, and is reorganized as an inalienable, the entire coal industry prior to any further wage arrangements in the mines.

The result of the general strike, besides proving that it could have been averted if not for bitter hostility to organized labor on the part of some members of the Baldwin cabinet, has gained for the great trades of the coal industry and for the united workers the recognition of their right to a fair day's wages and the abolition for a period of men's subservience and exploitation.

The Trades Union Council demanded that these lockout notices be forthwith withdrawn, that no wage reductions take place, but that the government should ratify the organization of the entire coal industry prior to any further wage arrangements in the mines.

The result of the general strike, besides proving that it could have been averted if not for bitter hostility to organized labor on the part of some members of the Baldwin cabinet, has gained for the great trades of the coal industry and for the united workers the recognition of their right to a fair day's wages and the abolition for a period of men's subservience and exploitation.

In brief the settlement terms concede the establishment of a national wage board, the reorganization of the coal industry on the lines recommended by the Coal Commission and endorsed by the miners' union, the continuation of the governmental subsidy, and the stipulation that no revision of wages, if such a revision is ever found possible, should affect the wages of the lower paid men.

But aside from these concrete economic achievements, the British general strike is bound to have other far-reaching effects on the organized workers' movement in England and the world over. It is true this strike had only an economic purpose to gain and not a political purpose; but it was kept, as far as possible, within the confines of an economic proposition. But never before has a Labor strike been able to score such a complete victory in the overwhelming power of the strike weapon as during those historic twelve days. And the psychological and moral gain accruing from this strike will be far more valuable and important in their effect than, perhaps, the terms of the settlement itself.

THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION

The convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week in Montreal marks another milestone on the road of its unbroken progress and truly wonderful achievement in the past twelve years.

In the last two years, in particular, the Amalgamated has scored some remarkable gains, extending its control over the clothing industry to markets hitherto considered as "enemy" territory and consolidating its already powerful influence in the principal clothing-making centers. The most outstanding accomplishments in this field are, no doubt, its victory last year in the New-York
Organized Labor and Prohibition

BY DR. HERMAN FRANK

The fight, for and against prohibition, which is fast becoming once more an important issue in American politics, has been materialized in the activities of the workers. Alcoholism, or the addiction to drinking hard liquor, is obviously a direct result of the increase in the wages of the modern industrial civilization. Thousands of years ago, human beings were mainly occupied with the production and usage of intoxicating beverages that yield a pleasant, though temporary physical and mental condition. The abnormal habit of liquor drinking is therefore spread, and.Base at the increase in crime, the exploitation of the poorest strata of the population by liquor dealers and vendlers, spreading of vice, and similar abominations.

Spread of Industry and Drunkenness

The hasty advance of the modern industries has been, with the consequence of production in big factories, nevertheless, contributed a great deal toward increasing the spread and harmful effects. The strain of mechanical labor, especially among the young, appears more and more the desire on the part of workers for recreation and after-work debauchery. The alcoholism that is difficult of correction in later years. The direct and indirect harm resulting from alcohol addiction to alcoholism is almost incalculable. It breeds, to begin with, such vices as gambling, hoarding, worst of all, the desire for work and activities that are difficult to give up. But above all, the alcoholism that is difficult of correction in later years.

The harmful effect of alcoholism is one that affects not only the mental state of the worker, but on his physical make-up as well. Alcohol slowly stunts human vitality and its power of resistance to infections and diseases. Alcoholism and tobacco underlines the system, shortens life, and leaves its mark upon the efficiency of the labor added to it. It makes self-respect, and renders its addicts practically impossible by making them incapable of collective action, and easy prey for all antisocial schemes and purposes. Eventually, they fall a prey to every temptation, and are too easily influenced by the expense of maintaining hospitals and homes of convalescents. Thus, alcoholism and prohibition of the last hundred years alcoholism has become a problem of enormous social importance.

Labor and Prohibition

particularly dangerous and repugnant in its effect is the use of alcohol among women and children. The devastating result of liquor drinking among mothers and minors has been definitively established by the medical world. It has been proved, that the modern factory system has drawn into its net millions of women and children for whom, therefore, such habits appear to be just as eager for artificial refreshment as the older factory workers and in this sense, the development of modern industrialism creates a fertile ground for the spread of drunkenness in working class circles.

The organized labor unions were never more on the alert or more responsive to the needs of their members than in the last few years. The workers quite early realized that unless drunkenness is checked in its mold, wage increases and the shortening of the work day might bring more harm than good, and the achievements of the movement might turn out to be far other than a curse than a blessing to the workers and society as a whole.

It is of some moment to point out that not always have these two movements gone hand in hand in the labor movement. When the trade unions first made their appearance in England, in the beginning of the last century, there existed a widespread belief among the workers that the union ought to fight all in obtaining equal and free access to the enjoyment of alcoholic drink. Thus, the Union of Iron Workers, in its constitution adopted in 1859, inserted a clause providing for equal distribution of beer at the union meetings. Even as late as 1872, the Union of Engineers had a rule that one-third of its weekly payments should be set aside for refreshments for union members. This remarkable rule was only abolished in 1894, when the regulation was adopted forbidding smoking and drinking at meetings. It must also be born in mind that no man can work for refreshments for union members. This in turn led to a movement for creating meeting houses of their own by the trade unions in England.

After 1860, there has been to observe quite a strong movement against alcoholism among English workers. Until the world war, however, this movement brought few prac
tical results. It was not until 1917 that the most important: English labor organizations remained entirely indifferent toward prohibition and infracted the only serious drunks as union chiefs. The aftermath of the war, however, brought a remarkable change of feeling on the subject of drink among the English masses, though the great majority is still firmly opposed to prohibition after the American fashion. Many of the leaders and rank and file are beginning to demand only the control of the sale of liquors and the privilege of local option for communities or districts. In the last few years the number of total abstainers and members of temperance societies among the British workers increased enormously and the trade unions were likewise conducting a strong propaganda against drunkenness.

Movement Against Alciobism

In other European countries the movement against alcoholism is making similar strides. In such countries where there exist well-organized Christian trade unions, such as Germany, France and Belgium, embracing nearlly three millions workers, the movement against drink is directly the result of clerical and religious propaganda. A fact which is not unlikely to raise suspicion and mistrust against the prohibitionists among the numbers of the free or "neutral" trade unions, i.e., the Catholic organizations. Labor, however, the interest in this movement against drunkenness began to spread in all countries, giving rise to an organized effort to fight this social enemy in a rain. The workers, nevertheless, split into two different camps in the pursuit of this aim, into fanatical followers of strict prohibition—too totalitarians and a more moderate group which was opposed to hard liquor only and was content to allow the sale of light wines and beer under local option laws.

The summer institute to be conducted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Brookwood Labor College is proving considerable interest among the members.

The local union in Boston, Mass., is conducting a membership campaign among the 1,900 men who are in the most state schools and the most industrious. The Massachusetts State Commission of Electrical Workers, comprising representatives of all the unions in the state, has publicly and officially endorsed the institute and is urging that each local union shall forward every possible man to attend it.

New York Local No. 2 voted recently to pay the expenses of four of their members, and at least 20 others are planning to come for one or both weeks, according to Clinton S. Gordon, president of the local who addressed the group. The local leaders in Baltimore and Elizabeth, N. J., are also enthusiastic about the meetings. From Seattle, clear on the Pacific Coast, and from almost every state, came a request to hold a meeting in Washington, D.C., and a request for a full account of it in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

The institute will be in session during the next two weeks from July 13 to 21, and may trade unionist, who is interested in the problems of electrical power development in relation to labor, attend it without cost. Those who apply for admission before July 10 will have the advantage of the preparatory course.

The central theme of the electrical workers this summer will be "Giant Power of the Mohawk River," and its "The Supplying electrical power cheaply to individual homes in town and country by building a system of central stations and substations. In order to generate electricity economically, there must be a supply of cheap fuel, such as water power, and therefore the problem of giant power plants is now being studied among various kinds of electrical development, such as the General Electric and Western Electric companies.

Among those who will lead in discussions are J. F. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and J. W. Glidden, international vice-president; Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania; and Samuel Cooper, chairman of the Pennsylvania commission on Giant Power. Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, direct of the Brookwood Labor College, is in charge of the program.
Basic Industries in America

XII. Iron and Steel

The iron and steel industry is one of the basic industries of the country. It is not easily to be shut out. It is the keystone of automobile factories, building trade, oil, and many canning industries, and the plants of the many heavy industries such as machinery manufacturers and machine shops. Without iron and steel, our civilization as we know it would be wholly different, and the conditions in which the industry is closely related with the economic conditions throughout the country.

Omitting the secondary fabricating processes and the many light and heavy manufacturers, the basic iron and steel industry turned out in 1925, the last year for which figures are available, a product valued at $464,760,521 in wages. The 45,021 salaried workers in the industry received $123,800,514.

There was, of the value added by manufacture, about $400,000,000 to be devoted to miscellaneous items of overhead. The industry is characterized by one very large plant, in which a substantial part of the output is made into the steel products of most work. The iron ore is first made into pig iron in great blast furnaces. The pig iron is then converted into the conventional "pig iron," that is, to be shipped elsewhere for further working, but for the most part, it is carried in the molten state to be converted into sheet steel in the same plant. Thirty-eight blast furnaces are working in this fashion— the open-hearth furnaces and the Bessemer converters. Such furnaces are very economical in iron, with the aid of certain chemicals, into various grades of steel called steel billets in turn are to be rolled into strips, to be made into bars and shapes. These mills include the Bessemer and open-hearth furnaces, which employ considerable labor, and employ several thousand workmen.

Pennsylvania is the chief steel producing state, the principal centers being Pittsburgh and the Allegheny River Valley, Johnstown, and Bethlehem. Ohio comes next where Youngstown and Canton are the main steel centers. Illinois and Indiana follow with plants centers about the southern shores of Lake Michigan in South Chicago, Gary, and their respective ports having been planned and constructed for the most modern plants of the T. S. Steel Corporation. Next in order of importance is Alabama, where the presence of coal and iron has greatly aided steel production at Birmingham. In New York there are large steel manufacturers at Lackawanna and elsewhere. These are the most important steel states, but other plants are located in Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other states.

The big steel concerns often own their own productive properties as well, such as Portland cement plants (cement is made out of clay and limestone), coal mines, shipyards, railroads, steamship lines, etc. The largest of all is the so-called United States Steel Corporation, formed by a merger twenty-five years ago, which accounts for about half the total product and is the acknowledged leader of the trade. Other large steel companies include Bethlehem (Youngstown), Steel and Tube, Lackawanna, Blossom-Steel, Crucible, Columbia (Fort Pitt), and others. Of these, some of them have been taken over and others are under way for reorganization.

The United States Steel Corporation is the classic example of a large corporation with a great stock capital, which when it dropped, caused capital stock greatly in excess of the existing value of its property, and which has this as a high market value through enormous earnings. At its foundation the common stock was sold at $25 a share, but the expectation of increased profits in the future. Since then, the company has paid out on its capital all other expenses and fixed charges, and it has paid regular dividends on its preferred stock, has paid an average of $.02 per cent annually on its common stock, has appropriated for extensions of property an amount equal to a surplus of $102,795,009, and has had it left unindividually surplus of $1,000,000,000 paid-in and $25,000,000, with which it started. The total amount of dividends paid during the last 13 years has been $1,097,907,037, which by ordinary accounting standards was worthless when issued and the remaining net cost of the common stock is $621,544,691, or 124 per cent of its "par value." The Corporation has just acquired the most generous rule of a regular 7 per cent dividend on this stock.

The Company is now held by 50,911 individuals, as against 12,313 at the foundation of the corporation in 1901. The net income of one year has shrunk, however, from a maximum of $167,429,213 in 1923. Of course, most of the stockholders are in small shares, and the control is concentrated among relatively few large owners, such as Judge Gary, J. P. Morgan, and George F. Baker.

During the five years 1920-1925, the gross receipts from customers of the corporation were accounted for as follows:

Wages 441,711
General Expenses 31,742
Depreciation 4,114
Taxes 5,16
Interest 2,35
Net Profit 8,874

Iron and steel workers are the most part entirely unorganized—the exceptions being in some of the sheet and tin plate mill plants of the associated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers still carries on collective bargaining. The union originally controlled basic steel plants as well, but the famous Homestead Strike and the large number of strikers at the Western Union telegraph company broke its power. Many strikes since, including the great national strike at Connellsville (1919), have not prevented permanent organization in these plants. The policy of the Steel Corporation has always been to promote temporarily and union. Labor espionage, combined with a complete system of inhibiting the establishment of any sort of union in the steel towns has succeeded in stamping out the unionism of the steel corporations. It started to grow. The immense resources of the steel companies aid in maintaining the non-union condition.

The workers comprise a few highly skilled and well-paid men, for the most part white American, and a large number of semiskilled and unskilled laborers hired at prevailing rates, with the result that many immigrants of all European nations, as well as from Europe. For many years the industry has worked a 12-hour day in the continuous mills and a 14-hour day elsewhere—long after most other industries had become customary in other industries.

During recent years, however, it has shifted to the eight-hour day. The trade is not suffering from poor housing conditions and frequent floods as the industry is susceptible in a high proportion both to natural and cyclical variations. Average wages are stated to be higher than in general industry, and better wages were brought up by the highly paid skilled workers. They were in February of this year, $17.57 weekly.

Labor The World Over

HUNGARIAN LABOR FEDERATION MEETS

On March 28th and 29th the Congress of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions was held in Budapest with 105 delegates and 24 Organizations represented. The congresses concentrated mainly on the following points: the Trade Union Cen- ter's Report on Activities; the protection of the workers; Social insurance; and the right of free meeting and ascription. On all these matters resolutions were submitted by the Centre, unanimously adopted.

According to the report the Feder- ation for the first time in its history, in the year 1925 it had only 15,024, although this set back is serious enough enough of the Hungarian Federation in Hungary reduced in size by the war, is much more powerful than in the great period of pre-war days. The Trade Unions have had to suffer particularly severely under the persecution of the regime.

On the question of protection for the workers the following demands were expressed: complete work-contracts; social insurance against unemployment; legal regulation of labor conditions and collective bargaining; statutory eight-hour day; 45-hour working week; abolition of the custom of child labor; the abolition of night work; 25 hours Sunday rest; payment for holidays; recognition of the forms of agricultural chambers of labor.

A "Free Trade Union Centre in Argentina"

After a long conference the Free Trade Union Centre in Argentina, February 27th and 28th, attended by representatives of the independent unions, mainly belonging to the railway, laundries, leather workers, and solicitors' clerks. It was decided to form a national framework unifying the various labor organizations and opting the Amsterdam platform, with the title "Confederation Obrera Argentína.

This step was the only way out in view of the powerlessness created in the local labor centres, when the legal recognized association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers still carries on collective bargaining. The union originally controlled basic steel plants as well, but the famous Homestead Strike and the large number of strikers at the Western Union telegraph company broke its power. Many strikes since, including the great national strike at Connellsville (1919), have not prevented permanent organization in these plants. The policy of the Steel Corporation has always been to promote temporarily and union. Labor espionage, combined with a complete system of inhibiting the establishment of any sort of union in the steel towns has succeeded in stamping out the unionism of the steel corporations. It started to grow. The immense resources of the steel companies aid in maintaining the non-union condition.

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Fifth Congress of the Latvian Union

On the 17th and 18th of April the Latvian Trade Union Congress held at Riga its fifth congress at which were present 93 delegates representing 30,342 individuals. According to the report on activities the Federation had affiliated to it on January 1, 1925, 2,746 trade unions with 125 branches and a total of 15,473 members. Although during the year covered by the report, 24 local labor organizations had withdrawn from the Federation, its membership shows an increase. The Social Democrats of the trade-unionized Latvian unions, on the contrary a decline to 2,000 members.

During the year 1924 workers were involved in strikes, affecting 53,310 individuals. The number of strikes 54 per cent were completely successful, 22 per cent partly successful, and only 25 per cent unsuccessful.

As a result of the economic crisis many workers were driven from their work. The average real wages of the skilled workers amount to only 50 per cent of the pre-war level, the metal workers being worst off in this respect. Unskilled workers are receiving about the same as before the war.

The Latvian workers showed their strong spirit of internationalism in a resolution demanding an international labor movement in the difficult times through which it is passing, and de- manding that the Latvian Federation of Labor Unions has opened to help the trade union movement.
Florida

Unprecedented reports from the front indicate that the Florida citrus crop is over, and that local newspapers are carrying advertisements for the sale of ‘Florida fruit’.

The price of oranges has dropped sharply, with the second payment due in six months—say June. They are said to be abundant this year, and the growers are being offered in exchange for a second hand of the best. On the hope that prices may rise, a number of growers have been purchasing oranges from other states, even if he has lost his shirt. The collapse came late last fall, and it is estimated that the crop was only 20 per cent of the previous year’s.

The market, which was flooded with the products of the hardwoods, the binder boys, the gandy blue prints, and the high pressure salesmen, is said to be in an attempt to take an inventory of what really remains. Was it all at a good price? It appears that there has been a paper change hands with unbelievable velocity, in which white faced men, on the river, are commandeering their pockets, and left with a million, in which half women in Boston and Detroit bought lots, chock full of the middle of the K sewer, and in which every panhandler, every card sharkey, with every shady deal, who, for a song, paid for their goods.

These realities are more even
rium than the gold of the Klondike or the diamonds of South Africa, and shine, human health and recreation. Florida, apart from the role of the great tourist, is a place to grow certain kinds of crops—certainly citrus crops, and a delicious number of fruits, vegetables, and meats. It seems to be more winter months. And the faster the Boom boys disappear, the better it becomes.

The economical development of these very tangible realities has received some serious setbacks by virtue of the fact that $60,000,000 of fruit and with the Atlantic on one

side and the K seashore on the other. If a house was built on every lot, I would have a million people. Meanwhile the technical problem of transportation is such that one could go to the store on the street, buy your food, come back, and live in your house through to start with, and never feed the population even if you could get the food. The streets, avenues, sidewalks, street lamps which were all laid out for a large city become a jungle and repelling into the jungle again.

No shabby was the material of which the buildings were constructed. They were a mere mercery that no one will ever live near them. Even in certain well constructed buildings, of it, the lots out of every ten were sold to speculators rather than to prospective home owners, and the ten man houses to build in such a minority. It would feel pretty badly.

March 21, 1929

In the Cooperative World

Ohio Miners Who Know How to Cooperate

Billionaire Ohio coal town so far as concise figures are concerned is a big town in the cooperative vernacular. In 1929 some 200,000 Ohio coal miners, in the Ohio Valley, belong to more than 1,000 coal company stores, with a contribution of $10 apiece. Today, their capital and reserves amount to more than $200,000. They have four grocery stores and meat markets, a restaurant, a garage, a ship store, a meeting hall and club room. Two of the stores are in Steubenville, one in small mining towns nearby. They sell groceries, meats, dry goods, clothing, shoes, ladies’ ready-to-wear, alliter, furniture, draperies, row coverings, heavy hardtack, home hay grain and feed.

The biggest block in Steubenville is the property of the Cooperative Company, which rents space to the First National Bank of the town, and to the Railroad Company for its waiting room and ticket office.

This company has regularly returned

from 6 per cent to 8 per cent each year to members on their packages, and 2 per cent to non-members.

Canada Under C. W. S. Wing

The huge British cooperative whole

sale society, now serving a third of all Britain’s retail trade, may soon become a major factor on another continent. Already “C. W. S.” goods are

sold in Saskatchewan, Canada, and negotiations are under way between the joint Board of the Co-op and the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Co. of Ontario is negotiating with the great Manchester and Glasgow con

sumer co-operative societies for cooperation.

The directors of the Farmers’ Co-

operative have submitted the proposition to their retail members, may soon feel that a favorable reply will be made. Not only will great economies in food, clothing and furniture occur, but the Ontario farmers shall be fully satisfied by dealing with the British cooperatives, both for the extension and the Ontario movements. The unusual extension work has been done. Within another year the Co

operative Wholesale Society will have been established in English Canada, but will have included Canada, if present programs continues. Important British businesses have been made between the South African

and Australian cooperative movements and the another bodies in Britain.

Doctor Operates As Farmers Cooperative

Next year we may know the connection between tonsails and operation. Not so many see that tonsils and cooperation go together, and there is nothing in such a way as to cut down materially on doctor and hospital fees. Under the leadership of the farmers of Skov, a little community in Minnesota, have the cooperative habit of selling their wheat and buying their groceries, and in this way another has also landed into a “democratization” ecac. A surgeon was brought in, and it has been discovered in the community, with diseased tonsils brought to him, and by curing 26 illnesses, had been served from the disease-breeder.

The Referendum

By D. WISNIEWSKY

Secretary, Local 38

This coming Saturday, May 21st, will be an important date in the history of our union. On this day, members of No. 38 will be called upon to determine whether to affiliate itself with the Bryant Hall, 44th Avenue near 2nd Street, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., where the vote will be taken, or not. This is a matter which is of the utmost concern to the Board of the Cloth and Dress Makers’ Union. Upon this de

cision will depend the welfare and life of our union.

You are fully aware of the signific-

cant of this question, and you should remem

ber how bitterly our local fought against the old machinists of the Joint Board which expired, and in what condition our local is, precisely three years ago. At that time all our members stood united on this question. Why? Because they understood, as you understand now, that our local is an organic part of the cloth and dress makers’ movement, and not a separate entity to work for the work we make. As such we must be united in one central body with all our local members.

Who Created the Issue Against Joining the Joint Board at Present?

The issue was not created by the mem-

For Fruits

Close Mediators Issue Report

from those due to its seasonal character have been minor, brief, and sporadic. The Imperial machinery has been working effectively, but under their time limit the collective agreements are about to expire, and the question of the next round will be under the terms of new contracts.

The recommendations made above are consistent with international terms and modifications of existing re-

relationships that the Commission hopes to achieve in the near future. These recommendations should not be considered as isolated remedies for the many problems resulting from these difficulties, but it is the desire that they be considered as a whole as a program, which, if ac-

cepted by all parties, will result in a great-erment of existing conditions in the in-

dustry.

Its name indicates, the Gover-

nors’ Commission has been an “ad-

visory” body; it has not arbitrated. The recommendations accepted by the Coun-

cil, the Commission will be willing, if so requested, to act as an arbitra-

tory, and to make its decision on the above matters which should be embodied in contracts to make the recommendations and the Commission’s auth-

orization on these points to be binding on the parties which have agreed to the above arrangements. This Commission feels that with the submission of this, its final report, its labor is completed.

The desire to express our apprecia-

tion of the whole-hearted cooperation and support that we have at all times shown the Government of the various countries.

The GOVERNORS ADVISORY

COMMISSION IN THE

CLOTH, SHRIT AND SKIT

INDUSTRY

George Gordon Battle, Chairman
Herbert H. Lehman
Bernard L. Shirasu
Arthur D. Wolf

(Continued from Page 5)

them and lead to acceptance. If the recommendations are accepted in prin-

ciple, the Commission will be willing, if so requested, to act as an arbitration, and to make its decision on the above matters which should be embodied in contracts to make the recommendations effective. The Commissioners’ decision on these points to be binding on the parties which have agreed to the above arrangements. This Commission feels that with the submission of this, its final report, its labor is completed.

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(Continued from Page 5)
Report Submitted to Educational Committee of the G. E. B.

The Ways of the Supreme Court

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brooklyn College

HOCUS POCUS
One of the sacred creatures in the arsenal of the supreme court is "due process of law." The constitution says it is "to care for" its "liberty," or "property," or "without" due process of law. The Fifth Amendment says it is "in case of any." The Fourteenth Amendment says it is "in the states. You're protected all around." But there's where the joke comes in.

What does "due process of law" mean? Whom does it help? Well, in the only application of the Fourteenth Amendment, it was assumed that the bunch of words meant that the state must give a formal and or- derly judicial hearing of each case. Common sense could not make the words mean more than that, and that is the meaning still accepted by the supreme court in cases affecting the life of an individual. There is a demand for it from the local unons.

Conclusion
As formerly noted, members highly appreciate the educational activities carried on by their International and their local union. The members want their members in that field. The Labor Movement still looks to us for leadership and in- spiration and is the most important encouragement to us, as pioneers, to note the develop- ment of workers' education in the United States. The state of our work, knowledge, advice, and guidance come not only from various parts of the United States where workers education is be- ing carried on, but also from Europe and even Asia.

Respectfully submitted,

PANNA M. COHN
Executive Secretary, Educational Department

Join Our Hikes
"Sunblind is the curse of all maladies of body and spirit. It ends introspec- tion and the modern diseases of in- growing morbid fancies, for the sun's rays travel faster than the weeds and burn 'em up at their secret root."—Arthur Conan.

Next Hike: Sunday, May 23rd to Hunters Island.

The second hike arranged by our members will be held on Sunday, May 23rd, 9:30 A.M. to Hunters Island. Directions are as follows: Take the East Side Subway to 135th Street. There get out and take a local train marked Pelham Bay and ride to the last station. The leader of the hike will meet our members at the foot of the Pelham Bay station.

You are invited to wear comfortable clothes, low shoes and to bring plenty of food with you if you wish to have an enjoyable picnic. There will be games, sports, singing and lots of fun.

Your friends are also welcome.

This trip is in the nature of a trial run to test the Pelham Bay subway station at 9:30 A.M., as we wish to start on time.

LOCAL 38 HIKES
Members of Local 38, the New York Teachers Union, who are interested to Join a party of hikers, belonging to their local, are requested to join the group at Berkham Street Ferry, this Sunday morning, May 23rd, at 9:30.

Length of Seasonal
Most of our courses were given over a period of five months from November to April.

Present Activities
At present we are looking on the following courses: (1) Class in "Eco- nomics of the Ladies Garment Indus- try", P. S. 49; (2) Class in Physical Training with an emphasis on the "Me- chanical Basis of Modern Civilisation," I. L. G. U. Building; (3) Courses on "Social History," Museum of Natural History; (4) Lectures on "Wives of I. L. G. U. members," Hyde Park, Cheekwood Center; (5) Hikes, beginning May 9th.

Activities for Wives of I. L. G. U. Members
I wish to call special attention to the activities arranged for wives of I. L. G. U. members. These have proved most successful. The program consisted of lectures and discussions as follows: (1) "How to help your Man to De Women Need?" (2) "How Can We Help Our Children?", (3) "The Or- ganized Labor Movement—What is It?" Many of our members also came to these activities, and we are sure they all deeply appreciate the fact that "at last our international has de- cided to do something for our mem- bers in their development." Through these lectures we are making an effort to keep the wives informed with the same problems and policies of the I. L. G. U. The beginning is encouraging and we feel it will be of great help most helpful to our organization.

Attendance
We are glad to report that the at- tendance this season has been very regular and that our students are tak- ing their work seriously.

Out-of-Town Activities
In accordance with previous years we will be making trips to the Port- ton Trade Union College to pay them a yearly sum for the instruction of our members. The next trip will be held on a Sunday at a time when our members can attend their classes. From the inception of this college we have actively participated in its development. Last year we made similar arrangements with the Philadelphia Labor College, and as a result of the organization campaign in that city and to the unsatisfied state of mind, we did not renew this ar- rangement this year. But our mem- bers in various cities are requesting that we arranged educational activi- ties there in the future.

Plans for Season 1927-1928
Our Educational work must be planned in advance. Arrangements for the teachers to have to be made in May. We begin to prepare the literature in May for distribution during the sum- mer and fall. In this way we make our activities known to our members.

1. I would suggest that the schedule of summer and fall study for next season should consist of similar subjects with some slight changes, so that at the end of the year you will find listed in the curriculum for 1925-1926.

2. This Sunday morning lectures and discussions in Yiddish should be extended to every part of the city wherever there are Jewish resi- dents.

An attempt should be made to gain the cooperation of the officers and members of our Italian locals, and similar activities should be ar- ranged for them at a time and place convenient to them.

H. Janowicz
President

Friday, May 21, 1926

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY
The Office of the International, 8 West 16th street, is open every Mon- day from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. "Which of the members of the Union is en- able members of the Union to pur- chase the Women's Garment Workers" at half price—$2.50.
The Strike in Great Britain

By Norman Thomas

Who won the British strike depends largely on one's point of view. If you believe that the strike was or ought to have been a revolutionary movement in the working class, you are probably right. But if you believe that the mass of British workers and their leaders were wrong in their tactics, you are also right. The important fact is that the British strike served the strike only as an economic weapon, then the workers won. That is the point of view which matters. And that point of view is gradually being worked out toward development of the Cabinet fails to keep the government's tremendously important stand on the general strike was called off. It is a somewhat ominous sign that the middle class, the laborers and the working class, are beginning to split up and the strike is being reduced to an economic weapon, and does not provide immediate nationalization in the anthracite field. The plan for the strike, which is after all, might be applied to the bituminous, and even discussions of it would have permanent educational value. But most of us, until the next strike comes, can't bear to strain our minds by thinking of anything which involves much more concentration than reading the tableads or listening to the Happy Boys on the radio.

The Textile Strike

The panic strike still draws on with the morale of the workers unimpaired. Important victories for civil workers were won. The strikers—merely the millions of them with badges on—are out of Garfield. Hills were broken down, the strike was broken down, by small groups of pickets and discussion of the strike with the workmen. The aim of the strikers was to get their own counsel practically admitted that he had no case for his high-handed action in Bergen County by asking for a postponement on the hearing of the temporary injunction opening Garnet's factory. All this is good. But there still must be genuine support of the strike itself, and the strike, with its leaders now in wisdom as well as courage to bring about a settlement.

The Factory

By Florence Wilkinson Evans

Limbett, Marionia, Flannion, Terecian.

They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one—Little children who have never known hard work.

Terecian softly crying that her gin gone acro today.

High shore the clattering street, ambulance still steaming heat,

They sit, curling crimson petals, one by one, one by one.

Limbett, Marionia, Flannion, Terecian.

They have never seen a roughness nor a drop in the sun.

The streets empty, the venuettas, Terecian, Flannion.

Of a Black Hand and a Pro behind the streets.

They will dream of cotton petals, endless, crimson, excelling.

Never seen a real thicket or the snipping of a cricket; but the ambulance will be with them through the wide darkness.

And their thread will flutter with the street's hysterical screams.

Limbett, Marionia, Flannion, Terecian.

They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one.

Let there be a long, long playtime, Lord of Toll, when toll is done.

Fill all baby hands, with roses, jocose roses of the sun.

In the predominance of prime, it is in the predominae of prime, in the predominance of prime, in the predominae of prime, in the predominance of prime. But perhaps you are not concerned about the predominance of prime. Perhaps you are not concerned about the predominance of prime. Perhaps you are not concerned about the predominance of prime. Perhaps you are not concerned about the predominance of prime. Perhaps you are not concerned about the predominance of prime.

In the predominance of prime, in the predominance of prime, in the predominance of prime, in the predominance of prime, in the predominance of prime.
CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

SPECIAL MEETING — Monday, May 24th
Purpose: Report on Governor's Special Mediation Commission

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.